

Three Nisei Soldiers Win Army Decorations

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Gen. DeWitt Opposes Return of Evacuees

Japanese Americans Carried Out Special Assignment

WASHINGTON — The War Department announced on April 9 the award of the Legion of Merit to three American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who volunteered for important services, the nature of which is not made public.

The soldiers, all of whom were born in Hawaii, lived in Honolulu at the time of enlistment.

The citations are for "exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services between the dates of De-

cember 20, 1942, and February 28, 1943." The awards went to:

YUKIO YOKOTA, Corporal, Infantry. Home address: 1201 Kalei Road, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

TADAO HODAI, Private First Class, Infantry. Home address: 834 Laniwai St., Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

TANEYOSHI NAKANO, Private First Class, Infantry. Home address: 5065 Kalaniana'ole Highway, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Hawaiian Nisei Volunteers Arrive at Camp Shelby to Start Training in U. S. Army

Army Volunteers Receive Ovations from Crowds At Railroad Stops En Route; Described as Best Disciplined Troops by Pullman Train Conductor

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Some 2600 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii began arriving here Wednesday to join approximately the same number from the United States mainland to form a combat team, organized into a small, streamlined army, the Associated Press reported.

A training cadre of some 300 Japanese American soldiers have been at Camp Shelby for several weeks awaiting the arrival of the contingents of new recruits.

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Encamped Wednesday in the raw, rust-colored hills of southern Mississippi was a military unit of 2500 Japanese Americans from Hawaii who traveled 4000 miles to learn to fight for the land of their birth against the military despots of the land of their ancestors.

With another 2500 Japanese Americans from the continental United States, these men will form a compact streamlined army with units of infantry, field artillery and engineers and its own medical personnel.

Their commander, Colonel Charles W. Pence, told them, after their march into camp Wednesday:

"Each of you soldiers is a symbol of loyalty—the loyalty of the Japanese American population both of Hawaii and the mainland. We're going to be tough. We are going to be well-trained, well-disciplined. Our weapons and equipment will be the best."

Said Hirota Sugano of Kolo: "We are anxious to get started. It will help some of us to forget."

Said Jeanaya Arakawa of the island of Maui: "We waited a long time for this. We are ready."

But they were mostly teen age boys with youthful curiosity. George E. Suenaga, former milk truck driver, thrilled to lights at night after Hawaii's blackouts. Ralph N. Tamaoka, a Honolulu carpenter, got his hands into snow for the first time at Chicago en route here and said it was "better than sand for throwing." Private Noboru Seki peered into ditches and dark clumps, saying: "Where's a snake? I was promised I'd see a snake. We don't have them in Honolulu."

Although only recently inducted in Hawaii, the boys are a strikingly orderly lot, said C. W. Schermann, veteran Pullman conductor on their train. He added:

"I've worked exactly 508 troop movements similar to this. I've never seen one as quiet and well-disciplined. There wasn't a cuss word all the way. That, buddy, is news."

All along the line during their train-trip from San Francisco to Camp Shelby, the soldiers were treated royally by civilians. At Louisville a laughing, welcoming crew of 200 asked that the boys

sing some native songs. Thirteen carloads of Hawaiian melody was the result. Many of them hauled out steel guitars, ukuleles and mandolins for accompaniment.

Private Kenso Tanaka got a giggle from his comment on a sign on a massive piece of olive-colored field artillery. The sign placed there to warn motorists when the equipment is being moved read:

"Danger—Air Brakes."

"I bet it'd take more than air brakes to stop that baby," Tanaka commented, grinning.

Some of the soldiers, the army said, were doctors, lawyers, and teachers in Hawaii. Others were members of the Honolulu fire and police departments.

Utah Volunteer Leaves to Join Combat Unit

Others May Be Inducted Soon in Salt Lake City Area, is Report

Believed to be the first mainland American of Japanese ancestry to be inducted into the United States army's new Japanese American combat team, George Utsunomiya of Murray, Utah, left this week for training at Camp Shelby, Miss. Tadao Sako of Salt Lake City, another volunteer at the Murray, Utah, selective service board, received notification that he would be inducted next week.

Sako, who was rejected at his first army physical examination, appealed his case and was granted another examination this week. He was notified that he had passed and that he would be inducted; Sako, who has been employed for several years as an assistant in first aid at the hospital of the Utah Copper company at Magna, hopes to serve with the medical unit of the new Japanese-American combat team.

Reports from selective service officials in Salt Lake City indicated that other "free zone" volunteers would be inducted later this month.

Meanwhile, physical examinations were given at Topaz and Minidoka relocation centers for volunteers.

Two Eastern Nisei Called to Service As Army Officers

NEW YORK — Two brothers, First Lieutenant Ken Asai of New York and First Lieutenant Sim Asai of Boston in the reserve army were recently called to serve with the United States forces.

Lieutenant Ken Asai, a reserve officer in the field artillery, departed for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Lieutenant Sim Asai, a reserve officer in the quartermasters, left for Fort Benning, Ga. Both Ken and Sim are graduates of Cornell university, where they received their reserve commissions.

Lieutenant Sim Asai leaves a wife and two children in Boston.

Topaz Resident Killed by Shot Fired by M. P.

James Wasaka, 62, Was Instructor at U. S. Army Camp in First World War

TOPAZ, Utah — James Hatsuki Wakasa, 62, a resident of the Central Utah relocation center, was shot and killed by a military police sentry at 7:30 p. m. Sunday, April 11, it was reported Monday to Lorne Bell, acting project director, by the commandant of the military police.

According to the army report, Wakasa was attempting to leave the center and failed to heed four warnings from sentries in two towers. Millard county authorities were notified and a military board of inquiry is investigating.

Born in Japan, Wakasa came to the United States forty years ago in 1903, after having graduated from a college in Japan. He had taken two years of postgraduate work at the University of Wisconsin.

He was a resident of San Francisco before evacuation and was a chef by trade, holding a card in an AFL union.

He assisted his adopted nation in the war effort during the first World War, serving as a civilian instructor in cooking at Camp Dodge, Iowa, during World War I.

California Legion Seeks Restrictions Against Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — Resolutions advocating restrictive measures against American citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry were adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the American Legion's Department of California at the Los Angeles city hall last Saturday.

The resolutions reaffirmed previously adopted resolutions urging the seizure of all idle farm machinery owned by evacuated farmers of Japanese ancestry, keeping the evacuees confined to relocation centers and placing those used in farm work under armed guard outside combat zones.

Artist Chris Ishii Wins Promotion to Rank of Corporal

AMACHE, Colo. — Chris Ishii, former artist with the Walt Disney studios in Hollywood, has been promoted to the rank of corporal in the U. S. Army and is now working in New York on an educational film for the army.

"Jap's a Jap," Declares Army Commander; Repudiates Citizen Rights of Japanese Americans

SAN FRANCISCO — "A Jap's a Jap" and "it makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not," Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt said Tuesday in opposing emphatically "the sentiment to bring back some of the Japanese to the west coast," the Associated Press reported on April 13.

The commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army, in testifying before the House naval affairs subcommittee, said: "I don't want any of them. We got them out. They were a dangerous element. The west coast is too vital and too vulnerable to take chances."

He told the subcommittee there were only eight persons of Japanese ancestry in his command — seven in the Federal Communications Commission as translators and one in the Immigration Department as an interpreter.

Gen. DeWitt declared that he was opposing "by every means I can" the sentiment that Japanese Americans should return to the coast.

An estimated 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, 70,000 of whom were American citizens, were removed to relocation centers from western coastal areas last year. Two cases, which challenge the legality of parts of the control and exclusion orders relating to citizens of Japanese ancestry, now are before the United States Supreme Court.

General DeWitt said he "couldn't say as to any particular element" which might be pressing for the release of Japanese Americans but that "there are constant requests concerning individuals." Regarding those who are American citizens, the general said, "You can't change him by giving him a piece of paper."

Called before the Congressional group to testify on housing, transportation and related problems in this congested area, the general said none of these ranks in importance with the problem of keeping evacuees out.

"I've got 'em out of the area and into relocation centers and I want to keep them there," he said. "We not only want to leave well enough alone but tighten up on our watchfulness."

Congressman John Z. Anderson, representing counties of San Mateo and Santa Clara said citizens of his district have warned him that if any Japs are sent back "we're going to bury them." Representative Ed. V. Izac, San Diego, said Anderson was expressing the sentiment of other Pacific Coast congressmen.

Canadian Evacuees Organize To Protect Property Rights

Oppose Government's Arbitrary Liquidation Of Evacuated Holdings

KASLO, B. C.—As a result of the Canadian Federal Government's announcement of intentions to proceed with the liquidation of property owned by evacuee-Canadians of Japanese ancestry, an organization is being formed by the evacuees to protect their interests, according to reports carried by the New Canadian weekly.

A temporary committee has been set up in Kaslo to represent the 'Amalgamated Evacuee Property-Owners Association' with a view to presenting submissions to the federal government in respect to evacuees' property, and to taking all available legal steps to protect their interests, the New Canadian said.

The New Canadian reported: "Legal opinion has been expressed that the intention of the federal government to proceed with the arbitrary liquidation of property owned by citizens and aliens of Japanese origin is beyond the legal powers of the government even as a war measure."

"With this expression in mind it seems certain that legal steps will be taken by property owners to secure an injunction to prevent the sale of the property on these grounds."

An announcement made by the secretary of state, as custodian of evacuee property in Vancouver, said that the manner and method whereby the holdings of the evacuees will be liquidated is still to be decided and will be made known to the public and the evacuees through the press in due course. The custodian is to be advised in this matter by two committees, the "Advisory Committee of Japanese Properties in Greater Vancouver" and the "Advisory Committee on Rural Japanese Property."

ties." To represent the evacuees' interests, the custodian has appointed Kishizo Kimura of Christina to the first-named committee and Yasutaro Yamaga of Tashme to the second committee.

Kimura, a naturalized subject and former secretary of the Canadian Salt Herring Exporters, Ltd., represented evacuee owners on the Fishing Vessel Disposal Commission, which last year liquidated the evacuees' fishing fleet for a gross value of \$1,000,000.

G. W. McPherson, executive secretary to the secretary of state, in explaining the government's decision, said:

"The custodian is anxious that the public and the evacuees understand that the properties will not be sacrificed, but that the liquidation will be credited in the custodian's office to the account of the individual evacuee owner and will be made available to him in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission in such amounts as he may require."

Commenting on this point, the New Canadian reported that "the fact that the proceeds of the sale are not to be handed over to the owners, but are to be held by the custodian's office and to be issued only in certain amounts in co-operation with the British Columbia Security Commission" has provoked a strong reaction and some suspicion."

The holdings of the evacuees are reported to be concentrated chiefly in the Vancouver downtown area and in the berry-growing areas of the Fraser Valley and are estimated to run into millions of dollars.

"While holders by both nationals and naturalized citizens are large, it is doubted if many Canadian-born citizens own property," the New Canadian said. "The liquidation policy is to be carried out, however, regardless of the citizenship status."

FBI Director Says Japanese In Hawaii Not Responsible for Espionage Before December 7

House Sub-Committee Hears Testimony from FBI Chief That Japanese Hawaiians Committed No Acts of Sabotage in Hawaii Before Pearl Harbor

WASHINGTON — The Japanese population of Hawaii was not guilty of espionage committed in the territory prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told a house appropriations subcommittee during hearings made public last week, according to the Associated Press.

Hoover said that espionage committed in Hawaii prior to Pearl Harbor was done by "espionage agents and consular agents of the Japanese government."

The FBI chief told the committee there had been no sabotage or espionage committed in Hawaii subsequent to Pearl Harbor and that his organization had "practically no trouble with the Japanese in Hawaii."

Hoover was reported by the United States as telling the house group that the FBI was closely scrutinizing certain Fascist and Japanese organizations.

"We have to be alert, because particularly the Japanese have a propensity of joining and forming organizations, almost under any pretext," Hoover said. "This problem of organizing in fact extends to some of the war relocation camps which have been set up for such individuals."

Topaz Artist Wins San Francisco Art Association Show

TOPAZ, Utah—Mine Okubo, nisei artist at the Topaz relocation center, was recently notified that she had won the San Francisco Art Association's seventh annual exhibition of drawings and prints, now at the San Francisco Museum of Art, reports the Topaz Times.

Miss Okubo, staff artist of the magazine "Trek," is a former winner of the Harmon traveling award.

The following comment of her work was written by Alfred Frankenstein, art critic, in the March 14th issue of the San Francisco Chronicle:

"America may be defined as a place where an inmate of a concentration camp makes a picture of her guards, sends it to an exhibition a thousand miles away and wins a prize with it."

"This is what happened in connection with the San Francisco Art Association's seventh annual exhibition of drawings and prints, now at the San Francisco Museum of Art. The prize winner is Mine Okubo, who is now at the Japanese Relocation center at Topaz, Utah, and who was awarded the artist fund prize for a drawing of soldiers on watch done in her customary monumental sculpturesque style. There is no trace of rancor or resentment in this picture, which is not to be wondered at. It is a very good drawing."

Release of Loyal Evacuees Advocated by Seattle Paper

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, in an editorial on April 10, advocated that evacuees "actively loyal" to the United States should be released from the relocation centers and be put to "better use."

The editorial said that "it is hardly open to question" that "many who are actively loyal are held in semi-confinement under conditions that tend to worsen their morale, and that much better use can be made of the Japanese now in relocation centers without endangering national safety."

Noting that Senator A. B. Chandler's subcommittee urged "immediate and vigorous steps toward segregation" in the relocation centers, the Post-Intelligencer declared this to be "distinctly on the right track."

"Further sorting out is due," the editorial said. "It will benefit the Japanese. It will aid the war effort."

State Senate Would Revoke Nisei Rights

State Civil Service Department Plans Steps To Dismiss Employees

SACRAMENTO—The California state personnel board last week awaited an opinion from the attorney general's office before proceeding with dismissal actions brought against state employees who are of Japanese ancestry.

Charges were brought against 94 of the state civil service employees because of their Japanese ancestry on the ground their continued employment was incompatible and inimical to the public service.

E. Wayne Miller, secretary of the personnel board, said most of the employees who are in war relocation centers have demanded hearings before the board.

In a letter to the attorney general's office, the board has inquired, Miller said, whether personal hearings must be granted, whether the charges are sufficient to justify dismissal and whether general testimony can be accepted for the entire group instead of separate testimony for each.

Utah Education Board Planning Visit to War Relocation Center

The state advisory committee of the Utah state board of education is planning an all-day trip Friday to the War Relocation Authority center at Topaz to study conditions and assist in further setting up of educational standards, according to Charles H. Skidmore, state superintendent of public instruction.

Making the trip will be Dr. John C. Carlisle of the Utah State Agricultural college, Dr. A. L. Beeley of the University of Utah, Dr. Franklin S. Harris of Brigham Young university, W. A. Paxton of Fillmore, William Starley of Delta, Rulon T. Hinckley of Hinckley and Superintendent Skidmore.

L. G. Noble, superintendent of schools at Topaz, is making arrangements for entertaining the visitors.

The Post-Intelligencer deplored that "the proportion of American-born Japanese anxious for combat service is appalling low," but noted:

"It is gratifying, however, to note that the Minidoka camps, to which most of the Japanese from this vicinity were sent, makes the best showing. Only 2 per cent made a negative answer to the question designed to test their Americanism."

The editorial also commented that "the army authorities are extremely reluctant to put many Japanese in uniform," but that "we can see no reason why the army should hesitate to give such Japanese brooms, shovels or other working equipment."

"There is no reason why any man of military age, who claims the benefits of American citizenship, should not share in its obligations," the Post-Intelligencer declared.

Story of the Week Rights of Colorado Nisei In Civil Service Defended

DENVER, Colo. — If Sam Harada, young American of Japanese ancestry, wants his rights, he will continue as file clerk in the State Health Department, members of the Colorado state civil service commission reported Friday, according to the Rocky Mountain News.

It was learned that objection had been made to Aruna working in the Health Department, where he has been in the division of vital statistics.

Governor Vivian of Colorado said Thursday that he had not given permanent approval to

the appointment of Harada and he believed some compromise might be worked out whereby he could be shifted to another department.

Health department officials said Harada was one of the best workers ever assigned to the division, and it was pointed out he is as much an American citizen as anyone else on civil service lists.

Young Harada was assigned to the position by the civil service commission as he topped the eligible list. He was born near Brush, Colo., and had been employed in the state library on a federal project for several years.

Government Requisitioned Cars Of Evacuees, Says L. A. Times

Procedure Advanced By Group Advocating Seizure of Equipment

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The federal government, after appraisal, has requisitioned 61 automobiles left behind for army use by evacuees at the Santa Anita assembly center when they were moved to relocation centers, according to the L. A. Times.

Owners of most of the 1800 cars brought to the center sold their automobiles and trucks, the Times added.

This move by the federal government, the Times said, has spurred state officials in their efforts to acquire evacuee-owned farm equipment for the use of California farmers.

The Times revealed that Walter L. Bowers, deputy attorney general, has announced that the state may attempt to seize control of the farm machinery of the evacuees under the rights of "eminent domain" provided in the Constitution of California.

"Under that authority," Bowers is reported as saying, "the state may condemn the property, seize control of it, and reimburse the owners through the War Relocation Authority. The machinery could then be rented to farmers who need it to produce essential food."

Previously, Governor Warren had revealed that a bill will soon be proposed to the state legislature providing for the seizure of farm implement and machinery left by the evacuees.

"Local officials of the War Production Board and other governmental agencies who have professed an interest in seeing the machinery made available to California farmers have been blocked by Washington technicalities," the Times continued. "Robert H. Shields of the solicitor's office at Washington recently wired a local official that a matter of 'policy' outside his department was involved, and other officials have insisted that the United States Department of Agriculture has issued an order to requisition the machinery. However local representatives of the department had received no copies of such an order, and confusion was admitted as to what Federal agency has final authority over the equipment and what steps might be taken to make it available."

"One federal official who conducted a mail-query search for the machinery by writing to warehouse operators, government farm officials and bankers holding mortgages on farm equipment said his check indicated that there were more than 800 pieces of such in Southern California alone."

Young People's Meet Held at Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif. — The second Young People's Christian conference was scheduled to be held last week end at Tule Lake relocation center with over 500 delegates in attendance.

Among the speakers were the Reverend Fred Stripp Jr., and the Reverend Art Casaday, who were formerly active in the YPCC work in northern California.

Princess Makes Monthly Visit To Manzanar

MANZANAR, Calif.—A member of nobility makes a monthly visit to Manzanar center, according to a recent story in the Free Press.

She is Princess Henrietta Nakashima, member of the Kia Nahalelua in Hawaii. She is the wife of Mike Nakashima, resident at Manzanar.

Princess Nakashima, actress, singer and dancer, has appeared in several recent motion pictures.

Toledo Drops Opposition to Nisei Evacuees

WRA Official Appears Before City Council Of City in Ohio

TOLEDO, Ohio — Following an appearance by Harold S. Fistere, WRA supervisor for Ohio and Michigan, opposing a resolution against employment of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the Toledo area, the Toledo city council tabled the resolution on April 7.

The resolution was also opposed by several prominent Toledo clergymen.

Mr. Fistere declared he knew of no plans to establish a camp for nisei in Toledo, as rumored locally.

Parent-Soldier Group Being Formed at Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — The Japanese American Parent-Soldier association is being organized in the Minidoka Relocation Center among parents and wives of Japanese American soldiers serving in the U. S. Army. S. Hara, head block manager, is temporary chairman of the organization committee.

More than 300 men at this center have volunteered for induction into the army to serve in a special combat unit of Japanese Americans. Medical examinations prior to induction will be given here next week.

Wyoming Newspaper Is Proud Of School Record on Evacuees

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — The student publication of the University of Wyoming, noting recently that there had been no unpleasant incidents in regard to the presence of a number of nisei students on the campus, commented that "we think the record is evidence that Wyoming is making progress as an institution of higher learning."

"Frankly, we're proud of us," the publication added.

The publication, the "Branding Iron," noted:

"While most people will, when pinned down, admit that a very high percentage of all Japanese

Senator Downey, Democrat from California, this week asked for an investigation of the status of Negroes and other minority groups in the armed service and women's auxiliaries. His resolution (S. Res. 132) asked for a five-man subcommittee of the military affairs committee to investigate complaints of Negro exclusion from the air force, the relation of the system of segregated units to the effective utilization and appropriate placement of persons on the basis of merit.

Germany's foothold in North Africa was shrinking rapidly this week, and indications pointed to an early last fight there. The British moved up past Sousse and Kairouan. In the north the allies were within forty miles of Tunisia. The Germans were thus left occupying a strip some hundred miles in length and forty miles in width. London military experts estimated that 210,000 enemy troops still remained in Tunisia.

Possibility of a Japanese attack upon Australia was seen this week as General Sir Thomas A. Blamey, commander-in-chief of Allied ground forces under Gen. MacArthur warned of 200,000 Japanese troops massed in island bases above Australia. While Sec. of the Navy Knox declared there was no indication of a "concentration of sea forces in that area, recent Australian dispatches have reported that the Japanese were massing ships in the islands immediately above Australia.

U. S. marines in the southwest Pacific now get a short course in Japanese, including 21 English commands and their translations. Commands include such terms as "Isoge," to hurry; "Nanae wa nani wa" for "What's the name, bud?"

Medical Exams For Volunteers Set At Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — An examining team from the Butte (Mont.) Induction Station headed by Major M. M. Campbell of the army medical corps began giving medical examinations Tuesday morning at the project hospital in the Minidoka relocation center to more than 300 Hunt volunteers.

The volunteers who pass the medical examinations probably will be called to report to the Jerome Selective Service board within a week or ten days. They will be inducted at Fort Douglas, Utah and then sent to Camp Shelby, Miss., for training in a Japanese American combat unit.

Kimberly High Band Will Play At Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — The Kimberly high school band of 60 persons will play a concert in the Minidoka Relocation Center.

The band, under the direction of Clayton Boyd, will give a marching and maneuvering demonstration in addition to the concert.

The smartly uniformed Kimberly band has won honors in competition in southern Idaho and elsewhere for many years. It won the visiting band award at the Portland Rose Festival in 1937.

Americans are loyal to our cause, it is the unfortunate fact that most communities contain a number of uninformed, opinionated folk who are ever ready to demonstrate their patriotism by anti-Japanese statements and action.

"Refusing to make a distinction between Tokyo Japanese and United States Japanese, these 110 per cent Americans delight in persecuting this unfortunate minority group. It seems to us that these so-called patriots are lacking in our ranks. We think the record is evidence that Wyoming is making progress as an institution of higher learning."



Report WRA Will Not Release Evacuees for Geneva Steel Jobs

Opposition Reported At Columbia Steel's New Geneva Works

The Salt Lake Tribune reported Thursday, in a dispatch from Provo, that H. Rex Lee, head of the War Relocation Authority office at Salt Lake City, said Wednesday that no evacuees would be released to the Geneva works of the Columbia Steel company at this time.

The statement was made following expressed resentment of workers at the Geneva plant upon hearing that plans called for bringing evacuees to the mills, the Tribune said. More than 300 men and women employees of the plant met on the steps of the city and county building Wednesday night to voice a mass protest against the hiring of evacuees. The group listened to many vigorous speeches and accepted a proposal to draw up resolutions to be presented to the various labor unions to ban such workers.

"Our policy has been to release evacuees only to areas where they are acceptable to the community and to workers involved, Mr. Lee said. "Even though the proposal originally presented to the War Relocation Authority to use evacuees to help relieve the severe labor shortage at Geneva was endorsed by both company and union leaders, it was plainly evident at a mass meeting called by union heads Tuesday night that sentiment was against employing evacuees on the project."

"I so advised union leaders following the meeting and WRC officials and plant executives concurred in this decision not to employ evacuees at a meeting Wednesday."

W. L. Mendenhall, manager of the U. S. employment office in Provo, said, however, that evacuee workers will be brought in to work on farms, the Tribune's report concluded.

Steel Plant Tables Plan To Use Nisei

PROVO, Utah—Plans to bring in American workers of Japanese ancestry to the Columbia Steel company's new Geneva plant near Provo have been "tabled" for the present, it was reported here Wednesday.

The need for more workers at the construction job is acute, it was stated, but the use of Japanese Americans from the Topaz relocation center, which had been under consideration, has been dropped and other means will be attempted to recruit the needed labor, it was declared.

It was reported that employees of the Columbia Steel plant have held meetings recently at which resentment was expressed against bringing in evacuee workers into the construction camp. Officials declared that some threats have been made that action will be taken by the workers if the Japanese Americans are brought into the plant. Company officials state the need for workers has been felt more intensely since the freezing of workers in essential industries. The companies operating at Geneva are unable to go out and hire men for construction work as they did before the freezing order. Under the new manpower setup all hiring must be cleared through the U. S. employment service.

It was pointed out that the hope of using available manpower at Topaz, nearest war relocation center to the new Geneva Steel plant, had not been totally abandoned, but that the plans had been "tabled" for the time being. Under the original plan, it was hoped to use volunteers for the U. S. army's combat team at Topaz who had been rejected after taking the army physical examination.

Tule Lake Picklers Make Sauerkraut

NEWELL, Calif. — Sauerkraut is now being processed in the Tule Lake pickling plant, reports the Tulean Dispatch.

The cabbage is imported from the Gila River project.

Santa Barbara County Supervisors Oppose Return of Evacuees

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Unanimous objection to any move to release "interned" Japanese and return them to the Pacific coast was voiced here last week by the Santa Barbara county board of supervisors.

C. W. Bradbury, first district supervisor, said if the Japanese should be brought back here it would hurt the morale of local farm workers and be injurious to the food production program.

Before evacuation, farmers of Japanese ancestry, particularly in the Santa Maria valley, occupied a dominant position in the production of truck vegetables.

Sen. Chandler Submits Formal Report on Trip

Loyal Evacuees Should Be in Army or Defense Industry, Says Solon

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Senator A. B. Chandler (D., Ky.), chairman of the military affairs sub-committee which investigated conditions in War Relocation Authority centers, advocated in a formal report of the committee's findings that all evacuees who were willing to take the loyalty oath should be in military service or at essential jobs, and that those who were disloyal should be placed in internment camps.

Senator Chandler, according to a United Press report, stressed that the loyal and disloyal evacuees should be separated by the WRA. He deplored that "loyal and disloyal Japanese are now in the same camps—have been for ten months" and added that strife and trouble exist in all the centers, particularly at Manzanar, Calif., because of the hatred of the two groups of evacuees for each other.

Senator Chandler made this report in conjunction with Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D., Wash.), and Senator James E. Murray (D., Mont.), after an investigation of six relocation centers.

"We held formal hearings at Phoenix, Ariz., and five informal hearings at various camps," Chandler stated. "We talked with camp directors, school superintendents, agricultural managers, fathers of boys in the service and fathers of boys who answered no to the loyalty question."

"The weight of testimony was overwhelming in favor of three points:

"1. Draft the citizens.
"2. Put those who answered no to the loyalty questions and others found disloyal in internment camps."

"Get loyal able-bodied Japanese out to work at the earliest possible time to places where they will be accepted and where the army considers it safe for them to be located."

He said the draft should apply to all nisei between the ages of 18 to 7, as it does to all other citizens of the United States. He found this the "overwhelming opinion" of the nisei themselves. About 67 per cent of the evacuees in the centers are American citizens, he said.

Chandler further revealed that there are 19,963 evacuees of military age registered as "possible volunteers" in the ten centers; and that of this number only six per cent—1181—volunteered, and 24 per cent—4783—answered no to the question of whether they were loyal to the United States.

He added that half of the citizens of Manzanar are disloyal to this country, while only two per cent are disloyal at the Minidoka center in Idaho.

The committee, according to Chandler, believes that, by and large, the War Relocation Authority has done a good job of feeding and housing the evacuees, but is critical that "the good and bad" have not been separated and have lived together almost a year.

Also, Chandler continued, the

Warren Says State Not Actively Opposing Return of Evacuees

Nisei Corporal In Australia Writes To Colorado Paper

DENVER, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain News of Denver last Friday published a photo of Corp. Narihiko Yamanaka in its department "Colorado Men in the War."

The News quoted a letter from the nisei soldier who is now with the U. S. Army in Australia:

"One of the most confusing things we have here is Australian money exchange. Pounds, shillings and so forth are surely brain-twisters."

Corp. Yamanaka studied engineering at Curtiss-Wright school in Los Angeles and was later in the army engineers at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., before being sent overseas.

Wisconsin May Use Nisei Help In Scrap Yards

Education Program Will Be Started to Spur Relocation of Evacuees

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Scrap Iron Dealers association is studying the possibility of employing Japanese Americans in the state's scrap yards, according to the United Press.

Henry M. Steussy, War Production board district chief, pointed out at a recent meeting here that nisei now in relocation centers are available for work. He also stated that scrap yards are considered an essential industry and may seek deferment for their employees.

Victor Tabaka, War Relocation Authority area head, announced that a program of education on employment of the Japanese Americans would be started in view of a recent demonstration at Mequon. Residents there became aroused at plans to employ the nisei in truck farming.

Dual Citizenship Issue Raised by El Dorado Group

PLACERVILLE, Calif. — Directors of the El Dorado County Farm Bureau last week concurred on a Capay Valley Farm Bureau resolution supporting Assembly Resolution No. 4 memorializing congress to initiate action or legislation to determine the identity and forfeit citizenship of those holding dual citizenship in any other country and prohibiting such citizenship.

The El Dorado group also approved Assembly Resolution No. 6, calling for a congressional act to amend the Constitution of the United States to bar persons of Japanese descent from citizenship and assembly bill No. 23 relating to ownership and leasing of property to alien Japanese.

FOR Sets Up Loan Resettlement Fund

AMACHE, Colo. — The Fellowship of Reconciliation has set aside \$1000 as a revolving loan fund to aid persons needing financial assistance in resettlement, reports the Granada Pioneer.

The fund is being administered through the Committee of Resettlement of Japanese-Americans and the National Japanese American Student Relocation council.

Membership in the Fellowship is not required to obtain a loan, it was reported, although members will be given priority.

cost of the centers has been high. The WRA spent \$70,000,000 this year and is asking for \$80,000,000 next year, he said.

California Governor Declares Nisei Have Right to Own Land, Predicts Thousands to Return

Discussion on "Touchy Japanese Problem" Was Opened by Californian at Recent Meeting of Western Governors in Salt Lake City

The state of California is doing nothing to keep persons of Japanese ancestry, evacuated from the state last year, from returning, Governor Earl Warren declared last Friday in Salt Lake City, at a special conference of western governors.

The California governor expressed the view that thousands would return and that only effect as far as alien Japanese are concerned would be a more rigid enforcement of the state's anti-alien land law.

"So far as the citizen Japanese are concerned," he continued, "they have as much right to own property as I have."

Governor Warren recently announced at Sacramento that his administration was preparing a bill to requisition idle farm machinery stored by evacuees prior to evacuation.

The Salt Lake Tribune reported that the "touchy Japanese problem" was opened up by Governor Warren during the manpower discussion by the western governors when he asked Governor Osborn of Arizona whether the evacuees had helped meet the farm labor problem in Arizona. Governor Osborn, whose state has been notably hostile toward the resettlement of Japanese evacuees there outside of the war relocation centers, said with some surprise:

"Do you want to talk a while about the Japanese problem?"

In brief, the Arizona governor said that the evacuees had contributed little to the solution of the Arizona farm labor shortage. (Until Gen. DeWitt's latest proclamation reopening a 60-mile strip across the state of Arizona to Japanese evacuees, persons of Japanese ancestry had been barred from most of Arizona's agricultural areas which were inside military area No. 1).

Governor Osborn said that Arizona was willing to keep the evacuees for the duration, but that she was definitely not willing to keep them permanently.

"The antipathy toward the Japanese in Arizona," he said, "is not a new thing arising from the war. Ten years ago men drove up and down our highways shooting rifle bullets into Japanese homes. It is not a question of whether that should be the attitude. The fact is that that is the attitude. And I am apprehensive that if California's Japanese are left with us after the war there is going to be serious trouble."

Governor John C. Vivian of Colorado asked the Arizona governor if he was aware that the program was to spread the evacuees of Japanese ancestry over the western states. Governor Osborn admitted that he had tried to get a written agreement that they would be returned to California after the war, but without success.

Governor Warren commented that California would prefer to have the Japanese population dispersed over a wide area, adding that the state was doing nothing to keep them from returning.

P. Hetherington, representing Governor Arthur B. Langlie of Washington suggested that a solution to the problem might lie in the deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry loyal to Japan and the abolishment of Japanese language schools in this country.

Chinese Language Classes Held at Rohwer Center

ROHWER, Ark.—Classes in the Chinese language have been announced for Rohwer by the adult education department, reports the Rohwer Outpost.

Classes are conducted in Japanese, although it was indicated that an English class would be added if desired.

Tenney Group Wants Army to Control Camps

"Little Dies Committee" Seeks Segregation of Disloyal Japanese

SACRAMENTO — A recommendation to congress that control of all activities relating to residents of Japanese ancestry in the United States be placed in the hands of the United States Army for the duration of the war was made in the California senate last week in the report filed by the Tenney Committee on Un-American Activities, California's "Little Dies Committee."

The Tenney committee, presenting a 445-page report which touched upon fascist and communist activities in California as well as on the Japanese question, declared that pro-Axis Japanese in evacuee camps should be segregated.

Among the 19 proposals of the Tenney Committee was the suggestion for the passage of legislation by congress denying citizenship to any American-born persons subject to dual citizenship in the country of his parents. The committee also urged legislation to censor the foreign language press and broadcasts.

The report was signed by Chairman Tenney, Senator Hugh Burns of Fresno county, Assemblyman Nelson S. Dilworth of Riverside and Jesse Randolph Kellem of Los Angeles county and former Assemblyman James H. Phillips of Alameda.

Manzanar Physician Joins Staff of Nevada Hospital

MANZANAR, Calif. — Dr. Tom Watanabe left the Manzanar relocation center recently to join the staff of a private hospital in Las Vegas, Nev.

With the Manzanar hospital for 11 months, Dr. Watanabe was in charge of the X-ray department.

Before coming to Manzanar, he practiced in downtown Los Angeles and West Los Angeles. He is a graduate of UCLA. He received his medical training at the University of Chicago and at Rush Medical college, following which he was on the resident staff of the Los Angeles county hospital for three years.

Manzanar Service Flag to Have Three Hundred Stars

MANZANAR, Calif. — Nearly 300 stars will grace Manzanar's service flag, now being made to honor those in the U. S. army, reports the Free Press.

Each soldier will represent one service man from this center, including all soldiers with families in Manzanar, the volunteers now in training at Camp Savage, volunteers in the combat unit and those who joined from the appointed personnel staff.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Gen. DeWitt and Evacuation

"The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry . . ."—From a statement by Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, endorsing the formation of the army's Japanese American combat team, and dated February 1, 1943.

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army, this week repudiated the President of the United States. Appearing before a congressional sub-committee in San Francisco, General DeWitt gave both voice and authority to a series of astonishing statements which are surprisingly reminiscent of Nazi fulminations against members of a racial minority.

General DeWitt declared his utter disregard for constitutional guarantees when he stated, according to the Associated Press report, that "a Jap's a Jap" and "you can't change him by giving him a piece of paper." If he has been correctly quoted by the A. P., and there is no reason to believe that the press report is incorrect, General DeWitt holds that Americanism is not a matter of the mind or heart but is determined by race and ancestry. This is a dangerous concept, a line of thought and action pursued by our enemies — by Hitler who believes in the master race and by the Tokyo militarists who have announced the "holy mission" of the Japanese race. It is a concept which is the antithesis of the democratic ideals of the American nation.

General DeWitt's bitter declaration throws open the entire question of the evacuation by fiat of 70,000 American citizens without trial or hearing from their homes along the west coast. The army had declared the mass evacuation necessary because of military necessity and the omission of individual hearings had been explained by the fact that there had been not enough time for such tests of loyalty in the face of the existing military situation. It now appears, however, that wholesale evacuation and the abridgement of the citizenship rights of an entire American minority group was born of the blind race prejudice of a single individual.

It is a matter of record that Americans of Japanese ancestry cooperated wholeheartedly with the military evacuation orders, although such an attitude of cooperation meant the temporary disavowal of ordinary citizenship rights which were dearly held. It is also a matter of record that evacuation was successfully accomplished without incident because of the unquestioning acceptance of the orders by the great majority of the Japanese Americans involved. Marvin H. McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt, recently observed that "these citizens of Japanese ancestry . . . have borne with considerable sacrifice the demands put upon them by their removal from the west coast." Upon hearing General DeWitt's ill-considered declaration, Japanese Americans may feel cheated that their sacrifice in following General DeWitt's orders to the letter meant so little.

The mass evacuation of Japanese Americans from the west coast has been compared to the Nazi evacuation of Jews from Germany since both were carried out on the basis of racial ancestry alone. In the face of General DeWitt's statement using race as the determinant of loyalty, there is reason

China and the Peace

That this war will settle, for our generation at least, the verity of the Four Freedoms cannot be doubted. But that it will embrace all men of all races in its application of those freedoms is something devoutly to be hoped, and that it will settle the verity of those freedoms for all time will depend not so much upon this war as upon the peace to follow. For of the outcome of the war we can be sure; the peace has yet to be written.

First things, of course, must come first. But as we fight we must remember that there is a greater goal than mere military victory over our enemies. The goal is a just peace that will by its justice perpetuate itself.

It is not too soon to talk of peace proposals. It may someday be too late.

The Institute of Pacific Relations has recently directed conferences between Far Eastern diplomats, government officials and experts on a discussion of war and peace. Observations made at the conference, held last December, were made public last week.

Among the proposals made were the following:

The establishment of a regional organization for the Pacific area to deal with the development of self governing institutions in what are now colonial areas. Native peoples would be included in such governments.

Settlement of the Indian independence problem through a commission of Indians aided by Pacific powers.

Chinese representation on the Anglo-American munitions, shipping and materials board in Washington.

The majority of the members were agreed that propaganda activity should make clear that the Atlantic charter is meant to apply to all the world.

These are clear, constructive, and we believe, just policies to be incorporated in the coming peace.

But more striking than these proposals were two other portions from the IPR report. One was the opposition by the Chinese delegates to the suggestion that Japanese forced labor battalions be sent into China to repair the war damage there.

The second was the argument by a Chinese delegate that the cure for "paranoia japonica" lies not only in defeat of the Japanese armies but also in making peace seem attractive enough that the Japanese people will prefer it to war.

The Chinese, for over ten years, have suffered the indignities of invasion and war by the Japanese. Yet they, above all the other delegates to that conference, were aware most of the dangers of race hatred carried above and beyond war.

The United Nations must go beyond saving the conquered people of the world. They must realize, too, that in winning the war they must also save the German people from a man who has enslaved them; they must save the Italians from a political system that terrorized and degraded; and they must save the Japanese from a military and economic tyranny. They must educate and they must democratize. They must free the conquerors, who were themselves the conquered.

for genuine concern at the parallel which can be drawn.

General DeWitt's statement is published in a week which has seen the arrival of 2600 Japanese American volunteers at Camp Shelby, Miss., for combat service with the United States army.

There is no reason to believe that General DeWitt's statement represents any opinions other than his own, particularly that it does not mirror the point of view of either the War Department or the federal government. The army, by the formation of the new combat team, has virtually doubled the number of Japanese American soldiers in its ranks, and the administration, through the WRA, is proceeding with its program to resettle all loyal evacuees outside the relocation centers. And in direct contrast to General DeWitt's attitude is that of another army commander, Lieut. Gen. Emmons of the Hawaiian Department who has warmly praised Hawaii's Japanese Americans for their contributions to the war effort. There has been no mass evacuation from Hawaii.

General DeWitt's statement is most unfortunate in that it is an expression of personal prejudice and lends to the belief that such prejudices can breed and determine military policy.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

American Labor Looks Ahead

There is a disposition today in the high national councils of American labor, particularly in that progressive wing represented by the CIO, to reconsider much of the present trade union movement's hereditary antagonisms against workers of Oriental ancestry.

It has been reported that national CIO leaders look with favor upon congressional proposals which would repeal or modify present federal laws and regulations relating to the immigration and non-naturalization of persons of Asiatic ancestry, some of which were written with the approval and support of the labor movement of that day.

Much of the present interest in the reconsideration of our national policy toward Oriental immigration is nourished by the Chinese republic's heroic struggle against the Japanese invader and this interest was recently sharpened by the arrival in the United States of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. It has been pointed out that Mme. Chiang, being an Oriental alien, could not have come to America as an ordinary immigrant because of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Asiatic Exclusion Law of 1924. And China's contributions of millions of soldier and civilian dead toward the survival of the democratic world make the present a most appropriate time for the reopening of the subject of the Oriental exclusion laws.

It is a matter of historical fact that the resistance of white workers, particularly in the far west, to the Oriental immigrant laborer was instrumental in determining the government's attitude as expressed in laws and prohibitions enacted and enforced during the period of immigration terminated by the 1924 Exclusion Act. One of the common complaints of the western white workers in the latter part of the nineteenth century was that a wage differential existed between the Orientals and the native whites and fear was expressed that eventually the alien immigrants would displace white labor entirely, although it is a matter of dispute whether this Oriental labor was ever in direct competition with the whites. Generally, the Chinese and Japanese, like the Mexicans and Filipinos who later supplanted them as a source of cheap labor, were used in jobs which, because of working conditions and wages, did not attract any large percentage of white workers in normal times. However, business depressions threw many white workers out of their jobs and these periods always produced competition between the immigrant workers and native whites seeking any available employment.

The report of the Senate's La Follette Committee suggests that one of the first instances of anti-Orientalism in America was produced by the widespread unemployment in 1870 and "subsequently, sporadic acts of violence occurred in rural areas as well as in the cities during periods of depression. Efforts were made to bar Chinese from private employment by intimidation and from public employment by passage of legislation. . . ."

The genuine concern of American labor and its leaders regarding this problem of incoming Oriental laborers is understandable. Many felt that the use of large numbers of these aliens menaced the growth of the labor movement itself. On the west coast, as in many other sections of the country, employers sought to resolve their "labor troubles," chiefly inspired by the desire of workers to organize and to better their position, by playing one race group against another. Because of their eagerness to establish themselves on the new earth and because of their lack of acquaintance with American institutions, the immigrant workers found themselves, unwittingly perhaps, utilized to break strikes and to disrupt the organization of labor. Some of the deep-instilled antagonisms inspired by the conflict in those early days between the Oriental immigrant and white labor on the west coast persist even to this day. These racial prejudices also discouraged any attempts to organize all the workers into a single labor body. When the Chi-

nese, the Japanese, the Mexicans and Filipinos did organize, they formed racial associations and work units. This segregation of working groups on racial lines has retarded the growth of the labor movement on the west coast and has kept watered the rampant weeds of prejudice.

The Tolan Committee has observed in its fourth interim report that the first outbreak against Japanese workers in California was reported in 1890 when 15 Japanese cobblers employed in a San Francisco shoe factory were attacked by members of the shoemakers' union and forced to leave their jobs. Attempts by employer groups to recruit Oriental labor into urban industries met with resistance from the trade unions which were better organized in the cities than on the farms and in small communities. Many west coast unions, including the building trades, the typographers and other "knights of labor," inserted provisions in their constitutions that the unions were for "white Americans only." In short, a definite color line was drawn in many industries against the employment of Orientals. Pardee Lowe, the Chinese American author of a recent book, mentions his inability to find employment in west coast industry despite personal qualifications far above the average. And many a nisei mechanic or engineer has been forced to make a living polishing apples in the ubiquitous Japanese fruit and vegetable markets of California because of the color bar wielded against him in industry.

The west coast labor movement, represented by the AFL, was an active participant among the pressure groups formed to restrict the use of Oriental labor and to stop further immigration. Later it became one of the four sponsoring organizations of the California Joint Immigration Committee, the others being the Native Sons and Daughters, the American Legion and the State Grange. The Joint Immigration Committee, historically opposed to Oriental immigration, was a powerful force in jamming through the Exclusion Act of 1924 and in more recent years has concentrated its fire on the Japanese and their American-born descendants. It should be stated, parenthetically, that the AFL at its last state convention in California repudiated resolutions calling for restrictions on Americans of Japanese ancestry and the revoking of the citizenship of the U. S. nisei.

During the past decade with American-born workers of Oriental ancestry replacing and displacing the alien parent group in many of upon a supply of Oriental labor, particularly in the Alaskan canneries, the coast fisheries and on the industries which have depended the farms, a gradual and mutual change in attitude has been noticeable. The emergence of the CIO in the post-depression years of the middle thirties as a powerful national influence extending beyond trade union circles has been in a large measure responsible for labor's growing acceptance of Oriental and other non-Caucasian workers. Although there have been a few isolated instances of prejudices, the CIO in the main has enrolled Oriental workers and has been consistent with its credo of no discrimination on the basis of "race, creed or color." Many of the AFL federal unions are also taking a similar healthy approach to the problem.

Today the relationship of the organized labor movement to the problems of Oriental Americans, especially to that of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry, is doubly important because of the government's acceleration of resettlement of the 107,000 individuals in the war relocation centers. As nisei are being resettled in private industry, trade union attitudes are a factor which must be considered.

There are bills in Congress today which propose to repeal or modify some of this nation's discriminatory legislation against persons of Asiatic ancestry. The Kennedy bills would exclude Chinese from the provisions of the immigration exclusive laws. The Judd

(Continued on page 8).

Vagaries

Nisei Parade

When 2600 nisei volunteers marched through the streets of Honolulu recently, on their way to ships which will take them to the U. S. mainland, it marked the first parade in the city since December 7. The nisei soldiers, marching in squad formation, made a line of khaki which stretched for block upon block. They were led by First Lieut. Bert Nishimura, acting battalion commander. Each of the soldiers wore a lei presented by a committee of 50 nisei girls. In all, it was a proud day for Japanese Americans and a grand day for American democracy.

* * *

V-Cards

Volunteers for the army combat team at the Central Utah relocation center received special V-cards which entitled them to privileges denied ordinary center residents . . . Jack Kawano, the CIO union official who was appointed by Governor Stainback to the Hawaii manpower board recently, was also slated for an appointment to the military labor board for Hawaii but missed out because of some objections from "higher up" according to reports . . . Official pressure in Hawaii is held responsible for the fact that Japanese American candidates for the territorial legislature and other offices dropped out after being nominated at the primaries. This present territorial assembly is the first in more than a decade in Hawaii to be without a Japanese American member.

* * *

Toy and Wing

Dutton's new book, "Invasion" by Whitman Chambers describes the horrors of the invasion and occupation of Los Angeles by the Japanese military . . . Toy and Wing, the Sino-Japanese American dance team, recently played an engagement at New York's huge Roxy theatre. The girl is Dorothy Takahashi, formerly of Los Angeles. Toy and Wing danced at the famed Hotel Savoy in London shortly before the outbreak of the European war and also appeared in Buenos Aires . . . One of the big touring girl road shows does not feature a nisei girl in its "international" lineup for the first time in many seasons. The reason is apparently that the Japanese American girls cannot accompany the troupe when it plays theatres on the west coast.

* * *

Kagawa

According to U. P., there is a Japan right here in the United States, as well as four Tokyos, 14 Berlins and a couple of Rising Suns and a Mikado. Japan is a small town in North Carolina. The Tokyos are in Arkansas, North Dakota, Ohio and Texas . . . Bill Kajikawa, who last year was head baseball coach at Arizona State college, as well as freshman football coach, recently volunteered for service with the nisei combat unit. Kajikawa first volunteered for the army immediately after Pearl Harbor . . . Americans who may have been wondering what has become of Toyohiko Kagawa, Japan's outstanding Christian leader, may be interested in this report from the National Christian Council of India which has been received by religious circles here: "Two thousand people attended evangelistic meetings conducted by Kagawa in Kyoto to celebrate the foundation of the united Church of Japan . . . Kagawa is now conducting a series of missions known as 'cat-actomb evangelism.' There is no public advertisement. Admission is by tickets sold through church groups. There is no lack of demand for tickets . . ."

* * *

Fred Fertig estimates that about fifteen writers are writing "the evacuation novel." One is being written by a non-evacuee, a former movie script writer . . . Incidentally, at least three publishers have indicated an interest in evacuation novels.

Report from the Midwest: "There Are No Watchtowers, No Fences with Barbed-Wire"

By ROBERT HOSOKAWA

Kansas City, Mo.

Greener from the rain, the wooded hillside catches the morning sun. The air is cool and clean. By our window a huge locust tree, which has felt many springs, is budding once more.

Yesterday the old tree was full of bluejays that sat and quarrelled. Today there are only raindrops, clinging like glass beads to the tangle of twigs.

We heard crickets last night making conversation in the soft dusk. Once in a while the frogs found something to say.

It is seven-thirty. We have had breakfast and my wife is washing the dishes. I am putting on my tie and coat and in a few minutes I shall start my daily walk to the office.

* * *

The pavement is wet this morning and it glistens like diamonds where the sunshine falls across it. I walk up the avenue, across the street and go down Arlington. A black spaniel comes up to smell me.

"Hello," I say.

He doesn't reply, just sniffs and trots back to the porch. Along the walk beside the neat lawn are yellow jonquills, like abbreviated daffodils. Tiny leaves green the hedge; forget-me-nots flower in the rock garden and beside the house a pear tree is in blossom.

These are things that lay forgotten in my mind—the song of birds, freshness of wet morning grass, flowers and burgeoning trees.

I remember the garden at home with its quince and late wisteria. The crocus would be flowering under the prune tree and the raspberry plants would be coming to life.

The folks used to like it there.

* * *

I cross the avenue at the four way arterial. The stream of cars from Independence are on their way to the steel mill and the landing barge plant on the river. East-bound autos carry workers to the ammunition factory at Lake City.

A coal truck stops. The driver is a woman. She squints through the smoke of her cigaret, glances at the traffic and then drives on.

I continue down Arlington, past the service station closed with a sign, "Gone to War." A car slows down beside me. A man leans out. "Want a ride?" he calls.

"Thanks a lot," I say and climb in.

"Nice morning," he says, feeling for the opening. "The rain was good for our Victory garden. Radishes were getting dry."

"Little long coming, wasn't it," I reply.

"Are you the fellow from some camp?" he asks, knowing what my answer will be.

"Yes," I say. "I'm one of many Americans with Japanese faces."

"How do you like it here?" he asks.

"Fine," I reply, "People have gone out of their way to be friendly—after the story of my being a spy was straightened out."

"We're glad to have you with us," he tells me.

* * *

I place the last of the copy in the bottom tray of the double-deck wire basket and drop my blue pencil into the drawer. My work is done for the day.

I walk up the avenue to the grocery and go back to the meat counter.

"Hello, Pat," I say.

He greets me and goes on slicing lunch meat for a customer. It is my turn next. I ask him for a pound of ground round, lean. And I hand Pat my ration book. He tears out a red stamp, gives me the meat and the book.

At the vegetable counter I ask the price of lettuce.

"Thirteen cents a head," the clerk says. It is not very solid.

"How much is celery?" I ask.

"Nineteen cents for the green," she says.

I buy the celery although it is not crisp looking. And I take two bunches of radishes, two for fifteen. They are a little wilted.

If the Japanese farmers were still out in the valley back home, they would make a killing on prices this spring, I say to myself.

The clerk asks if I want anything else. I buy a quart of raw milk. It is twelve cents and tastes even bet-

ter than pasteurized which is fifteen.

* * *

"Have some more salad," my wife says.

But I am ready for dessert. Quietly we eat, just the two of us. Outside the sun is still warm and the sky is blue. When we have finished we wash our dishes together and then go in the front room to sit with the papers.

Afterwards we go out for a walk. The air is sweet smelling. We stroll happily up the street—past homes with blue stars in their windows—and stop to talk with neighbors and listen to the vesper song of birds.

To the west there are no watchtowers, no fences with barbed wire—only houses warm with light, trees bathed in twilight and in the sky, the evening star.

the copy desk

Humanitarians

What constantly amazes us is that there are so many people not of our minority group who are more concerned about our future and more actively engaged in ironing out the wrinkles which make it appear so dark. They are great hearted men and women who may or may not be our personal friends, but, without question are true humanitarians; liberals who believe that all men are created equal, that likenesses among people are more remarkable than the differences.

Such people we find among the Quakers and the Brethren, people who have paid more than lip service to their faith. Such people we find in those who sent gifts to evacuee children that they may have a Christmas. Such people we find among the Adams, Bucks, Rundquists, Wirns, scattered throughout all the races that make up this America—individuals who still retain a simple faith in man.

Meanwhile in our centers we sulk behind our complexes and resentments afraid to fight a battle of which we are the crux. With our minds beclouded by our pettiness and self-consciousness, we fail to see that which others see so clearly.—Editorial in the Gila News-Courier.

* * *

San Franciscans were stricken with nostalgia recently when a flock of sea gulls used the open area in front of the hospital as a resting place between flights to wherever sea gulls go in the summertime. There were a few who hopefully threw them food and practically scraped their foreheads on the ground, pleading with them to stay awhile.—Evelyn Kirimura in the Topaz Times.

* * *

The Topaz Times last week changed over from a daily to tri-weekly. New issues will carry eight pages (or more), carry new features. Its best feature: the woman's page, edited by Evelyn Kirimura and Tomoye Takahashi.

* * *

Poston readers can expect a printed newspaper shortly, according to recent announcements in the Chronicle. Scheduled first for early April, the debut of the printed newspaper was delayed by mechanical difficulties.

* * *

One can usually tell by looking at a girl what kind of a past she is going to have.—Richard Itanaga in the Denson Tribune.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Heart Mountain, Wyo.

If Governor Vivian of Colorado is being quoted correctly by the Denver Post, he is laying himself wide open for some serious charges against his intentions to defend the Constitution and democratic principles.

The Post early this month reported that Governor Vivian "admitted late Thursday he was 'concerned' over the situation created by civil service appointment of Sam Harada, a native

Coloradoan of Japanese ancestry as a file clerk in the state health department's vital statistics bureau."

Harada, the Post says, was appointed from the eligibility list when a vacancy occurred in the health department. Dr. Roy Cleere, executive secretary of the department, asked Harada's removal and appointment of another "who would be more acceptable to the public."

Chairman Sullivan of the civil service commission stood his ground. "Harada was the eligible man, and as a civil service employee he is entitled to the same constitutional rights accorded all others," he is quoted by the Post. "He is an American citizen, and there are no grounds whatsoever for us to discriminate in this case. The only way we can remove him is by a hearing and conviction on formal charges brought by the department head, and there have been no charges of any kind."

Governor Vivian said he would not approve the appointment, and according to law, he must confirm all civil service appointments.

This is the damning quotation printed by the Post.

"It is a difficult question," the governor said. "Here we have a man who, under the constitution, is entitled to every right as a citizen and civil service employee. Yet, can it be denied that many persons would see in this appointment a cause for serious criticism of state officials?"

In his own words, the governor is admitting that Constitutional rights may be abridged, and discrimination practiced by state officials as a measure for avoiding public criticism.

This is a singularly gut-less attitude. A public official should be the first to stand up for the rights of citizens. He should be the first to fight discrimination among his subordinates.

The governor is also uninformed. It will be recalled that the State Department made it clear to California state officials regarding civil service employees that they "take no action which would be inconsistent with policy toward loyal American citizens of alien parentage."

There are now dozens of nisei federal civil service employees in Washington, and recently the civil service commission made it known that other loyal nisei will be accepted.

On April 7, 1942, almost a year to the day before the controversy on Sam Harada arose, the WRA called a meeting of 10 western governors in Salt Lake City. Nine of the governors were against acceptance of evacuees for resettlement within their state borders. Only one of the governors had the courage to come out and say that his state would accept evacuees because it was the American thing to do.

That man was Ralph L. Carr, then governor of Colorado. He lost in the last election by a narrow margin. The evacuees were not made an issue in the campaign. It makes one wonder if the controversy over Harada would have come up if Governor Carr were in office today.

Those who know Harada say he is a physically small, self-effacing sort of individual. He is well-liked at the Colorado state library in the capitol where he has been employed for two years. His record, according to officials, is "excellent." No doubt Sam Harada has no wish to become the center of a public controversy, but this is an issue that should be seen through.

It is fiction, it is also truth—significant truth, too. You'll feel the author's own rich affection for the Simone family, of course. You'll also see, as the author means you to, that these are two Americans of a new America."

On Books

Many Discuss Post-War Problems of Pacific

By ROBERT R. TSUDA

Books relative to the Pacific scene are appearing thick and fast now. Some of the recent ones are:

From Perry to Pearl Harbor, The Struggle for Supremacy in the Pacific, by Edwin A. Falk, 362 pp., Doubleday, Doran and Co., N. Y., \$3.00.

Pacific Charter, Our Destiny in Asia, by Hallet Abend, 362 pp., Doubleday, Doran and Co., N. Y., \$2.50.

The United States and the Far East, Certain Fundamentals of Policy, by Stanley K. Hornbeck, 100 pp., World Peace Foundation, Boston, \$1.00.

In Peace Japan Breeds War, by Gustav Eckstein, 326 pp., Harper and Bros., New York, \$2.50.

With Perry in Japan, The Diary of Edward Yorke McCauley, edited by Allan B. Cole, 126 pp., Princeton University Press.

Harper has brought out a new and revised edition of Blake Clarke's "Remember Pearl Harbor." The new edition is reported as being twice as long as the original and containing much new material.

Mr. Clark, as you will remember, brought to the reading public the fact that Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry did not commit any sabotage on December 7; and, further, that American soldiers of Japanese descent and civilians, too, fought back against the Japanese attack on that day.

The McGraw-Hill Book Co. has published a textbook on the Japanese language: Modern Conversational Japanese, by Joseph K. Yamagiwa, 240 pp., McGraw-Hill, N. Y., \$2.50.

The book section of the Asia and the Americas thinks very highly of this book, commenting:

"One of the best Japanese grammars which has been brought out for beginners, this textbook is noteworthy for its satisfactory explanation of Japanese idioms, enabling the student clearly to understand and practice their use."

Joseph Henry Jackson, a book reviewer familiar to readers of the San Francisco Chronicle, notes that there has been an appreciable increase in books relative to second generation Americans. Mr. Jackson says:

"In the last year or so there has been a notable increase in books which show the process of assimilation as it takes place in both first and second-generation Americans.

"A pat example is Pardee Lowe's just-published 'Father and Glorious Descendant,' in which a Chinese-American interprets very charmingly for his readers the relationship between a new American and his country. And there have been many more such books.

"Not all those who have wanted to tell this story have chosen to do the job through factual narrative. A good many have chosen fiction as their medium to paint the picture. John Fante, for instance, presented one aspect of the story through his 'Wait Until Spring, Bandini.' Joe Pagano wrote 'The Paesanos,' parts of which appeared in Scribner's and The Atlantic. The list is a respectably large one; a dozen more titles could be added."

Mr. Jackson adds that Pagano has now developed his material into a novel, "Golden Wedding" (Random House, \$2.50), and he concludes his comments on it by saying:

"The publishers chose to call this a 'novel,' and very likely it is; you can define the word in a hundred ways. But if it is a novel, if

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

LARGEST SUM

received this week by the League treasury is the amount of \$1556.24—payment in full by the Idaho Falls chapter of its quota toward the IDC pledge to national headquarters . . . also for acknowledgment we have \$500 as part payment of its quota from the Boise Valley Chapter . . . from the former Salinas Valley Chapter we have a donation of \$100 which will close the account of that group, for the duration at least . . . to these chapters we say "thank you" for your prompt remittances and generous support.

INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

during the week have been received from members and supporters situated in out-of-the-way places from Washington to New York, in amounts varying from \$1.00 to \$25.00 . . . acknowledgment and thanks to Tomeo Mukai, Moses Lake, Wash.; Ray A. Yamamoto, Watson W. Tanaka, Poston, Ariz.; George Sakai, Newell, Calif.; George Ushiyama, Rocky Ford, Yoshiko Miyoshi, Dr. Ozamoto, Denver, Colo.; A. B. Cox, St. Paul, Pfc. Keith Nishimoto, Camp Savage, Minn.; Mitsue Endo, Wm. Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.; Thomas Mayeda, Saginaw, Mich.; Fred Kataoka, Denson, Pvt. Y. Nakata, Camp Robinson, Arkansas; James Iritani, New York, N. Y. . . . this support totals well over \$100, and lends much encouragement in our efforts to realize a democracy that functions democratically.

MOST INTERESTING

check received this week was a donation in the amount of \$15.21 from K. R. Endow of Poston, Arizona. . . . this was Mr. Endow's first check earned on the camouflage net project, issued by the Camouflage Division of the Southern California Glass Company.

TWO REPRINTS

—J. P. McEvoy's "Our 110,000 New Boarders" as published in the March edition of The Reader's Digest and Larry Tajiri's "Democracy Corrects Its Own Mistakes" appearing in the April issue of "Asia and the Americas" and reviewed in our last issue—are now available here . . . the set of two articles may be obtained at a cost of 10c covering handling and mailing charges . . . please send us your remittance in coin . . . if you desire quantity lots, please write to us for special rates . . . in a few days sample copies will have been sent to JACL Chapter and center leaders.

A PIONEER GROUP

of 60 persons from Poston, en route to Montana for sugar beet farming on a share crop basis, stopped over in Salt Lake City Saturday, April 3, for about eight hours . . . the group was comprised of several family units, ages ranging from six months to 60 years and included former Salinas Valley people such as Harry Kita and family, Henry Tanda and family, the Shirachis, the Yamamotos, etc. . . . farming is to be conducted in and around Malta, Montana, under the sponsorship of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. . . . latest word reveals that some of the Malta deals were unsatisfactory and Harry Kita and relatives have moved 70 miles east to Glasgow, Mont. . . . it is interesting to note that all transportation is being borne by the sugar interests and should the prospective sharecropper be unable to make any sort of suitable arrangement he will receive transportation back to his former center.

Rowher Red Cross Drive Nets Many Members, Report

McGEHEE, Ark. — The membership drive recently concluded by the newly organized Rowher Red Cross unit has resulted in 2,271 members and a fund of \$3284.53, it was revealed this week by Dr. M. Yayoshi, chairman of the Rowher Red Cross.

"In the future the Rowher Red Cross unit hopes to be of service to the people in every possible way," Dr. Yasoshi said.

Ann Nisei Says:

Toys for Children Can Be Made Easily at Home

Toys for children need not, in fact should not, be elaborate. Most mothers can recount how their children, surrounded by fussy, expensive toys from doting grandparents, still liked a simple old rag-doll best.

Most of this comes from the theory on which toymakers operate—adults buy the toys. Therefore, a large number of toys are in actuality made for adults. While children may be temporarily attracted to an expensive toy, in the long run they stick to the simple ones they understand.

A good number of the best toys for children can be made at home. Doubtless your child will have his share of fancy toys, but it might be a good idea to make a few of the type that child educators approve.

The very young like objects they can feel, suck and hear. (Some kitchen objects like tin pie plates are perfectly adequate toys for the child, if you can stand the noise yourself.)

For the crib age youngster make cloth toys, like fat calico chicks, scotties, perhaps a fat little coit with cotton rug yarn to form a mange.

For these use cotton material that is tubbable and clean kapok or cotton for stuffing. You can make your own patterns or copy them from children's books. Simplest method is to join two sides with a narrow boxing band. Use embroidery cotton for details.

Save small paper cartons and wooden boxes. Put a few dry beans inside, cover with cloth. Wooden boxes should be carefully planed and edges rounded off to prevent splinters.

Babies out of the crib stage should have wooden blocks—not the small, regular type, but big ones. These should be carefully constructed wooden boxes. Paint them all different colors. Have them big—starting perhaps at twelve square inches in size. These are among the best toys for children. They can be boxes of different sizes so that they can be nested within each other, or they can be blocks.

If your child is in the kindergarten stage, have hubby make a blackboard for him. These can be extremely simple, consisting only of a framed board painted with blackboard paint and a tray for chalk. This will help him learn his letters through the first grade, help him with writing and drawing.

It will also prevent a lot of what seems an essential stage of child—that period when he wants to draw on the walls, mark up books and magazines, write his name on furniture. You'll lick a two-way problem if you supply your youngster with a blackboard and plenty of chalk.

If your child shows pronounced talent, or at least persistence, in a certain art, you should be all means encourage him naturally.

All children like to draw. A few show lots of talent. It doesn't necessarily mean an artist is in the making if your child likes to sketch, but encourage him anyway.

An artist's easel "cut to size" will delight any sketching child. The simplest type of easel consists of a drawing board anchored to a tripod. (Have the drawing board high enough so that the center is about arm's height to the child when standing.)

Children can be trained to put their toys away if there's some place definite for the toys.

It's best to start while the child is young. You'll save yourself a lot of picking up later on.

A big chest or shelves can be used for Junior's playthings. An old bookcase, painted a bright color inside, would be just the thing. Or if you're lucky enough to have an old trunk that's ready to be discarded, paint it bright blue, stencil flowers on it. Or use decals. Once your child has a definite place for all his things, it will become a pleasure, not a chore, to keep things put away.

Evacuee Comment:

Resettlement Trend Strikes Jerome Center

By JOE OYAMA

Almost overnight, like spring flowers cropping up here and there, the "resettlement bug" has hit this center. Three weeks ago, (during registration), it would have been almost impossible to talk to anyone about going out, because they would have thought you were either crazy, or anxious to go out "because you were afraid of being hit in the head by some agitator."

Immediately after registration, there was a lull in this center, but gradually little whisperings were heard here and there about people going out "because they were afraid." These whisperings turned into murmurings with more people going out, and these murmurings into full-fledged talk of resettlement with a record number of 24 evacuees leaving this center for permanent employment within a six-day period.

This center is undoubtedly one of the latest in getting the "resettlement bug" due, perhaps, to the geographical location of this center—lost in the dismal swamp-land south of the Mason-Dixon, and due, too, perhaps, to the clever machinations of the politically-wise governor of this state who objects to having evacuees resettle in this state.

Unlike most of the other centers this center is surrounded by woods, which are at the present infested with copperheads, rattlers and water moccasins just coming out of their winter hibernation. Then, too, the surrounding countryside is poor with mile after mile of cotton plantations and sharecroppers' cabins.

To the average evacuee in the center, "California seems far and vague," and the Mid-West is new country, unknown to them, yet to be explored.

Unlike the other centers, this center had a bad start. Just when it was getting started, a Japanese American soldier on his way here from Camp Robinson was shot at while he was drinking coffee in a cafe in a nearby town. Then, too, in the woods surrounding Rohwer, a group of Japanese Americans on a surveying trip were held up and shot at by a farmer who thought the evacuees "were trying to escape."

These and many other incidents, including unfavorable newspaper publicity such as the article carried in the Memphis Commercial Appeal about "sit-down, and slow down strikes, and food wastage at the Jerome Relocation Center" built up within the evacuees a resistance, and some hostility, to the outside.

Unlike Granada and Heart Mountain, too, the evacuees in the center were not given an easy access to the outside. They could not go out as freely to shop in neighboring towns, or on furloughs to nearby cities.

For most evacuees there was no way of learning the truth about outside conditions except through occasional letters from resettled evacuees.

These seeming handicaps—geographical location, unfavorable publicity, the feeling of being cooped-up, all have given the resettlement program a push, a desire on part of the evacuees to escape the center, and the south in general, where the reception has not been too favorable.

Resettlement is now an accepted fact, and if the present trend in the center continues, it will not be long before many issei will be leaving the center too.

Evacuee at Poston Gives to Home Town Red Cross Drive

VENTURA, Calif.—One of the "richest" contributions, according to Roy Weatherly, general chairman of the Red Cross fund campaign in Ventura, came in last week when a one-dollar bill was unwrapped from a letter postmarked in Arizona.

The money was enclosed with a letter from Susumu Kojima, former resident of Ventura, who is now residing in a relocation center in Arizona.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Russia and the Post-War World

By Peter Wood

American Ambassador to Russia from 1936 to 1938, Joseph E. Davies is a man worth listening to where Russia is concerned. The Russians liked him because he was a capitalist who judged them fairly and honestly. His best selling book, "Mission to Moscow," has made many Americans familiar with the truth about Russia, and will reach many more when it appears as a moving picture.

Mr. Davies recently answered a number of questions about Russia that were put to him by Life Magazine, the national weekly. His answers, based on shrewd understanding and first-hand knowledge, deserve the attention of every American.

Does Russia desire a peaceful world? Yes, says Mr. Davies. Litvinoff as Foreign Minister was an outstanding advocate of collective security both within and without the League of Nations. "Peace was invisible," he insisted. In Spain, in China and in agreeing to stand by Czechoslovakia, Russia showed its desire to prevent aggression.

Will Russia cooperate with other nations after the war? Mr. Davies says she will go as far as any of the great powers in creating a stable and decent world. The Soviet vigorously supported the League of Nations and advocated a stronger and more effective League. Russia is not a predatory power. Her chief desire has been to develop her enormous resources in peace. It was only when she lost faith in the capacity of the democracies to stop Hitler that she tried to maintain security by signing the pact with Hitler in 1939. This was not a mutual aggression pact; it provided that neither country would attack the other.

What about religion in Russia? Mr. Davies lets the representatives of the Orthodox church answer that. The church, he points out, is militantly supporting the government in the war, while the highest prelate has appealed to religious people outside the country not to be misled by Nazi propaganda claiming that no religion exists in Russia. The Soviet Constitution specifically allows freedom of religion and freedom of anti-religious propaganda. It is true, however, that within the party membership there is a hostile attitude toward religion, arising largely out of the abuses which arose from the church's position in Czarist Russia. But in 1937 there were 100,000 ministers of religion in Russia.

What is the probable extent of Russian territorial demands? Mr. Davies was asked. Whatever was taken from them by force after the last war, he replied. It is more than likely, Mr. Davies pointed out, that because of the nature of modern warfare which minimizes the importance of space, boundaries and frontiers such as mountains and rivers will be of far less importance in the future.

Naturally Russia will be interested in access to the sea, especially to warm-water ports. Use of the Dardanelles as the gateway to the oceans of the world, and use of Asiatic ports such as Port Arthur and Dairen (lost to Japan in 1905) are of vital interest to Russia.

As to Russia's policy toward the defeated nations, Mr. Davies believes that it will parallel the policy of the other United Nations—fair trial and fair punishments for the guilty. Stalin's published statements on this point are clear, he says.

What about a settlement in Asia between Russia and China? Mr. Davies has an interesting piece of news here. He says that as far back as 1938 the Soviet Union supported the government of Chiang Kai-shek by preventing communist activities that would have impaired the common defense against Japan. This is the kind of cooperation, he adds, which can be expected from the Soviet government in the establishment of peace.

Do we need to fear the Russian economic system? No, says Mr. Davies. Our system of free enterprise, under rules of fair competition protected by government, is stronger than pure governmental socialism. The fact that the Soviets have extended the system of individual profit in order to become more productive is evidence of this. How should we deal with Rus-

sia? As we would deal with any other great power. Make no attempt to interfere in her internal affairs, remember her almost inconceivably great contribution to the winning of this war—a contribution which may have kept the conflict from our own shores, and remember that without the cooperation of this nation which spreads across one-sixth of the earth's land surface there can be no world peace.

Isn't Russia interested in converting the world to communism? To this Mr. Davies returns a solid "no." Stalin definitely set aside the Trotsky idea of world revolution. The Joint Declaration of the United Nations, the treaty made with England have definitely given the lie to Hitler's claim that Russian communism will gobble up Europe. Only Hitler can gain from the persistence of that belief. No one who knows Europe has any fear that Norway or Sweden or Finland, Poland or Rumania or Hungary or Greece or Czechoslovakia would ever voluntarily accept communism.

How can we bring about mutual cooperation between our own country and Russia? By treaty, Mr. Davies says, and recommends particularly a treaty providing for (1) collective security, (2) outlawing of war as an instrument of aggression, and (3) a mechanism for enforcing order. But Russia knows what happened after the last war when the American Senate refused to ratify the League of Nations Treaty. This time we must assure our allies that we will not desert them after the war. Russia, like the United States, wants a peaceful world in which to use its great resources for the welfare of its people. Mr. Davies believes that we can have such a world if we are willing to meet Russia half way.

Pocatello JACL Plans to Hold Easter Week Social

POCATELLO, Idaho — It has been decided that the Pocatello JACL will sponsor an "Easter hop" on Saturday evening, April 24, at the Fifth ward, according to Toyome Murakami, chapter reporter.

It was announced, also, that Mosa Tsukamoto has been awarded a prize of \$5 as winner of the chapter's membership and Pacific Citizen drive. Second place was won by Frank Yamashita, who received an award of \$2.50. As a result of this drive, membership in the chapter and the number of Pacific Citizen subscriptions have been doubled.

Arrangements for the dance are being made by a committee comprised of Mike Yamada, social chairman, and Guy Yamashita, Wataru Nakashima, Doug Morimoto, Marie Sato, Toyo Murakami, Raito Nakashima and Mrs. Novo Kato.

Miss Murakami is also serving as chairman of a reception committee, with Raito Nakashima as assistant. Other members of this committee are Mike Yamada, Marie Sato, Mosa Tsukamoto, Kaz Aoyagi, Susie Sumida, Kingo Andow, Toshi Yamada, Mrs. Novo Kato, Ruby Kasai, Sachie Kawamura, Seiki Kaneko and Cecilia Sato.

The dance will begin at 8:30 p. m., with music to be provided by Bill Liday's orchestra. Admission charges will be 75 cents for couples, \$1.50 for stags and 25 cents for "extra ladies." The Fifth ward is located at 415 West Elm street.

To the Editor: Comment on Column "Some Notes to Nisei"

Editor, The Pacific Citizen, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The article in your March 25th issue entitled, "Some Notes For The Nisei" by Fred Fertig is far too important to be printed anywhere but the front page.

The import of this article and its deep far reaching analysis should not only be read and studied by every Japanese American, but should be studied and understood by every resident of the United States.

The test of time will prove its truth.

Very truly yours,
E. Ross Wright
Los Angeles, California

Possibility Evacuees May Get U. S. Housing Help Reported

California Asks Legal Opinion On Nisei Ban

Resolution Aimed at U. S.-Born Japanese Passed Unanimously

SACRAMENTO — The California state senate was on record, as of April 10, as favoring the cancellation of the citizenship of any American citizen of Japanese ancestry who possess or claim dual citizenship.

The senate took its stand in adopting unanimously a joint resolution memorializing congress to pass necessary legislation outlawing dual citizenship. Senator Clair Engle, Red Bluff, author of the proposal, declared that the bill would place further restrictions on persons of Japanese ancestry and would "serve to protect Americans after the war."

Following the senate's action, the bill will be sent to the state assembly.

Meanwhile, Senator Engle's SB 140, designed to tighten the restrictions of the present California anti-alien land law, was on the floor of the assembly after being passed by the lower house's judiciary committee. The bill, unanimously approved in the senate, met stiff opposition in the assembly committee and the first ballot showed it lacked one vote of going out of committee with a favorable recommendation.

Assemblyman Earl Desmond of Sacramento county provided the necessary vote to send it out when he joined the committee later.

ROWHER, Ark. — In cities where the housing situation has become most acute, the National Housing agency has established War Housing centers where new arrivals are given information on living quarters available, according to the Rowher Outpost.

Relocation officers of the WRA are also in a position to direct persons relocating to church groups and other local agencies who are willing to lend assistance in finding housing accommodations, the Outpost added.

The National Housing agency leases large homes and other buildings and converts them into multi-family units and dormitories.

Some of the cities in the middle west where War Housing centers are located are:

Michigan — Battle Creek, Detroit, Flint, Muskegon, Pontiac, Saginaw.

Ohio — Akron, Canton, Cleveland, Dayton, Lorain, Marion, Newark, Springfield, Warren.

Kansas — Dodge City, Garden City, Kansas City, Wichita.

These centers are also located in Louisville, Ky.; Chicago and Rockford, Ill.; Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Madison and Milwaukee, Wis.; Kansas City, Miss.

It was stated that other cities in these states and cities in Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa and North Dakota have not developed as yet a housing shortage which would require the establishment of these centers.

House to Begin Hearings on Chinese Bills

Exclusion Laws Put To Vicious Use by Japan Propaganda

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The House immigration and naturalization committee will begin hearings on May 4 on repeal of laws which bar Chinese from permanent residence in the United States, according to Representative Samuel Dickstein (D., N. Y.), chairman of the committee.

Dickstein, who has introduced two bills (H R 2428 and H R 2429) to repeal sections of the exclusion laws, told reporters his committee also would keep an "open mind on the possibility of extending immigration privileges to other eastern peoples, except Japanese."

Existence of exclusion laws, he said, had been put to "vicious use" by the Japanese in propaganda which, he asserted, had endangered our future relations with the Chinese nation.

The chairman said bills repealing sections of the exclusion acts as they pertained to Chinese also had been introduced by Representatives Magnuson (D., Wash.) and Kennedy (D., N. Y.), and would be considered.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Kazumi Ishitani, a boy, on March 19, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Midori Sunada, a girl, on March 19, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Satoru Kebo, a boy, on March 19, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Kano Arimoto (5-7-E, Topaz), a boy, on March 19.

To Mrs. Iwao Shimizu (35-5-F, Topaz), a boy, on March 19.

To Mrs. Toro Tado, a girl, on March 21, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Izo Kojima (34-11-C, Minidoka), a girl, on March 24.

To Mrs. Shinketsu Sanada (35-2-E, Topaz), a boy, on March 23.

To Mrs. Tomojiro Noriye (23-12-B, Topaz), a boy, on March 26.

To Mrs. Frank Yokota (31-11-F, Minidoka), a boy, on March 28.

To Mrs. Sam Yamashita (7-6-B, Rohwer), a boy, on March 27.

To Mrs. Peter Ihara (3-5-E, Rohwer), a boy, on March 28.

To Mrs. Kintaro Uyegara (3-2-E, Minidoka), a girl, on March 28.

To Mrs. Frank Hidaka (7-4-A, Minidoka), a boy, on March 28.

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

To Mrs. Hiroshi Kato (16-9-A, Minidoka), a boy, on March 30.

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

To Mrs. Masahiro Kotaka (17-10-C, Rohwer), a girl, Kimiko, on March 30.

To Mrs. Masaru Nakao (41-3-D, Topaz), a girl, on March 31.

To Mrs. Matsuzo Endo (43-6-B, Poston), a girl, on March 31.

To Mrs. Sakuichi Egawa (14-4-B, Rohwer), a girl, on April 1.

To Mrs. J. Chikasawa (307-10, Poston), a girl, on April 1.

To Mrs. Takashi Katayama (1615-B, Tule Lake), a boy, on April 1.

To Mrs. Frank Namba (7314-A, Tule Lake), a girl, on April 1.

To Mrs. Yuri Fujimoto (12-3-4), Manzanar, a boy, on April 2.

To Mrs. Kiyoshi Imai (3203-C, Tule Lake), a girl, on April 2.

To Mrs. Matsuzo Kuwano (48-13-D, Gila River), twins, on April 3.

To Mrs. Tomotsu Hayashi (56-7-D, Gila River), a girl, on April 3.

To Mrs. George Katsumi Okazaki (27-2-B, Gila River), a boy, on April 3.

To Mrs. Masaki Murakami (12-E-10F, Granada), a girl, on April 3.

To Mrs. Alice Matsui (33-7-4, Manzanar), a boy, on April 4.

To Mrs. Torazo Kuwatani (12-E-4-D, Granada), a boy, on April 4.

To Mrs. Kenzo Loshioka (4412-A, Tule Lake), a boy, on April 4.

To Mrs. Isao Namiki (6-7-B, Poston), a girl, on April 5.

To Mrs. Kajiyo Kusumoto (32-13-D, Poston), a boy, on April 5.

To Mrs. Saburo Kitamura, a girl, on April 5, at Poston.

To Mrs. Bud Nakashima (325-14-E, Poston), a girl.

To Mrs. Minami, a boy on March 26 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Mitoshi Elden Okada, a boy on March 26 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Tsugio Ojuri, a girl on March 27 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Mas Mitsui, a boy on March 27 at Jerome.

To Mrs. Rikizo Nakamura, (8E-4A, Granada), a boy on April 6.

To Mrs. Frederick Hirano, (11G-5A, Granada) a boy on April 7.

To Mrs. Yoshio Kaneichi (306-13B, Poston) a girl on April 8.

To Mrs. Seichi Kiyomoto (305-14F, Poston) a boy on April 8.

To Mrs. Hajime Nakamura, a boy on April 9 at Poston.

To Mrs. Shigeo Shiotani, a boy on April 9 at Poston.

DEATHS

Mrs. Uno Taniguchi, 60, on March 17 at Jerome.

Yoshihiko Takahashi, (26-12-B, Topaz) on March 19.

Kiochi Aoki, 65, on March 20 at Jerome.

Kiyoshi Muraoka, 53, (8-5-D, Minidoka) on March 27.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Kingo Tasugi (2-2-B, Rohwer) on March 29.

Satoshi Yanagita, 1 day, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Yanagita, (24-4-A, Minidoka) on March 30.

Infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Satoshi Sano (20-5-A, Rohwer) on March 31.

Chujiro Matsumoto (6701-C, Tule Lake) on March 31.

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Pardee Lowe's New Book:

Chinese American Describes Life in U. S. Community

(Current Books — Reviewed by Stephen Pearce)

When the Lowe family had twins, they christened them Wilson and Marshall after the President and Vice President then in office. The news item was widely copied, though perhaps few realized how characteristic it was of the meaning of America that a pair of babies born of Chinese parents should add to a venerable Chinese name given names that had long been at home in the United States.

Vice President Marshall wrote a letter to the father of the twins in which he said: "To be a good American citizen, in my judgment, is about the best thing on earth, and, while I cannot endow your children with any worldly goods, I can bless them with the hope that they may grow up to be an honor to their parents and a credit to the commonwealth."

One of the Lowe children, Pardee Lowe, grew up to be a sociologist and a writer, and in his recent book, "Father and Glorious Decendant," he tells the story of his life as a young American of Chinese ancestry. To be more accurate, he tells the story of his father's life in America, keeping his own pretty much in the background. For father is the center of his book—a man whose reputation for justice and wisdom in the San Francisco Chinese community are set forth with filial affection by his son.

Father believed that the Chinese could become a part of American life and win the friendship of Americans by showing tolerance and understanding. This he proved in his own person by winning the respect of American merchants in his own dealings.

Yet father was enough a Chinese to cherish the dream, like many immigrants to America, of returning to his mother land after he had accumulated a fortune.

"But it had not materialized the way he had expected. His future had turned out to be in America. His home was here, his loved ones were buried in the United States, and his children were daily taking on more American ways. What of the future? kinsmen often asked. Father's reply was consistent. 'I do not know whether they will be

Lake) on March 31.

Fusa Hayashida (2014-D, Tule Lake) on March 31.

Hito Hazama, 71, (14-4-B, Rohwer) on April 1.

Takao Saito, 8 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Saito, on April 3 at Poston.

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matsuzo Kuwano (48-13-D, Gila River) on April 4.

Reiko Jean Terada (26-12-C, Gila River) on April 4.

Kosaburo Yoshimoto, 70, (6-11-A, Rohwer) on April 5.

Ted Tsuneo Tsutsumi, 9 months, (10-1-E, Rohwer) on April 6.

Mrs. Kishiye Minami, 35, (40-1-A, Gila River) on April 6.

MARRIAGES

Susie Oka to Sudao Takahashi on March 5 in Ogden, Utah.

Tomiko Ikegaki to Minoru Maeda on March 27 at Topaz.

Shizuko Naritoku to Francis Watari on March 29.

Miyoko Onoda to Edgar Shimamoto on April 3 at Poston.

Margaret Hirashima to Hideo Morikawa on April 8 at Poston.

Chinese or Americans. All that I ask of them is that they shall accomplish something with their heaven-sent talents and opportunities, preserve the honor of our family name, and win the approval of their fellow men."

The question was answered in favor of America. But not without a struggle. Pardee Lowe, like millions of other American children, was a product of the melting pot. He still remembers the first day at school, when the teacher checked the national origin of each child.

"Louisa Fleishhacker-Austrian." She underlined the word Austrian. 'Elsie Forsythe—English. Penelope Lincoln—American Negro. Yuri Matsuyama—Japanese. Maria Pucinelli—Italian. Heinz — Creyer—German. Pardee Lowe — Chinese.' And so the list went.

One of his teachers suggested to Pardee that he, like every other American child, had the opportunity to become the country's president. For months the lad read everything he could find about American history and American presidents. Several years later, when he tried to get a job for the summer, he had his first vivid experience with discrimination.

"Everywhere I was greeted with perturbation, amusement, pity or irritation — and always with identically the same answer. 'Sorry,' they invariably said, 'the position has just been filled.' My jaunty self-confidence soon wilted. . . . What had begun as a glorious adventure had turned into a hideous, long-drawn nightmare."

Ultimately Pardee Lowe found his place in American life, with a wife of New England ancestry. Assisted by the marriage, the Lowe family flocked to give her a critical examination when she returned to the family home with her husband.

"Her ability to use correctly the Chinese conventional greetings brought murmurs of delight from the older women, who grieved bitterly over the growing callousness of the young folk toward the customs of their ancestors."

"My father was tremendously pleased. My wife was adding lustre to the family honor. As a born and bred New Englander, she had become unintentionally one of the course."

The cross-currents of civilization models for Chinatown's feminine etiquette, a preserver of its ancient traditions of social inter-had indeed been swept together—a boy of Chinese parents had become American, while a girl springing from an old American family had become a model of Chinese etiquette.

But father, despite his reputation in the community, never became quite American. So the high point in his life was the celebration of his sixty-sixth birthday in true Chinese style, when his American children put off their American ways long enough to greet him in the proper ceremonial manner, guided through the unaccustomed rights by maternal aunt. While she intended the traditional salutations, the eldest son and his New England wife knelt before father, bumped their heads three times on the floor at the appropriate moment, and served him with tea and sweetmeats in token of filial obedience.

The birth of a grandson settled forever the question whether the Lowe family was now Chinese or American.

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Nisei Combat Unit to Fight Two-Front War, Says Official

Must Defeat Enemies Abroad, Overcome Prejudice at Home

HONOLULU, T. H. — The Japanese American combat team, according to Gregg M. Sinclair, president of the University of Hawaii, will be fighting a two-front war—one to defeat the axis and the other to defeat prejudices at home.

As principal speaker at ceremonies held recently at the McKinley high school auditorium in honor of 20 nisei volunteers, Sinclair said that he regarded the formation of the nisei combat team as a victory for Americanism and complimented army and navy leaders, naming Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Lt. Gen. Delos E. Emmons and Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Green, for their "enlightened policy" in handling the local situation.

Of the 20 honored volunteers 18 were former students of McKinley high school and two were from St. Louis college. Five members of the group were unable to attend the ceremonies, but the 15 that were present were showered with leis by their classmates.

Brother Paul Sibbing, president of St. Louis college, remarked in opening the program that like German American soldiers in World War I who dispelled suspicion and doubts about their loyalty by their military service, so will the nisei combat team counter such prejudice in this war.

California Group Opposes Citizen Rights of Nisei

SAN MATEO, Calif.—The County Supervisors Association of California has memorialized the state legislature and congress to forever ban the teaching of the Japanese language in the United States and to forever prevent all persons of Japanese ancestry, aliens or American born, from becoming U. S. citizens or landowners, according to word received by the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors.

Board Chairman Fred E. Beer, said the action was taken by the directors of the state association and did not necessarily represent the attitude of the San Mateo board.

Supervisor Alvin S. Hatch of Half Moon Bay said he thought the state association had gone too far.

Ken Tashiro Seeks Enlistment in New Army Combat Team

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Cincinnati newspapers on April 6 featured the story of an American-born Japanese, Ken Tashiro, formerly of Los Angeles, who hopes to enlist in the U. S. army's new combat team which is being activated at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Tashiro arrived in Cincinnati recently from the Gila River relocation center in Arizona and has been visiting his younger brother, Dr. Sabro Tashiro of the University of Cincinnati hospital.

Tashiro declared that he was facing an early call from his local draft board in California, with the expected reinstitution of selective service procedures for Japanese Americans. He had been offered a position in a Cincinnati laboratory, but because of his impending call in the draft, decided to volunteer for the special army combat team.

An appeal to Selective Service Board No. 7 in Cincinnati gained him a promise that his final induction papers may be ready in a few days.

His wife and two children are still in the Gila River center.

His youngest brother, Arthur, is a staff sergeant at Camp Shelby.

Nisei USA

(Continued from page 4).

bill would also remove the stigma of exclusion and would place Oriental peoples on a quota basis. The bill introduced by the American labor party's Congressman Marcantonio, one of labor's champions in Washington, would allow the naturalization of aliens of Oriental ancestry residing in the United States who have previously been barred by race from citizenship. The fact today that labor is adopting a new point of view and that the CIO's Philip Murray is understood to be ready to support this democratizing of American legislation relating to people of Asiatic ancestry is a definite indication that the American labor movement is today more than merely a protective association of workmen interested in the preservation and extension of their individual and group privileges. The labor movement is becoming a definite force for the extension of democratic privileges to all Americans.

Chinese Americans Defeat Nisei Cagers In New York Contest

NEW YORK — Settling the Oriental Americans basketball supremacy of New York, the Chinese Athletic club downed the Japanese Christian Federation in a final breath-taking game 32-29.

Previously both teams had won one game each; the Japanese winning the first 24-20, and the Chinese the second, 40-28. In the second game which was staged for the benefit of the Church of All-Nations' Lake Tiorati summer camp fund and the USO, netted \$101.26.

Seeing action for the Nisei team during the season were George Buto, Harry Inaba, Min Arita, Lewis Matsuoka, Johnny Sakayama, Sam Kasai, Toge Fujihira, Asao Inouye, Mits Hayashi, Jack Hata, Aki Yamazaki, Fujio Saito, Kiyoshi Inouye and Jim Kishi.

Min Arita and Toge Fujihira were honored on the Church of All-Nations' All-Star team.

Release List Of Volunteers At Utah Center

112 Enlisted in New Army Combat Team, Publication Discloses

TOPAZ, Utah — A total of 112 men volunteered from this center for the U. S. Army's special nisei combat team, according to figures published in the special publication, "Fighting Americans, Too," issued by the historical committee of the "Volunteers for Victory" organization.

According to the list of volunteers released in this publication, former residents of San Francisco were represented in this group by Karl Akiya, Edgar Arimoto, Paul Asano, Kenjiro Baba, Susumu Oho, Carl Hirota, Francis Ikezoye, Ted Imai, Masao Isobe, Joseph Ito, Ernest Izumi, Sam Kanai, Benjamin Kawaguchi, George Kawai, Arthur Kitagawa, Yutaka Koizumi, Paul Matsuki.

Joe Matsuki, Frank Matsumoto, Jay Matsuoka, Tom Matsumori, Richard Momii, Richard Nakamura, Walter Nakata, Allen Nishi, Daniel Ota, Zane Grey Shironitta, Roy Takagi, Yoshitaka Takaki, George Tanaka, Ben Toba, Guy Uyama, George Yamaguchi, James Yamamoto, Masami Yano, George Yoshioka.

Volunteers among Oaklanders were Roy Akiyoshi, Takamichi Akiyoshi, Edwin Iino, Ernest Iiyama, Robert Iki, Tadami Ishida, Nobuo Kajiwarra, Ray Kagami, Yutaka Kagami, Iwao Kawakami, Nobuo Kitagaki, Kozo Kitamura, William Kochiyama, Tom Misumi, Henry Mizote, Walter Morita, Tyler Nakayama, Michael Okusa, Mitsuo Shiozawa, George Shiraki, Goro Suzuki, Frank Takahashi, Henry Takaki, Akira Takei, George Toyota, Leland Yamagauchi, Hajime Yoshizawa, Jiro Yoshizawa, Ben Murota.

From Berkeley, the volunteers were William Akagi, John Harano, Tadashi Hikoyeda, Takeo Hikoyeda, John Izumi, Nobuyoshi Katsu, Leo Kishii, Yoshiaki Moriwaki, Ronald Nagata, Hiromi Nakagawa, James Nishimura, Teruo Nobori, George Obata, Jiro Ogawa, Seiichi Okubo, Michael Okusa, George Shimotori, George Shimotori, Nobumitsu Takahashi, Sam Tomina, Paul Tomimaga, Eiichi Tsuchida, George Tsukazaki.

From other localities, the volunteers were Henry Ebihara, Clovis, N. M.; John Iwataki, Alameda; Shigenori Kamiya, Yosemite; Taro Katayama, Salt Lake City; George Kawata, Hayward; Ben Masaoka, West Los Angeles; Thomas Mori, Larkspur, Calif.; Yoshio Nishimura, San Mateo; Jim Nishizaki, L. A.

William Ogo and Benjamin Ogo, Richmond; Curt Okino, L. A.; James Oki, L. A.; Terry Tabata, San Mateo; George Takahashi, San Mateo; Stephen Takiguchi; Robert Tsuda, New York City; Guizakuro Tsutsui, Kirkland, Wash.; Masayoshi Wakai; Joseph Yamada, San Mateo; Takeishi Yatabe, Redwood City; Minoru Yonekura, Hayward; Hideo Yano, Terminus; Joseph Yoshino, John Yoshino and Paul Yoshino, Alameda.

Nisei Nursery Workers Get Jobs in Monroe, Michigan

Evacuees Reported Well Received in Midwestern City

MONROE, Mich. — Fourteen nisei, Americans of Japanese ancestry, are now working for the Greening Nursery company, the first in this area, according to the Monroe Evening News, on April 8.

The News said that ten more are being offered jobs, which they have the privilege of accepting or rejecting because of the satisfactory performance of the first group, some of whom have been in Monroe for several weeks.

Harold S. Fistere, WRA supervisor for Ohio and Michigan, made an inspection of the Greening job last week and described the work of his agency in furnishing jobs for American-born Japanese now in relocation camps. The men working in Monroe are all between the ages of 18 and 30, two of whom are married and they hope to make this their permanent home, at least during the war.

The nursery workers, few of whom had farm experience before, are housed in homes belonging to the Greening company on the East Dunbar road. They work in the nursery grounds and in the cellars and two of them have developed sufficient skill to be assigned to grading trees, according to Howard Fashbaugh, president of the company.

One of the first things they asked on coming to Monroe, Mr. Fashbaugh said, was to participate in the nursery's 10 per cent payroll deduction plan for war bond purchases. All of them signed up to have the bonds deducted from their first payroll, he said.

The WRA, according to Mr. Fistere, whose office is in Cleveland, secures offers of jobs for the men and women in the camps and they have their choice of accepting or rejecting them. The 14 now here chose Monroe and several have written their friends in the camps

urging them to come here, Mr. Fistere said.

Mr. Fistere said Mr. Fashbaugh called him about a month ago and asked if American-born Japanese were available for work. The WRA representative was very complimentary in references to the nursery company for its attitude in seeking employment for these men as a patriotic gesture.

"These people have something that none of the rest of us who regard ourselves as 100 per cent Americans have," Mr. Fistere said, "a badge of loyalty from the United States government."

"Do you mean they have been checked by the FBI and found to have a record of loyalty?" he was asked.

"That's exactly what I mean," he replied.

Mr. Fistere said the native-born Japanese have the lowest crime record of any group of citizens in the country.

He indicated that about 150 were now at work in Michigan.

Mr. Fashbaugh said he was completely satisfied with the workmanship of the men he had employed and was eager to secure more.

Investigate Illegal Sale of Liquor to Granada Evacuees

DENVER, Colo. — Investigation of reported illegal sale of intoxicating liquor to residents of the war relocation center at Amache, Colo., will be started immediately, Myron Donald, director of the Colorado state liquor department, said last week.

Mr. Donald said he will take a party of state officers into the territory to work with civilian police in the center.

He announced that Edward S. Newman, Granada drug store proprietor, had been fined \$200 for selling liquor on Sunday and said that the sale was to a resident of the Granada center.

Outside Workers Must Live Off Project, Rules WRA

Commuting Opposed As Retarding Program Of Evacuee Relocation

HUNT, Idaho—An employer who lives near the Minidoka Relocation Center will not be entitled to an exception from the War Relocation Authority's regulations against daily commuting of workers from the center, H. L. Stafford, project director, said today.

Last fall some commuting from

the center was permitted because of the urgent need for workers and shortage of housing in many communities.

"One of the primary objectives of the WRA is to enable the Japanese American evacuees to regain their full rights as citizens or law-abiding aliens as soon as possible without overpopulating any particular area," Mr. Stafford said. "Commuting does not fit into this picture. It discourages relocation and encourages evacuees and their dependents to continue to live in the center."

Mr. Stafford also said that to allow employers near the center to hire workers on a commuting basis would be unfair to employers living at a greater distance from the center.

The establishment of a number of seasonal labor camps in farming districts in southern Idaho is expected to enable agricultural workers from Hunt to live near their jobs.

While offers of seasonal employment for workers from the center should be cleared through the nearest U. S. Employment Service Office, the WRA has an outside employment office at the center, where prospective employers can discuss work contracts with prospective employees.

The WRA has established a regional relocation office in Salt Lake City to facilitate employment negotiations in Utah, Nevada, Idaho and parts of Wyoming, Montana and Arizona. Plans are under way to open nine field branch offices in cities in this area, including Idaho Falls, Twin Falls and Boise in Idaho. The Boise office has already been established.

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