

Gen. DeWitt Rescinds Curfew Restrictions

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Nisei Soldier Participates in Bombing Raid on Nazi Europe As Gunner on American Plane

Sergeant Ben Kuroki Promoted for "Meritorious Work" as Turret Gunner on U. S. Liberator Bomber; Enlisted on Day After Pearl Harbor.

The story of an American-born Japanese soldier, a member of the United States Army Air Force, who has participated in sky duels against German airmen in Allied air raids on Nazi-occupied Europe, was revealed last week in an United Press dispatch from London, England.

The soldier is Sergeant Ben Kuroki of Hershey, Nebraska. The London U. P. story mentioned the nisei soldier had won his promotion to the rank of sergeant "for meritorious work as a turret gunner on a Liberator bomber."

In an interview cabled by the U. P. to the United States, Sgt. Kuroki said his brother, Fred, is a private first class in the Air Force service command. Another brother, Henry, is in the Army finance section at Fort Hays, Ohio, while a fourth brother, William, is reported in training for a commission at the University of Nebraska.

In accepting the promotion Sgt. Kuroki said that he had been "through a lot of hell" because of his racial ancestry but stated that "it has become a personal matter" with him. He said that he would just as soon be in the Far East fighting the Japanese enemy but that he wouldn't leave his squadron — not even to fly the king of England.

All of the four Kuroki brothers of Nebraska, who are now in the Army, signed up with the U. S. Army the day after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

(Ben Kuroki is a member of the North Platte, Neb., chapter of the JACL. His brother, George Kuroki, is president of the North Platte chapter.)

In the past two weeks American Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers based in England have carried out raids on Nazi military installations and concentrations in Nazi-occupied France and Germany. It is to be presumed it was in one of these raids that Turret Gunner Ben Kuroki distinguished himself.

Sergeant Kuroki's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sasuke Kuroki, operate a farm near Hershey. The Kuroki boys all worked on the farm before enlisting in the army.

Nisei Soldiers Ready for War, Says Officer

HONOLULU, T. H. — Lieutenant Colonel Farrant L. Turner, commanding the 100th infantry battalion, composed of United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, now at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin, has written Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Hawaiian department and military governor of Hawaii:

"We are equipped for combat. Our training under the Second Army, to which we are attached, has been mainly of an offensive nature."

Six months ago Lieutenant Colonel Turner's battalion, many members of whom served under fire during the December 7 attack on Pearl Harbor and Oahu, left Hawaii for service "in another theatre of war."

Evacuee Sentenced To Jail Term

LOS ANGELES — Atsushi Endo, 38, an evacuee from Los Angeles, began a 10-month sentence Tuesday for attempting to bribe civilian guards at the Santa Anita assembly center.

Endo was charged with offering

Curfew, Travel Bans Abolished for Western Japanese

Replying to a telegram for clarification of an A. P. news report on proclamations 14 and 15 issued on December 23 by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, especially in regard to their applications on persons of Japanese ancestry in the Western Defense Command, a wire was received by Mike M. Masaoka, national JACL secretary, last week from Major Hugh Fullerton, assistant adjutant general in San Francisco.

The telegram stated: "Reurlet December 24 to Colonel Bendetsen. By terms of proclamation 14, zones A-2 to A-1033 abolished. By proclamation 15, persons of Japanese ancestry in military areas two (except California portion thereof) three, four, five and six no longer subject to curfew and travel restrictions. No change in regulations prohibiting entrance persons of Japanese ancestry into military area No. 1 or California portion of military area No. 2."

New Mexican Town Opposes Nisei Entry

Veterans' Groups Voice Opposition Against Japanese Evacuees

RATON, N. M. — Feeling ran high here last week against reported renewed efforts to colonize the Maxwell district here with Japanese American evacuees, moved from the west coast via military evacuation orders last summer.

Representatives of a group from Maxwell, which announced strong opposition to the alleged "colonization" plans, attended a meeting of the Raton chamber of commerce directors on December 19.

All day, in the streets of Raton, a sound-truck blared out an appeal to the citizens of the town to protest such a movement, while the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans all voiced their opposition, and more than 100 individuals descended upon the Chamber of Commerce to voice their protests.

Under pressure, the Maxwell Farm and Livestock company, which had previously abandoned plans to sell land to evacuee Japanese farmers, also agreed to dismiss three American-born Japanese employees after Colfax county residents had protested the "infiltration" of "Japanese" into the area.

John H. Sheritt, president of the company, agreed to hire no more Japanese labor, and said he would discharge the three men now employed as soon as they could be replaced.

Sheritt told Chamber of Commerce officials his company was making no effort now to sell land to Japanese since the negotiations several months ago, which were vigorously opposed by retiring Governor John E. Miles and other state officials.

"The Japanese could not raise the money," said Sheritt, adding that his company was no longer selling land, but buying it.

\$50 weekly to guards if they would allow him to operate gambling games. He pleaded guilty.

Army Proclamation Abolishes Prohibited Zones, A-2---A-1033

Regulations Affecting Nisei in Restricted Areas Outside of West Coast Zone Withdrawn

SAN FRANCISCO — Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general, western defense command and Fourth army, on December 23 announced the lifting of curfew regulations affecting German aliens in the area, and also the abolishment of more than 1000 zones designated as prohibited to enemy aliens under earlier proclamations.

In announcing his action in lifting the curfew, General DeWitt said "the need for the curfew no longer exists, as other security measures have now been provided. Among these measures is the Individual Exclusion Procedure under which persons who are found, after hearing, to be dangerous or potentially dangerous, to the military security of the west coast are excluded. I desire to make it plain, however, that there will be no retardation of the program to rid the west coast of such persons."

Curfew regulations were originally imposed by public proclamation No. 3, issued March 24, on all alien Japanese, Germans and Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry. All persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from strategic areas several months ago. Curfew regulations affecting Italian aliens were lifted by public proclamation No. 18, issued October 19.

The new orders are covered by proclamations 14 and 15 and are effective at once. Proclamation No. 15 lifts the curfew regulations on Germans by formally revoking various paragraphs of proclamation No. 3, issued March 24, and

of proclamation No. 6, issued June 2, relating to curfew rules. These regulations provided that all aliens affected must remain in their places of residence between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. and must not travel more than five miles from such residence.

The new proclamation does not revoke section 6 of proclamation No. 3, which prohibits all persons of Japanese ancestry in military areas 1 to 6 from possessing certain contraband, including firearms, ammunition, short-wave radios, signal devices, cameras and other items. Military authorities made the point, however, that the possession by German aliens of contraband is still unlawful under presidential proclamation governing aliens. These military areas comprise the entire states of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah.

Another proclamation, No. 14, issued by General DeWitt on December 23, abolishes prohibited zones A-2 to A-1033, as covered by proclamation No. 2, issued March 16. German and Italian aliens and all persons of Japanese ancestry were prohibited by proclamation 2 from entering certain designated areas in the interior. This proclamation also makes all of military area No. 1 (approximately the west half of Washington, Oregon, California and the south portion of Arizona) a single prohibited zone. The original proclamation divided military area No. 1 into two zones called A and B. Proclamation No. 14 was issued for clarification only and involves no change in the regulations to which Pacific coast residents are now subject.

Story of the Week

Tribute Paid Nisei Soldier on Noted U. S. Radio Program

A stirring tribute to an American-born Japanese soldier was given by Robert St. John, noted foreign correspondent, on the "Jergen's Journal" program of the Blue network Sunday.

The soldier, who was described by St. John as "being in more danger than any other American," is Sergeant Fred Nishitsuji, now with the United States advanced forces on the Buna front in New Guinea.

"I've been thinking all evening about this soldier," St. John said, describing Sergeant Nishitsuji as a "one generation American" who has maintained the physical characteristics of the enemy, but who had placed his life in double jeopardy for democracy.

The radio commentator said that Sergeant Nishitsuji had written these words after December 7, 1941:

"It is all very simple to me. My parent's people have murdered peace. They have brought war to our peaceful nation. . . . We must teach them with bullets and with bombs the error of their ways. . . ."

St. John said that the Japanese American soldier had been assigned to the staff of General Douglas MacArthur in Australia, where he interviewed prisoners and translated messages.

But he had asked for more dangerous work, for combat duty on the war front. He had gotten his wish and had been assigned to an advanced unit on the New Guinea front.

"I have a dispatch tonight which says that Sergeant Nishitsuji's unit is now in almost daily contact with the enemy," St. John added.

The radio reporter said that Sergeant Nishitsuji had placed his life in "double jeopardy" because of his physical features.

"Although a bodyguard has been assigned him, war in New Guinea is virtually guerrilla war and often every man is on his own, and in the light of a star shell tonight an American sniper may see that Japanese face looking out from behind a tree and shoot first and investigate afterward."

But Sergeant Nishitsuji isn't worried about that, according to St. John. He is fighting for his country.

The "Jergen's Journal" program, broadcast over more than 120 Blue Network stations every Sunday, usually features Walter Winchell, who is now on active service with the U. S. navy. In Winchell's absence the program has been taken over by three topflight radio commentators, Baukhage from Washington, John Gunther and Robert St. John.



Rationing

The American people last Sunday heard from Food Administrator Wickard that point rationing of all canned, frozen and dried foods would be instituted by February. More than 200 kinds of processed foods would be affected and canned goods joined coffee and sugar among rationed items. Rationing of meat and of certain dairy products was believed around the corner. . . . Although they will not be issued ration books, the residents of the ten WRA relocation centers are already complying with all government rationing regulations and the relocation projects have also instituted a voluntary rationing of meat.

Postwar World

Vice President Henry Wallace, who has given voice to America's aspiration for a postwar world in which the "Four Freedoms" will prevail, made another important address Monday. Following up his "Century of the Common Man" speech of last Monday, the vice president proposed the establishment of a postwar world council to insure peace and called on the American people to lead the world toward a "new democracy"—one in which the common man and the returning soldier will be assured of jobs and security. The United States and her allies, Wallace said, must begin now to plan a vigorous and workable world compact to disarm aggressors and insure world peace. "The United Nations must back up military disarmament with psychological disarmament," he added. Wallace suggested the supervision, or at least inspection, of the school systems of Germany and Japan "to undo as far as possible the diabolical work of Hitler and the Japanese war lords in poisoning the minds of the young."

Shoals Ahead

While rising optimism regarding the future course of the war prevails among the United Nations, as the global conflict enters 1943, the people of Japan are being told by their militarist overlords that tribulations lie ahead.

Speaking to the Imperial Diet, now a mere mocking skeleton of Nippon's once-proud constitutional assembly, Premier General Hideki Tojo grimly warned his people that the United Nations were planning important counterstrokes and that the "real war" was only starting. His message, meant for home and Nazi consumption, was broadcast by the Japanese and German radios and was picked up by U. S. government monitors. Tojo sugar-coated his warning with a flamboyant claim that the United States, British and Netherlands navies had lost 38 per cent of their

(Continued on page 4).

1942: A Calendar Record of Evacuation, Relocation

Among the most important events of 1942, or of any year, was the greatest forced migration of a group of residents in American history, the evacuation and relocation of 110,000 citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry from their west coast homes. Here is the chronological record of that evacuation and relocation.

January

The first cries for the evacuation of Japanese aliens from west coast homes were heard from California "pressure groups," many of them historically in favor of restrictions against Japanese immigrants and their American-born sons and daughters. Later these demands for evacuation of "enemy alien" Japanese were to be expanded to include all persons of Japanese ancestry. A lobby representing a powerful California agricultural pressure group went to Washington to put pressure on congressmen and on government officials for evacuation. The mayor of Los Angeles first asked American-born Japanese municipal civil service workers to take a duration leave of absence, later made public demands for the evacuation of Japanese. On January 29, U. S. Attorney General Biddle issued the first order establishing prohibited and restricted zones along the west coast and regulating movements of enemy aliens therein. Subsequent orders were issued on January 31 and in February.

February

Demands for evacuation grew. A letter was sent to President Roosevelt on February 13 from the Pacific Coast congressional delegation, headed by Representative Leland Ford, recommending the evacuation from strategic areas of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

On February 19, President Roosevelt issued an executive order authorizing the secretary of war or designated military commanders to prescribe military areas from which any or all persons may be excluded, or in which their movements may be restricted. Voluntary evacuation of Japanese from the west coast area was started. Meanwhile, wild rumors were circulated regarding wholesale sabotage by residents of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii on December 7. These rumors were without foundation, but were not officially denied until after evacuation had been ordered and was under way.

On February 21 the hearings of the Tolan Committee (House Committee on National Defense Migration) began in San Francisco, but while these hearings were still under way, evacuation was to be ordered. On February 23 the Tolan Committee took its first positive action in wiring President Roosevelt, urging the establishment of an office of the Alien Property Custodian in the Pacific Coast area. The Terminal Island fishing colony, peacetime home of 3000 persons of Japanese ancestry was ordered evacuated "on 36 hours' notice." The heartbreak, the loss of property, the victimization of the people by unscrupulous profiteers at Terminal Island were to set an example which resulted in additional safeguards by the government and military authorities to avoid any recurrence of the disordered evacuation of the Terminal Island area.

March

On March 2 a proclamation was issued by Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, designating military areas in the states of Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona, from which all persons of Japanese ancestry were to be evacuated. On March 6 the Federal Reserve Bank was designated as a cooperating agency to assist persons to be evacuated in disposing of their property and the Farm Security Administration was later authorized to render similar assistance.

The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) called an emergency national council meeting in San Francisco during the first week of March, attended by 200 representatives from 66 chapters in 300 communities. The JACL statement to the Tolan congressional committee strongly opposed mass evacuation, asked for selective evacuation of persons considered dangerous to the security of the coastal area. However, government and military

authorities impressed JACL officials with the fact that evacuation would be carried out, whatever the attitude of the Japanese American community. The JACL announced its cooperation with the decision of the military commander in time of war and said that its members would cooperate as an expression of their loyalty to the United States.

On March 14 the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) was established as an agency of the Western Defense Command under Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen. On the same day a proclamation was issued designating Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Utah as military areas 3, 4, 5 and 6, respectively. On March 16 work was started on clearing of land and erection of housing for the evacuee processing center at Manzanar, Calif., under the U. S. Army Engineers.

On March 18, Executive Order (9102) issued by President Roosevelt created the War Relocation Authority, a civilian agency, with authority to formulate and carry out a program for planned and orderly relocation of persons evacuated from military areas. Milton S. Eisenhower was appointed director.

On March 19 telegrams were sent by the Tolan committee to 15 western governors asking their attitude toward receiving voluntary evacuees, since during this period voluntary evacuation was being urged by the army. All but one of the replies (from Governor Carr of Colorado) were unfavorable. On March 21 congress passed a law providing penalties for persons violating orders as to entering, remaining in, or leaving military areas. The first contingent of evacuees, recruited on virtually 24 hours' notice and consisting mainly of single men, left by private car and by train for Manzanar to help prepare the assembly center there.

On March 23, Civilian Exclusion Order No. 1 was issued by General DeWitt directing all citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry to evacuate Bainbridge Island in Puget Sound on or before March 30. On March 27 an order was issued by General DeWitt establishing a curfew for German and Italian aliens and citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry. Another order "froze" all travel of persons of Japanese ancestry out of military area No. 1 as of March 29, and on March 29 the period of voluntary evacuation ended. During this time some 8000 persons had left military area No. 11 voluntarily, although the majority went to military area No. 2 in California, from where they were later to be evacuated to relocation centers.

On March 30 the first evacuation was ordered in California when persons living in the area adjacent to Terminal Island were ordered to the Santa Anita assembly center.

April

WRA Director Eisenhower met with governors of ten western states on April 7 in Salt Lake City's Hotel Newhouse. As a result of antagonistic views expressed by western governors regarding the private resettlement of evacuees, the WRA temporarily abandoned its original plans to resettle evacuees individually in these western areas outside relocation centers. Construction was started by the WRA on relocation centers near Parker, Ariz.; Tule Lake, Calif., and Sacaton, Ariz. The appointment of E. R. Fryer of the U. S. Indian Service as regional director of the WRA in San Francisco was announced on April 17. Evacuation proceeded from west coast areas to assembly centers. In April the national headquarters of the JACL were established in Salt Lake City, Utah.

May

The month of May saw evacuation in full swing and assembly centers operated by the WCCA housed evacuees at Camp Harmony, Puyallup, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Marysville, Wadega, Stock-

ton, Merced, Turlock, Salinas, Tulare, Fresno, Santa Anita, Manzanar and Pomona in California, and at the Mayer CCC camp in Arizona. The Mayer group was moved soon to Poston, Ariz. Evacuation of Arizona was completed by May 8.

On May 7 the National Student Relocation Council was established, initiated with the approval of the WRA and the War Department, and with the JACL as a participating agency, to assist in the program of relocating evacuee students in approved education institutions outside the evacuated area. On May 16 the WRA took a definite step toward utilizing the skills of the evacuees in the war effort as Thomas W. Holland was appointed chief employment officer. On May 16 the Eastern Defense Command was established, covering the eastern states.

On May 19 the Western Defense Command issued Civilian Restriction Order No. 1, establishing all assembly centers and relocation centers in the eight far eastern states as military areas and forbidding evacuees to leave these centers without express approval of the Western Defense Command.

The first group of volunteer evacuee sugar beet workers left the Portland assembly center for agricultural work in Malheur county, Oregon. Later thousands of other evacuees were to leave centers to help meet the farm labor shortage. On May 27, the Tule Lake relocation center was opened.

June

Manzanar, an assembly center, was turned over to the WRA by the WCCA and redesignated as a relocation center on June 2. On the following day, General DeWitt issued proclamation No. 6, "freezing" all persons of Japanese ancestry in military area No. 2 in California (the eastern half of the state) and forbidding them to leave the area. There had been considerable pressure among certain central California groups for the evacuation of Japanese from that area. On June 5 the evacuation of 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, 70 per cent of whom are U. S. citizens, from their west coast homes had been completed.

On June 10 the WRA announced plans for the establishment of field offices at Little Rock, Ark., and Denver, Colo.

On June 17, Milton S. Eisenhower resigned as WRA director to take a position with OWI, and Dillon S. Myer, formerly of the Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, was named director. On June 20, Joseph S. Smart was appointed regional director, with offices in Denver, and given charge of the relocation centers at Heart Mountain, Wyo., and Granada, Colo.

On June 26 the Native Sons of the Golden West opened their suit in San Francisco in an attempt to disenfranchise Americans of Japanese ancestry.

During this month the JACL set up eastern offices in Washington and New York City, with Mike M. Masaoka in charge. On June 4 the Pacific Citizen, began publication in Salt Lake City as a weekly newspaper.

In June, also, General DeWitt issued an order removing all U. S. soldiers of Japanese ancestry from posts and training camps in the Western Defense Command and transferring them eastward. A battalion of Hawaii-born Japanese soldiers arrived in Wisconsin to begin combat training at Camp McCoy.

Japanese evacuee workers were credited with having helped save Idaho's \$16,000,000 sugar beet crop by their assistance during the thinning season.

Arguments were presented on June 11 in the test case of Min Yasui of Hood River, Ore., testing the constitutionality of the military curfew order on citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Senator Stewart of Tennessee attempted to "railroad" a bill through the U. S. Senate which would have given the War Department authority to intern all persons of Japanese ancestry in

(Continued on page 5).

Future of Nisei in America May Be Determined During Coming Year, Says Masaoka

The future of Americans of Japanese ancestry in their native United States may well be determined during the year 1943, Mike M. Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, said this week.

Although stressing that the coming year may be the most crucial in the history of America's residents of Japanese extraction, Masaoka affirmed his belief that 1943 would bring "new hopes, new happiness and new opportunities."

He commended the 110,000 evacuees for having survived the momentous twelve months since the beginning of the war without loss of their faith in justice and in democracy and had weathered successive dislocation and relocation without injury to their morale.

"It is a strange New Year which the evacuees on relocation centers in the western deserts and on Mississippi river bottoms will greet, but it is a new year which promises much toward the eventual re-assimilation of the evacuated people into American life," he said. **New Opportunities Seen**

His belief that the coming year will bring new opportunities was based upon a number of observations, including the improved national public sentiment regarding the status of Japanese Americans, the WRA resettlement program and its attendant projects, the recent pronouncement by General DeWitt that curfew and travel restrictions applying to Japanese in the western defense command outside of military area No. One had been abolished, and the service and activity program of the JACL itself.

That 1943 will be a critical period in nisei history was indicated by the national secretary's concern over the success or failure of the WRA resettlement program; the improvement of conditions within the relocation centers so that minimum standards of living might be maintained; the activities of the un-American organizations and individuals in attempts to abrogate, circumvent and nullify nisei citizenship; the discrimination in industry and in other fields of human endeavor; and, the necessity for improved public relations.

Role of JACL Told

Questioned as to the role which the JACL expects to play in the new year, Masaoka replied that "We will devote most of our organizational efforts to the resettlement program because we believe that we must win our way back into normal American society immediately. In this way, we can resume our participation in the war effort. The WRA is doing everything possible to break down the barriers against our employment in every industry and to help us gain community acceptance. The JACL has created a special division to cooperate with the WRA and all other interested organizations in this vital program. It will be our largest division and will be directed by George Inagaki, who will leave within the week to establish his headquarters in Chicago. Our JACL staff workers will not only seek employment opportunities for all, but also devote much of their time to finding adequate housing facilities and furthering our public relations work among the general public. The coming year should determine once and for all whether we desire to become assimilated into the American cultural pattern or not and whether we have the courage and the vision to see into the future which is ours if we accept the challenge of the day."

Functions Along Three Fronts

The JACL program will continue to function along the three fronts assigned it at the National Council meetings held in San Francisco last March, according to Masaoka. The activity, however, will be intensified and a larger staff will be necessary. "We have learned much of organization and public relations in the past year. I believe that the experience will be invaluable to us in winning our little war for recognition along the home, government and public relations fronts. We have only begun our campaign, but you can rest assured that we will push it to the very best of our limited abilities. We have gained many new friends who are willing to join with us in our battle for our rights and prerogatives. I am

hopeful that the new year will crown our efforts with success—our efforts for equality of treatment and consideration in everything."

Asked as to his opinion on the duration of the war, Masaoka replied that to his thinking, there was never a doubt in his mind as to the ultimate victory of the United Nations. "It was only a question of time. In my travels throughout the country, I have been deeply impressed with the productive capacity of these United States, and so, I am confident that victory shall be ours much sooner than we expected six months ago when the tide began to turn in favor of the forces of freedom. I hope that we Japanese Americans will have been privileged to contribute more than our share to that victory."

Tule Lake Co-op Signs Large Number In Membership Drive

NEWELL, Calif. — Over 5,000 persons joined the Tule Lake Co-op during the first week of its membership drive, reports the Dispatch.

The Co-op has been backed by both the City Council and the Planning Board.

Holiday Greetings To All Our Friends

★

Mr. and Mrs.
Saburo Kido
215-2D
Poston, Arizona

Season's Greetings and a Happier New Year

★

Mike M. Masaoka
George J. Inagaki
Hito Okada
Teiko Ishida
Joe G. Masaoka

★

National Headquarters
Japanese American
Citizens League
Salt Lake City, Utah

Japanese Killed, Nisei Wife Shot in New York Community

Police Charge Slayer With First Degree Murder Complaint

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y. — A 42-year-old Japanese was shot to death and his wife and mother were wounded critically on December 23 in the kitchen of their home in this central New York community.

The Associated Press said that according to State Police Sergeant E. E. Stickels, a 65-year-old man has been held for questioning.

The state police identified the victim as Kenneth Iyenaga, described as the son of the late Toyokichi Iyenaga, a retired publicist and a former lecturer on political science at the University of Chicago and Columbia university. The elder Iyenaga was drowned on December 29, 1936, in Oneida lake in New York state.

First degree murder charges were filed on Christmas eve by police authorities at Rome against Joseph O'Toole, 65-year-old retired bartender, according to Daniel T. Burke, Oneida county district attorney.

Investigating officers disclosed no motive for the shootings.

Mr. Iyenaga's American-born Japanese wife, Kei, about 40, was shot through the neck, and the elder Mrs. Iyenaga, about 70, three times in the body.

Federal Bureau of Investigation records in Albany showed that Iyenaga's wife is a graduate of Barnard college, New York City, and that her brother, James Sakamoto, was editor and publisher of the Japanese American Courier, a Seattle weekly. Sakamoto, former national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, is now in the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho.

Mrs. Iyenaga's father is a retired Seattle business man, it was stated.

Police Sergeant Harry J. Sanderson said O'Toole, also a resident of Sylvan Beach, admitted the shooting, but "did not give any basic idea for it."

The Iyenagas have two children.

Washington State Senator Seeks Ban On Alien Assistance

SEATTLE, Wash. — State Senator Paul G. Thomas will introduce a measure in the legislature to amend Washington's old-age assistance law to bar aliens as beneficiaries, he declared last week.

He reported that there were 1800 aliens on the old-age pension rolls in King county, including 65 Japanese. Thomas added that since the Japanese have been relocated in government centers, their pension payments have ceased on the ground they are no longer in need.

Wyoming Residents Give Painting to Retiring Director

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Heart Mountain Presented its retiring director, Christopher E. Rachford, with a painting of the center by Shingo Nishihara, art instructor, at a farewell tea held early last week.

Attending the tea were Joseph H. Smart, regional WRA director; Guy Robertson, new project director; department heads; block

Greasewood Subs For Xmas Tree At Gila River

RIVERS, Ariz. — Christmas came last week to the Gila River relocation center with the lowly greasewood scrub serving in the role of Christmas trees.

Lacking pine and fir, the ingenious of the center's 13,000 evacuees ferreted out some of the more erect greasewood growing in the adjacent desert area.

Director Leroy Bennett reported each block and many individual homes, especially those having children, had their decorated "tree."

Many children of the center, he said, tacked Christmas stockings to barrack walls in anticipation of Santa's annual visit. There were services in all of Gila's churches to mark Christmas Day.

The consensus of evacuees, Bennett related, seemed to have been expressed by one little girl with whom he talked.

"I wish we were going home instead of just back to the barracks," she said plaintively.

Oakland JACL Gives \$1000 To National

Transfer of Chapter's Treasury Fund Approved By Cabinet Officers

The transfer of the sum of one thousand dollars from the treasury of the Oakland, Calif., chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League to the National JACL in order to help "carry out effectively its program on behalf of the nisei and Japanese residents in the United States" is disclosed in a resolution signed by members of the Oakland JACL cabinet.

The resolution declared "it appears that the national body of the JACL was in the need of financial assistance in order to carry out its program."

The statement by the chapter officials designated Kay Hirao of Topaz, Utah, president of the Oakland chapter, to pay the sum of one thousand dollars to the National JACL in care of Hito Okada, national treasurer, "as soon as possible."

The resolution was signed by the following:

Kay Hirao, president; Frank Tsukamoto, first vice president; Tule Lake, Calif.; Mikiko Hayashida, second vice president; Topaz; Shoichi Asazawa, treasurer, Tule Lake; Jimmie Nagata, assistant treasurer, Topaz; Hatsumi Hirao, editor, Topaz; Kelly Yamada, ex-officio, Poston, Ariz.; Dr. Mas Sakada, ex-officio, Tule Lake, and by the following members of the board of governors: Betty Fujisaki, Granada, Colo.; Dr. Tad Tano, Minidoka, Idaho; Noboru Kaita, Fred Nomura, Tule Lake; Mrs. R. H. WeHara, Tad Hirota, Tad Hirota, Haruki Kuroiwa, Dr. T. Hikoyeda, Hayaji Oda, Hiroshi Tatsuta and Joe Oishi, Topaz.

chairmen, and administrators and representatives of administration workers, school teachers and the ministry.

JACL's Dream of Christmas For Center Children Realized With Community Yule Parties

Religious, Service Organizations Cooperated to Make Possible Celebrations in Relocation Projects; \$1254.50 Fund Was Distributed.

NEW YORK CITY — The October dream of the Japanese American Citizens League for a White Christmas for each Japanese American boy or girl, and for their mothers and fathers, too, in every one of the ten Relocation Centers of the War Relocation Centers of the War Relocation Authority, was realized in the Community Christmas Parties that were held for some 110,000 evacuees last Thursday and Friday.

The joyous shouts and cries of children, the happy smiles of their elders; gifts by the thousands under decorated trees in every block; carols, music and pageantry; the awe and reverence of the Day of Peace and Good Will — all these and more were contained in this dream come true.

But it took more than a wand to work this magic. It was only through the mutual and cooperative effort of dozens of organizations and thousands of individuals on the "outside," together with the help of those in the projects, both staff members and evacuees, that a measure of happiness and joy was brought in to brighten the lives of an uprooted people.

The project did not materialize without some complications and difficulties.

Even the little ones had some doubts. During the hot weather in Arizona a little girl used to say, "I don't think Santa Claus will come to Poston at Christmas time because it is too hot here." And other tiny tots, eyeing the stove pipes doubtfully, would look worried and say, "But how will Santa Claus be able to come down the chimney, it is so small?"

There were last minute hitches, unexpected expenses, unforeseen developments, gifts and candies that failed to arrive in time, all happening in the last week or ten days before Christmas, that made hectic last hours at some of the Centers. But in most cases the resourcefulness of the Christmas Committees which had charge of the Parties in the projects proved adequate to meet the situation.

The same was true "outside." A shortage of gifts that suddenly developed at Gila River was covered to a certain extent by \$350.00 that the Home Missions Council raised and airmailed the same day the lack was made known.

This was apart from the \$1254.50 Christmas Fund that was distributed according to the needs and demands made known by the various Centers. Some appeals came after the Fund was exhausted, and there was nothing that could be done in the few days left. Those who suffered are please asked to remember that the Fund was primarily raised to cover any shortage of gifts. Of these, apparently, there were enough at every project.

Denominations, organizations and other groups, including many unknown to the Eastern JACL Office, labored hard and tirelessly in providing gifts.

In Philadelphia, the American Friends Service Committee sent 42 cases containing 7710 gifts to five Centers. The member denominations of the Protestant Home Missions Council of North America, who may be reached through the Council office at 297 Fourth Avenue, New York City, attempted to cover with good success the minimum of gifts needed, in the neighborhood of 30,000, for all ten projects.

Churches of the Council, most of whom participated, included: Congregational, Christian, Evangelical, Disciples, Evangelical and Reformed, Methodist, Northern Baptist, United Lutheran, Friends, National Baptist, A. M. E., Zion, Episcopal, United Brethren, Presbyterian U. S. A., Reformed, Presbyterian U. S., United Presbyterian, A. M. E.

Others helping in the East and known to the Eastern JACL Office include: Brethren Service Committee of Elgin, Illinois; American Unitarian Association of Boston; Advisory Council for Evacuees of Chicago; the Y. W. C. A. Girl Reserves; Common Council for American Unity; the Fellowship of Reconciliation; General Sunday School Association of the Universalist Church.

Maryknoll provided some thousands of gifts in all the

centers, according to Father Lavery, through the Fathers and Sisters in or near the projects.

Other groups and individuals contributed in the way of donations to the Christmas fund.

Lack of time and organization prevented the Eastern JACL Office from contacting others who worked in putting across the Christmas project. The Office did try, at much effort and expense for telegrams, telephone calls, correspondence and travel, to act as a clearing house of information and to coordinate the efforts of all the various groups.

To all those, known and unknown, who worked so splendidly in the true spirit of Christian good will and selflessness to bring Christmas into the Centers, the JACL owes its deepest appreciation.

The appreciation of the evacuees was reflected in their faces on their White Christmas.

Newell Center Begins Work on Gym-Auditorium

NEWELL, Calif. — Work on a complete gym-auditorium, 157 by 160 feet, and over three stories high, has been started at Tule Lake, according to the Dispatch.

The building will be erected in the firebreak area between the warehouse and 6th Avenue. The main auditorium will feature a 96 by 80 foot basketball court large enough to hold two practice games at one time.

A projector-room will be built directly above the main entrances with accommodations for two movie projectors and spot light equipment. A 40 by 22 foot stage will be at the far end and will be complete with dressing rooms on both sides.

The hall will hold 1500 persons for stage and screen shows and will hold 650 spectators during athletic games.

Harry Katsuyama, construction engineer, will supervise the project. He is well-known in Northern California as the designer of the Sacramento Buddhist hall.

Hunt Students Name Schools

HUNT, Idaho — The two elementary schools at the Minidoka Relocation Center have officially been named by the 664 pupils. One will be called "Huntsville Elementary School" and the other "Stafford Elementary School." Harry L. Stafford is project director.

The elementary schools, includ-

ACLU Disputes Claim Civil Liberties Intact

Charges Internment of Nisei Citizens Serious Breach of U. S. Ideals

NEW YORK — The American Civil Liberties Union last week disputed claims of "public officials that civil liberties are intact after a year of war," charging that persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens evacuated from the west coast, are confined to "virtual concentration camps," according to an Associated Press report.

In a year-end review, the Civil Liberties Union said the status of civil liberties is "far better than in World War I," but that the government "has yielded to special pressures in proceedings which raise grave questions as to their necessity in the conduct of the war."

The union cited the Japanese evacuation as "the most serious action" and added: "The present liberal policy of releasing as many as possible . . . is helping in part to undo what was done."

Other exceptions to claims that civil liberties are intact, the union said, are:

International censorship of opinion, especially that dealing with race discrimination; postal censorship of publications allegedly impeding the war effort with hearing or specifications in many cases, and federal prosecution for alleged seditious statements with a showing of "clear and present danger" of illegal acts.

On the favorable side the union listed:

Relative freedom of debate and criticism; lack of mob violence and persecution; removal of restrictions on Italian aliens; prosecution of peonage and investigation of lynchings in the South, and the fair employment practice committee's fight against racial and religious discrimination.

Net Factory Will Benefit Gila Center

\$100,000 Monthly May Be Realized From Camouflage Net Work

RIVERS, Ariz. — An approximate monthly income of \$100,000 can be realized by the Gila River relocation center if the net project operates at its full capacity of 963 workers, reports the Gila News-Courier.

Distribution of the income is based on Plan III, which provides that all the workers in Rivers benefit from the net factory.

The average worker, garnishing an average of 1500 square feet a day, will receive \$16 for the basic WRA pay, plus a bonus of \$10, plus \$10 (at 1-10th of a cent for every square foot above 1000), plus his cut from the community fund.

Sam Furuta, Bob Wada and Mas Ando have been appointed by Canal Temporary Community Council Chairman Karl Iwanaga to serve on the camouflage net factory committee, to consider plans and problems of the plant.

ing grades 16, are in two units, one at each end of the three-mile long center to solve the transportation problem.

Friends Group in Philadelphia Sends 7710 Gifts to Centers

PHILADELPHIA — Forty-two cases containing 7710 gifts were sent to five relocation centers by the national office of the American Friends Service Committee, 20 South Twelfth street, here, according to Mrs. Eleanor Stabler Clarke, chairman of the clothing committee, who supervised the assembling and shipping of gifts collected in the east to the projects.

"We have heard from many of the contributors how glad they were to have had this opportunity of expressing their friendship and good will," she said. Even the railroad employees and the express

company cooperated wholeheartedly.

The gifts were sent to the five centers which seemed likely to need the most help, and were contributed by people living in the east. Besides these presents, the west coast and midwest offices collected and sent other thousands of gifts into these and other centers.

Gila River received 14 cases of 2034 gifts; Colorado River, 12 cases of 2010 gifts; central Utah, two cases of 557 gifts; Rohwer and Jerome, Ark., seven cases each of 1673 and 1486 gifts, respectively.

JACL to Present Paintings by Obata to Roosevelt and Myer

Noted Japanese Artist Paints Topaz Scene on Silk for President

Chiura Obata, nationally known Japanese artist, has presented two paintings to the national JACL for presentation to the President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

The paintings, "Setting Sun, Topaz," and "Full Moon, Topaz," are done on silk in true mineral and vegetable color.

"Full Moon, Topaz" depicts the moon appearing above Fish Lake mountains. To one side are

the electric pump house, sentry house and tower, the Topaz Art school and a barrack building.

"Setting Sun, Topaz" depicts that war relocation center at sunset, with blazing colors over Mt. Topaz.

Both paintings will be presented by Mike Masaoka, national secretary, upon his forthcoming eastern trip.

Chiura Obata, until evacuation, was an art instructor at the University of California in Berkeley. He is well known for his California scenes. His paintings of Yosemite valley constitute a whole volume of art on that valley in every phase.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

On Nisei Heroes

The first nisei heroes of World War II were the men on the beaches of Oahu on that sudden Sunday in December, 1941.

The first nisei heroes of this war were the men at Schofield Barracks, at Hickam Field, when the bombers with the red sun ball on their wings brought war to an America at peace. They are the men who, when the great test came and Japan was at war with the United States, jumped to their posts and shot enemy planes, or passed the ammunition with such eager energy that their hands required medical attention.

One nisei hero was the army private who was killed at Wheeler Field. His name was on one of the first Army casualty lists issued in this war.

Nisei soldiers on patrol on an Oahu beach helped capture the first Japanese prisoner of this war, one of the crew of a two-man midget submarine.

There were civilian heroes, too, on that day. The test had come, and Americans with Japanese faces were not found wanting. Some, members of civilian defense units, rushed to the affected areas so quickly that their trucks were struck by bombs which were still falling. Others quickly formed queues at the doors of Honolulu hospital as soon as the first call for plasma came from Pearl Harbor. And many an American fighting man owes his life to the blood of those Japanese Americans. Blake Clark told in "Remember Pearl Harbor" of the skill of Hawaiian Japanese surgeons in saving the lives of many of the injured men of that terrible first day of war.

Since that Sunday in December there have been stories of other nisei heroes, of Master Sergeant Arthur Komori of the Army Air Force who was on Bataan and who is today somewhere on the Pacific front; of Sergeant Ben Kuroki, a turret gunner in a Liberator bomber in death-ridden skies over Europe. And newspapers and the radio have told in recent weeks of Sergeant Fred Nishitsuji on New Guinea, a member of an American unit in daily contact with the enemy.

And there are unnamed others, like Sergeant Nishitsuji, who have placed their lives in "double jeopardy" for their country and for the people of their country, particularly for nisei, for a future in which these Americans with Japanese faces will have a place in the sun that shines on America.

As these lines are written, men are dying for America. And before the peace is won there will be countless thousands of soldier dead and among these American dead will be many nisei who will have given their greatest gift to their country.

A nisei soldier wrote us recently that Japanese Americans going forward into combat areas are leaving with the knowledge that they have a double obligation. They go to fight for their country, and they go to fight so well that their fellow nisei will have a better life in the America of the future. The soldier wrote that he hoped the nisei in America were worth the lives of these soldiers. He also wrote that many nisei soldiers were in noncombat units in the American midland because of their racial ancestry and he hoped that the record of those who had gone into combat would win a greater recognition for the others.

In the words of this nisei soldier:

"... Nisei have already made the supreme sacrifice for our country and for the future

Army Proclamations

As the U. S. nisei looks forward to 1943, he finds public opinion regarding him has changed since the early spring of 1942 when inland states raised Chinese walls of hostility against his entry, when he found himself virtually an "enemy alien" on the west coast, subject to curfew laws and travel restrictions. In those uncomfortable weeks shortly before evacuation, he was treated like the German and Italian alien and like his Japanese alien parents.

Today, nine months since evacuation, he is on the road back toward reassimilation, back from exile in isolated relocation centers.

Although most of the evacuees are still behind the armed sentries and the watchtowers of the perimeter guard in the relocation centers, he is encouraged by certain positive actions which will tend to spur permanent relocation for the duration on the "outside." One of these is the stress placed by the War Relocation Authority on the program of resettling the evacuees in permanent jobs and speeding the depopulation of the projects. Another is the recent step taken by Lieutenant General DeWitt which removes certain restrictions against citizens, as well as aliens, of Japanese ancestry within the Western Defense Command.

In brief, General DeWitt's proclamations abolish prohibited zones, A-2 to A-1033, in the Western Defense Command and rescind the curfew and travel restrictions which were imposed upon German aliens and citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry living in or traveling through those prohibited zones. Citizens and alien Japanese are excluded from prohibited zone A-1, which now embraces all of California and the western portions of Washington and Oregon and southern Arizona. Contraband regulations still apply to persons of Japanese ancestry in the Western Defense Command.

It was stressed, however, that the Department of Justice ruling restricting travel by "enemy aliens" still applies to alien Japanese and Germans.

The citizen evacuee can look upon these new proclamations as the first step toward the full realization of his normal status as American citizen.

Rumors Proven False

Many western newspapers are now doing a creative job running down malicious rumors about the treatment of evacuees of Japanese ancestry in war relocation centers. So widespread have been these rumors that one becomes prone to suspect an organized campaign to foster hate against the evacuees and distrust in the government's treatment of the whole relocation problem.

The Los Angeles Times recently checked on rumors that Manzanar residents were getting bacon and hams which were unavailable to other civilians. The Times reported that such rumors were untrue and that rationing rules were being observed at Manzanar.

Similar rumors have been circulated about each of the other WRA centers.

This week Salt Lake's two afternoon dailies both devoted considerable space to refuting wild rumors about "luxuries" for the evacuees at Topaz. A group of Salt Lake newspapermen and radio commentators visited Topaz to check on the true facts of the situation there. As the Telegram said editorially on December 30:

"There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the accommodations or the food of the Japanese at Topaz, and certainly they are being treated decently by the authorities in charge. However, there is nothing about life at Topaz which would appeal to the average Utah family. You wouldn't want to trade places with the Japanese there."

of the nisei in America. I hope the nisei in the relocation centers and elsewhere never forget this fact. Those fellows, serving on the front lines, are making the supreme sacrifice—not for their own future good or for personal profit—but for the others who are unable to serve in uniform and for democracy itself. These fellows themselves may never live long enough to enjoy the life and liberty for which they are fighting. . . . Yes, Churchill said a mouthful when he said: "Never did so much depend on so few. . . ."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

To win the war and to win the peace, the United States must wage a psychological, as well as military, war in the Pacific against Japan. Total war must be waged to win total victory and, the very nature of the warlords who today rule Japan should strike from our minds any thoughts of an honorable stalemate or a negotiated peace.

In this total war against the insatiable militarists in Japan, the United States has not begun to realize the propaganda value of loyal American Japanese. Intelligent treatment of the resident "Japanese," intelligent use of willing American Japanese on the psychological front will speed the coming eventual victory in the Pacific.

An early victory in the Pacific cannot be gained by reconquering island by island, fighting a battle of Guadalcanal for each of the thousands of islands which form a natural bastion for the enemy. The way to military victory in the Pacific is to strike at the heart of the enemy, at the industrial hub which supplies his sinews of combat. And the way to psychological victory is to strike at the enemy's mind, at his people on his home islands. A nisei newspaperman, returning to America from the Orient shortly before the war, put it this way. The way to fight an octopus, he said, is not to cut off its tentacles but to strike at his heart.

This psychological war has not wholly been ignored by all of the United Nations. Chungking is already carrying the war of propaganda to Japan, to the decent people of Japan who must one day realize that victory for the militarists will mean a century of slavery, a new Shogunism.

Time Magazine in its issue of Dec. 28 told of pro-democratic Japanese and their contact with the people of Japan through XGOY (Voice of China), Chungking's 35,000 watt station. Time reported:

"Often—and eloquently—it (XGOY) speaks Japanese. Because short-wave reception has been banned in Japan, XGOY talks to its foe (by relay) through China's most powerful medium-wave station XPR at Kunming. Some of its broadcasters are Chinese who were born or raised in Japan. But the most potent are anti-imperial Japanese taken prisoner by the Chinese armies. They are men who have convinced themselves that only a common cause with the Chinese can save the people of Japan. Their fiery opposition is not restricted to the Japanese militarists; it is directed also at the Emperor and all his myth. They hope for a post-war Japanese republic."

"These voices are what the Tokyo radio chiefly means when it warns Japan against propaganda from Chungking. Tokyo's great daily Nichi Nichi has even gone so far as to admit that XGOY's Japanese programs were well thought out and executed, but are, of course, voices crying in the wilderness."

"U. S. propagandists, who cannot reach the Japanese people by short wave or Australian medium-wave, are much impressed by the Voice of China."

The question naturally arises whether there are groups in Japan which will listen, at the risk of their very lives, to democratic radio propaganda. By a coincidence, a partial answer is supplied in the January issue of Coronet in an article by Joy Homer, a young American newspaperwoman who spent fourteen months on Chinese battlefields as a reporter for United American Relief.

In an unusual article, "What the Japs Told Me," Miss Homer tells of an anti-militarist fifth column within Japan—a dormant fifth column perhaps but one which the democracies can utilize in this psychological war. For Joy Homer writes that, shortly before Pearl Harbor, she visited Japan as an underground lecturer, at the invitation of men whom she describes as "anti-war, anti-fascist Japanese who had been working secretly against their Government." Because she had been working for a year in occupied and Free China, these men arranged for this young American woman to visit Tokyo and to lecture on Japanese military atrocities in China. And late in 1941, at a time when the anti-militarist tide of public opinion was rising against the war

in China, Joy Homer visited Japan on a strange and dangerous mission. She spoke to several groups within Japan, telling of the atrocities committed against the Chinese people.

The average Japanese, she writes, is highly dissatisfied with wartime conditions at home but is ready to "live, fight and die for his country."

"Among the intelligentsia, however," she continues, "little groups of heretics hold out like small guerrilla bands. And you can't scoff at their inertia despite the fact that they talk much and do little. After all, it took no small amount of nerve to bring me to Japan to speak. A single quiet whisper in the ear of the Tokyo police force and they might all have disappeared mysteriously from their homes, never to return."

"They are enormously sincere and capable of becoming competent administrators. Many are loved by their people and fellow statesmen, and they may claim a large following when the war is done. For it is only the sanity of men like these that will be able to guide Japan to a right place among the nations."

"There is no certain way of knowing how many such Japanese exist. . . ."

"It spoke well for Japan's democratic fifth-column that I was able to leave for America aboard a Japanese liner. No hint of my job there had been breathed to the authorities. And today the number of rebels has grown. Japan's attack on her American 'enemies' has naturally drawn some of her dissatisfied fence-sitters back to the side of her Military. But this same attack has confirmed the faint hearted belief of many more that they are in the hands of madmen. . . ."

If, as Miss Homer writes, there is a nucleus for a democratic fifth-column in Japan, pro-democratic propaganda beamed at the Japanese islands can be assured of reception. And the U. S. Japanese can most effectively wield that propaganda weapon against the warlords of Japan.

It may be noted parenthetically, however, that in order to tell the story of democracy to the people of Japan, persons of Japanese ancestry, whose loyalty to the United States is unquestioned, should get treatment consistent with America's principles of democracy itself.

World at Presstime

(Continued from page 1).

ships, but the undercurrent of pessimism hinted at the ordeals ahead. Tough military problems faced troops of the Rising Sun in the Solomons, the Aleutians, India and China, and said that Japan was busy day and night "providing against air raids and preparing for future war developments."

Turning Point

A recent Japanese broadcast, recorded by OWI in Washington, carries another clear indication that Japan has reached a turning point in the war. An interesting fact about this broadcast, according to a Washington report, was that it was suddenly interrupted in the middle of a sentence without explanation and was not resumed. The broadcaster was Colonel Nakaye Yahagi, chief of the Army press section in Tokyo, who was speaking at a patriotic rally in Hi-biya Park hall in Tokyo. His speech was cut off as he was telling the Japanese people not to expect a succession of victories in the coming year when the broadcast was turned off without explanation, probably by the Japanese military censor. The last significant paragraph of Colonel Yahagi's speech as recorded and translated in the U. S. was as follows: "I assume that our people will suffer considerably in their financial life when I think they must face a shortage of shipping, a great effort for increased production and air raids by the enemy. We will not see successive, brilliant victories like last year."

On the front pages the assassination of Admiral Jean Darlan, France's "arch collaborator" took the play away from the news of fighting on the Pacific, African and Russian fronts. Darlan was killed on Christmas Eve at his Algiers headquarters.

1942: The Story of U. S. Evacuation and Relocation

(Continued from page 2)

concentration camps, whether citizens or aliens. The bill was blocked and later pigeon-holed.

In a protest against food, 800 camouflage net workers staged a short "strike" at the Santa Anita assembly center.

A \$70,000,000 appropriation for the WRA for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942, was approved.

July

On July 2 Federal Judge St. Sure in San Francisco threw the Native Sons' suit to disenfranchise nisei out of court.

California Governor Culbert Olson made a last-minute attempt to halt evacuation on July 8 in an attempt to help save California's farm crops by retaining evacuees for agricultural labor purposes. Governor Olson told General DeWitt of his belief in the loyalty of the majority of California Japanese. His request was denied.

The American Civil Liberties Union announced its interest in test cases, questioning the legality of orders issued subsequent to evacuation, particularly the internment of citizens, and stated that it would carry those cases to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The publication of the record of hearings before the House disclosed that Milton Eisenhower, then WRA director, had made a strong statement of his belief in the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry before the congressional group on June 15.

Several national religious organizations adopted resolutions regretting the evacuation and "internment" of citizens of Japanese ancestry. The publication of the Tolson Congressional Committee reports added to the increasing array of factual evidence disproving all rumors of sabotage by Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry on December 7.

WRA Director Myer disclosed that citizens of Japanese ancestry who could meet certain conditions could leave relocation centers for jobs outside the Western Defense Command.

August

Two hundred m. p.'s were called into the Santa Anita assembly center to quell a disturbance.

Elmer Rowalt was named deputy director of the WRA.

The Native Sons announced that they would take their test case for the cancellation of nisei citizenship to the Supreme Court.

Evacuation of Japanese from California's military area No. 2 was completed on August 11.

The WRA revealed its lineup of 10 relocation centers: Manzanar and Tule Lake, Calif.; Poston and Gila River, Ariz.; Minidoka, Idaho; Heart Mountain, Wyo.; Topaz, Utah; Granada, Colo.; and Rohwer and Jerome, Ark.

The ACLU protested the classification of American-born Japanese into class C-4 and their deferment from selective service.

Farm groups in the intermountain west appealed for volunteer evacuee workers to meet an acute shortage of agricultural labor. The WRA announced a procedure of group leaves to make evacuees available for work on western farms outside the prohibited areas.

September

Dr. William Lindsay Young, president of Park college, won his fight to retain a "limited number" of evacuee students in the "Battle of Park College," which had been precipitated when the mayor and a group of citizens of Parkville, Mo., protested the acceptance of the evacuees.

Certain evacuees of mixed Japanese and white blood were released from assembly centers and allowed to return to their homes.

On September 15 the War Department called on evacuees at the Gila River and Colorado River relocation centers in Arizona to help save the vital long-staple cotton crop. Volunteers were called. Later the recruiting was limited to the Gila River center because of the lack of housing for workers from Poston.

A move to exclude all persons of Japanese ancestry from the United States after the war was initiated by some of the same pressure groups which had originally favored evacuation.

Senator Holman, Oregon, introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate aimed at depriving American-born

Japanese of citizenship through constitutional amendment. This, and similar legislative efforts, died a-borning.

On September 29 a significant entry in the Federal Register by the WRA detailed terms by which evacuees could leave relocation centers for permanent work. Three types of leaves, indefinite, short-term and group, were outlined.

Roy Nash, project director at Manzanar, resigned.

The California State AFL rejected a move at its Long Beach convention which would have put the unions on record as urging the revocation of nisei citizenship.

An over-all federation of religious and social work organization was initiated in New York City to aid the resettlement of evacuees outside the relocation centers, with the JACL as participating agency.

General DeWitt ordered the first evacuation of non-Japanese from the west coast.

October

Four nisei were nominated and one elected in Hawaii's territorial elections. The nominees, however, later withdrew from the election.

Most of the 10,000 evacuees who answered the call for agricultural labor on western farms left the relocation projects and assembly centers.

JACL chapters in the intermountain area staged scrap drives to aid the war effort.

Evacuation of persons from assembly centers to the WRA relocation centers was speeded and completed by October 31. By the end of the month all WRA centers were functioning. Although many complaints were heard at first because facilities were not complete at the time the evacuees arrived at the projects, criticism lessened as the centers swung into full operation.

The Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, with offices in New York and Chicago, was formed, with George Rundquist as executive secretary. The Federal Council of Churches, the Home Missions Council and the Foreign Missions Conference are sponsors of the committee.

November

The U. S. Army in Hawaii announced plans to evacuate a "small number" of Hawaiian Japanese to relocation centers on the U. S. mainland on November 5.

With evacuation completed, General DeWitt praised the participating federal agencies for their part in the program.

The U. S. Supreme Court, considering a test case, upheld the right of alien resident Japanese to the use of the country's courts.

Volunteer cotton pickers from the Poston center helped harvest the long-staple cotton crop of Parker Valley.

JACL officials from nine relocation centers met in Salt Lake City in an eight-day conference to discuss the entire field of problems concerning Americans of Japanese ancestry and resident Japanese aliens in the United States. Stress at the conference was placed on the government's program for resettlement of evacuees outside the centers.

A five-day disturbance was reported at the Colorado River center at Poston, which was ended by military police. A group of recalcitrant evacuees had staged a demonstration on November 18, following the arrest of two men for the beating of Kay Nishimura, an American-born evacuee. Project Director Head at Poston praised the assistance of loyal evacuees in restoring order. The disturbance was confined to Unit No. 1 at Poston.

Federal Judge Fee in Portland, Ore., in a decision made public on November 16 in the Min Yasui case questioned the authority of the military in imposing a curfew on citizens of Japanese ancestry without the declaration of martial law.

It was announced that eight nisei had enlisted in the U. S. Army during the height of the disturbances at Poston.

The first group of evacuees from Hawaii, consisting of 107 persons, arrived at the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas.

December

A disturbance at the Manzanar relocation center, following the beating of Fred Tayama, JACL

the copy desk

In Parting

Before he left for Camp Savage to serve his country, James Kanazawa, representative of Block 11G, said a few words of parting to the assembly.

His reasons for enlisting, he said, were selfish. But his is the kind of selfishness for which all of us can be thankful.

He enlisted because he felt that it was the only way he could do something for his children—children who were growing up without respect for elders, without respect for authority without respect for country.

He enlisted to fight for his children's place in society—so that they would hold up their heads, so that they, too, would feel that their place, their rights were worth fighting for.

His reasons, he said, were selfish—but his interests, his fears are his hopes and the interests, the fears and the hopes of all of us.—Editorial in the Granada Pioneer, December 16.

The United States is going through a profound revolution. It will never in our lifetimes be again the slack, weak, confused and cynical nation which the nisei left last spring.

The Nisei do not seem to know that this revolution is taking place.

The nisei have no part in this revolution.

If the nisei do not find a part in it, but become relaxed and isolated in the centers, they may find themselves in time the forgotten people—lost in America and unwelcome in Japan—O. D. Richardson in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Relocation Plans

"My husband and I would like to go into farm work when spring comes. He has had two years of practical training at an agricultural college in California at David, and is familiar with farm mechanics and animal husbandry. I would like to bring up my little Jeanne in a more home-like atmosphere, while contributing our talents to the country." Mrs. June Shiraki, in answer to the Topaz Times' question, "What are your relocation plans?"

Other answers: May Shidawara: "No, I don't want to be get married for quite a while."

Ben Murata: "I wish I could do more for the war effort. Maybe farm work is the answer for me."

leader, and attempted attacks upon other outspoken pro-American evacuees at Manzanar, was quelled on December 6 only after the imposition of martial law. Two men were killed and eight others were injured as the military police fired on the rioters. A group of more than sixty loyal evacuees and their families were removed to a CCC camp in Death Valley. A "star-spangled story of heroism" was revealed when Project Director Merritt told of the action of 14 young Boy Scouts in defending the American flag during the demonstration which was inspired by a pro-Axis minority.

The WRA and the War Department issued a statement telling of their faith in the loyalty of the majority of the evacuees. The WRA announced, following the Manzanar trouble, that permanent resettlement of evacuees would be accelerated. Authorities, meanwhile, took speedy action to segregate trouble-makers.

Gen. DeWitt on Dec. 23 issued proclamations numbers 14 and 15 which abolished all Prohibited Zones, except Military Area No. 1 and the California portion of No. 2, and rescinded restrictions and regulations relative to these zones, and also withdrew curfew regulations applying to German aliens and persons of Japanese ancestry in restricted areas.

Christmas came to the relocation centers and the yule spirit was considerably heightened by the Community Christmas campaign conducted by the JACL and various, religious and social work groups which set a goal of a gift for each of the 38,000 children in the WRA projects.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Some Instances of Splendid Americanism

Harry Stafford is the project director at the Minidoka, Idaho WRA center where he is held high in the esteem of the residents as leader, friend and administrator.

It is common knowledge that one of Stafford's sons, a flier, was badly wounded in the fighting against the Japanese somewhere in the Indies early in the war.

Stafford doesn't let that fact color his feelings toward the evacuees. Instead, he uses that tragedy in his own life to the advantage of the residents of WRA centers.

When he urges the people of Idaho to show tolerance and understanding toward the evacuees, he makes an impression because of his own contribution to the victory effort.

Vagaries

McCoy Troops . . .

Nisei soldiers at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, were recently caught in maneuvers by newsreel cameramen. The newsreel, second to be taken of the McCoy troops, will be shown soon in U. S. theatres. . . Soldiers at the camp will soon participate in a radio broadcast, according to reports. . . An article on these troops is expected to appear in a forthcoming issue of the Reader's Digest. . . One of these soldiers wrote a friend recently: "I know what I'm fighting for and I know that after this war our efforts will not all be in vain for those of you we leave behind."

Pinch-Hitters

Because Hollywood's Japanese movie players are "out of town temporarily," the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations, pictured in the film, "Mission to Moscow," is composed of Chinese actors. To avoid confusion, because a Chinese delegation also appears in the same scene, Director Michael Curtiz picked "thin, saturnine" Chinese types to play Yosuke Matsuoka and the Tokyo representation at Geneva. "Moon-faced, bland" Chinese actors were used as the delegates from the republic of China. . . Evacuation was mentioned in a recent radio broadcast when Joan Bennett threatened to call her Japanese gardener. "How?" she was asked. "On the telephone," she answered brightly. . . H. V. Kaltenborn discussed the relocation of evacuees in a recent movie short shown in U. S. newsreel theatres. . .

Groceryman Hero . . .

Sergeant Fred Nishitsuji, a front-line nisei soldier, was interviewed recently in a narrow slit-trench on the Buna front by Don Coswell of the United Press, while Japanese bombers roared overhead. Among the things Sergeant Nishitsuji told the U. P. reporter that his girl's name is Mary Kunugi of Los Angeles, who evacuated to Blanca, Colo. After the war the nisei sergeant said that he was going to open a grocery store in Los Angeles. . . New York's newspaper PM headlined the U. P. story on Nishitsuji: "Don't Shoot Fred—He's No Jap."

In Canada

Chinese Canadians in British Columbia, who have not had the right of franchise along with Canadians of Japanese ancestry, as residents of the coastal Canadian province, are now asking for the right to vote. . . Vancouver, B. C., had perhaps more anti-Oriental incidents than any other west coast city. It was following an anti-Japanese riot in Vancouver in 1906 that Wallace Irwin first introduced his comic character, Hashimura Togo. For two generations Togo has personified the Japanese schoolboy in America, although today there are no schoolboys like Hashimura Togo. . . Vancouver's continued agitation against Orientals has been effective in denying Canadians of Oriental ancestry the right to vote, although Oriental Canadians can vote in other Dominion provinces. However, Canada does permit the naturalization of alien Orientals. . . Wallace Irwin, incidentally, wrote "Seed of the Sun" as a Saturday Evening Post serial, the story of a eastern white woman's troubles with Japanese when she comes to California to manage a Sacramento River delta ranch.

"Seed of the Sun" ranks with "Pride of Palomar," by Peter B. Kyne, as two of the most bitter books written about the U. S. Japanese. Both books appeared

The individual's ability to keep his emotional equilibrium despite crushing blows is one of the factors which will go a long way toward determining the shape of the final peace. More close to home, the ability of the rank and file of Americans to keep their good sense will affect our own futures under the WRA resettlement program.

There will be many a trying test of character to come as the losses mount in the inevitable bitter fighting before victory can be won. There will be many who will become embittered, and in their desperation vent their hate on the nearest defenseless object, which in some cases may be the evacuees.

But there will be countless others, just as there are now, who can see through their grief and anxiety and fear. Men like Stafford do not stand alone.

There is, for instance, Vaughn Mechau, reports officer at the Heart Mountain project. Not long after his arrival on the job last summer he learned the friend who stood with him at the altar as best man at his wedding was numbered among the killed at Bataan.

Of course it was a shock, but it never occurred to Mechau to connect his friend's death with the evacuees. Today Mechau is the best-liked of the Caucasian staff on the project.

Then there's Margaret M., a librarian, whose husband was one of the civilian construction workers captured on a lonely Pacific atoll. She learned lately that he is a prisoner in a Shanghai camp.

She's worried, yes, especially since atrocity stories began to make the rounds. But still she goes out of her way to be nice to evacuees with whom she comes into contact, although she has nothing but a friendly interest in the WRA program.

Or take the case of Jack Richard, editor of the influential Cody Enterprise. Since the very beginning Richard has been friendly toward the WRA and its objectives. His editorial comment on the Heart Mountain center has been friendly and constructive, and he took the lead in the resettlement program by employing an evacuee girl in his home and an evacuee printer in his shop.

Richard has been severely criticized by some of the people in his town, but they are the provincials that resented the intrusion of the "dudes" when dude-ranches were just beginning to gain popularity. Still they are in position to exert considerable pressure.

Richard's younger brother is a major in the Marine air corps and he and the squadron he commands were credited in recent dispatches with direct hits on Japanese warships at Guadalcanal. Major Richard is still there in the thick of the fighting at Guadalcanal, but that doesn't prevent his brother from being a good American and a good neighbor toward the evacuees at Heart Mountain.

No doubt these instances of splendid Americanism could be multiplied manifold by those with wider contacts. At any rate this is evidence that not everyone is being swept overboard by war hysteria, and that there are many Americans who can look at the evacuation and resettlement program rationally and fairly.

during the period of agitation for the Japanese Exclusion Act and had much influence on public opinion. The books therefore helped create the atmosphere which two decades later was to accept the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from California.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

MANY HOLIDAY THANKS for the generous contribution of \$100 from a modest donor who desires to remain anonymous... this Hawaiian nisei, formerly in business in Guadalupe and now a resident of Rivers, Ariz., has always been a staunch supporter of the league movement... this liberal expression of faith and confidence in the work of national headquarters toward bettering the welfare and securing just and equal treatment for the Americans of Japanese ancestry is a great encouragement to our efforts, to say nothing of a bolster to our treasury... we now have the privilege of giving you our guest columnist for the final 1942 edition—the distinguished legal counsel and past national president of the JACL, Walter Tsukamoto of Tule Lake:

By **WALTER T. TSUKAMOTO** Residents of this project were shocked and grieved to learn recently of the transfer of their project director, Elmer L. Shirrell, to another post in the WRA.

As this article is being written nothing definite has been announced as to his future post, but the grapevine has it that he is slated for an important executive post in the WRA's resettlement program.

Mr. Shirrell has been identified with the Tule Lake Center from its inception in April, and under his fatherly guidance it has developed into a thriving community of 15,000 souls.

Enough praise cannot be given to Mr. Shirrell's efficient, considerate and understanding handling of the many complex problems involved in the administration and lifelong friends.

We sincerely hope in the interests of all evacuated Japanese that the grapevine knows whereof it speaks.

When energetic and youthful Nobu Kawai of Gila issued a challenge at the recent Salt Lake conference to the JACLers in the other relocation centers and particularly to the centers at Poston and Tule Lake to emulate and perchance overtake its hard-earned lead in PC subscriptions and memberships, Tule Lake, at least, took him seriously.

The records will show that Tule Lake is now leading all centers, including Gila. 'Nuff said.*

Many people have expressed fear of a supposedly hostile American public should they decide to resettle themselves under the recently announced policy of the WRA. The writer, too, was skeptical of public attitude prior to his eye-opener trip to Salt Lake City on a two-week furlough.

Not only were the Americans in Salt Lake City extremely friendly, for most people consider the Mormons tolerant, anyway, but all along the 900-mile trip from and to Tule Lake the people were more than friendly and hospitable.

Even when we were involuntary "guests" of the city jail at Reno on our return trip, we were treated courteously and considerately, and told almost apologetically that the situation was deplorable, but could not be helped because of certain "regulations" not of their own making.

All of this served to emphasize the truth that by far and large the American people believe in fair play, tolerance and in our democratic way of life.

The sooner we resettle ourselves we shall again become an integral part of American society and be able to fully contribute in our country's war effort.

Among the many firsts for Tule Lake, it boasts the largest number of recruits enrolled at the Military Intelligence Language School at Fort Savage, Minnesota. Thirty-five volunteers signed up for the term commencing December.

John Tanikawa, a veteran of World War I, decided he would help lick the Germans again, and volunteered for service recently. Among his citations: Croix de Guerre, Aisne defensive, Aisne-Marne defensive, Champaigne-Marne offensive, St. Mihiel offensive, MeuseArgonne offensive, etc.

*N. B.: Sorry, Walter, since you wrote the column Nobu has sent in a lot of 27 subscriptions which makes Gila 23 up on Tule Lake, and A HOPEFUL NEW YEAR TO ALL OUR FRIENDS.

Nisei Woman: Shawls Are Graceful, Gay and Easy to Make in Centers

We women like fads, don't we? We rather fancy this new one of wearing shawls—tiny ones to keep our hair tucked in, big ones to wear thrown over the shoulders. They're graceful and gay, but also simple and easy to wear.

They're easily made at home and by hand, too, if you have no machine, since they merely require hemming of the edges and the addition of fringe, if you desire. It's easy enough making fringe of wool. Use either a contrasting or matching shade, or, if you like, you can have multicolored fringe and use up leftover yarn.

The large shawls can be worn over anything, with anything, and when spring comes, you'll want to wear them over the head as a light evening wrap.

For daytime use we like them especially worn with wool dirndls. Dirndls, incidentally, are the easiest skirts to make, and you might make a matching shawl and skirt. Wear them with a contrasting shirt for a nice daytime outfit.

Cold as it may be now in your part of the country, really cold weather is still on its way.

This is a good time to line one or two skirts in anticipation, therefore, of zero weather. A bright plaid, for instance, in wool or flannelette, makes a good lining. Or you might take a tip from skating skirts and use a bright red lining for a blue skirt, etc.

Scraps of wool or worn-out dresses, etc., would make several pairs of bright mittens, lined and reversible. Make the fingerless mitten. You might, just for fun, embroider flowers on top or add your initials.

If you want to make yourself a pair of stockings boots, they're really quite simple.

Use a pair of bright wool socks, heavier the better. Cover a pair of felt soles with wool, felt or any suitable material. Sew to the soles of the stockings.

Decorate as desired (sounds like a cake, doesn't it?) For instance, embroider flowers on the cuffs of the stockings. Or make a pair of yarn dolls and dangle them from the front of the cuff. Make felt flowers and tack them to the front of the stockings.

In remaking dresses, don't be satisfied with just making them serviceable. Generally, it's a good idea to buy a new dress pattern. The popularity of two and three-toned dresses this season makes it that much easier for those of you anxious to get maximum use out of old wardrobes. You can put together two or three dresses and get something completely new, completely up-to-date.

For instance, you might have two light wool dresses—one pale blue and one black. You might make a new top front for your black dress out of the blue, shirt-waist style. Or make a yoke, front and back, in the blue, with the tops of the sleeves also in blue.

You might also make matching gloves of the blue with handstitching of black embroidery thread.

Three Alien Japanese Arrested in New York

NEW YORK — Three Japanese were among the 35 enemy aliens arrested in the New York area during the past week, according to P. E. Foxworth, assistant director of the FBI, who is in charge of the New York office.

The aliens included a Japanese and his German-born wife who operated a novelty store in New York.

To date it was stated that the FBI has seized 1460 Germans, 402 Italians, 376 Japanese, 5 Hungarians and three Rumanians in the New York district.

Minidoka Hi School To Publish Paper

HUNT, Idaho — The Hunt High school was scheduled to publish the first issue of the new school newspaper late last week with Esaku Hiromura and Calvin Ninomiya as alternate editors.

Relocation Center Observes Christmas

HUNT, Idaho — Christmas will be observed community-wide at the Minidoka Relocation Center. By ingenious use of sagebrush and scrap materials, the residents have made Christmas decorations. Religious groups and other outsiders have sent numerous gifts for the children.

Elementary school children sang Christmas carols, going from section to section and visiting shut-ins, sick people and the aged.

Hunt's mass choir gave concerts Tuesday and Wednesday evenings singing traditional Christmas hymns and carols. Christmas seals were sold by the Girl Reserves of the YWCA.

Rohwer High School Starts Own Paper

ROHWER, Ark. — "Rohwer Hi-Lites" has been selected as the name for the Rohwer center high school newspaper, scheduled to begin publication this week, reports the Outpost.

Harry Suzukawa will act as temporary editor.

Scholarship Fund To Aid Tule Lake High School Grads

NEWELL, Calif. — A college scholarship fund committee has been organized at Tule Lake to aid Tri-State High school graduates, reports the Dispatch.

Students will be selected on the basis of scholarship, character and need.

Cash contributions and pledges were being sought last week to start the fund for those graduating this quarter.

George Hanamura Wins Prize for Poston Fair Symbol

POSTON, Ariz. — First prize for the Poston New Year Festival symbol was awarded George Hanamura for his design of a torch held upright by three hands, symbolizing unity between the three Poston areas.

Hanamura also entered the third-place design. Yoen Gota was awarded second place.

Tule Council Opposes Tent Work Plans

NEWELL, Calif. — The Tule Lake City Council went on record opposing the employment plans for the proposed tent factory but declared its willingness to reopen negotiations "on any other reasonable proposals the WRA is willing to offer," it was reported here by the Tulean Dispatch.

"The Council rejected the proposal in view of the overwhelming consensus of the residents that it was not acceptable by its 'unreasonable demands' made upon the individual worker for his subsistence and clothing allowance deductions for dependents and the sub-standard wage scale," said the Dispatch.

A counterproposal submitted to the Project Director was rejected by the administration.

The Council went on record as saying, "It is the sincere and earnest desire of the Council to accelerate the successful operation of the tent factory... to the end that active participation in the Nation's war effort be made."

Holiday Greetings

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Shigeko Motoyama, a boy, Tadashi, on Nov. 27, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Emmy Tadakuma Fujii, a boy, Craig Kiyoshi, on Nov. 28, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Hiroko Mitsui, a girl, Masako Faye on Nov. 29, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Michi Tanaka, a boy, on Nov. 30, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Kazuo Kinoshita, a boy, on Dec. 14, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Roy Nakase, a girl, on December 14, at Gila.

To Mrs. Masakazu Fujii, a boy, on Dec. 14, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. John Koyama, a boy, on Dec. 15, at Gila.

To Mrs. Kazuo Yoshimura, a girl, on Dec. 15, at Gila.

To Mrs. Mitsuru Matsuno, a boy, on Dec. 15, at Gila.

To Mrs. Nishida, a girl, on Dec. 15, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Sasaki, a boy, on Dec. 15, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Sueo Marumoto, a girl, on Dec. 16, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Roy K. Watanabe, a girl, on Dec. 16, at Gila.

To Mrs. Michi Hashimoto, a boy, on Dec. 17, at Poston.

To Mrs. Tokuchi Yamamoto, a boy, on Dec. 17, at Poston.

To Mrs. Robert Ishimoto, a boy, on Dec. 17, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Mino Shimatori, a girl, on Dec. 18, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Richard Ono, a girl, on Dec. 18, at Granada.

To Mrs. Joe Iwao Ota, a boy, on Dec. 19, at Granada.

To Mrs. Moritaka Tsuneyose, a girl, on Dec. 21, at Poston.

To Mrs. Harry Sakasegawa, a girl, on Dec. 21, at Poston.

To Mrs. Benjamin Higa, a girl, Barbara Keiko, on Dec. 23, at Granada.

To Mrs. Watanabe a girl, at Poston.

To Mrs. Arthur O. Sasaki, a girl on Dec. 22 at Minidoka, Idaho.

DEATHS

Ryozo Sato, 52, at Granada.

Mrs. Sumako Shimizu, on Dec. 15, at Poston.

Yasaburo Hoshizaki, 59, on Dec. 17, at Poston.

Bunichi Kanno, 66, on Dec. 18, at Heart Mountain.

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Masayoshi Watanabe, on Dec. 17, at Heart Mountain.

K. D. Yoshida, 54, on Dec. 20 at Minidoka.

MARRIAGES

Ruth Serizawa to Kay Kino-

NOTICE

MR. JOE S. KINOSHITA and MRS. MASAKO KINOSHITA, formerly of 211 East Fifth street, Los Angeles, Calif., please communicate with CHRIS VANDERGUGTEN, 550 West Twentieth street, New York City, New York, immediately.

Organization of Boy Scouts at Hunt Completed

HUNT, Idaho—Organization of the Boy Scouts of Japanese ancestry has been completed at the Minidoka Relocation Center.

George L. Townsend, chief, Community Services, was named representative-at-large and member of the executive board of the Snake River Council, Twin Falls.

E. Sebbelov, farm superintendent, was also elected to the council and was named district chairman.

R. A. Pomeroy, superintendent of education, was named chairman of organization extension, and Jerome T. Light, principal of the high school, was chosen chairman of leadership training.

C. T. Takahashi was elected district vice chairman; George Kakehashi, district commissioner; George Sumida, chairman of camping activities; Ed Osawa, chairman of finance; Dr. George Tani, chairman of health and safety, and Tom Okazaki, chairman of the district board.

shita, on Dec. 11, at Heart Mountain.

Kimi Momae to Katsumi Nakamura, on Dec. 12, at Heart Mountain.

Lillian Takeshita to Isamu Nishio, on Dec. 12, at Cody, Wyo.

Marie Nakamura to Tadasu Kitazumi, on Dec. 12, at Tule Lake.

Hideko Nakamura to Isamu Nagatani, on Dec. 14, at Tule Lake.

Haruko Shimamoto to James Yamamoto, on Dec. 16, at Cody, Wyo.

Dorothy Soyfe to Tatsuo Egi, on Dec. 20, at Tule Lake.

Grace Nakano to Harunari Fujii, at Tule Lake.

Sen. Johnson Protests Center School Plans

WASHINGTON — Senator Ed Johnson, D. Colo., said last week he would carry to the senate appropriations committee a protest against construction of a \$308,000 school development at the Japanese evacuee relocation center at Granada, Colo.

Sen. Johnson added he was dissatisfied with a War Relocation Authority explanation of the need for the development.

The Colorado senator announced his protest following a letter which he had received from WRA Director Dillon Myer, explaining the Granada educational plan. Mr. Myer's communication was in answer to a protest Johnson had sent the WRA.

The WRA official's letter said that the proposed construction, like all that at the relocation centers, "is of a temporary type and is as inexpensive as present-day conditions permit."

The director admitted that the sum needed was a "lot of money" and said: "I agree with the newspaper writer who says he would rather see the money spent for a bomber than for these temporary schools."

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Season's Greetings

To JACL Leaders and the PACIFIC CITIZEN Staff, We Hope
You Continue Your Fine Work for the Welfare of American
Japanese.

To EVERYONE, We Thank You for Past Patronage. May
We Continue to Serve You During the Coming Year.

Showa Shoyu Brewing Company

Makers of

"MARUSHO" Brand Shoyu

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Glendale, Arizona

Evacuees May Get Jobs as Translators

ROHWER, Ark. — Employment opportunities for qualified translators have been offered at this center to persons, regardless of citizenship status, with thorough knowledge of both English and Japanese, reports the Outpost.

The offer was given in a wire to Project Director Ray D. Johnston from Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA.

The work will extend over approximately six months and will pay about \$200 monthly. Employment will be in Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville or some other midwestern city. Accepted applicants will receive indefinite leaves and have an opportunity to find other jobs at the termination of this work.

Desirable qualifications include a college degree, college engineering, journalistic or professional background.

Seven Tons of Mochi For Poston New Year Celebration

POSTON, Ariz. — Poston will have plenty of mochi for New Year's day, according to the Press Bulletin, which reports that 14,500 pounds of mochi-gome will be divided among the residents of the three camps.

Each mess hall will be in charge of making the mochi for its own residents.

Section-Hand Sought In Washington State

RITZVILLE, Wash. — Law enforcement officers were reported to be searching for a section worker, one of a crew of 65 men of Japanese ancestry, recruited for railroad work on Northern Pacific tracks recently.

The evacuee, whose name was

Name Coverley New Director At Tule Lake

SAN FRANCISCO — Appointment of Harvey M. Coverley, assistant regional director of the War Relocation Authority, as director of the Tule Lake relocation center at Newell, was announced last week in Washington.

Coverley was formerly assistant regional director of the Farm Security Administration in California before going into the WRA.

He also served for several weeks as project director at Manzanar, following the resignation of Roy Nash.

He will succeed Elmer Shirrell, who has been assigned to WRA work in the midwest.

given as Akira Koyama, failed to return to his job after receiving permission to go to a near-by town to have his tooth treated.

Ogden JACL Sends Books to Topaz Center

OGDEN, Utah — A total 1125 pounds of magazines, books and toys were sent to the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz by the Ogden chapter of the JACL, following a recent drive, it was announced.

Seventy-five pounds of magazines were also sent to Poston.

Chairman of the drive was Michi Sato. Meanwhile, the Community War Chest committee of the JACL raised \$181 for Ogden's welfare needs. Jiro Tsukamoto, Mike Oka, Fumiko Takahashi and Tats Koga comprised the committee.

Collins Appointed General Supervisor Of Canadian Relocation

OTTAWA, Ontario — George Collins of Winnipeg, former assistant deputy administrator of public works for Manitoba, has been appointed general supervisor for the resettlement of all people of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast of British Columbia during the past year.

The work of relocation of the evacuees was formerly in the hands of the three-man British Columbia Security Commission.

In making the announcement, Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell said that a long-range policy is now being developed to assimilate the Japanese evacuees as far as possible into productive employment across Canada, where their services will aid the Canadian war effort.

HANASONO PHOTO STUDIO
(Formerly of San Francisco)
2163 Larimer Street
DENVER, COLORADO

Resettlement to Start Soon, Says Inagaki

Permanent Relocation Of Evacuees May Be Under Way by February

Letters have flooded the National JACL offices in Salt Lake City since the announcement of the JACL's proposed program on resettlement, George J. Inagaki, chief resettlement officer, reported this week.

"I believe this is indicative of the wide interest in the league's program on resettlement, and I would like to report on the steps taken to date toward the fulfillment of our common goal," he added.

Inagaki stated:

"The past week has been spent in formulating an organizational and functional setup for the JACL's resettlement program. The general outline has now been set. It now requires coordination with the plans of the WRA and with the various civilian agencies which are working on the same program. This developing and coordinating of plans is taking valuable time, yet it is necessary to institute a smooth-running program that will operate with the greatest amount of efficiency."

"By the end of the second week in January I will be in the east and hope to have this coordination process under way. We hope to have the information on the organizational and functional setup of our resettlement program in the hands of the JACL groups in each center by the end of January."

"Barring unforeseen difficulties, the program should be functioning by mid-February. We are anxious to get actual resettlement under way as soon as possible, but because of its importance, caution and extreme care is essential in the planning and initial stages of the program."

LOOK AHEAD in 1943



to profitable employment with sugar beets and to permanent resettlement "on your own"

Every self-respecting American-Japanese looks forward to the time when he will again be "on his own" . . . free to live beyond the confines of relocation centers; free to perform productive work and earn in proportion to his efforts; free to sit down to his own table and eat home-cooked food of his own choosing; free to contribute "all-out" to the war effort, as fighter for democratic principles, or worker on the home-front. If you and your family find yourselves among this group of evacuees, consider the following facts:

The sugar beet industry has been the most aggressive of all private agencies in the nation to obtain for evacuees work permits enabling them to seek outside employment;

The sugar beet industry has furnished transportation and labor contracts for outside employment to more evacuees, and for more days of work, than all other private agencies combined;

The beet sugar industry has provided the opportunity to thousands of evacuees to get acquainted again with the outside world, and to prospect for permanent employment in hundreds of western communities;

The beet sugar industry has enabled thousands of evacuees to earn hundreds of thousands of dollars in "extra cash" while maintaining their families in relocation centers or while supporting them outside. In some instances individual sugar beet workers have saved enough to finance their attendance at college; others have accumulated funds to reestablish themselves in business after the war.

SPRING BEET WORK IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER

With spring beet work just a few weeks away, now is the time to begin thinking of 1943. Some of the best offers are already on file for "thinners." Previous experience is not essential. Individual workers and family groups are wanted. Ask the project employment director for details or write directly to us.

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