

## Japanese Americans In Relocation Centers

Of the 127,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, approximately 107,000 are in ten relocation centers under the supervision of the War Relocation Authority. Roughly two-thirds are American citizens, under 40 years of age, and the remainder are aliens, most of whom have been in the United States since before 1924 when the Exclusion Act went into effect. These people are now living in relocation centers.

The growing scarcity of manpower resulted early in 1942 in demands that evacuees be available for agricultural work such as was ordinarily performed by itinerant workers. During the spring and summer months of 1942, over 1,600 were recruited for agricultural work. By the fall of 1942, 10,000 were granted short term permits for working the harvest fields. Many of these were later hired on a permanent basis by their employers and have not returned to the relocation centers.

The policy under which the War Relocation Authority permits American citizens of Japanese ancestry to accept permanent jobs has been approved by the War and Justice Departments. Permits are granted under the following conditions:

- a. He has a place to go and means of supporting himself;
- b. A check of records of the FBI and other intelligence agencies, plus the applicant's record of behavior in the relocation center indicates that he would not endanger national security;

- c. There is evidence that his presence in the community in which he proposes to go is not likely to cause a public disturbance;
- d. He agrees to keep the War Relocation Authority informed of his address at all times.

In addition to the several hundred evacuees who left relocation centers for harvest work and obtained permanent jobs, many others have been granted permits of indefinite leave; thousands have had their applications for leave approved, and their actual return to private life outside a relocation center awaits only the offer of a suitable job.

Of those who have left the relocation centers, agricultural and domestic workers have been most numerous, but the group also includes students, stenographers, cooks, hotel workers and a wide variety of skilled workers.

The policy of the United States Government appears to be to release properly qualified persons to work in the inland states, not only for the help they will give, but so that they may enjoy free association with other Americans and their faith in democratic fair play will be confirmed and their self respect restored.

If any Rotary club in the United States, after giving due consideration to the possible reaction in its community, believes that it can assist the War Relocation Authority, we shall, upon request, be glad to furnish the name and address of the field officer of the Authority nearest that Rotary club.

## Need for Heavy Scrap Continues

Director Paul C. Cabot of the Salvage Division of the War Production Board, Washington, D.C., has issued the following bulletin on the seriousness of the need for heavy farm scrap:

I realize that 30 or 60 days ago a few isolated steel mills gave some indication of unwillingness to buy prepared scrap at local ceiling prices. This situation has changed completely in the last 30 days and these few individual mills are today clamoring for allocations and are accepting such allocations from the most remote areas in the country.

The Steel Division of the War Production Board has revised its estimated needs for scrap in 1943 sharply upward. Inventories in the hands of consumers have declined in January and February. Many dealers report to us that scrap flowing into their yards has decreased anywhere from 50 to 75 percent. The need for heavy scrap such as occurs on the farms and ranches of the country, is particularly great. Unless we continue our collection efforts with the utmost determination, we are in danger of again seeing mills closed for lack of this essential material.

Here is another opportunity for Rotary clubs in the U.S.A., particularly those in the farming sections of the nation, to take the lead in their communities to help assure a continuing flow of heavy scrap to the steel mills.

## Rotary Receives WPB Citation

At the May meeting of the board of directors, President Carbajal accepted a citation from Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board of the United States. The citation, which was presented by Rotarian Nathaniel Leverone, Director for Salvage for Illinois, was awarded to Rotary International in acknowledgment of the meritorious services of the Rotary clubs of the United States in behalf of the National Salvage Program.

## Zones for Nomination of Directors for U.S.A.

Beginning with June, 1942, and in the month of May or June in each succeeding year thereafter, the board of directors shall determine and publish to all member clubs in the United States of America the list of contiguous districts comprising each zone, and the zones so determined shall be effective for the nomination and election of directors of Rotary International at the convention in the next succeeding Rotary year.

Art. IX, Sec. 6, By-laws R.I.

At its meeting in May, 1943, the board, after careful consideration, has agreed that the composition of the zones within the U.S.A. for the nomination of directors in 1944 shall be as now constituted, namely as follows:

Note: The director-elect from Zone 1 will serve for two years—1943-44 and 1944-45. Consequently at the 1944 convention there will be nominations for directors from only Zones 2, 3, 4 and 5. The director nominated from Zone 2 will serve for the years 1944-45 and 1945-46.

**Zone 1** Districts: 100, \*101, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 119, 120

**Zone 2** Districts: \*117, 132, 143, 144, 146, 147, 148, 149, \*151, \*152, \*153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159

**Zone 3** Districts: 122, 123, 124, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139, 141

**Zone 4** Districts: 140, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190

**Zone 5** Districts: 45, \*169, \*170, 171, 172, \*174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, \*192, \*193, \*195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200

\*U. S. Clubs only.

## Black Markets in Wartime

The ethics of "Meatlegging" and of "Bootlegging" are not the same. During the prohibition period in the U.S.A., the supply of liquor was plentiful. The man who patronized a bootlegger, though he broke the law, was otherwise hurting nobody but himself. But the man or woman who patronizes a black market in wartime is not only breaking the law, but depriving others of their just share of a limited supply.

—Office of Price Administration  
Washington, D. C.