Army Revises Prohibited Zone in Arizona

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200 Persons Evacuated from Sixty-Mile Strip to Return to Former Homes Under Ruling

Poston, Gila River Centers Now Outside Military Area; No Desire to Keep Prohibited Zone Larger Than Necessary, Declares Colonel Bendetsen

SAN FRANCISCO—Modification of military restrictions governing a strip roughly sixty miles wide across Arizona, from which persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated, was announced in San Francisco Wednesday by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt.

The order will permit the return to normal life to approximately 200 Japanese who were removed from the area to relocation centers.

Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, chief of thee Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA), said the order was issued because the secretary of War determined that the military situation made such action feasible, and that "there is no desire to keep such areas larger than necessary."

He said the fact that crops were grown in the area released "was not a controlling factor."

About 250 Japanese were evacuated from Military Zone No. 1 in Arizona, which heretofore constituted approximately the southern two-fifths of the state.

Of the 250, about 200 were from the area affected in Wednesday's order. Maj. Mark H. Astrup said that the 200 would be released from relocation centers to resume their normal lives.

WASHINGTON.—Revision of the boundary lines of Military Area No. 1 in the state of Arizona, placing both the Colorado River relocation center at Poston and the Gila River center at Rivers outside the prohibited zone, was announced this week.

The revised boundary will be effective from midnight, March 4. The new border of Military Area No. 1, from which all persons of Japanese ancestry are excluded, was announced as the southern boundary of Pinal county, while the boundary of the prohibited area was shifted southward in Maricopa and Yuma counties.

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, announced that 215 evacuees, consisting of 57 families at Poston and one at Gila River, according to Wartime Civil Control Administration figures, who were evacuated in May from the affected area in Arizona, will be permitted to return to their homes in the newly freed area without processing.

The announcement was the first of any revision in the west coast prohibited area boundaries since the military zone was designated in Proclamation No. 2 from Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, on March 16, 1942.

It was recalled that last fall a special army proclamation was issued by Lt. Gen. DeWitt to permit evacuees at Poston and Gila River to help in the harvest of long staple cotton, which the War Department declared was a "vital military necessity." At that time, however, the recruiting of evacuees for work in the Arizona cotton fields was hampered by the fact that the area was part of the prohibited zone, from which persons of Japanese ancestry had been excluded, and special military precautions were undertaken by the Western Defense Command to permit the use of the evacuee workers under armed guard. However, the evacuees, the great majority of them American citizens, exhibited considerable hesitancy, it was stated, in accepting work under the prevailing conditions which included the surveillance of a military guard. If work in the cotton fields is now reopened to the evacuees no such precautions will be necessary, it was believed, since the area is no longer part of the prohibited zone.

Governor Maw Vetoes Utah's Anti-Alien Property Measure

Representations Made By Agricultural Groups, WRA Against Proposal

Senate bill No. 5 to prohibit aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning and cultivating Utah farms was vetoed by Governor Herbert B. Maw Thursday afternoon.

The bill, introduced by Senator Alonzo F. Hopkins (D), Woodruff, provided that Asiatics could not "acquire, possess, enjoy, use, cultivate, occupy and transfer real property." It passed the senate without a dissenting vote and the house with 46 ayes and 10 noes.

In his veto message, Governor Maw said that the bill was objectionable in that it would affect the Chinese and Filipinos, as well as the Japanese, and in that it would deprive Utah farmers of the help of Japanese aliens residing in the War Relocation Authority centers.

"It would be most unwise to pass any legislation that would tend to dishearten these Asiatic peoples who have already contributed so much in the present world conflict toward our national security and safety," the governor declared, in defense to the bill's effect on Chinese and Filipinos.

In regard to farm labor, Governor Maw pointed out that a majority of the farmers now in the relocation centers are aliens and to make impossible their employment in the present emergency would materially reduce the food production.

"The Japanese in our relocation centers are in family units," the governor further noted. "The parents of many Japanese-Americans are aliens. To prohibit such parents from entering into agreements to work would not only deprive Utah farmers of that assistance, but would make it impossible for many of their American-born children to work on the farms."

Also, according to the Salt Lake Tribune, Governor Maw's office has been informed that the WRA would not permit any evacuee under its jurisdiction to work on any Utah farm if the bill became law.

A telegram from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard appealing to the governor to "investigate the need for services of young people, especially in small towns and rural areas, to help plant crops and to exert all possible effort to assure farmers a

(Continued on page 7)

JACL Challenges Dual Citizen Issue Raised by Race-Baiters

Deliberate Misrepresentation Of Facts in Smear Attack Upon Loyal Americans is Charged

The Japanese American Citizens League this week charged that California "race-baiters" deliberately misrepresented facts when they used the "dual citizenship" issue in attacking loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Declaring that the tactics used by the "race hatred bloc" in California smacks of Hitler's perversion of the truth to attain insidious purposes, Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, challenged advocates of continued restrictions against Americans of Japanese extraction.

Masaoka, who is awaiting induction into the United States army, declared that malicious falsehoods were being circulated in California in an attempt to "smear" the American-born Japanese and to make difficult their return to communities from which they were evacuated.

Masaoka charged that organizations advocating restrictions against U. S.-born Japanese were attempting to create public opinion to win support for their proposal for wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry after the war and that these organizations and individuals were resorting to "exaggerations and lies" to achieve their selfish ends.

He declared that these groups were "exploiting patriotism" for un-American purposes.

One of the leading exponents of the "dual citizenship" argument in California at present is State Senator Ward of Santa Barbara, Masaoka noted. In several recent addresses in California, Senator Ward has charged that Japan considers American-born Japanese "as citizens of that empire." Ward raised the "dual citizenship" question when he spoke in Santa Maria recently in a meeting which developed into the new California Citizens Association, an organization which is dedicated to a program opposing the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to evacuated areas.

Declaring that the United States government does not recognize the claims of foreign powers upon American citizens living within the jurisdiction of the United States, Masaoka also cited a Japanese law, passed by the Japanese Imperial diet in Tokyo, in which Japan abandoned dual citizenship claims upon persons of Japanese racial ancestry who were born in areas outside of the Japanese empire.

Article 20, Section 2 of the 1924 law passed on July 15, 1924, by the Japanese Imperial Diet reads:

A Japanese who, by reason of having been born in a foreign country designated by Imperial ordinance, has acquired the nationality of that country and who does not, as laid down by order, express his intention of retaining Japanese nationality, loses his Japanese nationality retroactively from his birth."

Provisions of this section were extended by Imperial ordinance on November 15, 1924, to include persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile and Peru.

Persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States after 1924 do not acquire Japanese nationality and Nisei born in the United States before 1924 may lose Japanese nationality by renouncing it, Masaoka said. He noted that members of the Japanese American Citizens League are required to sign an oath of allegiance to the United which is a renunciation of loyalty to any other power.

Article 20 of the Japanese law also states that persons who acquire "foreign" nationality voluntarily lose Japanese nationality.

Evacuee Farm Machinery Myth, Coast Meeting Told

CENTERVILLE, Calif.—Large stores of farm equipment owned by evacuees of Japanese ancestry and not now in use, is a mythical proposition, farmers of Alameda county were told at a recent eeting at the Washington Union high school.

According to Herbert Young, USDA War Board member, rumors of such unused equipment have been found to be groundless, and specific investigations show that such equipment is being used by those who leased formerly-owned Japanese lands. If any one know of unused machinery in storage, the matter should be reported to the War Board, Young said.

Army's Nisei Combat Unit To Be Activated

Induction for Initial Group of Volunteers Scheduled This Month

WASHINGTON—The Japanese American combat team of the U. S. army will be activated soon at Camp Shelby, Miss., according to reports here.

An initial training cadre of 300 soldiers of Japanese ancestry who were serving in other units of the U. S. army and who were transferred to Camp Shelby is already at the Mississippi camp.

It was reported here that induction for the first group to be included in the Japanese American unit would start on or about March 10 and that seven days would be given inductees to wind up their private affairs.

It was stated that once the War Department "screens" the applications for voluntary induction signed by the Japanese American volunteers these papers will be sent to the local boards of the applicants by the national headquarters of the selective service system. The local boards will then put the Nisei applicants into their own quotas but the nisei will receive special attention so that they may be able to proceed as soon as possible to Camp Shelby for training.

Registration for military service and for war production work was being completed in the war relocation centers, officials here stated. Minidoka and Granada were the first centers to complete the registration procedure. Topaz has also reported one hundred per cent registration for both the military and manpower registrations.

15 Thousand Apply to WRA For Clearance

2,071 Leaves Granted By Government to Evacuees in Centers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To date, approximately 15,000 applications for leave clearance have been received at the Washington office of the War Relocation Authority, it was announced this week.

The Selective Service and manpower registration recently conducted in the ten WRA centers added 4,000 applications to a preceding total of eleven thousand.

A total of 2,071 indefinite leaves have been granted, including those issued to 675 students and 200 dependents of persons relocated in outside employment.

In addition, 2,430 leave clearances have been granted, allowing these persons to be eligible to accept outside employment.

Oregon Senate Would Deport U. S. Japanese

SALEM, Oregon — The state senate went on record on Feb. 24 as favoring the deportation of all residents of Japanese ancestry from this country and the barring of all nisei from service in the nation's armed forces, according to the Oregon Journal.

Acting on a memorial introduced by Senator Mahoney, the senate voted 16 to 14 in favor of barring nisei from service in the armed forces and then voted 21 to 9 in favor of deportation of all Japanese from this country at the conclusion of this war.

The memorials call on congress to take the action necessary to accomplish the purposes expressed by the Oregon legislators.

Story of the Week

Texas Nisei Fought in Java, Now Prisoner in Philippines

A Texas-born soldier of Japanese ancestry who fought against the Japanese Army in the battle for Java is now a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines, according to word received by his family in Abilene, Texas.

Sgt. Frank Fujita of the U. S. Army, a former member of a National Guard unit, fought in Java and was reported "missing" after the fall of the Netherlands East Indies to the Japanese enemy.

Recently, friends reported that his family was informed that he was a prisoner with fellow soldiers captured in the Java fighting and was in a "prisoner of war" camp.

Sgt. Fujita was one of several nisei soldiers, stationed with the U. S. Army in far Pacific outposts, who took part in the first fighting against the Japanese shortly after Pearl Harbor. Another nisei, Master Sgt. Arthur Komori of Kapaa, Hawaii, was on Bataan with the U. S. Army Air Force and is now in Australia. He was one of a few to successfully evacuate the Philippine peninsula, according to a radio message received by his family in Hawaii.

First Nisei Graduates from Officer Candidate School

Fred Kosaka, Seattle, Wins Bars at Camp Barkeley in Texas

CAMP BARKELEY, Texas—The first nisei in the history of the medical administrative corps' officer candidate school at Camp Barkeley was graduated on Feb. 24 as a second lieutenant, along with an American Chinese, the fifth or sixth of his group to become a second lieutenant since the school's opening last May.

The nisei is Fred Yoneo Kosaka, 26-year-old former Army staff sergeant, who was born in Seattle, Washington. Kosaka, former resident of 2701 East Madison Ave., Seattle, where his father was a tailor, now has his home at 3622 San Fernando, San Antonio, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kosaka, live. He is a graduate of Garfield High School and the University of Washington in Seattle.

Both Kosaka and the American Chinese, Harry Yen Kow Chan of San Francisco, came to OCS from the 60th battalion of the MRTC, and both were in the same company at the officer candidate school.

War Department's Desire to Aid Nisei Told by War Secretary

Stimson Sends Wire to Sentinel Answering Segregation Question

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—In a telegram to the Heart Mountain Sentinel, Secretary of War Henry Stimson last week answered the "segregation" question involved in the formation of an all American-Japanese combat unit by declaring that the "volunteers would help tremendously to convince those who oppose the American-Japanese."

Secretary Stimson answered the question "Why is a segregated unit being formed and will the combat team fight in the same battle areas with the Caucasian troops?" in these words:

"It is only because the War Department desires to aid the loyal American-Japanese that a separate unit is being formed.

"Millions of people are not familiar with the American-Japanese. By forming an all American-Japanese combat team on a voluntary basis, the American people will be presented with the incontrovertible fact that there are loyal American-Japanese who are willing to fight for the United States. If the volunteers were spread throughout the army their enlistment would attract little attention but the formation of an all American-Japanese combat team composed entirely of volunteers will help tremendously to convince those who oppose the American-Japanese.

"It is hoped that the American-Japanese combat team will fight with and as a part of a Caucasian force.

"The War Department has faith in the loyal American-Japanese and this is a splendid opportunity to demonstrate to the American people and to the War Department that American-Japanese have faith in America.

"The success of the program and the voluntary feature of induction will be a great step forward in the rehabilitation plans for American-Japanese."

Granada Newspaper Staff Members Volunteer for Army

AMACHE, Colo.—Five staff members of the Granada Pioneer volunteered for army service in the nisei combat unit, according to a report in the Pioneer.

The volunteers were headed by Bob Hirano. Others are Ernest Uno, Tom Sasaki, Sab Okamura and Jim Yamaguchi.

Two former members of the documentation section, Hiroshi Shibata and Hide Ihara, were also enlistees.

Evacuees File Suit Against Farm Group

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Hearing on a motion to strike out the entire complaint filed by two Santa Barbara residents of Japanese ancestry against officers of the California Lettuce Growers, Inc., involving $262,000 worth of property in northern Santa Barbara county, has been set for March 8 in Superior Court.

The Japanese Americans, through Attorney Fred A. Shaeffer, Santa Maria, filed against L. R. Phillips, T. Paul Dalzell, P. R. F. Marshall, Leo T. McMahon and H .E. Kaesemeyer. Termination of all leases, return of the property and an accounting are demanded.

"After discussion with Federal authorities, California Lettuce Growers, Inc., took over the farming operations of General Farming Company and other agricultural enterprises operated by Japanese Americans in the Santa Maria and Lompoc valleys," McMahon said. He indicated that $262,000 was involved. Subsequent new and additional demands by the evacuees were rejected, he indicated.

"Greasewood"

HUNT, Idaho—Residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center learned today that the "greasewood" which they have been polishing into beautiful canes, lamp stands and other objects is really "bitterbrush."

Nisei Girls Take Jobs in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Two pretty nisei sisters were transplanted here last week by the War Relocation Authority from the WRA center at Manzanar, California, as the first of a group of American Japanese who are to be resettled in the Milwaukee area from WRA centers, according to the United Press.

The girls are Mari Okazaki, 27 years old, and her sister, Emi. Mari is being employed by a Milwaukee branch of the International Institute, with which she formerly worked in San Francisco. Emi will be employed in a physician's office.

Mari was graduated from the University of California in 1939, and Emi studied at a junior college. They were happy that a younger sister, Yuriko, 18, is to be permitted to attend college at Elmhurst, Ill., and hope that their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fumio Okazaki, and two other sisters might soon be released from the Manzanar relocation camp.

A resettlement office will be set up in Milwaukee within a short time, according to George A. Mann, director of the Wisconsin Office of War Information.

Topaz Winds Up Registration Of Residents

Hundred Percent Record At Central Utah Center Cited by Cornwall

TOPAZ, Utah — The job of registering 6,100 residents of Topaz over 17 years of age was completed Saturday, it was announced by Claude C. Cornwall, Chief of the Employment Division of the WRA in the Central Utah Project. Concurrent with the registration, a War Department team headed by Lt. William L. Tracy completed the registration of all male citizens between 1 and 38 years of age, some 1,450 in number.

The general registration is for leave clearance records for the residents while the military registration was for the purpose of permitting further clearance for a special Combat Unit of Japanese American citizens.

The completion of registration at Topaz on this date with 100 per cent results gives this Center one of the best records of any of the ten relocation centers, Cornwall stated.

The number of those who may have volunteered for military service will not be revealed locally, but an announcement will come from the War Department from Washington, D. C. at a later date.

Nisei Soldier, Now In Ski Troops, Tells of Army Life

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—An American-born Japanese soldier, working in a ski troop cantonment in an Army camp in Colorado, has written to friends here telling of his reaction to Army life.

He is PFC Harry C. Yokoyama, a member of the Yokoyama family who operated a truck garden on Lankershim boulevard near Van Owen street for several years prior to the forced exodus of Japanese from coastal areas. The nisei soldier is now stationed at the United States Army ski cantonment at Camp Hale, Colo.

"The Army life isn't bad at all," Harry wrote. "But at times it gets monotonous.

"Everything is going swell, but boy, it's sure cold up here, snowing almost every day and with temperatures of 10 to 50 degrees below zero," the soldier wrote.

He said that he missed the "good, old Southern California sunshine."

The other Yokoyamas are at a WRA relocation center in Arizona.

Poston Camp III Fetes Volunteers

POSTON, Ariz.—A camp-wide party for army volunteers from Camp III was scheduled to be held Feb. 24 at Poston, according to the Press Chronicle.

A floor show, dancing and individual gifts for all volunteers highlighted the event.

The Stewards' department prepared a special menu for the party, including a large cake decorated in red, white and blue.

Japanese Evacuation Scored In Chicago Tribune Editorial

CHICAGO — The Chicago Tribune considered the country's leading spokesman for isolationism before Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, in a recent editorial sharply scored the Pacific Coast evacuation and subsequent confinement in camps of all residents of Japanese ancestry.

"The procedure is not without a smell of lynch law and vigilantism," the Tribune declared.

In making this assertion, the Tribune questioned why it was found necessary to evacuate "a hundred odd thousand Japanese interspersed with to close to 10,000,000 white Americans in the Pacific Coast states" when this was not done in regard to Hawaii where. "we have 150,000 Japanese, constituting a third of the population of the islands that are the keystone of our Pacific defense."

The Tribune also questioned the constitutionality of the procedure. "Two-thirds of the interned Japanese are American citizens," the editorial said. "That, also, is something new under our constitutional system. On what theory can an American citizen be locked up, with or without trial, because of his race? It is a matter of concern to all American citizens if any American citizen can be put in a concentration camp.

"The legal questions involved have yet to reach the Supreme Court. It is hard to see how any court can justify internment of Japanese without either laying all Americans open to the same treatment or justifying discrimination between Americans on grounds of race. The dilemma is referred to the prophets of the four freedoms."

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

After being a resident of the Poston General Hospital for over three weeks, my family and I were permitted to come to Salt Lake City. It must have been a cause of relief to all my friends and the administration of Poston to have us leave. And as far as we are concerned, it definitely has been an ordeal, what with police guards posted outside my room every night to see that no further attempts would be made upon me.

Human pride is a funny thing. Sometimes it appears foolish retrospectively. When the heat was on, immediately upon my return to Poston from the Salt Lake Conference last December, I was offered immediately leave if I so desired. I refused because I did not want to be accused of having run out under fire or that I let others face the brunt of the attack. Many of my personal friends and JACL members had written to national headquarters and requested that I be taken out, not knowing that I had already turned down such a proposal.

Since this latest attack was the second one upon me while in Poston, it was evident that to remain any longer was of no value to anyone. The JACL members and friends felt that I could do more for them from the free zone. After living in a place for many months, it was not without regrets that we left. The residents of Block 215 had been particularly kind to us. Without their friendly protection and cooperation, life would have been most difficult for my family while I was in the hospital. Project Director Wade Head, Administrator Crawford, Project Attorney Theodore Hass, Press Director Norris James, and Internal Security Officers Miller and Scott were some of the new friends to whom I owe a great deal. The police department of Unit 2 certainly was given a tough assignment when I was placed under their protective custody. It is due to their efficient work that I was able to go through the experience without suffering greater harm.

One good thing has resulted. It made the kibei who were being used as tools of the issei agitators realize that their status was different in that they were citizens. Whereas issei may be turned over to the FBI to be sent to concentration camps, they have to go to the state prison. I understand the attackers were surprised when they were lodged in thee county jail at Yuma. The impression had been created that the only penalty anyone can suffer for attacks or any other type of criminal offense within the centers would be to be transferred to another camp. As far as Poston was concerned, this was the first time that the residents were made aware of the fact that state laws still do apply. I hope there will be no occasion for any citizens or alien Japanese to face a Federal indictment because of their activities.

Also the fact that all the attackers in the previous cases had escaped arrests because they were not identified may have made these criminally minded feel certain of escaping. It certainly is a heavy penalty to pay, a few years in the state prison for striking one person a few blows with a deadly weapon. Crime certainly does not pay.

The unfortunate thing is that I understand loyal nisei in the various relocation centers were intimidated with my beating as the example. The whole thing resolves down to a situation where the nisei who believed in law and order were not organized and the vociferous minority thus were able to intimidate all law abiding residents. I had a nice argument brewing at Dr. Miles Cary's home one night when the statement was made that if we were to go into a relocation center all over again, we would organize a "goon squad" of our own for self-protection and to preserve law and order. It is possible that a large police department may be the alternative. But since the American Japanese had such an excellent crime record heretofore, everyone must have thought that this was the least important of the problems to arise. No one expected that the hardships and the bitterness would change some people so radically that they would resort to cowardly attacks to prevent freedom of speech and the carrying out of a democratic process.

Every center seems to be destined to have some "blow-off" before it settles down to a more sane outlook. A project director who escapes the trials and tribulations of a riot or general strike is most fortunate. In many respects until a real crisis arises, the residents do not realize that violence does not accomplish the ends they desire. Then the irretrievable harm has been done.

It is a grand feeling to be out in the free zone. Life in the centers is carefree in a sense because food is provided by the government. There is no rationing to worry about because the chief steward of the project has to deal with this problem. On the other hand, there is no choice of food. The canteens are empty compared to what we see in the stores here. If you have the money, you can buy things which you cannot see in the center. Anyone who thinks that WRA is pampering or coddling the Japanese in these relocation camps should live in one of them for about a month and take only his blankets and a few personal necessities. Then the frustration, the inconveniences, the hardships will be brought home most vividly.

I certainly would like to see the day when all loyal issei and nisei who desire to resettle will be permitted to leave the relocation centers without undue red tape.

Nisei Volunteer for U. S. Army Diseloses Reasons for Action

Firm Conviction of Destiny of American Japanese Is Factor

TOPAZ, Utah—Kozo Kitamura, American Japanese volunteer from the Central Utah Relocation project in Topaz, sent the following communication to the Project newspaper, **The Topaz Times.** The letter cited his reasons for volunteering into the army of the United States.

Feb. 25, 1943.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I have volunteered to be enlisted as a soldier in the army of the United States. I did this because it is my firm conviction that the destiny of the Japanese American people is here in America. I say this fully aware of the fact that we, as a minority among 130,000,000 people, have for years suffered from racial discrimination and prejudices, and have found life in this country a continuous and bitter struggle for the elevation of our social status.

I am as much embittered as any other evacuee when I consider how our race was singled out to be uprooted from our homes, farms, and business on the Pacific coast and herded behind barbed-wire fences, even though we were American citizens and our parents were law-abiding pioneers who have been denied citizenship by the U. S. naturalization laws.

But my faith in America and in our destiny here is something that, I am certain, can be understood and shared in by every thinking evacuee—or by any other person who, though oppressed through discrimination, knows that there is in the American way of life something that stands as being incompatible with totalitarianism or with any doctrine demanding the regimentation of man's will to fight and strive for the betterment of his position.

I believe that it is the desire of every Japanese American today to have his children and his children's children live as respected citizens in a democratic America, and not as a hated people, destitute of hope, courage and contentment.

Yet we cannot have this desire realized unless we are willing now—when the War Department offers us the chance to fight for America on the battlefront—to devote the utmost of ourselves to this cause, and to let not the darkness of our present situation or our grievances prevent us from proving our worth before the eyes of the American public.

—Kozo Kitamura.

Two Evacuees Beaten by Gang At Tule Lake

Arrests Follow Attacks Upon Loyal Residents Of California Center

Fifty-nine evacuee agitators who have opposed the recent registration of all adults at the Tule Lake war relocation center at Newell, Calif., have been arrested and jailed at Klamath Falls, Ore., and Alturas, Calif., according to reports received this week.

Thirteen of the agitators who opposed the registration, including persons responsible for the beatings of two loyal evacuees who were outspoken in favor of registration, were arrested on Friday and Saturday, according to Harvey M. Coverly, project director at Tule Lake, and were jailed at Alturas. This group was charged with assault. One of the beaten men required hospital care, it was reported.

Twelve others, accused of intimidating other evacuees against registration, were arrested Sunday and taken to the county jail at Klamath Falls, according to Coverley.

Twenty-two others, taken to Klamath Falls last week after the first agitation against registration, were removed to an undisclosed location by WRA officials.

It was reported that ten "kibei" were among the group arrested for the beating of one of the evacuees, Teiho Hashida, editor of the Japanese section of the Tulean Dispatch. However, it was also reported that many other kibei visited Hashida at the Tule Lake hospital and tendered their condolences, saying they were for cooperation with the government registration program.

The registration has been made compulsory and refusal to register makes an evacuee subject to arrest.

Reports from Tule Lake also noted that an attempted attack on a prominent JACL leader was foiled while threats were voiced against another JACL official. Both are under "protective custody," it was believed.

New York Pastor Urges Nisei to Volunteer for Army

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—In an open letter in "The Beacon," the Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu of the Japanese Methodist church of New York gave counsel to nisei to volunteer for the American Japanese combat team "because you are an American," but at the time of volunteering to protest against "segregation" because "that, too, is your sacred duty as an American."

The Beacon is published by the Young People's Christian Federation of New York.

"Why not have faith in the explicit statement of the responsible leaders of your government that all barriers will be cleared as soon as practicable?" the Rev. Akamatsu wrote in this letter. "And volunteer, because you are on the spot, because this is the only way left for you to show your loyalty, to challenge the jeers of 'Didn't I say so?' and because this is the first step in the right direction?"

On the point of "segregation," the Rev. Akamatsu said: "I know that you want to be accepted as an American without any stigma of racial inferiority."

"Superman" Enlists For Combat Unit At Granada Center

AMACHE, Colo. — "Superman has volunteered for the special combat unit in the United States Army," declares the Granada Pioneer.

"Superman," idol of countless youngsters at Granada, is Yamoto Yamasaki, well known for his weight-lifting prowess.

He and his two brothers-in-law enlisted last week at the Granada administration building.

"My whole future in America depends on my actions, and I am happy at the opportunity of serving my country in this world conflict," he stated.

Actress Joan Fontaine, Born In Japan, Has Her Troubles

SAN FRANCISCO, California —U. S. immigration authorities have ruled that Hollywood's Joan Fontaine is a subject of Japan and therefore cannot obtain her final American citizenship papers until after the war, according to a letter written to the S. F. Chronicle by "S.G."

"S.G." quotes Joan as describing her status as follows:

"I was born in Japan and was brought to this country by my parents, who were British, with my sister, Olivia, when we were both children. We only realized we were not American subjects when Olivia went to England a few years ago and had to travel on a British passport.

"We took out citizenship papers and Olivia became an American citizen shortly before the United States declared war on Japan. Some little time afterwards, I went to Los Angeles to get my final papers, and was told that this privilege was now denied me because I was born in Japan, and that until the war was over I would be regarded as a Jap.

"I had to answer all the questions, such as 'Did I have any ammunition hidden in my house?' And 'Did I have any secret short-wave radio sets?' My husband, Brian Aherne, is British and, according to England, I am British because of that. But not here. In America I'm a Jap."

Four Minidoka Brothers Will Fight in Army Combat Unit

Sakura Brothers Sign Up at Hunt; Sister Would Serve in WAACs

HUNT, Idaho—Last week the three Onodera brothers, Ko, Kaun, and Satoru, volunteered for induction into the Army to serve in a special Japanese American combat team.

Now the four Sakura brothers, also residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center, have applied for service in the new combat unit to the War Department representatives visiting the Minidoka Relocation Center.

Two of the brothers, Chet and Howard, are fathers. Chet has three children and Howard has a baby son six weeks' old. Kenny and Ted are the other brothers.

Speaking for the family, Chet said they have not "lost faith in America and are ready to discharge their responsibility to the United States, to our children, and to all future Japanese Americans."

"Long before Dad died," he declared, "he told all of us if Japan and America should ever be engaged in a war, there would be only one thing for us to do—live and fight to uphold the U.S.A."

Their father, Toyozo Sakura, died 20 years ago. Their mother, Mrs. Misa Sakura, lives at Hunt. The family formerly lived in Eatonville, near Seattle. Chet, a graduate of Queen Anne High School in Seattle is believed to be the first Japanese American to rise to the rank of Eagle Scout in Seattle. Howard also is an Eagle Scout.

A sister, Grayce, wants to join the WAACS.

The Army team representing the War Department will end a three weeks' visit at the Minidoka Center in a few days. Already completed in the center is a general registration by the War Relocation Authority of 6,866 persons 17 years of age and older. Steps are now being taken to secure clearance for as many of these people as possible so that they can work in agriculture and in other industries to assist war production. Last fall more than 2,300 Hunt residents left the center on emergency work furloughs to help save Idaho sugar beet, potato, and other food crops which might have been lost due to the labor shortage.

Paramount Newsreel Shows Registration

Paramount newsreel pictures of Japanese Americans registering for voluntary induction into the army's new nisei combat team are being shown in theatres nationally, it was reported.

The Paramount films were taken at the Granada, Colo., relocation center and the sequence is titled, "A Lesson in Loyalty."

Evacuee Boy, Sister Skip Poston Center

Hitch Rides to L. A. To Look for Work In War Industry

LOS ANGELES—Wearying of life in the relocation center at Poston, Ariz., a young Japanese American boy and girl, brother and sister, went AWOL on Feb. 16 and turned up in Los Angeles on Feb. 25 via the hitchhiking route, and were promptly arrested.

They are John Francis Kawasaki, 16, and Cecelia Bernadette Kawasaki, 17, who look but little like Japanese because their mother is Irish.

Booked in the county jail for transfer to Arizona, the boy told deputy sheriffs it was comparatively easy to hitch rides because no one suspected they were part Japanese. The girl is held at Juvenile Hall.

The boy told officers he and his sister decided on the spur of the moment to leave their parents and come to Los Angeles "to see some friends."

Hunt Population

HUNT, Idaho — One hundred and ninety-three Japanese American residents of Bainbridge Island, Washington arrived at the Minidoka Relocation Center this week from the Manzanar Relocation Center in California.

Many Family Men Volunteer In Hawaii for Military Duty

War Workers Ready to Give Up Profitable Jobs for Service

HONOLULU, T. H.—Military authorities announced here on Feb. 12 that 7,425 Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii have answered the call for 1,500 volunteers for the Army combat duty.

About 25,000 American males of Japanese extraction in the territory are eligible to volunteer by virtue of being within the 18-38 age limits.

Many among the 7,425 volunteers have families, but, with their families' approval, have asked to be inducted because they were able to arrange for their families' support by relatives.

A small minority of the 7,425 are above the age limit. It was stated that these men volunteered during the first week before age details were clarified.

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin said that the volunteers are from all walks of life and all professions and trades. Many are war workers ready to give up well paid jobs to offer themselves for combat duty.

Registration is continuing through all the boards in the territory, it was stated.

Oahu, on which Honolulu is located, has 4,221 volunteres. Hawaii is next with 1,439 volunteers. Other island totals are Maui, 886; Kauai, 698; Lanai, 107; and Molokai, 74.

YWCA Official Pays Hunt Visit

HUNT, Idaho—Mrs. Elizabeth MacFarland of the Foreign Division of the National Board of Young Women's Christian Associations, New York City, visited the Minidoka Relocation Center this week to confer with Hunt YWCA workers and leaders.

Evacuee Labor to Meet Utah's Farm Needs Asked by Governor

Governor Maw Is Cognizant of Metal Confusion Resulting From Evacuation; Message Appeals For Cooperation of Center Residents in Emergency

An appeal for cooperation in obtaining evacuee labor of Japanese ancestry from the Central Utah relocation project to help relieve the shortage of help on Utah farms was made Sunday by Governor Herbert B. Maw, according to the Salt Lake Tribune.

The governor said there had been a hesitancy on the part of many evacuees at Topaz to respond to calls for labor, but believes the reasons are not so serious that they cannot be overcome.

In a recent radio broadcast, Charles F. Ernst, project director at Topaz, estimated that only 7 per cent of the people of the center had previously engaged in agricultural pursuits. Most of the residents of Topaz were evacuated from urban areas in the San Francisco Bay region.

Governor Visited Topaz

"It is my conviction after visiting Topaz and after feeling the pulse of our own Utah citizens," the governor said, "that the Japanese who are living within the friendly borders of this state won't fail to respond, and that Utah's farmers, and many other employers of labor, will not fail to use this capable manpower to harvest crops or perform any other essential service."

Governor Maw asserted that "farmers and other persons faced with the shortage of manpower to produce 'all-out' food and other commodities to help win the war, while many Japanese remain unemployed or only partly employed, are asking why more Japanese cannot be put to work to take the places of our own boys drafted for military service or coaxed away to defense plants by the appeal of higher wages."

From inquiries the governor said he had learned that many of the Japanese at Topaz "plead lack of training or lack of suitability for farm work as an excuse for not accepting outside agricultural employment," while "others seem to blame some state and local officials and an unfriendly citizenry for their faillure to accept offers of employment on our farms."

Replying to these arguments, the governor said: "These are wartimes when everyone must be willing to do his utmost regardless of sacrifice. Perhaps the city-bred Topaz evacuee has not been a farmer; perhaps he would prefer other work to farm labor. Neither have most of our own soldier boys had any experience as fighting men, and I fancy very few of them like their present job with the armed forces.

"City-reared workers, also whether white, black or yellow, of all ages, sex and classes, are learning to be factory workers and farmers, without previous experience, and are making a good job of it."

Fear is Factor

"Fear on the part of evacuees is another factor which has discouraged their venturing away from relocation centers to work on our farms — fear of reprisals against all Japanese in this country, not sheltered in protective government custody, if the war in the Pacific should produce conclusive evidence of widespread brutality to American prisoners by Japanese war lords; or if major bombings of our Pacific coast cities should occur with shocking loss of American life and property. But fear has no place in wartime. We must all do the job at hand, whatever its consequences, if we are to prove ourselves to be loyal Americans.

"Mental confusion is another factor. Confine 10,000 to 20,000 people in any congested area; let them live in this unsettled condition with a lot of time on their hands — time for idle talk, time for nursing grievances — treat them with a suspicion that breeds suspicion in return, and you are bound to spawn false rumors and intrigues that are not conducive to full cooperation. That's just human nature.

"When the call for help to win the war comes to American citizens or friendly aliens within our borders of any race or color, why should they fail to respond, whatever its costs may be? The answer to 112,000 Japanese evacuees and to all others who look to America as the land of freedom and justice is: 'They shouldn't.' "

3000 Worked in Utah

Governor Maw said 3000 Japanese were used on Utah farms last spring and fall, and evacuees are welcomed by many farmers for thinning and harvesting sugar beets, picking fruit, working in fields of lettuce and other vegetable crops and performing many other types of labor.

"Many persons have sincerely come to believe," he said, "that the Japanese relocation problem and farm labor in the west are very closely related. They contend that an orderly distribution of all 'safe' Japanese, whether citizens or aliens, in family units or in very small groups, to many widely scattered communities, would be an economical and humane solution of the problem for the present and for the postwar period as well. In this way they claim the Japanese evacuee, now forced to live at public expense against his own wish, could make his own living and produce vital commodities for the nation at war, if he were permitted to seek private employment and a permanent new home on his own."

Release of Evacuees Opposed by Pajaro Valley Defense Unit

WATSONVILLE, California — The Watsonville and Pajaro valley defense council last week adopted a resolution protesting the government's proposed release of 25,000 to 40,000 evacuees from relocation centers without absolute control by the Army, according to the United Press.

The defense council termed "unfair" plans to allow "Japanese youths" to attend colleges while American students are being conducted into the armed forces.

Midwest Job Opportunities Listed by St. Paul JACL Office

Housing Situation Still Difficult Problem, Notes Earl Tanbara

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A partial listing of employment opportunities available in the St. Paul-Minneapolis area to qualified residents of WRA centers was released this week by the St. Paul office of the National JACL.

Included in this list were the following:

Six persons with nursery experience, at 58c per hour; six auto mechanics, starting at 85c per hour; twenty power machine operators, at union scale wages plus bonus; one lens grinder, experienced, at $150-175; one pasteurization man, experienced, $140.00.

Also, there were listed the following positions which provide board and room in addition to cash wages:

One junior physician, starting at $1200 per year; fifteen registered nurses, at $62.50 per month; practical nurses, at $52.50; six female maids; six gardeners; one cook, with experience as butcher; twelve farm hands, $50-$60 a month with house provided; two fender and body men with welding experience; fifty inexperienced domestics, $7 a week; 100 experienced domestics, $12 to $15 a week.

Earl Tanbara, of the St. Paul JACL office, recommended that those interested in any of the above listed positions, or in securing employment in this area, should submit to him some information regarding their qualifications. His address is: 1725 James Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Tanbara said that housing was still a difficult problem.

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:
Wanted: A Pacific Charter

"Officially we may recognize that the old order (in Asia) will never be restored, with its nineteenth-century imperialism, extraterritoriality, et al.; but this recognition, however widespread, cannot be the basis for radio propaganda until the United Nations draw up an official blueprint for postwar Asia . . .

"What we need is a Pacific Charter, as Chungking points out, or better yet, a World Charter, with specific minimum commitments covering every corner of the globe."

So writes Seldon E. Menefee in the Christian Science Monitor.

We cannot afford to pass over his words lightly. In the Far East we are engaged in a psychological battle as well as an actual one of arms and men. We battle with words and promises and claims, against the words and promises and claims of a Japan intent upon establishing her Greater Asia. The seeds of Japanese propaganda have found fertile ground. Asiatics need not be reminded twice of British rule in India. They remember extra-territoriality rights in China. They recall imperialism and colonial governors and special treaty rights. To such people Radio Tokyo's fantastic and insincere promises for national security sound like gospel.

In Asia the armies of China and Russia continue their dogged fight for freedom. But that they fight for the Allied cause as well as their own is recognized only verbally. In India there are millions of men who ought to be enlisted on the side of democracy. Instead, they continue to sit upon their own revolution, awaiting first the day when Britain will recognize their right to freedom.

And millions more threatened by or already under Japanese rule have little to choose between the old imperialism and the new. To all of these we owe their counterpart of the Atlantic Charter. The war aims of the United Nations in the Pacific must be clarified.

The Atlantic Charter marked a far step in the declaration of just and humane peace aims for the United Nations. We now await the Pacific Charter as the next step, and a very necessary one.

Perhaps Madame Chiang Kai-shek, speaking early this week in New York's Madison Square Garden, was making the first overtures toward establishment of that blueprint for Asia.

"Never again," she said, "must the dignity of man be outraged as it has been since the dawn of history.

"All nations, great and small, must have equal opportunity of development. Those who are stronger and more advanced should consider their strength as a trust to be used to help the weaker nations to fit themselves for full self government and not to exploit them. Exploitation is spiritually as degrading to the exploiter as to the exploited."

Consciously or unconsciously, Madame Chiang in her words laid down the only possible groundwork for a Pacific Charter—the recognition of the equal rights of all Asiatic peoples.

The time for the establishment of the Pacific Charter is now. China and Russia will continue to fight, of course, whether or not aid is forthcoming from the Allies, whether or not their claims to equal rights among the nations of the world are recognized. But their position would be immeasureably strengthened by this recognition.

Moreover, the other peoples of Asia would have increased reason to defend themselves against invading Japanese armies if assurance of national recognition and security were given them. We need that Charter enlisted on our side against the enemy, which makes good use of the evils of imperialism, which we must and will put away.

Cotton and Arizona Boundaries

The news this week of the revision of the Arizona boundaries of the west coast military area, placing both the Poston and Gila River relocation centers outside the prohibited zone from which all persons of Japanese ancestry have been excluded, will be welcomed as another step toward the return of the evacuees to normal life. The WRA has disclosed that 215 persons who were evacuated from the area which is now outside the military zone will be returned to their former homes. This token return of even a handful of the 110,000 persons who were evacuated to the relocation centers is an expression of democracy in action.

In the Arizona area affected by the boundary revision, a railroad was formerly the arbitrary line between the prohibited and non-prohibited zones. The railroad ran down the heart of fertile agricultural valley and persons of Japanese ancestry living south of the line were forced to evacuate to relocation camps while those residing north of the line were unaffected. Nisei children were forced, in some cases, to travel ten and twenty miles daily to school because the school which they had attended was across the tracks in the prohibited area. The fact that the Gila River and Poston centers were inside the prohibited zone contributed to the unhealthy feeling of internment and isolation. The boundary revision will help rectify some of these injustices.

However, it may not be merely a coincidence that this latest development follows in the wake of last week's confusion over the Arizona cotton harvesting situation. It is to be recalled that on Monday of last week the Army announced that for the first time U. S. troops would be used as farm laborers to speed the picking of the long staple cotton which is vitally needed in the manufacture of parachutes and other military equipment. Three days later, however, the War Department rescinded its order.

Along with the intermountain sugar beet interests and the Associated Farmers in California, Arizona's cotton planters are one of America's most powerfully organized agricultural groups. Last fall the Army's need for long staple cotton, combined with cries of the cotton growers for harvest labor, resulted in the extraordinary proclamation from Lt. Gen. DeWitt which authorized the use of evacuee workers inside the prohibited area. Various factors, including the lack of housing facilities and the low wage scales maintained by the cotton interests, as well as the total inexperience of the evacuees themselves with the work involved, militated against the complete success of the experiment. The fact that the cotton fields were inside the prohibited zone made the use of evacuee labor particularly awkward. The boundary changes this week place much of the cotton-growing area outside of the military zone, facilitating any program for the use of evacuee workers.

The Arizona situation points a moral in the influence which can be wielded by the combination of military necessity and a powerful private interest.

It must be stressed, however, that at this time there have been no appeals for evacuee labor to help pick the vital long staple cotton crop. Should that need arise, the evacuees can be assured that the War Relocation Authority, which has proven itself firm and sincere in looking after the best interests of the evacuees, will not countenance any policy of exploitation of the people of the relocation centers.

For two reasons, we need a brief, appropriate, easily remembered abbreviation for American citizens of Japanese ancestry:

First, because the phrase itself is so long that many people use "Japanese-Americans," which puts the emphasis on Japanese, and is, besides, the sort of hyphenated appellation that the late Theodore Roosevelt so effectively condemned.

Second, because the other frequent designation, "Nisei," while short and easy to remember, puts even more emphasis on Japanese—and is a resort to the language of the enemy alien which is utterly distasteful to most Americans.

Lacking a better phrase than "Americans of Japanese ancestry" for quick use—particularly in newspaper headlines and news stories—the simple abbreviation A.-J. for the longer phrase is effective. And, in the accepted style of dropping punctuation marks, make it AJ.—Editorial in the Honolulu Star Bulletin.

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

Nisei and Race Prejudice

West coast nisei are today more deeply concerned with race prejudice and its ramifications than any other American group with the exception of the Negro one-tenth of the United States. The far western American of Japanese ancestry still feels that, although military necessity may have been a primary factor motivating the evacuation of certain persons of Japanese race, the deep-seated anti-Orientalism of the native sons and daughters of the Pacific Coast was instrumental in determining the scope and wholesale extent of that peremptory exclusion.

The fear of racial discrimination haunts the relocation centers where some 70,000 Americans with Japanese faces await, with varying degrees of eagerness, their eventual resettlement in strange cities, towns and farm communities from Winnemucca to Wheeling. Although the nisei, living in the valleys and coastal slopes of the Pacific shore have come in contact at one time or another with various soul-constricting expressions of discrimination based on color and race, the past year of segregated existence behind the barbed wires of assembly and relocation centers have developed that fetish about race prejudice.

The first reaction in the relocation centers to the Army's announcement of a separate combat unit for Japanese Americans was an indication of the state of mind which had been developed by racial evacuation. The fear of further segregation was expressed in the initial hesitancy to accept the War Department's reinstitution of military service. The clear and earnest statements by Secretary Stimson and by WRA Director Myer have served to impress the evacuees with the sincerity of the Army's program. A further indication of this state of mind is revealed in a letter received this week by the Pacific Citizen from a group of "victory volunteers" in a WRA center. These prospective soldiers ask for special USO units, staffed if possible with nisei girls, on the ground that they may not feel wholly comfortable with other Americans, a feeling which is understandable since these young evacuees have been residing in the mono-racial society of the war relocation center for the past year. Yet it is this attitude which must be overcome if the nisei are to once again be reassimilated into the whole American community. It is also interesting to note that in a large midwestern city, situated near an Army camp in which several hundred soldiers of Japanese ancestry are stationed, a considerable percentage of the enlisted men in continuous attendance at the main USO are nisei soldiers. In most cases the nisei soldiers who are on duty or in training in regions away from the west coast have been readily accepted by the community.

The race consciousness which has been developed and sharpened in the relocation centers from evacuation and subsequent developments is a factor which cannot be overlooked or minimized in the program for resettlement of evacuee group. The best cure, once the resettlement process is undertaken, appears to be speedy integration into the life and folkways of a healthy, normal American community.

It is a natural reaction but those nisei who have resided in areas where they were daily confronted with a greater degree of discrimination exhibit a correspondingly greater anxiety about the incidence of race prejudice. Nisei from Hawaii and those in the eastern United States have met with fewer, if any, form of prejudice and thus have, in the main, little more than an academic interest in the subject.

Writing in a recent issue of PM, the liberal New York daily, Albert Deutsch discussed "Race Prejudice" and its causes. Asking what caused race prejudice, Deutsch queried whether it arose from a natural, instinctive aversion between people of different races.

"Both science and common sense answer no.

". . . If there was a natural antipathy among races . . . then that antipathy would be shown toward the same races at all times.

"History proves the contrary. Large sections of the white race have never displayed any prejudice toward Negroes, for instance. Racial discrimination is almost entirely absent among the Portugese. In Brazil, Negroes and whites mingle on terms of perfect equality. The French as a people show no aversion toward colored people in social life. Prejudice aganist Negroes diminishes the farther north one gets from the Mason-Dixon line and the farther west from the Mississippi.

"Race prejudice on the West Coast is strongest against the yellow race, much less pronounced against the Negroes . . . Along the Eastern Seaboard there is relatively little open discrimination against Asiatics; much against Negroes.

"Incidentally, the blabbertalk by certain brasshats and dimwitted politicians about 'the little yellow monkeys' makes fine grist for the Japanese propaganda mill trying to convince our Asiatic allies that this is really a race war."

The crux of Deutsch's argument is that there is "no scientific or physical basis for race discrimination, in terms of 'natural aversion'." Race prejudice, he says, has other sources. "It arises partly from economic motives, from a desire to exploit a subject people on a depressed-wage basis, to remove a minority from economic competition."

The recent activity of certain individuals and organizations in California against the return of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry is an example of race prejudice rooted in the muck of economic greed.

Race prejudice is not an "inevitable and permanent feature of human nature." The nisei can accept race prejudice for what it is, a weapon in the hands of selfish and greedy people. The nisei will find that race prejudice is not the expression of all Americans—or of the citizens of a functioning democracy. The nisei can fight race prejudice wherever it is found, as something that is dark and ugly and vile. Race prejudice is un-American.

Spring Song

These last few days, the weather has been very nice here in Salt Lake City. Soon, it seems, it will be spring again.

There were a number of years, spent in San Francisco, when this did not mean anything special. San Francisco, as you know, is a city that has never paid very much attention to the seasons. It's difficult to remember just what did happen in San Francisco each spring.

New York, of course, was totally different. New York is a city that has very distinct seasons, which you can really feel. Take the summers for instance. Some days in spring, though, can be rather nice—excepting the city has so much ragweed.

But even San Francisco must have been acutely aware of the coming of spring these past few years. For, as you know, with the approach of each spring, the question has been: what part of the earth is next to bloom with warfare?

Will the "phony war" end and "real fighting" begin, in the spring? Will Germany attack Russia, in the spring? Will the United States be attacked, in the spring? Who will attack whom, this spring, and who will as yet remain unattacked, this spring? Wouldn't it be better if spring wouldn't come, this spring?

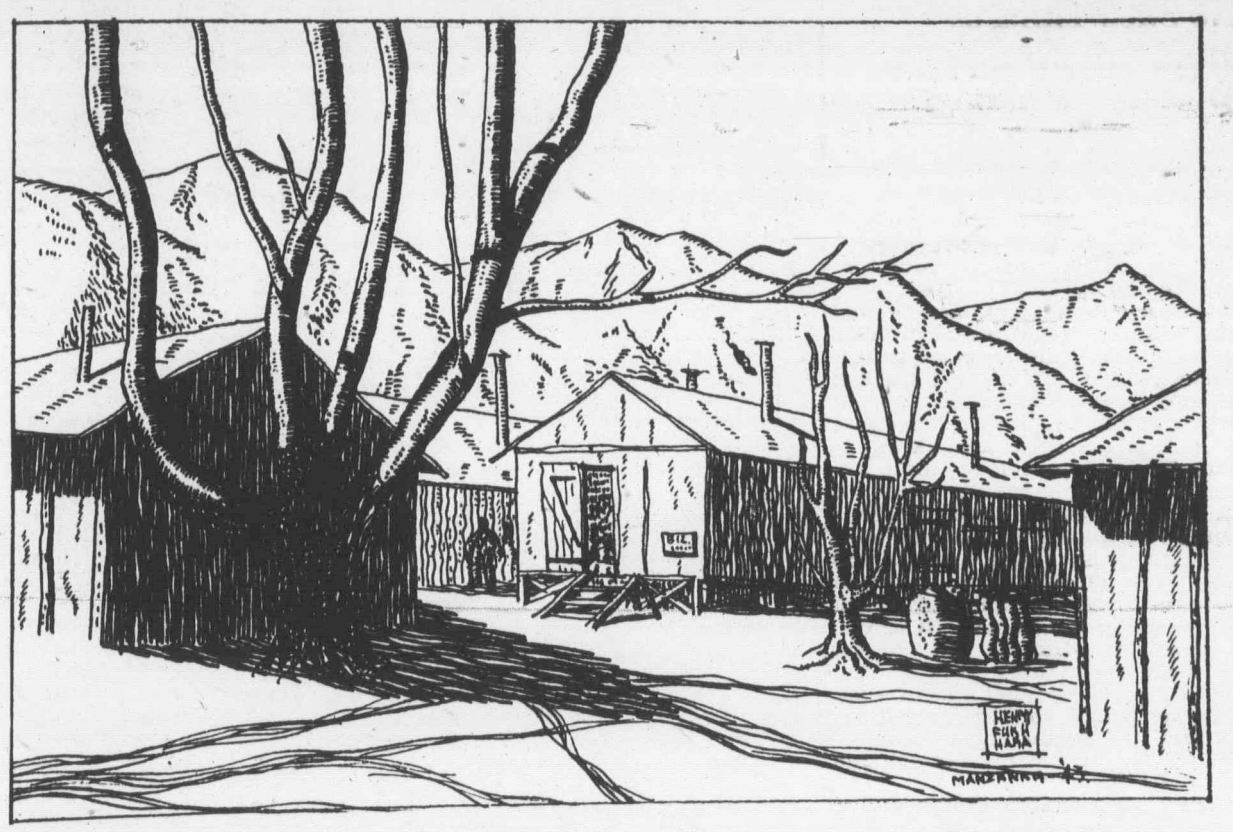
But, of course, it will be different again some day. That, it seems, is the beauty of spring.

Already in Soviet Russia, the change appears to have begun. This spring, it may be that a good part of the country will be freed from being "a theatre of war." If this should happen, for such regions, it will be a glorious spring.

That will be nice, to have a glorious spring somewhere on this earth. It will be a promise that, all over the earth, some day again, there will come a glorious spring.

For no matter what happens, spring seems always to sparkle again. No matter even if it does seem, all too often, that spring will never be the same again, somehow there always seems to come once more a day in spring in which the world appears rather nice and bright. That, no doubt, is the beauty of spring.—Robert R. Tsuda.

MANZANAR, U. S. A.: Winter Afternoon — Fukuhara



From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Have Not Kept Pace With Events

If the nisei has received a clearer picture of their present status and the challenging future that lies ahead, then the wrangling, questioning, quibbling and doubting that accompanied the WRA and War Department registration in the centers will not have been in vain. For surely, the doubts that were expressed by the nisei, and their attitude of suspicion generally, was more than most observers could haxe expected.

For the first time large numbers of nisei pondered seriously over their present and their future in the light of the great, over-all aspects of their problem. And though this pondering was hampered by the picayunish approaches of many, the implications of evacuation, relocation and resettlement are now, or should be clearer in the nisei mind for the thought put into it.

Among other things, registration brought out forcefully that the Nisei has not kept pace with the swiftly-racing events since his confinement in WCCA and WRA camps. This was obvious by the doubts that registration aroused. The program revealed the lack of an adequate educational campaign to acquaint the Nisei with their own problems before the issues brought up by registration were placed with them.

If the authorities had the creation of confusion in mind the better to divide the sheep from the goats, they have succeeded admirably. Those professing 100 per cent loyalty to the United States, the fence-sitters who make provisional protestations of loyalty, and those who declare themselves out and out for Japan would appear to have been pretty well segregated.

It would be difficult, despite the bubbling and frothing of the ferment over the question, for anyone not to indicate his choice if he knew his innermost heart. For those who were swayed by the oral thinkers and the latrine prophets, theirs was a timorous indecision untrustworthy in times of war. They have declared their position of indecision, whether or not in their confusion they knew that they did so.

Other than the question of loyalty, resettlement came in for considerable deep thinking. And many found, after looking at the problem squarely, that they were more satisfied with life in confinement than they had thought. In fact many found themselves choosing continued confinement over striking out anew into the uncertainties of civilian life in war-time America.

For the old who have run their race, for others burdened by responsibilities beyond the average, for still others with a multitude of varied reasons, this attitude is understandable. But when strapping young men in the prime of their productivity choose a reservation life as wards of the government to making their own way on the outside, then it is certain that the moral fiber of the nisei has deteriorated beyond telling since the proud, bitter day of evacuation when they stood straight and on their own feet and would bow to no man.

Now, it would seem, the way is clearer for those who realize that their destiny lies in the United States to make the contribution that their citizenship demands in time of war. The powers that be can concentrate on assisting these individuals to become rehabilitated. They will be able to concentrate their energies in aiding those who desire and deserve that help. As for the others, they will have to take a secondary role while the limited facilities available are employed to the best advantage of this nation. For, in the final analysis, these people have indicated their choice to remain second class citizens, or not citizens at all.

Vagaries

Volunteer . . . .

An anti-fascist alien Japanese, about 50 years of age, this week volunteered in Salt Lake City for the Japanese American combat team at the selective service headquarters. This Japanese, a native of the intermountain area, spent nine months in an internment camp at Missoula before receiving his release when his loyalty to America was established. He expressed a hope that his 22-year old son in Hawaii has also volunteered for this military unit. . . . The War Department has not announced a definite policy of accepting alien volunteers for this new combat unit but is allowing any alien Japanese wishing to do so to file Form 304A. It is possible that there may be an individual determination of the acceptability of these aliens of Japanese ancestry into the Army. . . . During the first World War several hundred Japanese aliens fought in the United States Army but Japan at that time was a "friendly power."

* * *

War Worker . . . .

An indication of the acceptance of nisei into war work in the midwest is given in a photo published last week in the Chicago Sun. The Sun's picture showed a nisei girl, Anna Sato, who the paper said "is rated one of the most efficient workers at a West Side research plant." The Sun noted that Anna Sato was "popular with other girls in the plant." . . . Speaking of voluntary induction, which is the method via which nisei are enlisting in the army, the most famous recent voluntary inductee is Joe DiMaggio who last month traded his $40,000 a year baseball job for $50 a month as a buck private in the Army.

* * *

Inside Japan . . . .

Upton Close's book, "Behind the Face of Japan," which when originally published in 1934 was one of the first to expose the menace of the Tokyo military clique, is one of the most popular books at a relocation center library. Upton Close, now one of the country's leading radio commentators, speaking on both the Blue and Mutual networks, has been a forthright advocate of intelligent and decent treatment of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

* * *

Resettlement . . . .

It's estimated about 50 per cent of the evacuee students applying for relocation at inland colleges have been placed. More than 400 colleges have indicated willingness to accept evacuee students, although all of them do not have any nisei enrolled as yet. . . . One resettlement experiment, involving the housing of twelve evacuees from Manzanar at a 'hostel' in Chicago while awaiting jobs, has proven successful. All of the original dozen were interviewed by USES and placed in jobs.

Home Front . . . .

The U. S. homefront, meanwhile, was feeling out the use of the new War Ration books, was learning to adjust its appetites and tastes to a wartime pattern. Housewives were confronted not by a shortage of food so much as a shortage of certain items. Meat rationing, along with the rationing of butter, cheese and fats was scheduled for April 1. Meat rationing was, like the rationing of canned fruits and vegetables, to be on a point system, varying with supply. Meanwhile, as Black Markets continued to flourish in certain U. S. areas, a new term, "meatlegger" began to crop up in the nation's press.

J. P. McEvoy in Reader's Digest:

"Sunkist Hysteria" of Coast Pressure Groups Transmutes Race Feud into National Burden

"Our 110,000 New Boarders," J. P. McEvoy calls them, the evacuee residents of the relocation centers, in an article from the March **Reader's Digest,** condensed from an article in the Baltimore Sunday Sun.

The gist of Mr. McEvoy's article is given in a summing up for the American taxpayer, who pays the board bill: "He has suddenly fallen heir to 110,000 new boarders, who could become permanent. Thousands of them should be in our armed forces, where many of them want to serve. Many more thousands are skilled workers who could and should be used in our fields, factories and homes.

"The taxpayer should insist that these Japanese be treated just as though they were Germans or Italians — potential troublemakers should be screened out, the others removed rapidly from the public trough and put back into useful production."

The taxpayer, says the author, has not been told the truth regarding these 110,000 evacuees, even though he is paying $80,000,000 a year for their upkeep.

"Well, the taxpayer can shrug the whole thing off and relax on the broad bosom of a new bureaucracy that possesses a vested interest in the new jobs, pay rolls and budgets which grow out of maintaining the interned Japanese. Or he may rise to inquire how the sunkist hysteria of the West Coast pressure groups could transmute an old local, political, economic and race feud into a national burden and an international reproach."

The taxpayer does not realize that "50,000 of these interned persons are employable; that for a fraction of what it costs to maintain them they could be individually investigated by FBI and Military Intelligence operatives, all questionable elements segregated, and the majority freed to work in agriculture and industry, or to enter the armed services."

McEvoy discusses the nisei, kibei and issei. Of the nisei he says: "And most of the 70,000 who are American-born citizens, educated in our schools and colleges, are so thoroughly indoctrinated with our education that only a few of them can read or speak Japanese. The army has a Japanese-language camp in Minnesota for training personnel to interrogate prisoners and perform other duties in combat zones. Officers sent to comb the relocation camps found less than 300 who knew enough Japanese to carry on a simple conversation or read an elementary schoolbook."

Economic and social conflicts that started with the first opening of America to Japanese laborers, led to "congested and indigestible communities."

"That in itself was an unhealthy pattern. But the present relocation camp setup is worse, since it puts behind barbed wire the alien and American citizen, the loyal and disloyal alike. The taunts of the older and alien Japanese are difficult for the second-generation American citizens to answer: 'A lot of good it does you to be an American and believe that stuff they taught you in school. Look where you are now—right in here with us.' "

"Tensions and conflicts do exist," says McEvoy. "Put a fence around any city block and allow no one to get out for months—think of the family quarrels, and fights among the neighbors!

"How the interned Japanese feel was summed up by one child who said to his mother: 'Mama, why are we here? Let's go back home to America.' "

That the WRA camps are an emergency measure and not a permanent solution is admitted by the WRA, says the author. But to date, "less than 1000 have been relocated, 400 of whom are college students, and it is too early to judge how successful this dispersal policy will be. But it boils down to how our communities will react, and the experiment will be a test of our ability to solve the larger race problems which we shall inevitably inherit after the war."

the WORLD at PRESS-TIME

Anti-Axis . . . .

Slow but positive gains marked the Allies' fight against the Axis on all the major fronts last week. In Africa, where the enemy had ten days earlier made sudden gains along the central Tunisian front, the Allies moved ahead after wiping out a 14-mile gain made by Rommel's army. Secretary of War Stimson praised American fighting men and Air forces, but warned that the outlook was for "heavy fighting along the entire Tunisian front." The Russians, almost along the whole length of their long battlefront, rolled forward in their fight to regain their territory still in German hands.

* * *

Kurusu . . . .

In Japan, the home front was warned by Saburo Kurusu, special envoy to Washington in pre-Pearl Harbor talks, that the Anglo-American "unconditional surrender" statement meant just that. His talk was by way of warning the Japanese that the struggle would be long and hard. "When our enemies talk about unconditional surrender," he said, "it is not just a piece of nonsense. They mean to destroy Germany once and for all in this war. They mean to clear the way for their ambitions by crushing Japan completely."

Nisei in Print

Only 38 Hours To Chungking

By Robert R. Tsuda

There is an advertisement in a recent issue of the Time magazine which points out that we are already living in a world of "aviation geography."

It's pointed out that it takes less time to travel from New York to Moscow by air than from New York to Miami by train; that from New York to Chungking, China — by air via Fairbanks, Alaska — it's only 7500 miles, or 38 hours. That, in short, there is now "no spot on the earth more than 60 hours distant from your local airport."

When it's put this way, you really realize that we have entered a "global" area — that all affairs, including internal, of all countries are of "global" concern.

You realize that never again will the Far East be a strange, remote place to Americans — a world apart from the Western world. With Chungking such a short distance from New York, it would seem that the East has been joined to the West in one tight little world, with the one feeling sharply the elbows of the other.

* * *

All this is by way of introduction to the realization that the magazine "Asia and the Americas" is rapidly gaining a significant place among the American magazines; that the group, once small and special, keenly interested in keeping tab on the Far East is being increased in number at a geometrical rate.

* * *

The "Asia and the Americas" carries, as a supplementary section, a monthly review of "The East and West Association," which is said to be "devoted to furthering mutual knowledge and understanding between peoples." Pearl Buck is president of the Association, and Constance Wade is editor of the review.

The review keeps note of a wide variety of activities in the United States relative to the East, including lectures, art exhibits and published material. Its list of recent publications presents a worthwhile check-list.

* * *

The February issue of "Asia and the Americas" has two articles on Hawaii's wartime treatment of residents of Japanese ancestry. One is by Charles S. Bouslog, until recently an instructor in English at the University of Hawaii, and it discusses the situation as a whole, with special emphasis on Oahu, where Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are situated. (To be reviewed in the Pacific Citizen next week).

The other is Stella M. Jones, a high school teacher in Hawaii and former research associate in anthropology at the University of Hawaii, who has made a careful investigation of conditions among the rural groups on the more remote islands of Kauai.

These two articles present a good picture of what has happened in Hawaii, where a wholesale evacuation was not carried out, and they will no doubt be widely quoted in future discussions on evacuation and allied subjects. They should be on your "must read" list. In fact, it would seem that "Asia and the Americas" as a magazine is a good candidate for the "must" list of all those who are now thinking of the world in "global" terms. This column, next week, hopes to discuss further these two articles on Hawaii.

* * *

As the "check of the week," the March issue of the Reader's Digest has an article on the relocation centers by J. P. McEvoy, taken from the Baltimore Sunday Sun. (See story elsewhere in this Pacific Citizen).

U. S. Nisei Must Get Into War Effort, Declares Robert O'Brien

Returns to University Of Washington After Heading Student Relocation

SEATTLE, Wash.—Residents of Japanese ancestry in the United States must get into the war effort or there will be no place for them in this country when peace comes, Robert W. O'Brien said last week after his return to his post at the University of Washington from nearly six months' service with the Student Relocation Council, according to the Seattle Times.

O'Brien served as national director of the Student Relocation Council. At the University of Washington, he is assistant to the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

O'Brien said that the nisei's morale had been boosted by the War Department's move to form a nisei combat team.

"These nisei — American born Japanese—know they are not winning the war by staying in relocation camps," O'Brien said.

He reported that many students had expressed to him their desire to enlist in the armed forces, and now that the barrier against nisei enlistment has been removed, these young nisei are determined more than ever to show that they can contribute more than other Americans in the combat forces.

O'Brien said he knew of more than a hundred Seattle nisei who have been accepted into the armed forces. Among this group, he added, Sergeant Pat Hagiwara of Ketchikan, Alaska, is typical. Hagiwara was a member of the National Guard in Alaska and when called into service, he was sent to a camp in Illinois.

"I saw Pat on one of my trips," O'Brien said. "He is not only popular with all the men, but he is also the star of the camp's basketball team."

O'Brien also reported that many former nisei students of the University of Washington have been successfully resettled from the relocation camps.

"Our former University of Washington nisei have accounted for themselves admirably in every way," he said. "Typical of the high positions they now hold is that of Jack Maki, formerly an instructor in the Far Eastern department here.

"Maki is interpreting Tokyo propaganda broadcasts for the Federal Communications Commission, in Washington, D. C. There are nine former students attending the Army Intelligence School at Camp Savage, Minn. One is an instructor at the Navy Japanese language school at Boulder, Colo., and another at the Army Meteorological School, at Haverford College, Penn."

O'Brien said the nisei are fully aware of the prejudices they must overcome in establishing themselves.

"It is a tremendous and discouraging job for many of them, who go into communities where manpower is needed, perhaps with a job selected for them by one of the agency offices in the Midwest.

"But the sincere ones always are accepted. Martha Okuda is another former University of Washington teaching fellow, who also worked with the Family society in Seattle, and now is teaching sociology at the University of Nebraska."

O'Brien's job as director of the Student Relocation Council, with offices in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C., took him to all ten War Relocation Authority camps and to many of the 400 colleges designated as suitable for furthering the education of more than 1,000 nisei released from the camps.

O'Brien said that there is now more than $200,000 available for student relocation.

Takeo Tachiki Weds Mitsuko Kato in Spanish Fork, Utah

SPANISH FORK, Utah—Miss Mitsuko Kato became the bride of Mr. Takeo Tachiki in Spanish Fork on January 24. Wedding rites were conducted by Bishop W. J. Francis of the Lakeshore ward.

Only relatives of the young couple were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the Tachiki home.

The groom is a former resident of San Benito county in California. The bride was a resident of Topaz.

Ann Nisei Says: Furniture Hints for Decorating That Center Apartment

Most of you have some pieces of furniture that were stored and then sent out to you. They might be most anything — bookcases, chests, chairs, tables. But it's very likely that they no longer "fit in" with your apartment.

Center apartments are made for light tones, for well-designed but simply and lightly constructed furniture. Heavy overstuffed chairs, big dining room tables, dark wooden chests — if you have these, its likely they are much too heavy for your present home.

Or perhaps you stored your good furniture and had odds and ends of furniture shipped out — kitchen chairs, an extra bureau, tables. These are things that you can remake without expending any great amount of money. They can be made bright and cheerful, finished in tones that will match your room. And making them over, you need not feel you have spoiled or wasted anything.

For instance, you have a chest of drawers. It has a dark brown finish. It has little round knobs, curlicues of wood on the drawer fronts. The top is fluted and extends well over the sides of the drawers. The chest is in good condition, but the style is outmoded and dull. It makes a dark and dreary addition to your room.

What can you do? Most anything. Here are a few suggestions:

A white chest for a modern room: This remodeling job takes a bit of carpentry. But if you can get someone to do the heavy work, you can finish the job off yourself.

First of all, the chest of drawers is too tall. So the legs are removed. That brings the chest right down to the ground, solid like. You want a low, modern chest; so have the top taken off carefully. Then have the chest cut down, so that it is minus its top drawer. Now back to work on the top, which has already been removed. Trim the sides and front so that it will be flush with the chest when put back on. Round the sides.

Remove the round drawer pulls and the wooden curlicues. Replace the pulls with modern ones.

Replace the top, joining carefully. Sandpaper the whole chest until you have a good even surface for painting. Give it two coats, one undercoat and one enamel.

You'll find this has been lots of work, but worth all of it.

A dream of a chest for a young girl: This version of your old chest is also lots of work, but worth every bit of it.

Perhays your old chest of drawers is simple, but dreary and dull. And your little girl wants one that's cheery and bright.

As before, cut off the legs of the chest. Remove the drawer pulls. Trim the top flush with the sides of the chest.

If the old finish on the chests is in good condition, all you need to do is sandpaper it lightly.

Now pick a pretty wallpaper pattern. A light plaid would be nice, or a tiny flower or fruit print. The wallpaper is going to be pasted to the fronts of the drawers. Get a pattern that has a light background. Make a paper pattern of the drawer fronts and cut out on the wallpaper.

Select a paint that matches that background tone of the wallpaper and apply to the chest. Here again, two coats if necessary. (Remember that if you are using enamel, you cannot apply one coat over the other. Use an undercoat or thin out the enamel according to directions for the bottom coat.)

Of course you don't paint the fronts of the drawers. When the paint is completely dry, apply the wallpaper with wallpaper paste or glue.

Nice would be a plaid wallpaper with a pale blue background, used with pale blue paint. Or a cherry print on white background with white enamel.

Modernizing an old chest: Maybe what you want is just a nice, simple modern chest in perhaps a "bleached" finish.

Take off the legs, trim the top, remove the drawer pulls.

If the chest has a paint finish, remove it with paint remover. (This is applied according to directions on the can. You apply it to the wood, let stand a few minutes, then remove the paint which has softened and started to crinkle. Repeat untill all paint is removed). Put on new drawer pulls.

Go over the chest with fine sandpaper and steel wool. Now that you're down to the wood, you know whether the wood is a light or dark color. If its dark, you'll have to bleach it until you get the light color you want. For the bleach you can use your regular laundry bleaching agent. Apply with a brush, and keep repeating until you get the light tone you want.

There are a hundred and one ways to get the bleached finish. Some people use linseed oil and then apply several coats of wax, polishing each coat furiously.

You can use two coats of clear varnish, which is perhaps the easiest method. When the varnish is dry, go over with steel wool. Then wax well and polish.

To the Editor: No Such Thing as Dual Citizenship, Declares Writer

Pacific Citizen,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
Dear Mr. Editor:

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS DUAL-CITIZENSHIP!

Once and for all this foul canard should be exterminated.

All members of Congress and the State Legislatures as well as other officials and newspaper editors should be correctly informed.

Only today I read in the columns of the Los Angeles Evening Herald and Express a scathing attack on Americans of Japanese Ancestry by State Senator Clarence C. Ward of Santa Barbara, California. Again this myth of dual citizenship is foisted upon a war confused public by a politician whose malice and misinformation is operating for the benefit of our enemies and against the interest of the United States.

The Japanese government took specific action to disown and renounce any claims to, or Japanese rights by, any people born in the United States.

July 15, 1924 the Diet of Japan passed an act excluding from Japanese Nationality all people born in countries where birth gives nationality, as it does in the United States. Furthermore this act was made retroactive by specifying that foreignborn people of Japanese Ancestry should lose their Japanese Nationality from **Birth.**

Cordially yours,
Otto K. Isensee
216 First Street
El Monte, California

Boise Valley Chapter Holds Dance to Help National Headquarters

CALDWELL, Idaho — Approximately 150 persons attended a dinner-dance held here on Feb. 28 by the Boise Valley JACL to aid in raising funds for the National JACL.

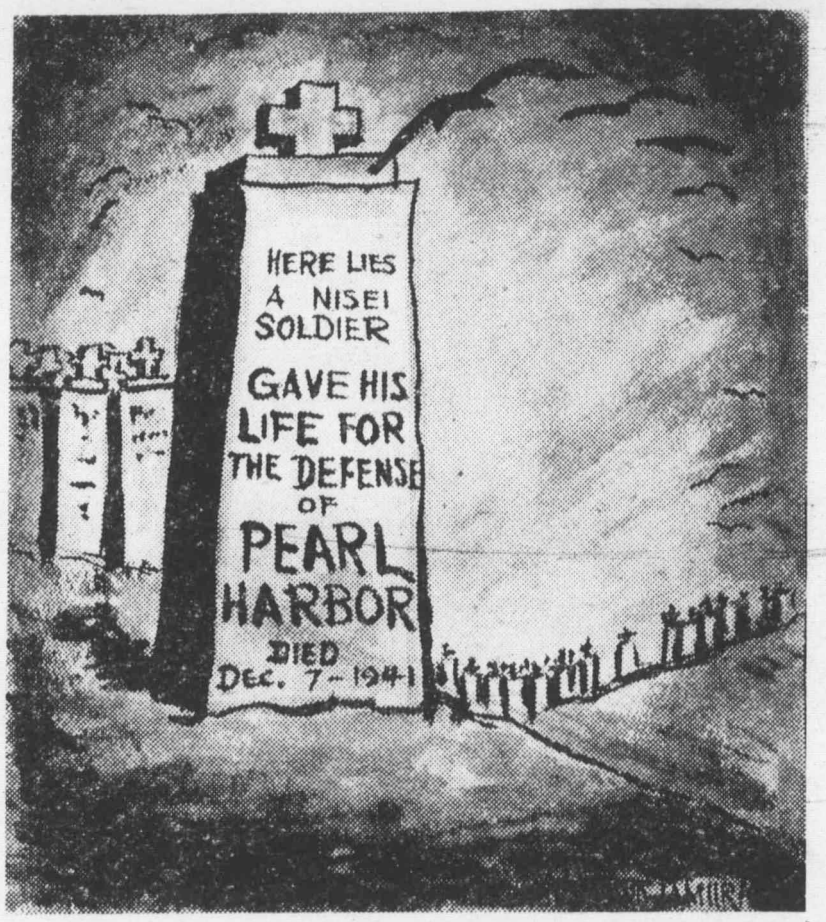
Installation of chapter officers was held at this time. Toastmaster Mamoru Wakasugi introduced the new officers and the honored guests of the evening. The guests were the Rev. and Mrs. I. L. Shaver, Eleanor Shaver and Mr. and Mrs. Barrett. Barrett is manager of the F.S.A. camp at Caldwell.

Abe Saito, chapter president, addressed the group, stressing the need for full support of the members toward the JACL goal. He also spoke of ways in which the nisei could contribute to the war effort.

A program of entertainment was arranged for the evening by Alice Hashitani. Included in this program were a violin solo by Yaeko Saito, piano solo by Masako Tsubota, vocal numbers by Nobi Furukawa. A skit was given by Joe Komoto and Tony Gomez, directed by Roy Hashitani. Two selections were given by a male quartet comprised of Min Okada, Larry Takai, Kiki Ryugo and Tets Oka.

Music for the dance was provided by "Skeets" Peeble's band. Intermission numbers included songs by Yuki Takahashi, Bill Fujii and Miss Hashitani. Accompanists were Mrs. Paul Ban and Miss Hashitani.

AMERICAN HERO — By Tamura



WASHINGTON LETTER

Tokyo-Berlin Alliance Is Cynical Partnership

Our use of the word "axis" to describe the unholy alliance of the three aggressor governments was probably an unconscious acceptance, by the allied nations, of a bit of clever Nazi propaganda. For the word "axis" implies strength, coordination, movement. The dictionary defines "axis" as "a straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body that actually or supposedly revolves upon it; as, the earth's axis." Thus the impression was given that the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo "axis" was the pivot on which the earth itself turned. The rest of us were simply sitting on the surface of the earth, waiting for Berlin or Tokyo to move us as they wished and where they wished.

As the power of the United Nations grows stronger, the Tokyo-Berlin axis becomes more and more an imaginary line rather than a real one, and it appears less and less a force to revolve anything. The fact that the axis never existed in fact as in practice grows increasingly apparent.

Rome, of course, has ceased to exist as an independent government, it is merely an instrument of Hitler. But what about the relations between Berlin and Tokyo? Isn't the "axis" still effective there?

Look at it from Hitler's point of view. The rout of the German armies at Stalingrad, the German retreat from the Maikop oil fields and from the Caucasus, the losses in North Africa, the Russian successes around Leningrad — all these have put Hitler in desperate need of a friend. If the "axis" ever had cause to show its strength and effectiveness, now would be the moment.

It is, in fact, known that Berlin has both begged and demanded a military diversion from Tokyo to prevent a German disaster in Europe. One end of the "axis" wriggles and squirms, but the other end remains motionless. Not even the warning that a Russian victory in Europe would result in freeing Russian forces for the Far East has been able to persuade Tokyo to act. Last summer, when Germany seemed about to break Russian resistance, the Japanese were apparently ready to move into Siberia. But now they are determined not to get involved with Russia if they can help it.

Tokyo's refusal to act proves two things: 1) that in Tokyo Germany is considered to have lost its war against Russia, 2) that neither aggressor intends to take any risks for the other.

That an alliance between Hitler's Germany and Japan was the most cynical of partnerships is clear from Hitler's own words about the Japanese. The Nazis have always considered the "colored" races inferior. "Yellow devils" is the Nazi term for the Japanese. Hundreds of Nazi books describe Japan as the leader of a world revolution of colored peoples, and as a nation that must be completely destroyed, "depopulated," as Hitler expressed it to Rauschning. The Japanese war lords, on the other hand, have always maintained that Japan's mission is to rule the world. Both nations have foreseen the time when, having conquered the rest of the world, they would meet in the Pacific for that "terrific explosion," as the Nazi Haushofer calls it, which would decide the mastery of the world.

Hitler has always feared and hated the Orient. Now that he is losing in Russia he is attempting to infect the United Nations with his own primitive fear — to make us think that Germany is the only barrier against "the Central Asiatic flood from the East."

This fear underlies the melancholy statement with which Hitler greeted the tenth anniversary of his rise to power: "In this war there will be neither victor nor vanquished, but only those who survive those who are destroyed."

Is this the same Hitler who promised a few months ago to take Stalingrad and who three years ago was confident that he would conquer all Europe within the space of a few months?

Japan, too, has revised its predictions of victory on the basis of its experience with the American navy, the American air force, and the American soldier. The Japanese spokesman who three months ago were claiming that America was "completely crushed" in the South Pacific have told their people nothing of the Japanese defeat in New Guinea. They have stopped talking about their victories and have begun to stress the difficulties, the strength of the enemy, and preparedness for a long and costly war.

It is no small significance that both Tokyo and Berlin have turned to a defensive psychology in their propaganda. The only danger in this change for us lies in the possibility that we may relax our determination to fight and sacrifice for victory. Nothing would please our enemies more, for this is the best they can hope to gain from their defensive tactics.

Meanwhile the failure of Tokyo and Berlin to work as a team may warn us to believe nothing that comes out of either capital. The "axis', like Aryan superiority, is only a myth. Or maybe just a bad dream.

Minidoka Selects Oregon Girl as Queen

HUNT, Idaho — A University of Oregon graduate holds the title, "Sweetheart of Minidoka" following a St. Valentine competition in the Minidoka Relocation Center.

ACLU Urges Equal Basis For Selectees

War Department Gets Commendation for Act Restoring Army Service

NEW YORK—Commending the War Department for its recent decision to reopen the ranks of the army to American Japanese by accepting volunteers for special "combat teams," the American Civil Liberties Union in a letter to Secretary of War Stimson has urged that those not confined in the centers "be dealt with by selective service the same as all other American citizens and taken into the armed forces without segregation."

Since last May all American Japanese have been deferred.

The ACLU said that acceptance of its proposal would be in keeping with the sentiments recently expressed by President Roosevelt in a letter to Secretary Stimson commenting favorably on the move to accept the U. S.-born Japanese once more into the army.

Committee to Present Residents' Views on Community Problems

TOPAZ, Utah — Formation of an advisory committee to act in a liaison capacity between the residents of Topaz and the Community Services Division was approved by the Community Council this week.

Vice Chairman Masato Maruyama submitted plans for the council to nominate 24 residents to serve on this committee, which will deal principally with problems concerning health, education, public welfare and community activities. He pointed out the necessity that the members selected for this panel be representative of the city's residents.

Councilman James Nishimura gave a report clarifying birth and death certificates for Topazans. It was revealed that all persons born in this Center will be duly registered through the proper channels as U. S. citizens.

Evacuee Girl Dies In Idaho Hospital

POCATELLO, Idaho—Mrs. Masako Hatakeda, 26, of Route No. 1, died in a local hospital Monday of pneumonia.

She was born in San Francisco April 22, 1916, and was married to Thomas Hatakeda at Alameda, Calif., Dec. 8, 1930. She, with her husband and children, came to Idaho with the evacuees 11 months ago from San Leandro, Calif.

Survivors are the husband and three children, Helene, Marion and Harold.

Funeral services will be held Saturday at the McHan Funeral Home.

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Evacuation Hits Strawberry Crops In Florin Area

FLORIN, California—Due to the evacuation, Florin's famed strawberry crop is this year expected to be about 15 per cent of those of normal prewar years, according to Boruff Smith, writing in the Sacramento Union.

The evacuees had a total of some 1700 acres of berries, but only about 250 acres are expected to be harvested this year. Many of the evacuees' farms are being operated by others, Smith reports, but "few care to tackle the arduous task of berry raising."

However, the vineyards of the evacuees are reported as being operated more successfully by the newcomers.

As to the general impact of the evacuation on the community, Smith writes:

"Almost as far back as the oldtimers of Florin can remember, the Japanese had been there, an integral part of the community, with their industrious knack that made the town widely known for its strawberry crop, so it is not odd that they regard evacuation as about the biggest thing ever."

Gila Receives Nucleus for Dairy Project

900 Thousand Pounds Of Vegetables Grown During January

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Forming a nucleus of a larger herd to be acquired later in the War Relocation Authority's policy of making relocation centers self-supporting as far as possible, 20 milk cows and a like number of calves have been received at the Gila River relocation center at Rivers, LeRoy H. Bennett, director, announced this week.

The cows which were shipped from the Granada, Colo., relocation center are part of the stock previously purchased by the National Youth Administration and no payment on the part of the government was involved, the director said.

Evacuees at the center are to be taught scientific and sanitary dairying, using the newly acquired herd for practical demonstration. Later, hogs and chickens will be added to the equipment at the center, it is planned.

More than 900,000 pounds of green vegetables were produced at the Rivers camp during January, farm management officials there said. Of this amount 453,885 pounds, aggregating 14 carloads, were shipped to other relocation centers.

British Official Visits Topaz Center

"The evacuation has been a trial which the Japanese American people must face," asserted the Right Honorable Margaret Bondfield before her departure Tuesday afternoon from the Topaz Relocation Center for Montana. "I hope that the Japanese American people in the future will be able to look back with pride at the courage and patience shown during this period.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Masaji Fujimoto a boy on Feb. 9 at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Tadayoshi Yatsui a boy on Feb. 10 at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Kazuo Okamoto a girl on Feb. 19 at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Robert Terakawa a boy on Feb. 20 at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Yoshijito Masushige a girl on Feb. 20 at Poston.

To Mrs. Mataichiro Sagara, twin girls, Fukue and Sachie, on Feb. 21 at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Richard Kanehiro a boy on Feb. 24 at Topaz.

To Mrs. Midori Murokita a boy on Feb. 25 at Topaz.

To Mrs. Suzuko Toshimitsu a girl on Feb. 24 at Manzanar.

DEATHS

Matagoro Matsuda, 71, on Feb. 15 at Rohwer.

Zenjiro Hashimoto, 59, on Feb. 19 at Rohwer.

R. Matsuoka at Tule Lake.

MARRIAGES

Lily Iseda to Takio Kataoka on Feb. 5 at Cody, Wyoming.

Hamako Oye, 21, to Tadashi Uchimoto on Feb. 11 at Rohwer.

Francis Nakano to Jack Munemura on Feb. 11 at Cody, Wyoming.

Ikuko Hamamoto to Tadashi Emoto on Feb. 13 at Cody, Wyoming.

Ayako Muto to Pete Mitsui on Feb. 20 at Manzanar.

Hiroko Murakami to Yoneki Yamada on Feb. 20 at Rohwer.

Alice Abe to Don Kurihara on Feb. 20 at Poston.

Fukiko Hori to Harry Murase at Manzanar.

Visalians Back Move to Detain Evacuee Group

Rep. Elliott Reported To Have Resolution Pending Before House

VISALIA, California—A resolution asking that evacuees be detained for the duration in the War Relocation Authority centers is said to be formally pending before the House of Representatives in Washington, D. C., according to the Visalia Times-Delta.

The resolution was passed by the Kings county Citizens' committee on Feb. 9 and was introduced to the House of Representatives by Congressman Alfred J. Elliott. It is now being considered by a Visalia Chamber of Commerce committee, headed by M. I. Phillips.

The resolution asks that both nisei and issei residents "be retained in relocation centers for the duration unless they are placed under direct and absolute supervision and full control of army authority and engaged in the furtherance of our war effort."

Topaz Repatriates Leave for Rohwer

TOPAZ, Utah—A group of 36 Topaz residents who applied some time ago for repatriation and have been cleared by the State Department and by the Japanese government will leave the Center on Friday afternoon for the relocation center at Rohwer, Ark., to await passage on an exchange ship for Japan.

The group, which will include 12 men, 15 women, 6 children between 2 to 10 years of age, and 3 infants, will travel east in a special coach from Delta. This group is the first to be cleared here for repatriation by both governments and represents persons in the United States who want to return to Japan.

Carey McWilliams To Participate in Radio Forum Sunday

LOS ANGELES—Carey M. McWilliams, former commissioner of immigration and housing for the state of California, will participate in a radio forum Sunday on the subject, "Should the Japanese in the United States be Deported After the War?"

The forum, sponsored by the Pacific Southwest Academy, will be held at 8:30 p. m. (P.W.T.), March 7, over Station KNX in Los Angeles.

"Home Front Commandos" Will Fight Return of Evacuees

Governor Maw Vetoes Anti-Alien Land Bill

(Continued from page 1)

sufficient work force" also may have aided in the decision, the Tribune said.

Representatives of Utah Agricultural groups and United States District Attorney Dan B. Shields called upon the governor Thursday afternoon to urge the death of the bill. They emphasized the acute labor shortage and the critical need for evacuee help throughout the farming areas.

Governor Maw, after listening to their arguments and studying Attorney General Grover A. Giles' opinion questioning the constitutionality of the "cultivation" provision, informed the senate of his action.

Having received the bill on February 26, the governor had to act on Thursday or the measure would automatically have become a law at midnight, the end of the fifth day.

At the Thursday meeting, District Attorney Shields stated: "I do not believe the act is constitutional, since it would prevent the right of aliens to earn a living, which is expressly safeguarded for them by the federal constitution.

He also added: "If Utah agriculture or any other essential industries count on using Japanese alien help in this emergency, I think it would be utterly stupid to have a law of this kind on our statute books."

Attorney General Giles' opinion, written by Assistant Attorney General Zar E. Hayes, said that if the world "cultivate" was construed to mean the actual manual working of the soil, "then its use in the proposed act would destroy the constitutionality of the measure."

"The word 'cultivate' is, however, sometimes used to mean the operation of lands by one owning an interest therein with the view of profiting from such lands," the opinion continued. "If the word is interpreted in this light, then its use would not invalidate the act."

Eric W. Ryberg, Utah-Idaho Sugar company's executive vice president, warned that the bill's passage would cut the Utah beet acreage in half.

"Utah's entire future as a sugar-producing state depends upon the maintenance of acreage quotas now, if we are to enjoy allotments when the quota system is restored following this emergency," he said, adding the information that Utah grew 60,000 acres of beets, using 5000 laborers and produced 1,700,000 bags in 1943.

Frank Shelly, executive secretary of the Utah State Farm Bureau, stated that the federation opposes the measure if it prevents aliens from working on the land, but they did favor any law that banned ownership or long-term leases.

Utah's canning production in Weber, Box Elder, Davis and Morgan counties would drop from 50 to 60 per cent if Japanese labor is banned, reported President E. R. Blackinton, Ogden, and Secretary-Treasurer Harvey F. Cahill, Ogden, of the Utah Canners' association.

Harry D. Pugsley, counsel for various farm groups, opined that the bill would forbid aliens from working the farms for wages or for a share of the crops. He said that while certain features of the bill, patterned after the California land measure, have been held constitutional, that the "cultivation" phase might be ruled invalid.

Noble Hunsaker, Brigham City, first vice-president of the Beet Growers' association, also emphasized the crisis that faced his industry if the bill became law.

Others who attended the meeting were: Fred G. Taylor, vice president, and Wilford Y. Cannon, general superintendent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company; Clyde C. Edmonds, Utah Poultry Producers' Cooperation association general manager; Herbert Beyers, Northwestern Turkey Growers' association general manager; Robert R. Bowen, attorney, and David W. Evans, public relations director.

New Organization Is Formed in California; Opposes Land Leasing

SACRAMENTO, California— A. J. Harder, a Sacramento attorney, announced last week he plans to seek statewide support in a campaign to prohibit the leasing of land to Japanese and to banish dual citizenship, according to the Sacramento Union.

The program will be carried on through the Home Front Commandos, a non-profit organization, for which articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state. The directors are Harder and Arthur C. Woodall, Oak Park florist, and Clyde S. Simmonds of Elder Creek Road.

Harder said the organization was founded because of the enthusiastic response to a letter published in the Sacramento Bee last December. He has aproximately 700 names of interested persons and will appoint an advisory committee of representatives from each California county and from the Native Sons, Native Daughters, American Legion and other organizations.

Beet Workers To Get Wage Raise, Report

Meeting in Salt Lake Discusses Pay Scales In Sugar Beet Industry

Wages in 1943 for sugar beet labor are expected to be approximately 23 per cent higher than last year for the country as a whole, according to R. H. Simpson of Washington, D. C., a representative of the sugar branch of the food distribution administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A statement to this effect was made by Simpson at a public hearing conducted here at the Newhouse hotel by Simpson and C. R. Oviatt of Washington, also a representative of the sugar branch, and Walter Ise of Denver, representing the regional solicitor's office of the Department of Agriculture. The Salt Lake meeting was the third in a series of seven being conducted in all of the sugar beet growing regions of the nation.

This expectation, Simpson explained, is based on the Department of Agriculture's suggested wage schedule, which has been drawn up on the basis that "wages have to be equalized with increased returns to growers" and after consideration of the increased cost of living and other agricultural wages and also the grower's increased costs of production.

On this basis, he said, although the wages paid in 1943 will be higher than in 1942, the percentage of growers' income paid to laborers will be approximately the same.

It is expected, according to Simpson, that growers will receive approximately $11 a ton for sugar beets. Last year's payments by processors averaged $9.50 a ton. The government has announced that the national average support price in 1943 will be $11 per ton, which means a benefit payment of $1.50 a ton.

To qualify for benefit payments under the federal sugar act, growers must meet certain requirements which include that wages paid laborers must not be lower than those determined by the Department of Agriculture to be fair and reasonable.

For Utah, in this regard, the Department of Agriculture is suggesting beet growers pay laborers $12 an acre for blocking and thinning, $3.50 for an acre of first hoeing and $2.50 for an acre for second hoeing, making a total of $18 an acre for the summer's work. Also suggested is a graduated scale for topping and loading rates, beginning at $1.40 per ton at the average yield of beets in this state.

This was the first year in which the Department of Agriculture prepared a suggested wage scale before the meetings were held, Simpson said, and this was done as an attempt to save time. Discussions at the meetings are being confined to the proposed wages.

Rep. Jackson Wants Committee To Investigate U. S. Japanese

Proposal for Five-Man Inquiry Group Presented By Coast Legislator

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charging that pro-Japanese influence still exists in the United States, "having gone underground only temporarily," Representative Henry M. Jackson (Democrat, Washington) on Feb. 23 introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution for a five-man standing congressional committee to investigate "Japanese infiltration" into American economic, political and social life.

"If we fully study and analyze the Japanese mode of second-front activity in this country," Jackson told the House, we will better be able to conduct our present war to a successful conclusion.

"Armed with this information, we will realize the necessity for diverting a greater portion of our military might to the war in the Pacific before the Japanese are able to consolidate the vast industrial and economical empire they have taken over."

Flinging charges freely on past American neglect on signs of Japanese war-intent, Jackson called on the war Relocation Authority and its fiscal agent, the Federal Reserve Bank, to reveal to the American people what has been learned of pre-war Japanese activity in the United States through the evacuation proceedings.

Jackson charged that Japanese consuls, taking orders from Tokyo, ruled "Japanese colonies" with iron hands and directed all pro-Japanese activities in this country, including establishment of language schools and "false farm land ownership and giant commercial ventures."

Jackson also asserted that many Americans, prominent in their communities, were the unwitting "fronts" in peace years for activities which gave the Japanese many commercial and agricultural advantages.

He added that the Seattle Japan Society issued a 1942 year book in which are listed the names of eleven Americans who also belong to the China Society there.

Printed Newspaper Appears at Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — The Minidoka Irrigator, edited and published by the residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center, blossomed in print with Saturday's issue. The paper, an eight-page weekly in tabloid size, is delivered free to every one-room apartment in the center. Total circulation is about 3300. It is printed by the North Side News, Jerome.

Since the center was established last August, a twice-weekly mimeographed Irrigator has served the community of 9400 residents. The new printed weekly is an enterprise of the Minidoka Consumers' Cooperative, formed and financed by the residents to operate stores, barber shops, shoe repair shops and the like.

Pocatello Chapter Goes Over Top in JACL Fund Campaign

POCATELLO, Idaho — During the week of February 18 and 25 the Pocatello chapter of the JACL raised $1800, nearly double their allotted quota, according to Paul Okamura, president of the local chapter, who stated the money was raised in a week. The quota of $980 was sent in to the district treasurer, Mitsugi Kasai, on February 18.

Novo Kato, Seki Kaneko and George Shiozawa worked especially hard endeavoring to raise this money.

President Okamura stated, "I was more than pleased with the success of our drive, as we had so very little time in filling our quota and I wish to express my heartfelt thanks and gratefulness to the community for aiding us in this drive."

The Pacific Citizen drive is also under way and the Pocatello chapter of the JACL is participating in the Red Cross drive this week.

Philadelphia Japanese Widow Gives Car To United War Chest

PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — She was visibly nervous and excited, the small, neatly-dressed woman who stood in front of the reception desk of the United War Chest headquarters.

In perfect English with an Oriental accent, she timidly asked for the man in charge and was ushered into the office of Otto F. Bradley, executive director. There she explained that she was the Japanese widow of an American engineer who wooed and wed her many years ago in Japan. She hasn't much money, Mrs. Fuku Thurn told Bradley, but she wanted to give something substantial to the War Chest campaign.

"Please," she told him, "I would like to give my automobile to the War Chest. I want to do something for America and Philadelphia. The Americans have been so good to me always. I would like to give money, but of money I have not much. The automobile is a good one, with four good tires. It is all I have to give. Please take it."

At first reluctant to accept the offer, Bradley finally consented and tears filled the little woman's eyes when he assented.

"You are doing a fine thing," he told Mrs. Thurn. "The car will fill a great need for the War Chest."

"Thank you, thank you so much," she said, smiles replacing the tears, "Our people are not all bad. It is only the government there that is bad. It is wicked to make war on Americans. They are good to everybody all over the world."

For a few years after their marriage, Mrs. Thurn and her husband remained in Japan, where he was associated with the General Electric Company. Then, in 1927, he brought her and their son, John Alfred, to America.

Chinese American Gets Into Difficulties Over Nisei Evacuee

LOS ANGELES—The middle-aged man sitting next to the Oriental-looking woman on an inbound bus from Santa Monica glanced furtively at the letter the woman was reading. His eyes nearly popped when he made out the words:

"Yoshie's letter was also good news, for I am glad she has escaped from that concentration camp at Heart Mountain."

And that is why, according to Ted LeBerthon in the Los Angeles Daily News, Mrs. Arnold Larson, nee Mamie Louise Leung, tangled with plainclothesmen, cops, the FBI and the middle-aged man.

"Yoshie is a Nisei," explained Mrs. Larsen. "She was born in Los Angeles, as I understand it, of Japanese parents. Recently the government, in releasing from concentration camps American born persons of Japanese ancestry felt to be unquestionably loyal to this country, let Yoshie out. My husband (who wrote the letter in question) used the work 'escaped' as of one who escapes a sad fate."

After Mrs. Larsen explained she was of Chinese ancestry, had three brothers in the U. S. army and "Heaven knows how many relatives in China's army," she turned on her heels and left.

Nisei Unit Will Have Strong Effect on Asia, Says Editorial

New York Edition of Shanghai Paper Points Role of Anti-Fascists

NEW YORK — The New York edition of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, in its Feb. 5 issue, pointed out in an editorial that freedom-loving persons of Japanese descent can be effectively active in "seeking an end to the Tokyo militarism that has throttled every sign of Japanese liberalism while plunging the nation into war against the United States."

The editorial noted that Americans who find it perfectly logical that anti-Nazi Germans in this country are doing everything possible to overthrow Hitler and lay the groundwork for a democratic postwar Germany seem to have trouble in believing that the same could be true of anti-Fascist Japanese.

Yet, the editorial said, there is a group in New York, the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, that "is extremely active in assisting the American war effort" and "is evidence that, given a chance, many Japanese liberals can be an effective force for good."

Sound and even more convincing evidence on this same point, the editorial continued, is the War Department's plans for a special combat team of Americans of Japanese ancestry and for employing loyal American Japanese in war work.

The combat team would be "of immense propaganda and psychological value, particularly in Asia," the editorial said, adding:

"Gradually we are waking up to the fact that we have certain such weapons thus far never employed."

Marysville School Board Protests WRA Center 'Privileges'

MARYSVILLE, California—Protests against "special privileges" for residents of WRA centers, and against any of them being allowed to leave the centers, were voiced in resolutions unanimously adopted last week by the governing boards of the Marysville Union High school and Yuba Junior college, according to the Appeal-Democrat.

The boards also asked that the centers be returned to military control and that those who voluntarily evacuated also be taken into the centers or be placed under military control in their present location.

The resolutions said:

"Resolved, that we go on record as being opposed to any special privileges being granted Japanese in these camps, and that they be denied the privilege of leaving these camps under any pretext for the duration of the war, and that control of these camps be returned to the military authorities; and

"Be it further resolved, that the Japanese that escaped to states east of the Rockies be taken into custody and placed in those different camps, or that they be placed under military control in their present location."

Evacuee Labor May Be Used In Nevada

Moapa Valley Farmers Seek Hundred Men For Tomato Plant Work

CARSON CITY, Nev.—One hundred Japanese evacuees may be sent to the Moapa Valley in southern Nevada near Lsa Vegas to aid in planting and harvesting tomato plants were shipped, expressed the 10,00 areas in California, Utah and Nevada, Governor E. P. Carville was informed Saturday.

The United Press stated that a telegram from Charles F. Ernst, project director at Topaz, Utah, told the state's chief executive he "need have no worries" the Japanese who were evacuated from Pacific coast areas would engage in subversive activities.

In signing an application to permit the evacuees to be sent into Nevada, Carville, in keeping with his long-held opinion, told the War Relocation Authority the state had only one state policeman and expressed concern lest some of the state's vital defense plants be damaged.

Ranchers in the Moapa valley had insisted Japanese be allowed to come to Nevada, telling the governor if such labor was not obtainable the tomato crop would be lost. Letters from packing plants, and ranchers in the states where plants were shipped, expressed the same opinion.

Ration Books Will Be Issued Those Leaving Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif. — Establishment of a panel to issue ration books to those leaving this center for outside employment has been outlined in a letter received from the Office of Price Administration, reports the Tulean Dispatch.

Books will be issued when the leave has been authorized.

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