PACIFIC CITIZEN

VOL. 16; NO. 14. SALT LAKE CITY, U[T] THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1943. Price: Five Cents

Salt Lake Assembly 7-D-12

Draft of Japanese Americans For Military Service Believed In Offing, Says Times Report

Senator Chandler Meets With Assistant Secretary McCloy on Use of Nisei

WASHINGTON — Compulsory military service for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry now in war relocation centers appeared probable this week, with the army deciding which individuals are trustworthy, according to a dispatch filed on April 2 by the Washington bureau of the Los Angeles Times.

The idea of requiring Pacific Coast evacuees of military age to report for induction under selective service procedures seemed likely to be adopted by the War department, the Times correspondent reported, following a conference between Assistant Secretary of War McCloy and Senator A. B. Chandler, D., Ky., chairman of the Senate military affairs sub-committee which has been investigating the handling of the evacuee relocation problem.

Senator Chandler commented that he and McCloy "are not in disagreement" about the necessity of overhauling the program under which more than 100,000 citizens and aliens of Japanese origin "are being supported" by the United States.

Senator Chandler stated that he thinks the War Relocation Authority and the war relocation centers can be abolished "in time, but not right away."

He urged that all the Japanese Americans who will volunteer or who can be drafted should be placed in military service; that those who are disloyal to the United States should be imprisoned in concentration camps, and that those who are loyal and able to work should be certified by the FBI and allowed to take jobs.

Senator Chandler was quoted as saying that he would recommend the release in the next few months of some 82,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans from war relocation centers. He estimated that the release of the loyal evacuees would save the government some $50,000,000.

S. F. Chronicle Protests Intrusion By Sen. Chandler

The San Francisco Chronicle, in a recent editorial, protested the intrusion into the evacuation scene of Senator A. B. Chandler's proposal to legislate release of nisei from the relocation centers.

"As to Senator Chandler's proposal to legislate release of Japanese-Americans from the relocation centers, it appears to us the Kentucky Senator is stepping into a matter best left to the FBI and the 4th Army Comand, which are now handling it," the Chronicle said.

"Since this internment of American-born citizens is wholly extra-constitutional and justified only by military necessity, nothing could be more incongruous or illogical than to try to end it by a legal measure.

"Release of these people is going on now as the FBI separates the loyal from the disloyal. This release may not be rapid enough to suit our Kentucky counselor, but he should remember that under the circumstances the separation is not easy. The matter had better be left in the hands now engaged in it."

Japanese Language School Liquidated; Money Given YMCA

HONOLULU — A $25,000 gift was turned over to the Honolulu YMCA recently following the official liquidation in its entirety of the Kaimuku Japanese language school.

The YMCA was named recipient of the entire assets and property of the school, which was dissolved on decision of members, parents of students and financial contributors.

The transfer since has been cleared through the alien property custodian.

The gift, a free and voluntary contribution, includes 34,000 square feet of land and four buildings on the school site in Honolulu.

U. S. Supreme Court Agrees To Review Nisei Test Cases

Litigation on Miiitary Orders Affecting Japanese Americans Certified to Highest Tribunal

Seek Constitutionality Of Curfew, Evacuation Regulations on Nisei

WASHINGTON — The United States Supreme Court on Monday agreed to review litigation involving the constitutionality of a curfew and other restrictions imposed on American citizens of Japanese ancestry by the western defense command in March, 1942.

The curfew and evacuation test cases, involving Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi of Seattle and Minoru Yasui of Portland, Ore., who were convicted in a lower court of violation of the regulations, was sent to the high tribunal by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals for a ruling.

The lower court said the case posed a "most difficult question" as to whether the exercise of the war power by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army, "can be reconciled with traditional standards of personal liberty and freedom guaranteed by the constitution."

The Ninth Circuit Court, with all of its seven justices sitting at the Yasui and Hirabayashi hearings, decided by a 6-1 vote to refer the cases to the Supreme Court for an opinion. Judge William Denman dissented and filed a minority decision, holding that the Ninth Circuit Court should have made the ruling. Judge Denman, in his minority opinion, held that the military restrictions on citizens of Japanese ancestry were necessary because of the presence of a "blind war antagonism" against persons of Japanese race.

Yasui and Hirabayashi, in their appeals, contended that they should be exempted from the curfew and other regulations, which were promulgated against enemy aliens of Japanese, German and Italian ancestry, because they are American citizens, although of Japanese ancestry.

Sumidas of Hawaii May Have Seven Sons in U. S. Army

HONOLULU, T. H. — The Sumidas of Honolulu are one of the "fightingest" families in the whole U. S. A.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Sumida are happy today because their seven American-born sons will soon be serving in the United States Army.

With two sons, Leighton, 23, and Richard, 26, already in the army, the former serving on the mainland and the latter at Schofield Barracks, the five other Sumida sons volunteered recently for the army's new Japanese American combat unit. They are Harry, 31; Raymond, 19; Haruo, 22; Max, 27; and Edward, 30. Harry, the oldest, is married and has a six-month old baby.

Although their father is a Japanese national Mrs. Sumida is a United States citizen, having been born on Kauai.

Hawaii Military Governor Lauds Nisei Volunteers

Gen Emmons Praises Response of Hawaiians To Call For Combat Unit

HONOLULU — Enough Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry have responded to a call for volunteers to form a combat team of approximately 4000 men, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Hawaiian Department commander, said Saturday.

The response to the call was "highly gratifying," Emmons said.

It was believed that more than ten thousand Japanese Americans in Hawaii have volunteered for the new combat team.

Approximately 4,100 young Hawaii-born Japanese are now in training here and at Camp Shelby, Miss., for a combat team that, General Emmons said, "I believe will make a splendid record." (Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, former members of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard and all of Japanese ancestry, are now in training on the mainland.)

General Emmons said that Hawaii's latest Japanese American volunteer quota of 2,875 had been raised to that figure because of the comparatively small response to the army's call for mainland Americans of Japanese ancestry, most of whom are in war relocation centers.

He said that the volunteers, repwaii's Japanese American community, provided a better type of soldier than Japan was getting and that many were almost six feet tall. He added that he expected no further call for volunteers to be made now, and "I hope not, because many can ill be spared by Hawaiian industry."

Fire College For Girls Started At Manzanar

LONE PINE, Calif. — A fire college for girls, probably the first of its kind in the United States, has started classes at the Manzanar war relocation center.

The classes are conducted by Fire Protection Officer Frank Hon and Fire Chief Robert Kubota of the Manzanar Fire Department. After a six-month course the girls will be trained to work in fire departments as secretaries and stenographers.

Appoint Hawaii Nisei to War Manpower Post

Jack Kawano, CIO Union Leader, First To Get Recognition

HONOLULU — Jack Kawano, trade union leader, has been appointed by Gov. Ingram M. Stainbeck to the Hawaii Manpower Board, which is charged with setting standards of wages, hours and conditions of work in essential industries under the jurisdiction of the civil governor of Hawaii.

Kawano, president and business agent of Local 1-36 of the International Longshoremen's Union, CIO, is the first American of Japanese ancestry to be appointed to serve on any board dealing with important wartime activities in Hawaii.

Kawano is also the CIO representative in Hawaii.

The ILWU has a large number of Japanese American members in Hawaii, it was stated.

Fair Play Committee's Letter Entered in Assembly Records

California Group Asked For Justice For Loyal Oriental Americans

BERKELEY, Calif. — A letter sent to members of the California state legislature by the newly formed Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has been entered into the Assembly Daily Journal, official record of the California Assembly, it was revealed this week by the Fair Play committee.

In part, the letter said:

"As a West Coast body the Committee recognizes its distinctive obligation, for the protection of all of us, to defend the liberties of law-abiding persons of Oriental ancestry. Against the background of our nation at war we believe that public impulses resulting from inflamed passions hastily crystallized into ill-considered legislation prior to the peace to be established with the peoples of the Orient, are to be distrusted, and that any proposals for such legislation should be carefully examined."

At a recent session, Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, speaker pro-tem, moved to print the letter in its entirety in the Assembly Daily Journal. Speaker Charles W. Lyon, Assemblymen Arthur W. Gardner, Albert C. Wollenberg and Gardiner Johnson joined in the sponsoring motion which carried unanimously.

The Fair Play committee also disclosed that one of the legislators commended the letter highly, writing:

"Because I know of your sincere feelings on this subject, and of the high principles that motivate your action, I thought you would be interested to know of the very fine impression your letter made upon the legislators.

"In asking for fair play and statesmanship you displayed diplomacy and understanding. Your case could not have been expressed better."

Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, is honorary chairman of the Fair Play committee. Maurice Harrison and Arthur Cushman McGiffert are executive chairmen, and Ruth Kingman is the executive secretary. The Berkeley, California office is at 2207 Union Street.

Regarding membership in the movement, it was announced:

"The program of the Committee is to be financed by private subscriptions and membership dues. Treasurer Harry S. Scott at 465 California Street, San Francisco, or Assistant Treasurer Galen Fisher at Orinda, California, will be glad to receive checks from those who wish to be a part of this timely movement to protect our minorities. A general membership is $2; a sustaining membership, $10 or over; a student membership, $1."

Maj. O'Connor Given Post With New Nisei Volunteer Army Unit

HONOLULU—Army authorities announced here recently that Maj. Emmett O'Connor, USA, has been assigned to duty with the American volunteers of Japanese ancestry who were inducted last week for overseas combat service.

Maj. O'Connor, born in Honolulu, is well known in the territory and has a wide acquaintance with men in the unit. He is a graduate of McKinley high school and served for 15 years as a member of the Hawaiian National Guard.

WRA Official Reports 600 Pieces of Equipment Unused

Government Official Terms General Reports Of Vast Quantities of Farm Machinery Left Behind by Evacuees as 'Greatly Exaggerated'

SAN FRANCISCO—More than 600 pieces of much needed farm equipment owned by evacuees of Japanese ancestry in war relocation centers are standing idle in barns and warehouses along the Pacific Coast, according to Russell Robinson, chief of the evacuee property division of the War Relocation Authority, on a basis of a check-up conducted among the evacuees.

It was stated that some 150 tractors suited primarily to agricultural activities are included on the list.

Robinson indicated the total may run a little higher than that figure because the survey is not yet entirely complete. It was declared, however, that earlier government estimates on the amount of equipment left behind by the evacuees was somewhat conservative.

"Nonetheless," Robinson said, "general reports of vast quantities of machinery being available have been greatly exaggerated. All reports of large numbers of tractors and other pieces of equipment in storage have been investigated. In nearly all cases, either the machinery didn't exist at all or was only a fraction of the amount reported."

Robert Cozzens, chief of the San Francisco WRA field office, elaborated on this point to say one tractor was reported 40 times, so that what appeared to be 40 tractors dwindled down to one. In another instance, a report of 50 tractors being in storage in the Salinas Valley resolved itself down to five.

Numerous deals involving equipment were consummated by the Farm Security Administration, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Japanese themselves following issuance of the evacuation order. The War Relocation Authority, too, has extended its efforts, Robinson stated, to bring evacuee owners of equipment and prospective buyers together.

"In some instances," Robinson said, "the Japanese have been unwilling to sell because they are hopeful of being released from relocation projects to engage in agricultural operations outside the Western Defense Command. They appreciate the difficulty of acquiring equipment and want to hold what they have in the event they are able to resume farming somewhere else."

Denver Paper 'Exaggerates' Reported Boycott of Nisei Talk Before Authors League

Post Stirs Controversy Over Appearance of Mary Oyama at Luncheon

DENVER, Colo. — A reported "boycott" of a talk by an American-born Japanese before the Denver Author's League on April 5 at the YWCA, featured in a front-page story in the Denver Post, was termed an "exaggerated account" of the luncheon meeting, it is reported here.

The Post headline declared: "Denver Authors Balk When Jap Is Chosen to be Guest of Honor." The newspaper featured an outspoken comment by one of the founders of the Author's League, Mrs. Bessie W. Ruble. Mrs. Ruble opposed "honoring any Japanese, no matter what his or her status" may be. The article was concluded with the Post's insertion, "Remember Pearl Harbor?"

The speaker, Mary Oyama, is an American-born Japanese and a former resident of Los Angeles. She is the author of many newspaper and magazine articles, including, "This Isn't Japan," which appeared in a recent issue of Common Ground magazine.

The comment was made that the Post "overplayed" the event.

The Post had declared that many members of the League had cancelled luncheon reservations in protest and that one of the League's founders labeled the program as "unpatriotic and a political scheme."

Other sources reported, however, that the talk was well received and well attended.

William E. Barrett, president of the League, was quoted as saying that he "had not been told of dissatisfaction regarding the program, nor did a fact that a woman of Japanese race was to speak at the luncheon commit the league to any course but that of the open mind."

"Writers must have an open mind and should be eager to add to their information and knowledge," he said.

Frank C. Cross, a staff member of the WRA's office of reports, presented Miss Oyama to the Authors League as "one who is as American as any of the rest of us."

He called for recognition of the "dramatics in the problems created by world war."

"Writers of all people must do this, Cross said, "and surely we must hold no hatred against persons because they happen to be born in another land, or are representatives of another race from our own.

"The honor guest at this luncheon is American and I understand her relatives are fighting for America. This is an opportunity to prove the breadth of our spirit and the sincerity of our claim that justice shall be for all.

A speaker at the Monday luncheon was John C. Baker, chief of the WRA office of reports, who explained the present relocation program and read President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Stimson on the formation of a combat unit of Japanese Americans.

Mary Oyama, the wife of a Dutch American, Frederick Mittwer, is the mother of two children. The Mittwers are now residents of Denver, having resettled here from the Heart Mountain relocation center.

Jobs Available In New York Area, Says Work Agency

NEW YORK — Two employment services report that there are more jobs available to Japanese Americans in the New York metropolitan area than there are applicants to fill them.

Most of the openings, however, are for domestics.

S. J. Sakairi, proprietor of the Japanese American Employment agency, declared last week that approximately 85 per cent of the families in the New York area who discharged servants of Japanese ancestry after Pearl Harbor are once more seeking Japanese American employees.

Sakairi explained these persons feel that if a person of Japanese extraction is still free to seek employment he must have passed the scrutiny of the government.

Another employment agency operator, James T. Otsuka, said: "I could do 100 times the business if I had the boys."

Churchmen Hit Denial of Nisei Education Right

JACKSON, Mich.—Fifteen ministers of this city have signed an open letter assailing the board of education for refusal to permit a nisei student to enroll at the Jackson Junior college. They asserted such an attitude was "undemocratic."

"We feel that the fundamental basis of our nation is at stake in this issue," the ministers said. "If lines are to be drawn on the basis of a superior and an inferior race, how do we differ from the Nazis, whose whole theory is in opposition to our democracy?"

Native Sons to Take Case to Supreme Court

SAN FRANCISCO—The Native Sons of the Golden West, through their legal representative, former California Attorney General U. S. Webb, is carrying on their attempt through the courts to disenfranchise Japanese Americans to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Under the date of March 24, it was reported that the clerk of the Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, at Mr. Webb's request, transmitted the record in the case to the Supreme Court.

It is expected that, in the near future, Webb will ask the high tribunal to review the Circuit Court's decision which holds that under the Fourteenth Amendment and the Wong Kim case, persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States are citizens.

36-Year Old Hawaiian First To Be Inducted Into New Unit

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T. H. — Adding another "first" to his credit, Joseph Itagaki has the distinction of being the first volunteer of Japanese descent on the island of Oahu to be inducted into the United States Army, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Itagaki was also the first American of Japanese descent in Wahiawa to volunteer for service with the Hawaii Territorial Guard and he was the first zone warden for the OCD in his area. He was a battalion mess sergeant when mustered out of the Territorial Guard.

Itagaki has also served the Red Cross as a volunteer litter bearer, and he has been a member of the emergency feeding committee for Wahaiwa.

Itagaki, 36, was born at Aiea, Oahu. He is married and has one child. Mrs. Itagaki, a public school teacher here, gladly gave her consent to his volunteering for combat duty, the Star-Bulletin said.

Associated with Kemoo Farms, Ltd., at Schofield barracks for the past 21 years, Itagaki was a partner and manager of the organization at the time of his induction.

Heading a line of 442 Oahu volunteers, Itagaki was inducted on March 23 at Schofield Barracks by Lt. Col. Henry DuPree, post executive officer of Schofield Barracks and induction officer of the Hawaiian department.

U. S. Supreme Court to Rule On Nisei Exclusion Orders

By A. L. WIRIN,
Special Counsel, National JACL.

Tossed into the liberal lap of the United States Supreme Court last week was the issue as to the constitutionality of the military exclusion orders barring approximately 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast.

Describing the issues raised as "novel constitutional questions of great public importance" the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, instead of itself deciding the question, as is the usual practice, passed on to the United States Supreme Court for decision the Hirabayashi and the Yasui appeals challenging the constitutionality of the military orders evacuating American citizens of Japanese descent.

The Federal Court of Appeals acknowledged that there was no court "decision in which citizens residing in areas not subject to martial law have been required by military authorities to observe a curfew and to report to military control stations for exclusion from a military area designated by the military authorities."

It went on to observe: "On the other hand, this Court is sensible of the fact that the military authorities held the view that military exigencies of modern warfare imperiling the nation and existing on the Pacific Coast at the beginning of the present war were far more grave than any situation hitherto existing in any war with a foreign nation. No doubt because of the military authorities' view of the extreme peril facing the nation this exercise of the war powers of the Federal government was employed."

It deemed the constitutional problem as "most difficult" declaring: "The question whether this exercise of the war power can be reconciled with traditional standards of personal liberty and freedom guaranteed by the constitution, is most difficult."

Accordingly the court, speaking through six Judges, inquired of the Supreme court whether the military exclusion and curfew orders were unconstitutional, and whether congress could make a violation of such orders a criminal offense.

The court's action, taken upon the request of the U. S. Department of Justice, is the more noteworthy because of the extraordinary (and for the most part exceedingly unfortunate) comments of Circuit Judge William Denman in an extended dissenting opinion.

Entering the uncertain domain of "psychological facts" (as he put it) he acknowledged at the outset that the exclusion orders constituted "discriminating cruelty." He called the evacuees "unfortunate persons"; he talks of them as "deported citizens."

The effect of the evacuation he thus summarizes:

"Under the threat of penitentiary sentences to these 70,000 American citizens who have relied on the right they believe the constitution gives them, we are driving from their homes to internment camps, not men alone, as with the deportation of the Dutch by the Germans, but their wives and children, without giving the latter the choice to remain in their homes. We are destroying their business, in effect, as if such citizens were enemy aliens. The destruction of their business connections means for many that they will not be able to return to their native areas; in effect, as were the French Canadians so taken to Louisiana.

"While none of the appellants had yet been interned, the deportation order was but the initial step in a single plan ending in imprisonment in barb wired enclosures under military guard. Descended from Eastern Asiatics, they have been imprisoned as the Germans imprisoned the Western Asiatic descended Jews."

Judge Denman protests the omission from the court's statement to the Supreme Court of facts, which omission he deems to be prejudicial to Yasui and Hirabayashi, namely: "the admission by the government, at the hearing here (before the Circuit Court) that not one of these 70,000 Japanese descended citizen deportees had filed against him in any federal court of this circuit an indictment or information charging espionage, sabotage or any treasonable act. This admission covered the five months from Pearl Harbor to General DeWitt's deportation order of May 10, 1942."

Other facts considered by Judge Denman to be pertinent and claimed by him to have been improperly omitted from the statement by the majority of the court are thus stated by him: "the blind war antagonism that all Japanese descended people are treacherous because, after the refusal of her demands, Japan began an undeclared war at Pearl Harbor. This is no more true than that all Americans in 1853 then were treacherous because, similarly, unwarned by our government, Commodore Perry, with his fleet of American war vessels, their guns moved into their port holes, their gunners' fuses lit, ready and intending to destroy the feeble fortifications our spies had reported, sailed into the port of Yedo (now called Tokyo) to compel Japan to open her commerce to the Yankee Clippers of the China trade."

That many Japanese in the United States are good citizens is recognized by Judge Denman, when he said:

"It is a matter of common knowledge to people of detached thinking in Pacific coast communities, formerly living among these deported citizens, that their Mongoloid features and yellow skins have among them persons of the same high spirit, intellectual integrity and consciousness of social obligation as have the surrounding Caucasians. What is also pertinent is the fact that they have the same contempt for any hypocrisy in their treatment by their white neighbors, and the same bitter resentment of a claim of their social inferiority as Americans have of the Nazi claim of Nordic racial supremacy."

The dissenting Circuit Judge then proceeds to a vigorous portrayal, through which runs the fine thread of sincere protest against racial discrimination, of the hard lot of the Japanese in the United States. Says Judge Denman:

"What is peculiarly within our knowledge is that in our Pacific Coast schools, in their infancy and early childhood, the Japanese and Chinese children mix freely with their white companions. They are taught to revere the flag with the freedoms it connotes. When they reach adolescence, with its mating instincts and its inevitable affections, which often know no boundaries set by complexion or cheekbones or slant of the eyes, freedom is denied them in the most powerful of human instincts by the laws against intermarriage with the Caucasions. The strongest paternal discipline is exercised over the white children. They are told it is a degredation to mate with an Oriental; and the yellow skinned youths are made to feel a racial inferiority and in social contempt."

He then notes other forms of racial discrimination against the Japanese in the laws prohibiting Japanese from owning agricultural land. Of these laws he observes:

"Many of the Japanese who immigrated here were farmers. Yet under these laws no child of Japanese parentage can be born on his alien father's farm. State decisions show the evasions and deceits employed to satisfy that farmer's historic land hunger, which led to our own early westward migration of the last century. Whether or not it is still a proper concept that the farmers constitute the 'backbone of the nation,' these 70,000 citizens know that those in farming communities are separated from their white companions by a fundamental social distinction, sometimes the more bitter in its expression by their European descended neighbors because of the superiority often shown by the Japanese in both energy and agricultural skill. These facts are entitled to be considered . . ."

Judge Denman then makes passing note of the Congressional exclusion laws aimed against Orientals, as well as the discrimination by many labor unions. As to the last he said:

"Nothing but the stress of war gives

(Continued on page 6).

Gov. Warren Seeks Seizure Of Farm Tools

California Legislature Will Get Bill to Take Over Evacuee Equipment

SACRAMENTO — Governor Earl Warren of California said on April 2 that seizure of farm implements and machinery now allegedly stored by evacuated Japanese farmers will be provided for in a bill to be proposed to the California legislature.

The governor said it was imperative to get this machinery into agricultural use because much acreage in the state is lying idle through lack of machinery and equipment.

According to Warren, the proposed bill would give the state power to seize this machinery under authority of eminent domain. Just how it would be used for the plantiing and harvesting of crops remains to be worked out, Governor Warren said.

He emphasized that it is not the intent to grant power to recover machinery, either new or second hand, from dealers.

It was stated that the bill is being prepared by Attorney General Kenny's office and would be ready for presentation to the legislature in a few days.

Acquisition of farm production machinery to meet emergency situations ultimately will be in the hands of the new Farm Production Council, under the Wartime Food and Fiber Act, when that measure becomes effective in June.

Nisei Buddhist Volunteers as Army Chaplain

Rev. Kumata Bids For Service With New U. S. Combat Team

The Reverend Masaru Kumata, American born clergyman of Buddhist faith, has volunteered to serve as a chaplain in the United States Army.

If inducted, the Rev. Kumata will become the U. S. Army's first chaplain of Buddhist faith and the first chaplain of Japanese descent. It was indicated by Wm. R. Arnold, chief of chaplains, that the Rev. Kumata would be assigned to the nisei combat team at Fort Shelby, Mississippi, since a number of the nisei volunteers will be members of the Buddhist faith.

The Rev. Kumata, at present serving with the Buddhist church at the Topaz WRA center, was born on Feb. 11, 1909, a Seattle, Washington. He received his elementary and high school education in Seattle and also attended a business school there.

He has a degree from the Ryukoku university in Kyoto, Japan, a school maintained for the training of clergymen for his Buddhist denomination (Jodo Shinsu).

The Rev. Kumata has served with the Buddhist church at Los Angeles and at the headquarters of the North American Buddhist Mission at San Francisco.

Evacuees at Arkansas Center Leave For South Dakota Farms

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Twenty five evacuees from War Relocation Authority centers in Arkansas have gone to Belle Fourche, South Dakota, to work in sugar beet fields, according to E. B. Whitaker, WRA official.

"They are going with the intention of staying," Whitaker added. "We are trying to get these evacuees back into circulation on a regular basis—not just as seasonal workers. Families of these twenty-five men will follow."

Joe Masaoka Speaks At Greeley Meeting

GREELEY, Colo. — General problems of Japanese Americans were discussed by Joe Masaoka, chief of the associated members division of the National JACL, at a meeting here on April 3.

An audience of 150 heard the talk.

Findlay Resolution Described As Anti-Democratic by Iowans

Grinnell College Paper Raps Legislative Attack On Japanese Americans

Branding it as a "serious threat to American democracy," the weekly newspaper of the Grinnell college, in Iowa, criticised sharply in a recent editorial the Findlay resolution placed before the Iowa state legislature, which would return to the WRA centers the nisei students now attending Iowa colleges.

"In our opinion there is no more serious threat to American democracy than that amendment pending today in Des Moines," the Grinnell "Scarlet and Black" declared, directing its remarks to the author of the resolution. "Worse than the threat of segregating certain people is the threat of elevating others, inherent in your amendment. If a state legislature begins to judge who shall not be allowed participation in community life, we think there is an intrinsic danger of the selection of those who can participate, and more important, who can lead."

The editorial thought that the author of the resolution had been moved to his action by "a theoretical analysis of the situation" and suggested that he "spend a weekend on Grinnell campus to get back to realities."

Pointing out that there were nisei students on the Grinnell campus, and that there had been no trouble since their arrival, the editorial said:

"Has there been trouble? Not since they came. Please note that: not since they came. Before they arrived there was discussion, argument, and a terrific excitement because here was a real chance to test those high-sounding principles of democracy to which we have been rendering detached lip-service since the Civil War.

"There were some people who thought it wouldn't work. With pleasure, we delegate them to your camp. Those of us who did not graduate last spring, who remained here and actually met the "problem" have found it doesn't exist. The students in question have proved themselves, they have improved us.

"The Japanese students in Grinnell have became an integral, valuable, enjoyable part of our student body. Semester grades came out a month ago, Mr. Findlay. Every one of our Japanese students was on the president's list of honor students. They live in our dorms, and we like them. They are part of our social life, and we don't want to lose them."

"In America, we talk of selection of talent," the editorial also pointed out. "Yet we have failed in many ways to live up to the principles of equality. This country is shamefully full of racial, eligious, and economic intolerance, War usually has a nice way of eliminating some of that feeling. Witness England today. If America fails to erase the intolerance she had, that is a bad thing. But if she adds to her intolerance at the time we are supposedly fighting to end a racial myth — that, Mr. Findlay, is pure dragon seed."

The act of forcibly removing the nisei students from the colleges would make them conscious of race, the editorial said, and this would be "a dangerous firecracker."

"In Grinnell we have not been smitten by any differences. We've forgotten about them. They have not made us conscious of race. But if we remove them from colleges like Grinnell, we shall make them conscious of race."

The students at Grinnell did not wish to bring up this question of race, the editorial declared. But that the author of the resolution had "brought race consciousness to the field of necessary attention."

"We have been reminded," the editorial said. "We don't like it. We think such reminding renders you a man who endangers this nation, this people, this ideal we are seeking, and which we call America."

Iowa Legislature Action Rapped

Findlay Resolution Passed by Both Houses

DES MOINES, Iowa—The Iowa legislature's resolution that American citizens of Japanese ancestry be denied the privilege of attending colleges in the state was critiized here by E. Raymond Wilson, associate secretary of the American Friends Service committee, according to the Church Times.

The resolution, passed by both houses of the legislature, was introduced by Senator Findlay of Fort Dodge. There was no record vote and only a scattering of "noes" was heard.

Addressing a conference sponsored by the American Friends Service committee here, at which ministers and church workers of several denominations were present, Wilson said:

"That act of the Iowa legislature will result in repercussions for the next 50 years. They are saying to the 13 million Negroes in the United States that the state with the highest percentage of literacy is not willing to extend freedom and equal rights to American citizens of a different color."

Wilson added that the legislature's action would also serve as an affront to the Chinese, the people of India, and others who are not members of the white race.

"You cannot recall the concern and the suspicion that such action creates," he said, "even if the legislature should reconsider and recall the resolutions."

Evacuees Will Be Used on Western Farms, Senate Told

WASHINGTON—About "25,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans now in relocation camps" will be offered a chance to work on farms outside of defense areas in the west, the Senate appropriations committee was told at a closed meeting on March 22, according to testimony made public Tuesday.

The statement was made by Wayne H. Darrow, director of the Department of Agriculture, labor division.

Sen. Wallgren Proposes New Plan for Supervision, Control Of Evacuees in WRA Centers

Sponsorship Program Urged in Releasing Loyal Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A new plan for supervision and control of evacuees now in War Relocation Authority centers has been proposed by Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D., Wash.), a member of a special subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs committee, according to the International News Service.

Asserting that "there is no question but that a more satisfactory program of segregation is badly needed in the relocation centers where Japanese are now being held," Wallgren declared he proposes to suggest to military authorities a sponsorship plan under which loyal citizen-evacuees would be placed under the direction of trustworthy citizens in communities where they could have freedom and work.

Wallgren's plan follows closely a suggestion made by Senator A. B. Chandler D., Ky.), another member of the subcommittee, that loyal citizen-evacuees of military age be drafted into the U. S. Army; that other loyal evacuees be given employment so that they can be self supporting; and that those who still hold allegiance to Japan be placed in concentration camps and be treated as enemies.

Both senators, as members of this subcommittee charged with making an investigation of the relocation centers, recently visited centers in California, Arizona and Arkansas.

In presenting his plan, Wallgren said:

"There are a number of Japanese in these camps who declare themselves loyal to this government and are willing to be law abiding and yet there is a considerable number who openly declare allegiance to Japan.

"There has been some effort on the part of camp directors to weed out the loyal ones and put into other camps those who still hold loyalty to Japan. But they can't go on the individual Japanese and there must be a careful survey to provide them with information on which to segregate them properly.

"If no other satisfactory arrangement can be worked out, the army should be charged with responsibility of taking care of the camps."

Murray Youth Passes Army Test For Combat Team

George Utsunomiya of Murray, Utah, is the first Japanese American in the Salt Lake area to pass his army physical examination preparatory to induction into the army's new Japanese American combat unit.

One of the first to volunteer for the combat team, Utsunomiya passed his physical at Fort Douglas, Utah, on April 6. He is a farmer by occupation.

Gila Slayer Gets Jail Term

Tsukawa Sentenced to 15 to 25 Years in Arizona State Prison

FLORENCE, Ariz. — Joe Tsugawa, 46-year-old issei evacuee, this week began serving a term of from 15 to 25 years in the Arizona state prison for the second degree murder of Jinkichi Nitao, 49, his neighbor at the Gila River relocation center.

Tsugawa pleaded guilty to the charge and said he beat Nitao with a hammer after having warned him repeatedly to stay away from Kujomi Tsugawa, 35, attractive wife of the slayer. Before killing Nitao, Tsugawa beat his wife with the same hammer, but she recovered from her wounds in the hospital at the center.

Tsugawa had been a prisoner in the Pinal county jail here since last January 19 when he was brought in by WRA officials. He was sentenced on April 2 and began serving his term on April 4.

Before being evacuated, Tsugawa was a vegetable grower at French Camp, a small settlement near Stockton, Calif.

Manzanar Editor To Leave for Utah

Manzanar, Calif. — Kiyotoshi Iwamoto, editor of the Free Press Japanese section, was scheduled to leave this week for the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, according to that newspaper.

Toshiaki Kunisada has been named acting editor.

New York Committee Supports Bill to Aid Oriental Aliens

Marcantonio Proposal Extends Naturalization Privilege to Asiatics

NEW YORK — In a statement made public today, Hugh DeLacy, chairman of the American committee for Protection of Foreign Born, voiced the support of his organization for the bill, H. R. 2011, introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio, of New York, to end racial provisions in the naturalization laws of the United States.

Mr. DeLacy pointed out that, under present law, non-citizens in the United States who were born in China, Phillipine Islands, India, Japan, and elsewhere are barred from becoming American citizens only because of their race. Congressman Marcantonio's bill provides that, "The right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race, color, creed or national origin."

Dr. DeLacy stated that the enactment of H. R. 2011 would serve to broaden American democracy for the greater protection of the rights of all Americans, and would bolster national morale and unity in the war effort for victory.

"The enactment of H. R. 2011 would eliminate one of the most flagrant violations of our basic principles of equality and democracy," Mr. DeLacy declared. "The provisions in our naturalization laws barring certain people from becoming naturalized American citizens solely because of their race reflect fascist principles of race superiority, against which this war is being waged. This discrimination against Oriental groups weakens the structure of our democracy and affects the rights of all Americans.

Immigrants Helped Build Nation

"This country was founded and built by the labor and sacrifices of peoples of all races, all creeds all nationalities. The Chinese immigrant helped build our railroads and towns; the immigrants from India and Japan plowed the fields; the Filipino has fought and died in battle against our enemies. Barring these Oriental groups from naturalization promotes discrimination not only against them and all other Americans but especially against their children, who are usually American-born citizens.

"The enactment of H. R. 2011 is vital not only to our war effort but also to the war effort of the United Nations. Its enactment would eliminate the basis for one of the most effective propaganda tools in the hands of the Axis powers and serve to win the people of Asia to the cause of the United Nations. It would be a demonstration of our sincerity in this war against the Axis. I urge every American to write to his Congressman in support of H. R. 2011."

Utah County Farms Hope For Help From Topaz WRA Center

PROVO, Utah — Plans to use workers from the WRA center at Topaz on Utah county farms were outlined at a recent meeting here of the labor committee auxiliary of the USDA war board.

Lyman Roberts of the FSA reported at this meeting that the migratory labor camp recently moved here from Thatcher, Arizona, is now ready for occupancy at the old CCC camp. To house 400 workers, it is Utah's first experiment with such a camp.

It was agreed that Topaz labor would be the most feasible for this camp, and W. Leslie Mildenhall, director of the U. S. Employment Office at Provo, said his agency would begin immediately to recruit workers from the Topaz center.

Volunteers at Topaz Issue Publication Explaining Nisei Role

TOPAZ, Utah — A publication dramatizing the role of Japanese American volunteers for the army from the Central Utah relocation center is being published here by a special commission selected from members of the volunteer group.

The publication will be titled, "Fighting Americans, Too," and will be distributed nationally to interested individuals and groups.

The Topaz group also issued a pamphlet, "Volunteers for Victory," to spur enlistments within the center.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501

Washington Office: P. O. Box 1721, Washington, D. C.

Saburo Kido, National President, 215-2D, Poston, Arizona

Subscription Rates: JACL members, $2.00 year. Non-members, $2.50 year.

Application pending for entry as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Nisei in the Draft

Recent press dispatches from Washington have hinted strongly at the possibility of reinstitution of selective service for the nisei.

Senator Albert B. Chandler of Kentucky announced this week semi-formal approval by the War Department of a plan incorporating the use of Japanese farm labor and the drafting of eligible nisei.

It is over a year now since that right — the right to fight for one's country — was suspended in the case of all Japanese Americans. It is time that right was restored.

The 5,000 nisei already wearing the uniform of the U. S. army have acquitted themselves well. They attest, too, to the fact that free Americans, unconfined by the barbed wire of the relocation centers, realize more strongly for what they fight. Other nisei must be made to feel that they, too, are needed by their country.

The restoration of civil rights to a people dispossessed is always a long battle. Recognition by the army of the nisei in its recently formed volunteer combat unit was a long step forward. From this step the only logical one is selective service.

The Marcantonio Bill

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that section 303 of the Nationality Act of 1940, approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1142 8 U. S. C. 703), be, and hereby is, amended by striking out the said section and enacting a new section replacing it to read as follows: 'The right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race, creed, or national origin'."

This is the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Rep. Vito Marcantonio. It is a good bill and an honest one, but more, it is a necessary one, for a nation's naturalization laws ought not belie the precepts upon which that nation was founded — equality of all men before the law, the people and God.

Enactment of this bill into law would remove many an evil paradox that confronts us today. It would permit naturalization of alien Japanese parents who today send their American sons off to war. It would no longer force into the no-man's land of being without a country the many alien Japanese who have repudiated Japan and yet cannot become Americans, for these are truly without a country. It would permit many an alien to fight in the service of the country he loves, the country he adopted but cannot truly claim as his own.

The world may someday come to the realization that oneness with the democratic ideal makes kindred millions from among the many peoples of the globe. We approach that today, with the Russians and the Chinese, with the many peoples of Europe and with the North American nations united in the common cause of man.

No nation before has had the chance we have of showing that truth to be more than theory. No nation before has had the responsibility we share for the maintenance of that ideal.

Men of this country died to found a nation based upon the principle of the equality of all men. And millions more throughout the world have died not to prove, for they already know it, but in defense of the principle that men of all races were free and equal.

When soldiers give their blood in defense of such unalterable truths, it behooves our lawmakers to put into law these truths, and rescind those laws contrary to them.

Teapot Tempest

The Denver Post, which believes that a "dog fight in Champa Street" is more important than a "war in Europe," is the biggest and probably the most influential single newspaper in the whole Rocky Mountain region. The Post is one of the more fabulous daily journals of our time, a newspaper which has sometimes even exceeded the Hearst press in its sensationalism and its exploitation of the extremes of yellow journalism and has been matched in its illiberal bias only by that isolationist herald, the Chicago Tribune.

It is therefore not surprising that the Denver Post appears to be currently engaged in a campaign of vilification of Japanese Americans. Some weeks ago the Post published a vicious cartoon which showed an evacuee family being overfed by an unctious Uncle Sam while an "American" family looked hungrily in through the window.

This week the Post blew up a "teapot tempest" to front-page proportions. It declared that Colorado authors were boycotting a luncheon at which a Japanese American was the main speaker. The Post declared in its report on the luncheon that only seven members out of the 81 in the Authors League had attended. However, the Rocky Mountain News, the other Denver newspaper, in a sober report on the luncheon reported that not seven but 45 members of the Colorado writers group were present "an even better than normal turnout." The Post has apparently been caught in a deliberate distortion of the news.

Lee Casey, one of the editors of the Rocky Mountain News, summed it up in his editorial column this week:

"The controversy in which the Colorado Authors League finds itself involved springs from one issue, and one only:

"Mary Oyama, guest of honor at a recent luncheon, is an American citizen of Japanese descent . . . .

"It is to the credit of the Colorado Authors League that despite the protests of some members, despite the efforts to drum up unreasonable hate, the officers stood firm and there was a better turnout for the luncheon than might otherwise have been expected. The authors, in the main, took the only possible civilized position. They listened to Miss Oyama with attention and respect. They accorded her the courtesy due a member of their craft.

"They held the serene view of another Oriental — the beloved Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek. As the representative of the people that have suffered most, she had never swerved from civilized thinking . . . .

"Let's not try to insult and humiliate a gifted fellow American just because her eyes are capped by a Mongoloid fold. Let's not try to show patriotism by ignorance, cruelty or wanton rudeness.

"In short — let's not be childish."

N. Y. Times: Pro Patria

Two thousand, six hundred American soldier-citizens — who happened to be of Japanese ancestry — paraded in Honolulu this week, led by a band and cheered by 20,000 onlookers. At the palace of the Territorial Governor, Ingram Stainback, they listened to eight speeches, including one by the Hawaiian-Chinese Secretary of State, Ernest Kai. Then they started on their long journey to Shelby, Miss., where they will complete their military training. Their feet hurt in the unaccustomed military footgear, and they may have felt embarrassed in the leis, or wreaths, which, according to ancient Hawaiian custom, were hung around their necks. Some of their relatives wept as they said good-bye. But they were on their way to serve in a good cause. They were American citizens born under the American flag, volunteers in the defense of their native land. They were of Japanese ancestry — and good Americans. Perhaps they prove that it isn't what is in the blood that counts, it is what is in the heart. — From an editorial in the New York Times, March 31, 1943.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Movie 'Treachery' in Hawaii

The "Mary Ann," one of a flight of Boeing "flying fortresses," rides the boundless Pacific sky on a Sunday morning. The crew is happy, Hawaii lies ahead. Suddenly, radio communication with Hickam Field on Oahu is broken. Instead the air waves are full of shieking foreign voices. "Chinese?" asks a pilot. "No, Jap," another crew member answers. There are the sounds of machine guns and planes zooming. The "Mary Ann" is riding into Hawaii on the morning of December 7.

Hickam Field finally comes through. The radio operator on the B-17 is told that enemy planes are attacking. The flight of Boeings is ordered to emergency landing fields on other islands. The "Mary Ann" steers for Maui Island.

The powerful bomber glides onto the emergency field. There the plane is suddenly attacked by snipers from the cane fields. Japs —but how did they get here? "These are local Japs," an officer says tersely. Bullets from the snipers' guns puncture the plane. The crew hurriedly gets aboard and the bomber takes off again, this time for the devastation that is Hickam Field.

Landing at Hickam amid the flames of burning hangers and charred skeletons of planes, the captain of the "Mary Ann" is asked by the commanding officer why he did not stay at Maui as ordered. "We were attacked by snipers," says the captain. The Hickam commandant accepts the explanation.

The new arrivals at Hickam Field notice that most of the planes were caught on the ground and wrecked before they could get into the air. "Why?" they ask. They are told that on that morning, December 7, shortly before the attack, three vegetable trucks arrived at Hickam Field from Honolulu, driven by "local Japs." On arriving at the field, the vegetable truckers turned into saboteurs who wrecked the tails of the P-40 pursuits, so that they are unable to get off the ground. The sabotage is synchronized with the treacherous attack from the air Here again, the "local Japs" are the saboteurs.

One of the members of the B-17's crew has a sister in Honolulu. He finds that she is seriously injured in a hospital near Hickam Field. He and his friends rush to the hospital, find her in pain. They are told that she was driving along a highway near the field on that morning with a member of the Army air force. There is a truck stalled ahead of them on the road. They stop behind the truck. Suddenly the driver, a "local Jap," emerges with a shotgun. He shoots at the Army flyer, hits the girl.

The "Mary Ann" is ordered to Clark Field in the Philippines and arrives there two days later. The commandant at Clark wants to know what happened at Hickam. "Fifth columnists," he is told.

Such is the record of the "treachery" of Japanese Hawaiians on December 7, as told in the new Warner Brothers film, "Air Force," the cinematic argosy of a Boeing B-17. Yet it is all terrible fiction, terrible because of the damage such callous misrepresentation can do to the lives of Americans of Japanese ancestry. "Local Japs," the picture accuses as it points to sabotage. But the War and Navy Departments, the FBI and the Honolulu police have said that there were no acts of sabotage by residents of Japanese ancestry, "local Japs," in Hawaii on or before December 7 or subsequent to that time. Blake Clark, writing in his book, "Remember Pearl Harbor," remembers no acts of sabotage by Japanese Hawaiians, a fact to which Speaker Roy Vitousek of the territorial house also attested during a recent visit to the mainland.

"Air Force," is both one of the biggest and most entertaining pictures of the year. It is effective because it tells with newsreel simplicity the adventures of a group of ordinary Americans, the crew of the flying fortress, in the war in the Pacific. And throughout the film the story is documented by dates and facts: The attack on Hawaii on December 7, the valiant marines at Wake, the fall of the Philippines, the American counter-offensive in the south Pa-Pacific.

To the Japanese American, evacuated from his home on the west coast, the film is heart-breaking in its brutal use of lies and rumors, the same sort of lies and rumors about Hawaii which spread like wildfire along the west coast in those tense days preceding evacuation and which had much to do with creating and maintaining the atmosphere of public suspicion which readily accepted wholesale evacuation.

Specifically, the film "Air Force" claims:

1. That local Japanese "fifth columnists" on Maui attacked an American plane. **(The Tolan Committee's fourth interim report to congress contains affidavits attesting to the fact that there were no acts of sabotage by Japanese Hawaiians).**

2. That "vegetable trucks" from Honolulu arrived at Hickam Field on the morning of December 7 and that local Japanese manning these trucks committed sabotage at the air field. **(Robert Casey, noted war correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, investigated a similar rumor while in Hawaii and found it baseless. The rumor which Casey checked had claimed that trucks driven by resident Japanese arrived at Hickam Field before the attack and that once arriving at the field the sides of the trucks fell away, revealing machine guns which were turned on the planes and air field personnel).**

3. That a truck, driven by a Japanese Hawaiian, blocked a highway leading to Hickam Field. **(Blake Clark in his article, "The Japanese in Hawaii," in the New Republic reports that rather than blocking the highways, Japanese Hawaiians were so anxious to lend aid that their cars, carrying medical and other equipment, arrived at Hickam while the attack was still in progress and were hit by flying shrapnel).**

There is no need here to detail the record of Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry on and after December 7. Their contributions to the territorial defense have elicited warm praise from Lt. Gen. Emmons, commanding the Hawaiian department, and from others, both military and civilian. The Japanese Hawaiians on Maui, described in "Air Force" as saboteurs, are the same people who have given some 5000 young men of Japanese ancestry to the United States Army, including some 3000 volunteers in the new Army combat team.

Japanese Americans on the mainland have reason to be proud of the record of loyalty and belief in democratic ideals and principle which the Japanese Hawaiians have made in the months since Pearl Harbor. And it should not be forgotten that 10,000 Japanese Americans in Hawaii volunteered for combat duty in the United States Army in February, the highest percentage of volunteers of any group in the entire United States, for 10,000 volunteers is 40 percent of all males of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii between 18 and 38.

The motion picture, "Air Force" does these loyal Americans a grave injustice. "Air Force" is an important picture. It will be seen by millions of persons in America and abroad. It is deeply regrettable that it sacrifices the integrity and good name of the loyal Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry for a few thrilling minutes of dramatic action on a flickering screen. It circulates again the vicious rumors which had been proven to be totally untrue a year before the picture's release. It will serve the forces of reaction and bigotry by using the motion picture as a medium to accuse a racial minority of crimes uncommitted.

Vagaries

San Francisco . . . .

Newsphotos of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's triumphal tour of San Francisco's Chinatown show that the many of the signs which once graced Japanese art stores along Grant Avenue are still up. One photo showed crowds in front of the "Kimono House." . . . San Francisco, which loves its Gilbert and Sullivan, hailed performances of the "Mikado" last week. However, operetta fans noticed some variations in the original lyrics. In the opening sequence the former "gentlemen of Japan" announced themselves as "gangsters of Japan." However, Pearl Harbor dealt a mortal blow, for the duration at least, to Puccini's opera, "Madame Butterfly," once an annual feature with the Metropolitan, San Carlo and other opera companies.

* * *

Nisei Draft . . . .

Although no decisions have been announced as yet, present indications are that there is a good chance that selective service rights will be reinstituted for Japanese Americans shortly . . . A favorable decision on the opening of recruiting for nisei girls in the WAAC's is expected, following the splendid resopnse in the centers to the visit of WAAC representatives recently . . . The WAACs have been making spot announcements on the radio for girls who know the Japanese language, a qualification many Japanese American girls can fill . . .

* * *

Lewis Comment . . . .

Sinclair Lewis, who wrote a book about the danger of an American fascism in "It Can't Happen Here," spoke at Dreamland auditorium in San Francisco some six years ago and said: "If fascism ever comes to California, its campaign of racial hate will be directed not at the Jews, but at the Orientals." The quotation was recalled by Rev. Fred Fertig of Los Angeles recently. Several nisei, who heard Lewis' lecture in San Francisco, have recalled his statement as they witnessed the activities of California's race hatred bloc.

* * *

Gordon Hirabayashi, the U. of Washington student whose court test of the army evacuation order was certified to the Supreme Court last week, is now working with the American Friends Service committee in their present program of evacuee resettlement . . . Togo Tanaka, former Los Angeles editor, is also in the East on resettlement work.

* * *

In California . . . .

The situation of other Oriental Americans in California, following the evacuation of Japanese Americans, is noted in a letter from a Southern Californian to evacuee friends: "Chinatown, the Koreans and Filipinos go on their ways much as before. Of course, the war has taken an appreciable number of men off to the army, and some of their young men and women have found jobs in defense factroies. But there is still the old housing segregation, and they continue to live mostly in their small racial social ghettos. We love brave China and the Filippines all the more, but the Chinese and Filipinos here are still among the untouchables. Perhaps Madame Chiang Kai-shek, when she speaks in San Francisco or at the Hollywood Bowl, will say some bold thing that will help break this problem open and lead up on to a better relationship."

* * *

Relocation . . . .

Problems of the relocation of evacuee Japuanese Americans will be discussed at an important meeting to be held on April 9 and 10 at the University of Chicago . . . The story of a second-generation Oriental American is told in a new book, "Father and Glorious Descendent," by Pardee Lowe, San Francisco Chinese American writer, which Little, Brown is publishing . . . Maxine Davis, one of the top women's magazine writers, may do an article for Liberty on the relocation centers. She visited Poston recently.

Larry Tajiri Writes in 'Asia':

American Democracy Moves To Correct Mistakes Arising Out of Wholesale Evacuation

That America may have made mistakes in the mass evacuation of Japanese a year ago, but that as a democracy she can correct and is correcting those mistakes is the theme of an article by Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, in the April issue of "Asia and the Americas."

While "the first gestures have been made to clear up the problems stemming from this wholesale evacuation and from the detention . . . . of 106,656 persons," says the writer, "the dilemmas are not as yet wholly resolved."

The "evacuees cities" brought problems of their own. It destoyed the "Little Tokyos of far-Western America," he says.

"But relocation established ten racial islands in the deserts and on Arkansas bottomland. Instead of Americanizing the aliens, as hoped, there was an indication that the reverse was true and young Americans were being 'Japanized' through daily and forced co-existence with their elders and their loss of normal contact with other Americans."

But an even greater problem grew out of the "frustration and bitterness spawned by expulsion and internment," in that the conditions bringing about that frustration served only to activate and sustain the pro-Axis minority.

Citing the disturbances of late last year at Poston and Manzanar, Tajiri declares both were inspired by small pro-Axis cliques "which attempted to exploit the general dissatisfaction of the evacuees."

"There are lessons to learn from what happened at Manzanar and Poston. One of these is the combustible result of forcing mutually incompatible groups to live together in the restrictive atmosphere of a relocation center. Another is that no group of citizens or loyal aliens can be confined for the better part of a year behind barbed wire and under the eyes of armed sentries without that experience somehow affecting their faith in democratic processes.

"The Manzanar incident has shown that there is an Axis-minded minority in the camps which is entirely willing to sacrifice the future of the whole group to achieve their own mean ends. After the Poston and Manzanar incidents, immediate action was taken by civilian and military authorities to segregate the personalties responsible for the disturbances . . . . But it must be remembered that such agitators could not carry on their antisocial activities if conditions did not favor their existence. These conditions are not the making of the administrators of the centers, who have done a magnificent job in the face of extremely difficult conditions. If the evacuees have maintained a strong faith in the ultimate justice of the American government, it is to the credit of these relocation authorities. However, internment has bred the circumstances which sustain the defeatist propaganda of the Axis-minded. And the conviction grows that the relocation centers cannot supply a full answer to the problem posed by evacuation. Moreover, the group most cognizant, always, of this fact has been the WRA itself, which early announced its policy of returning evacuees to normal life in outside communities."

The new emphasis of the WRA, first on relocation in evacuee camps, has now been shifted to individual resettlement, writes the author, although the "noticeable dulling of initiative accompanied by a greater dependency on government paternalism" after a year in the centers were drawbacks to this resettlement program.

One of the greatest stimuli to the new program was the formation of the nisei volunteer combat unit, announced on January 28, according to the writer.

"It was interpreted by the evacuees themselves as the answer of their American government to those individuals and forces within America who would deny the Japanese-American his right of participation in this war of the free world against the slave."

For the future the writer sees that the evacuee can in the main be assured that the problem of evacuation will be well on its way to solution by the end of the war without resorting to permanent land reservations.

Solution of the evacuee problem, he says, in an American way is necessary for the strengthened position of this country at the peace table.

"America's associates at the peace table will be joined, not by racial similarities, but by a common bond of love of freedom. America's devotion to that ideal can best be evidenced in her application of it at home."

T. O.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Spring Comes to Heart Mountain Center

For some time now Heart Mountain has been enjoying an unaccustomed spell of good weather. After going through a winter marked by blizzard after blizzard, by temperatures unoficially measured at 32 degrees below zero, by stretches of several days when the mercury never got over 10 degrees below zero, warm, sunny days are a welcome change.

We know that dust storms are in the offing soon. In fact we have experienced a few already which are a foretaste of what is to come. But nonetheless it feels good to have that sun beating down steadily and strongly again.

Some of the administrators here had looked to the winter with more than a little trepidaion. The long gloomy nights, the bitterly cold days, the inactivity and discomfort were expected to cause unrest among the evacuees. That unrest and trouble did not develop in the proportions it had been expected.

But a new type of unrest is developing with the coming of warm weather, and it is not certain yet whether it is good or bad. Perhaps there is much of both.

Just as warmth has set the entire countryside to stirring, the evacuees are snapping out of the lethargy that held them through much of the winter. Men hitherto with no intention of going to work on outside jobs now flock to the employment office, and increasing numbers are signing contracts for and railroad labor. These offers were to be had a month or more ago, but the results then were almost nil.

This is an example of what the warm weather does to a man: On one of the first warm days at the project a crew was sent out to prepare a hillside for hot-beds to be used in the agricultural program. Soon there were a few on-lookers watching the men at work. Presently some of the on-lokers, who had no business doing so, pitched in with the rest of the workers, picking up shovels and hoes to help with the work. When asked about it later, they said they just wanted to get in and help without knowing what had made them want to work.

That is the good side of the resurrection in this once frozen wilderness, for winter was taking an alarming toll on evacuee morale.

But on the other hand there is also unrest and dissatisfaction with confinement which is not being channelized into constructive effort. Some do not want to go out to earn their livings, or are afraid to; yet spring has made them dissatisfied with life here. They are resentful of confinement and working conditions and have become surely about conditions which they had tolerated in the past.

This is not to imply that trouble is in the air, or is impending, or even to suggest that it can be expected. But it is apparent that spring has brought with it a new atmosphere which can be made either good or bad. This is obviously the time to try to divert that revived energy along constructive channels. Efforts to suppress it by restrictions may be disastrous. It will take good psychology and human understanding to realize what has come over the people. And it is probable that similar signs have been noted in other centers where the winter has b een severe.

Some Notes for the Nisei

By Fred Fertig

It is easy enough to find all kinds of discouraging news in the field of race relations these days of war between nations and social tensions within nations. But as an old Christian hymn has it, it is once in awhile good to "count your blessings, name them one by one." Not, of course, in Pollyanna manner. Not to falsely tell oneself that all is well and there is no need for courage and effort. But it is the advances that are made even as there are certain temporary set-backs, it is these advances that show us how we can advance further. They interpret to us our failures, and they are guide-posts, and the inspiration for further progress.

Here and there, step by step, slowly but surely, appear evidences that racial equality and the movement towards it is not a dead thing but a living and progressing reality. Each of these evidences represent a victory over the minority forces of "white supremacy": Each represents an advantage gained by the racial groups, and an advance in thinking by the Caucasians. Here are but a few instances selected at random . . .

There is Margie Leong, a Chinese American employed in the San Francisco City Hall . . . Dr. Adam C. Rowell, pastor of the Negro captain and a mixed Negro New York, is also a member of the New York City council . . . In New Zealand whites and the native population, Maoris, live peacefully side by side. No discrimination. A maori has been premier of the country. At present there are four Maori members of Parliament and one Minister . . . In Los Angeles: Douglas Aircraft has increased its Negro personnel from 200 to 2000 in nine months. Negro Fay E. Allen is a member of the municipal board of education . . . The color bar is being lowered by the British army in India. Hereafter in companies training for commissions, British and Indian cadets will share the same quarters and work together . . . One U. S. cargo ship, recently lanuched has a Negro captain an da mixed Negro and Anglo-Saxon crew . . . Gobind Behari Lal, science editor of International News Service, was born in India. Negro Earl Brown is a staff member of "Life" magazine. Miss Louise Leung, Chinese American, covers special stories for American newspapers. The "Amsterdam-Star News" of Harlem has for a number of years employed white writers, editors, and advertising solicitors. The "Pittsburgh Courier" largest Negro paper in the nation, has added a Chinese and East Indian to its staff of columnists . . . Tennessee recently repealed its poll tax, that vicious instrument designed to prevent Negroes and poor whites alike from voting.

And there is the progress of Japanese and Japanese Americans in the United States: Kenji Okuda formerly of Seattle, has just been elected president of the student council of Oberlin college by the student body . . . Dr. Kahn Uyeyama, once of Berkeley, has been advanced to major at Camp Grant . . . Masamori Kojima, who went from UCLA to Haverfold, recently shared the platform with Ssutu, son of a late Chinese Ambassador to the United States, Hu-shih, in a speaking engagement at Habbonfield, New Jersey on the World Day of Prayer observed by churches across the nation. "The experience was wonderful." A paper written by Kojima on "Some Suggestions for the Post-War Treatment of Japan" was selected to be read at the national meeting of the Intercollegiate Model League . . . P. f. c. Ken Nishi, who's been doing a mural at the Fort Leonard Wood library is booked for a one-man show at the main St. Louis library in June. Due to a recent exhibit of his at the Ozark Arts and Crafts Institute he was asked to become an instructor there after he has completed his military service . . . An issei artist in St. Louis was featured at the St. Louis Art Museum and got an unusually large and favorable write-up in a metropolitan paper with his name in headlines.

* * *

From "somewhere in the South Pacific" comes to me a letter from Eugene "Buck" Dimon, the extremely popular recreaction director of the now deceased Pomona Assembly center. "You know, I believe," he writes, "that there was no pretense connected with my being sincerely interested in the Japanese of Pomona. Let me know how they are getting along; I sure hope that it is for the best. The watch they gave me I'll treasure for your life time and mine."

Dimon represented to his Nisei staff, and for that matter, all the evacuees at Pomona, the real American — The American that is for the under-dog, that instinctively stands for fair play, that does not forget his friends even when far away and in the heat of battle. He persuaded some of the leading Jap-baiters in the city of Pomona to become among the best friends of the center, letting them know that "these too are Americans."

* * *

Some remarkable remarks: Shizuo Hori, who till a couple of months ago was an associate teacher at Manzanar, and is now attending the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago (Quoted in "Manzanar Free Press"): "Manzanar life is easy but it isn't living. Life out here isn't easy but its life in AMERICA!" . . . Dr. Adam C. Powell: "The Negro is the yardstick of democracy, which must be guaged not by the greatest, but by the least." . . . Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in her recent Madison Square Garden speech: "There must be no bitterness in the reconstructed world. No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lesson gained thereby."

Carlos Bulosan, Filipino journeyman laborer who has been long in America, writes in the March 6th "Saturday Evening Post": "Sometimes we ask if this is the real America. Sometimes we watch our long shadows and doubt the future. But we have learned to emulate our ideals from these trials. We know there were men who came and stayed to build America. We know they came because there is something in America that they needed, and which needed them . . .

"We are the desires of anonymous men. We are the subways of suffering, the well of dignities. We are the living testament of a flowering race . . . We march on, though sometimes strange moods fill our children. Our march toward security and peace is the march of freedom—the freedom that we should like to become a living part of. It is the dignity of the individual to live in a society of free men, where the spirit of understanding and belief exist; of understanding that all men are equal; that all men, whatever their color, race, religion or estate, should be given equal opportunity to serve themselves and each other according to their needs and abilities . . .

"But our march to freedom is not complete unless want is annihilated. The America we hope to see is not merely a physical but also a spiritual and an intellectual world. We are the mirror of what America is. If America wants us to be living and free, then we must be living and free. If we fail, then America fails . . . .

"If you want to know what we are—We are Marching!"

So speaks a Filipino American!

Wirin: Supreme Court to Review Test Cases

(Continued from page 2).

the special permits which allow the Chinese to work in some of our war industries. Despite the outstanding mechanical skill of the Mongolian people, the freedom to make a skilled living is denied to the youth taught in our schools to point their hands at the flag which, they are told, promises them the dignity of equality of opportunity among his fellows."

One would suppose that such acknowledged mistreatment of a group of people solely because of the color of their skins, or the accident of the birth of their parents, would call for a forthright judicial denunciation of further discrimination, mistreatment and injustice.

But he who would indulge in such a supposition is doomed to disappointment.

For Judge Denman argues that these very injustices, precisely because of their unjustifiableness, justify the military exclusion orders, and he arrives at such a shocking conclusion by the following extraordinary reasoning:

"A people suffering a humiliation so inconsistent with the equality of flag teachings" according to Judge Denman, will have amongst it "those who would hesitate or fail to perform a citizen's duty in aiding his soldiers against the saboteur or spy"; the unfair treatment of Japanese, according to this learned and liberal Judge, is a fact which is "entitled to be considered with reference to the likelihood of disaffection among a class so treated, in determining General DeWitt's regulations for exclusion of dangerous people from the war areas bordering the Pacific."

According to Judge Denman, the discriminatory and unfair treatment of the Japanese "have created a real and present danger" on the Pacific Coast in "a war with the Japanese military caste," which might justify the wholesale evacuation orders.

Such a conclusion is founded, in my opinion, upon false reasoning; will, if accepted, result in bad government; and finds no support in American constitutional law.

First, it is bad reasoning because it encourages, and adds to injustice, rather than tend to eliminate or mitigate it. It would seem to be simple and logic and plain common sense rooted in traditions of democracy and fair play, to attempt to cure cruel and unwarranted discrimination, not by yielding to it but by resisting it; the manifest answer to unfair discrimination against a group of people because of their race or color is to attempt to prevent the enlargement of this cancerous growth in our democratic way of life; not further to sacrifice its victims.

Otherwise, our avowals of freedom and justice may well be drowned out by the accompanying ring of hypocrisy.

Secondly, it is bad government. It gives aid and comfort—it strengthens the hands, and toughens the whip in the hands, of the race-baiters and bigots who would pillory and lash every minority racial, religious, political, or labor and social group in our midst, picking first upon the weakest and most defenseless.

All that the Native Sons of the Golden West and their allies need is to succeed in writing into law some racial prejudice and discrimination; then they—as does now liberal Judge Denman — will make use of these partial discriminations to justify the greater and more cruel injustices.

Thirdly, it is bad constitutional law. A similar problem was ruled upon by the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous suit by the American Civil Liberties Union and the CIO against Mayor "Boss" Hague, of Jersey City. Suppression of the rights of members of the American Civil Liberties Union and of trade unionists in Jersey City was sought to be justified by Mayor Hague on the ground that members of the American Legion and other lawless groups in the community would resort to violence in the event A. C. L. U. and C. I. O. representatives were allowed to hold meetings in Jersey City. To this contention the Supreme Court barred its doors once and for all when it ruled that the rights of the innocent may not be jeopardized to save a community from disorders threatened by others. More recently the Supreme Court has reasserted its role, and reannounced the function of the constitution to be a shield of minority groups to protect them from the prejudices and hysterias of intolerant times. And it has indicated that this protection will be accorded not only to the humblest and the most defenseless in our midst; but also in times of storm and stress, including war time—and in this war.

The argument that the already existing discriminations against American citizens of Japanese ancestry warrant further discrimination by the wholesale deportation and virtual imprisonment of these of our American citizens, must be challenged and answered.

The answer must be made to the Supreme Court of the United States early next month when the Hirabayshi and Yasui cases will be heard. The answer must be given not for American citizens of Japanese descent alone, but in behalf of all the minority peoples of America—and of the world — all who are the victims of prejudice and injustice, because of their race, color, religion or political belief.

Certain it is that the liberties of no American are secure, if the rights of the humblest American of Japanese ancestry are not equally guarded and assured. The Constitution protects him too.

Ann Nisei Says:

Be Your Own Designer This Wartime Spring

Fashion designers have taken the wartime shortages in stride, as might have been expected. This perhaps, is especially apparent in accessories, such as hats and bags.

For instance, one of the big New York houses will this year show a crocheted bag. It's a simple affair, big, rectangular in shape. It's made of lots of little crocheted medallions joined together. That's all there is to it, outside of the lining and the zipper.

Now there's something most anyone could make herself. And without paying the tariff, which happens to be $17.

Doubtless you have a favorite crocheted pattern that is circular, small and simple. Plan on a bag that's fairly large—perhaps 10 by 16 inches. Just make enough medallions to make two 10 by 16 rectangulars, when joined. Then join front to back.

For the lining, make a double-lining so that the part that shows through the crochet work will be neat and finished.

Have the lining of a contrasting color. Finish it off with a zipper on top, tack on the crocheted covering.

Another crocheted number we have seen recently was made of white string medallions, joined to form a skull cap. A big navy grosgrain ribbon bow was tacked on front.

One spring fashion that's really hitting these days is the fabric hat. Very often it's made of plaid taffeta, or a polka dot in silk or rayon. We've seen a good many in sailors, and as might be expected, they are very expensive.

However, you might try making one yourself if you've an old sailor. A felt one, for instance, could be covered very easily. For that trim look, you might bind off the edge with contrasting ribbon and have a ribbon band.

Or perhaps you've an old black straw sailor. Try something like this: cut off the brim. (This is going to be replaced with starched eyelet linen). Cut the brim out carefully in the eyelet. Hem the outer edge. Starch heavily and iron flat. Attach this to the crown. Or you might use organdy ruching.

Most pattern houses have patterns for bags and gloves as well as hats. Why not make a bag and matching gloves of some print — a plaid, polka dot, or stripe? Bags can be made of such materials as cotton gabardine, too, or thin, closely woven woolens. Gloves aren't too easy, perhaps, but if you follow instructions, you'll get along all right. Wool jersey might be an interesting fabric to use for gloves. Perhaps you've decided upon a short-sleeved jersey dress for spring. Short matching gloves would be especially nice.

Pouch bags of the single or double type are easy to make and awfully smart.

Put in a little time this spring making some of these accessories. You'll find you can make a John-Frederics number for a few pennies.

the copy desk

Sentinel Editorial

Perhaps one of our greatest mistakes has been the assumption that the powers that be, just because they could order evacuation, know all the answers about the future. They, no more than we, can answer with certainty the question: "Where do we go from here?" They have only certain ideas about what should be done, and some of those ideas have not been practical. But others are logical or so fundamental as to be unavoidable, and these are presented to the evacuees as suggestions toward what can be done to help make the future more secure. As we have said before, the authorities can only help us with the solution of our problems; what we do about them is something that we must resolve within ourselves.—From an editorial in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

* * *

Denson Tribune

Distinctive is the Denson Tribune's four-column make-up. Last week, noting the Tulean Dispatch's four-column front page, Columnist Yokota of the Tribune suggested that "they try it on the inside pages, too."

Tribune columns include "Pot Pourri," by Feature Editor Ayako Noguchi, (formerly on the Fresno Grapevine); "At Random," by Editor Paul Yokota; and "Sports Squints" by Seico Hanashiro.

* * *

Gila View

That man has yet far to go before a world peace is attained, we grant. Against the irrefutable proof of the present war we have no argument.

It is, however, global, and following this strife the world may be able to find peace on a global basis—because willy-nilly man is learning the lesson that isolation is no longer possibue, and that war is not a desirable means or an end. We do believe that the trend is hopeful.

We are aware that many do not believe as we do, as witness the pressure groups in California . . . In their zeal to rid California of the economic competition of the "yellow perial" meance, they are wrecking the good faith of the United Nations, and alienating minority groups throughout the world and particularly in the United States . . . they are a definite restraining influence to the winning the peace following the war.—From the Gila News-Courier.

Nisei Citizens Organize New JACL Chapter

Magic Valley Group Organized at Meeting In Twin Falls Area

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Nisei living in South Central Idaho met here on April 3 to adopt a constitution for the formation of a chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League and to petition the Intermountain District Council for a charter. It was decided at this meeting that this new organization will be known as the Magic Valley chapter of the JACL.

The meeting was held at the Idaho Light and Power Company's auditorium.

The constitution adopted at this time was presented by an organization commitee comprised of George Makabe, Twin Falls; George Ogata, Jerome; Shig Morita, Filer; Tamotsu Abo, Rupert: The petition for a charter was signed by all of 34 members present, to be taken by Makabe to the IDC meeting in Ogden the following day.

Hito Okada and George Inagaki attended the meeting as representatives from National JACL headquarters in Salt Lake City and addressed the group. They were introduced by Shig Morita of Filer, who served as chairman.

Santa Fe Railroad Wants Evacuee Help

TOPEKA, Kan. — The Santa Fe railroad is planning on using from 400 to 500 evacuees this year in laying new rails and resurfacing its tracks.

Governor Shoppel has given official approval to the use, under certain conditions, of workers from War Relocation Authority centers.

Gila High School To Have Murals On Outer Walls

RIVERS, Ariz. — Distinctive murals will be painted on the outside walls of the Canal high school buildings at the Gila River relocation center by art students of Robert T. Slate, reports the News-Courier.

"We shall try to connect the murals with what is being taught inside the buildings and at the same time, we should like to add the Arizona landscape into the scenes," said Slate.

Matsuko Kifune and Ruth Hamataka are now at work on the first of the series of murals, being painted upon the front outside wall of the art building. The mural depicts Navaho Indians busily engaged in pottery making, rug weaving and silver work.

New Chapter Given Charter By District

Idaho Falls Will Be Host to August Meeting of IDC

OGDEN, Utah—The newly organized Magic Valley JACL was granted a charter by the Intermountain District Council of the JACL at a meeting held here Sunday at the Ben Lomond hotel. George Makabe represented the Magic Valley chapter in petitioning for the charter.

Mitsugi Kasai of Idaho Falls, IDC treasurer, reported at this meeting that all district chapters had met their pledges except Salt Lake and Northern Utah. It was decided to allow the Salt Lake chapter until May 1 to raise its quota and to give additional time to the Northern Utah chaper, which was reported as having organizational difficulties, with the IDC and National JACL headquarters to assist these chapters in whatever way possible.

Hito Okada, National JACL treasurer, reported on the proposed JACL credit union. Okada also revealed that the IDC circulating library would soon be in operation.

The revised constitution for the IDC was presented by Tats Koga of Ogden, IDC executive secretary. Saburo Kido, National JACL president, had been scheduled to address the meeting but was unable to atend.

All chapters of the IDC, except Boise Valley, were represented at this meeting. It was decided that Idaho Falls will be host to the August IDC meeting.

Thousand Granada Residents Placed In Colorado Jobs

DENVER, Colo. — Evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the war relocation center at Granada, Colorado, are helping to meet the state's acute manpower shortage, according to reports here this week.

Emmett Cloughsey of the U. S. employment service was quoted as saying that more than 1,100 evacuees from Granada had been placed in employment throughout the state.

Boise Valley JACL Chapter Begins New Public Relations Work

CALDWELL, Idaho — Public relations work has been begun by the Boise Valley JACL, it was revealed at a chapter meeting held recently here at the FSA hall.

Masa Mukai, chairman of the public relations committee for the Oregon district of the Boise Valley JACL, reported at this meeting that he had begun the work by serving as the principal speaker at a recent Weiser Chamber of Commerce luncheon. At the conclusion of his talk, Mukai was asked by members of various other organizations to address their groups.

In his talk, Mukai spoke of the nisei who were serving in U. S. armed forces, the contribution to the food program being made by local residents of Japanese descent, and the Americanism of the nisei.

Mukai also reported that the members of the Weiser chamber of commerce were interested in the JACL movement and wished to meet the cabinet members of the local chapter. He urged the membership to show themselves as good neighbors.

Preceding Mukai's report, Abe Saito, chapter president, reported on nisei soldiers in training and action and also urged that each member contribute to the Red Cross drive.

Evacuees Get Outside Jobs, Says Whitaker

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Evacuees at the Jerome and Rowher relocation centers are being placed "pretty fast" in farming jobs in other states, according to W. B. Whitaker, War Relocation Authority official. Approximately 76 left recently for employment in the sugar beet section of the Northwest.

Many requests for workers are coming to the centers from the truck farming area surrounding Chicago, also, Whitaker revealed. The evacuees, however, prefer to work on irrigated farms of the Northwest as they are accustomed to them and not familiar to sections which depend entirely on rainfall for water.

Where possible, they are asked to go to farms where they have been offered permannt employment so that they will not have to return to the centers between seasons, Whitaker said.

All-faith Association Formed at Rohwer

ROHWER, Ark. — Buddhist, Catholic and Protestant ministers at Rohwer have formed an interfaith ministerial association to promote community welfare and fellowship, reports the Outpost.

Five References Not Absolutely Essential, WRA Officials Opine

In the matter of obtaining leave clearance from the War Relocation Authority, it is not absolutely necessary to have five reference letters, according to Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA.

In a letter to the Rev. U. G. Murphy, of the Northwest Oriental Evangelization society, Myer explained:

"We have been asking for five references from people who are relocating, but this is not a hard and fast rule and it is not holding up the granting of a leave to people who are unable to get this many. Reference letters are an important but supplementary part of our investigation."

Further information on the subject was given the Rev. U. G. Murphy by Harry L. Stafford, project director at the Minidoka center, who explained that the first leave clearance form required Caucasian references, but that subsequent forms have asked simply for five references, "other than relatives or former employers and preferably persons resident in areas where you formerly resided."

The Rev. Murphy had written to Myer, suggesting that there were many evacuees who did not know, intimately, five Caucasians of prominence, and that this number should be cut down.

Poston Evacuee Honored by Red Cross

POSTON, Ariz.—Ichiji Motoki of the Poston relocation center was last week awarded an American Red Cross service bar by the Watsonville chapter in recognition of 15 years of continuous service as a director of a local chapter, reports the Poston Chronicle.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Hideji Yakushiji (8-8-F, Rohwer) a girl, Masuko, on March 18.

To Mrs. Takeichi Oda (17-8-F, Rohwer) a boy, Dickie Toshio, on March 19.

To Mrs. Hisako Izuhara (15-3-4, Manzanar), a boy on March 19.

To Mrs. Kiyoko Young (23-4-4, Manzanar) a girl on March 19.

To Mrs. June Wakayama (36-7-3, Manzanar) a boy on March 21.

To Mrs. Morigusu Kokate (14-5-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on March 21.

To Mrs. June Wakayama (36-7-3, Manzanar) a boy on March 21.

To Mrs. Kazuko Yuge (15-11-1, Manzanar) a boy on March 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shinkichi Mayemura (17-7-F, Rohwer), a girl on March 24.

To Mrs. John Tamura (8-5- Rohwer), a girl on March 24.

To Mrs. Katami Kishi (3-8-2, Manzanar) a girl on March 24.

To Mrs. Ben Ozeki (15-3-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on March 25.

To Mrs. Hiroshi Hishiki (8-10-B, Heart Mountain), a girl on March 25.

To Mrs. Frank Kawaki (2918-F, Tule Lake) a girl on March 25.

To Mrs. Aiko Higashi (27--9-2, Manzanar) a boy on March 25.

To Mrs. Yoshiye Tsuji (23-3-1, Manzanar) a boy on March 26.

To Mrs. Shizuko Nagai (419-A, Tule Lake) a girl on March 26.

To Mrs. Ben Murayama (12-13-A, Heart Mountain), a boy on March 26.

To Mrs. Rio Abe (309-1-B, Poston) a girl on March 28.

To Mrs. George Ninomiya (211-13-F, Poston) a girl on March 28.

To Mrs. Misayo Yorita (20-10-1, Manzanar) a boy on March 28.

To Mrs. Akira Inaba (7F, 3E, Granada) a boy on March 28.

To Mrs. Kiyoko Taguchi (222-3-C, Poston) a boy on March 29.

To Mrs. Bud Yoshita (325-14-E, Poston) a girl on March 29.

To Mrs. Harry H. Sakaguchi (9-9-A, Heart Mountain), a boy on March 29.

To Mrs. Yutaka Sekiguchi (12-3-C, Heart Mountain), a girl on March 30.

To Mrs. Toragusu Kobata (17-8-D, Heart Mountain), a boy on April 1.

To Mrs. Tomoyo Kubota (1-5-C, Heart Mountain), a girl on April 2.

To Mrs. Atsumu Ohara (6-11-D, Gila River), a boy on March 29.

To Mrs. T. Yutani (72-7-C, Gila River), a boy on March 30.

DEATHS

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

Katsujiro Suzuki, 62, (39-9-C, Rohwer) on March 24.

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

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

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

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

Tatsujiro Nishimoto, 62, (33-3-C, Rohwer) on March 25.

Yasujiro Ohama, 78, (222-9-C, Poston) on March 26.

Henry Enomoto, 28, (18-6-3, Manzanar) on March 27.

Sumi Yasuda on March 27 at Tule Lake.

Sakuzo Mori, (5817-F, Tule Lake) on March 28.

Koichi Sakamoto, 70, (28-18-E, Heart Mountain), on March 28.

Mrs. Misao Konya (34-5-B, Butte, Gila River) on March 30.

Mrs. Sawano Miyamoto (36-13-A, Butte, Gila River), on March 31.

MARRIAGES

Setsuko Hachisuka to Dr. Keichi Shimizu on March 14 at Manzanar.

Dorothy Ohashi to Mitsuru Kayashime on March 26 at Poston.

Haruko Kawamoto to James Urata on March 26 at Poston.

Fumiko Peggy Matsumoto to Shigenogi Tsurutome on March 27 at Poston.

Yoshiko Sakurai to George Shibata on March 27 at Poston.

Misao Yamano to Sgt. Sam Shiotsuka on March 30 at Poston.

Farm Workers Pass Through Portland En Route to Fields

First Group Leaves Tule Lake For Farms In Eastern Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore. — A group of persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from this area in 1942, returned to Portland for a few brief hours last week.

The first 19 of an estimated 3000 to 5000 evacuees to be recruited in war relocation centers to meet the critical 1943 seasonal farm labor shortage in non-defense areas of Washington, Oregon and Idaho passed through Portland en route to Walla Walla where they will be employed by the Washington-Idaho Seed company.

"Use of evacuees will be limited to areas approved by the western defense command," Walter A. Duffy, regional Farm Security Administration director, stated. "FSA through an agreement between the WRA and the Department of Agriculture has been assigned responsibility for recruiting, transportation, housing and placement. Requests for the evacuee farm labor are cleared through the United States employment service offices to assure that labor is not available locally.

Recruited in the Tule Lake, Calif., center, all of the persons in the group passing through Portland have been investigated by the WRA as to their loyalty to the United States, Duffy said. Prevailing wages will be paid and housing will be provided in the Walla Walla FSA camp where necessary.

Colorado Resettlement Council Holds Meet

DENVER, Colo. — With 30 representatives of interested religious and social work organizations in attendance, a meeting of the Colorado Council on Resettlement was held in Denver on March 29.

Negroes in America:

Isolation Told By Wright in 'Bigger' Essay

By ROBERT R. TSUDA

In attempting an explanation of how he came to write his "Native Son," Richard Wright wrote an essay, "How Bigger Was Born." This is the work by which he is represented in Whit Burnett's anthology of contemporary American writings, "This Is My Best."

In this essay, Wright gives clearly and concisely his conception of the situation of the Negroes in the United States. Also, the essay reveals some pertinent points about Wright, his thoughts and his way of life. So it seemed that, if you had happened to miss it, it might do well to call your attention to it.

We are, also, here taking the liberty of quoting a portion from the essay. Wright points out that, in the South, the life of the Negro has been separated from the life of the "White American." Then he goes on to say:

"This separation was accomplished after the Civil War by the terror of the Ku Klux Klan, which swept the newly freed Negro through arson, pillage, and death out of the United States Senate, the House of Representatives, the many state legislatures, and out of the public, social and economic life of the South. The motive for his assault was simple and urgent. The imperialistic tug of history had torn the Negro from his African home and had placed him ironically upon the most fertile plantation areas of the South; and, when the Negro was freed, he outnumbered the whites in many of these fertile areas. Hence, a fierce and bitter struggle took place to keep the ballot from the Negro, for had he a chance to vote, he would have automatically controlled the richest lands of the South and with them the social, political and economic destiny of a third of the Republic. Though the South is politically a part of America, the problem that faced her was peculiar and the struggle between the whites and the blacks after the Civil war was in essence a struggle for power, ranging over thirteen states and involving the lives of tens of millions of people.

"But keeping the ballot from the Negro was not enough to hold him in check; disfranchisement had to be supplemented by a whole panopoly of rules, taboos, and penalties designed not only to insure peace (complete submission), but to guarantee that no real threat would ever arise. Had the Negro lived upon a common territory, separate from the bulk of the white population, this program of oppression might not have assumed such a brutal and violent form. But this war took place between people who were neighbors, whose homes adjoined, whose farms had common boundaries. Guns and disfranchisement, therefore, were not enough to make the black neighbor keep his distance. The white neighbor decided to limit the amount of education his black neighbor could receive, decided to keep him off the police force and out of the local national guards; to segregate him residentially; to Jim Crow him in public places; to restrict his participation in the professions and jobs; and to build up a vast, dense ideology of racial superiority that would justify any act of violence taken against him to defend white dominance; and further, to condition him to hope for little and to receive that little without rebelling.

"But, because the blacks were so close to the very civilization which sought to keep them out, because they could not help but react in some way to its incentives and prizes, and because the very tissue of their consciousness received its tone and timbre from the strivings of that dominant civilization oppression spawned among them a myriad variety of reactions, reaching from the outright blind rebellion to a sweet, other-worldly submission.

"In the main, this delicately balanced state of affairs has not greatly altered since the Civil war, save in those parts of the South which have been industrialized or urbanized. So volatile and tense are these relations that if a Negro rebels against rule and taboo, he is lynched and the reason for the lynching is usually called "rape," that catchword which has garnered such connotations that it can raise a mob any where in the South pretty quickly, even today."

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California State Senate Acts on Two Nisei Bills

Judiciary Committee Approves Engle Proposal To Forfeit Citizenship

SACRAMENTO — Two resolutions related to the status of American citizens of Japanese ancestry were considered by the California state legislature Monday night.

The state senate passed and sent to the assembly a resolution memoralizing Congress to secure for the use of California farmers the valuable farm machinery owned by evacuees of Japanese ancestry and reported stored in California warehouses.

The senate's judiciary committee approved the Engle resolution calling on Congress to initiate action to forfeit the American citizenship rights of all persons who hold dual citizenship. Clair Engle, author of the proposal, said the bill was aimed particularly at persons of Japanese and German ancestry.

A bill which would require German, Italian and Japanese language newspapers to publish English translations in adjacent columns during wartime was beaten down by a close vote, 19 to 15, in the senate. Sponsors of the legislation said they would make another attempt to pass the measure.

War Veterans Organize at Jerome Center

DENSON, Ark. — Issei and nisei veterans of World War I residing at this center have formed "The Jerome Relocation Post," reports the Denson Tribune.

The membership includes sixteen issei and four nisei, with all of them having been members of the U. S. Army except Taro Sabara and Hikotaro Yamada, both of whom served for 30 years in the U. S. Navy.

Frank F. Arakawa, formerly of Post No. 263 in Hawaii, was elected commander of this post at the organization meeting held recently; and Yoichi Hieshima, of the Los Angeles Commodore Perry Post No. 525, was chosen vice commander.

Other officers elected were Harry K. Masai, Perry Post, adjutant; Kunizo Tatsukawa, Hanford Post No. 3, treasurer; Mickey M. Kamioka and Harry M. Kanemoto, both of the Perry Post, sergeant-at-arms and assistant.

The group is planning to obtain a room where visiting servicemen without friends or relatives here may be accomodated and entertained, according to Arakawa.

Eleven members of the appointive staff, who are Legionaires, were present at the meeting. John L. McCormick, head of the leaves section, installed the new officers. Project Director Paul A. Taylor and J. B. Cook, head of the internal security division, spoke.

Chet Maeda Wins Mention in A.P. Intermountain Poll

Chet Maeda, star halfback for the Colorado State eleven last season, was tied for fourth place in a vote taken by the Associated Press for the outstanding all-around athlete in the Rocky Mountain (Big Seven) athletic conference.

Athletic directors of the Rocky Mountain universities and colleges participated in the balloting.

Maeda, who is partly of Japanese ancestry, was one of the mainsprings of the Aggie eleven. He was named on the first team of one of the annual all-Rocky Mountain teams and was mentioned for All-American honors. He is a triple-threat star, being especially adept at passing and broken-field running.

Maeda's teammate, Lewis 'Dude' Dent, was named the outstanding athlete in the area. Others who received votes included Ralph Maughan, Utah State; Reed Nilsen Brigham Young; and Frank Nelson, Utah.

Nakama Aids Buckeye Swimming Team to Win National AAU Title

NEW YORK — With his squad, Ohio State College, winning the team championship with 46 points, Kiyoshi Nakama, one of the two Hawaiian swimming stars from the Buckeye school, placed in the 220 and 440 free-style events in the National AAU swimming championships here last weekend.

After winning his heat in the 220-yard event, Nakama placed third behind his teammate, Bill Smith, also of Hawaii, in the finals.

Again in the 440-yard free style event, Nakama was nosed out by Smith. He was also the anchor man on the Ohio State "B" relay team which finished fourth in the 440-yard free-style relay.

Ask Congressional Investigation of Blankets For Evacuees

WASHINGTON — Rep. Forrest A. Harness, R., Ind., last week asked for a congressional investigation of reports that the army was called upon to furnish Grade A blankets to war relocation centers, the United Press reported.

the WORLD at PRESS-TIME

War in China

The drastically changed character of the war in China was reported this week in dispatches to the Christian Science Monitor, which noted a reversal of strategy by the Chinese and Japanese. The scorched earth policy, heretofore the weapon of the Chinese troops, has now been adopted by the Japanese. The Japanese previously invaded during the harvest season, trying to secure fertile crops for themselves. Now, however, with the Southwest Pacific and its fertile lands under their control, they are systematically destroying crops, flooding land, and breaking dikes on the territories they invade in China, thus knocking out productive areas.

* * *

North Africa

Large-scale aerial activity against the lands of the enemy marked the warfare of the week past. American Flying Fortresses, nearly 100 in number, loosed 200 tons of bombs on historic Naples last Sunday in a devastating raid that crippled twenty-four vessels in the Naples harbor and wrecked airplanes in the main airport of the city. Naples, supply key of the Tunisian Axis forces, was left aflame with many fires over the city. German naval bases and war production centers were blasted by American and British bombers in two great raids Sunday and Monday of this week. The Royal Air Force struck at Kiel, German naval base on Sunday, and American bombers struck at German war factories in Antwerp, Belgium, the following day.

* * *

New Pennies

Over the country: The dribbling of new pennies in recent weeks over the country caused some amusement, as worried recipients called the police to report "counterfeit" money. In New York was announced the opening next week of the second war loan drive—to the tune of $13,000,000—for successful prosecution of the war. In Los Angeles, point rationing of meat caused a new drop in prices of high-point meats. Porterhouse steak was going begging at twenty-five cents a pound, while hamburger was enjoying the heights of popularity at 5 points a pound.

Start Farm Equipment Survey at Gila River

RIVERS, Ariz. — The Evacuee Property Office at Gila River was this week starting a farm equipment survey of all machinery, tractors, implements and automotive equipment owned by evacuees, reports the News-Courier.

The survey is being taken upon direction from Washington. It will be conducted by the block managers.

Kuniyoshi Will Be Honored at New York Fete

NEW YORK — Yasuo Kuniyoshi, noted painter and artist, will be among the guests of honor at the "United Nations in America" dinner which will be held in New York City on Saturday evening, April 17, it was announced this week by Donald Ogden Stewart, chairman of the dinner.

Elizabeth Bergner, Maurice Hindus, Leo Krzycki, Prof. Max Lerner, Edward G. Robinson, Hazel Scott and Krishnalal Shridharani are among the 41 other prominent foreign-born Americans of all nationalities who will be among the guests of honor.

Held under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born, the dinner is being sponsored by 200 prominent Americans.

Kuniyoshi, prominent in New York art circles, has been active in the American war effort.

Mormon Church In Hawaii Increases Japanese Membership

"The Latter Day Saints Japanese mission in the Hawaiian Islands is growing faster than ever before," it was reported this week by Miss Beth Paul, who returned here recently from a year of missionary work in Hawaii.

Utah State to Spend $25,000 For Housing

Authorities Moving CCC Units to Provide Housing For Evacuees

FAMINGTON, Utah — A $25,000 project involving housing facilities for 1,285 prospective Japanese and Japanese American farm workers in Davis and Weber counties took form this week as committees prepared to select sites for the two labor camps.

Commissioners from both counties met with state, federal and agricultural representatives Friday to outline a definite program of action whereby portable CCC camp units at Hooper and Huntsville will be moved to more suitable locations in north Davis and Weber counties to house seasonable workers from relocation centers in Arizona and California.

Representing Gov. Herbert B. Maw at the joint county meeting in Ogden, W. J. Eustice, state purchasing agent, reported that the state would put up $25,000 to move the present unused housing quarters to the new sites and to furnish necessary additional camp equipment. The program provides that this money will be paid back to the state through a camp assessment of 15 cents per day per person, which probably will be assumed by the companies or agencies employing the workers, it was explained by W. J. Thayne, Weber County Farm Security supervisor.

Work of moving the CCC camps will begin as soon as sites are ing out that it would not be necselected, Mr. Thayne said, pointessary to move the entire structures as canvas tent coverings would be substituted for the present all-wood barrack buildings. The plans call for housing facilities to accomodate 400 workers in Davis county and 885 in Weber.

Evacuated Farms Continue to Produce, Says WRA Official

SEATTLE — Western Washington farms from which farmers of Japanese ancestry were evacuated last year are continuing to produce food for the nation's victory effort, according to Edward M. Joyce, district supervisor of the evacuee property division of the War Relocation Authority.

Joyce gave Filipinos, most of whom are former Alaska cannery workers, much of the credit for this state of affairs, explaining that hundreds of them have taken over the acres formerly tilled by the Japanese and Japanese Americans and that many of them are putting new land under cultivation.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer declared "a tour of Bainbridge Island, scene of the first Japanese evacuation from the west coast," produced ample evidence in support of Joyce's statement that these farms are expected to produce "bigger crops than ever before." Of the thirty-six farms on the island formerly operated by Japanese, thirty-four are now occupied by Filipinos, practically all of whom anticipate bumper crops — providing the weather is favorable and they can get sufficient help at harvest time.

Joyce said that of the 706 farms from which Japanese were evacuated in western Washington, and 277 in western Oregon, 97 percent are now in production — and the acreage in crop is actually greater than before the Japanese left.

He said that while Filipinos have taken over most of the arms, many are being operated by other farmers who have formed corporations for the purpose.

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