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WRA to Push Relocation of Evacuee Group

To Speed Up Clearing Process as Resettlement Program Accelerated

The War Relocation Authority's program of permanent resettlement for evacuees of Japanese ancestry now in relocation projects is expected to be accelerated within the next few weeks as offices are opened in Chicago, Cleveland and in one other midwestern city, it was reported this week in a communication received by the JACL from Thomas Holland, chief employment officer of the WRA.

"During the past six weeks considerable work has been done in the WRA Washington office on speeding up the clearing process for the applicant on indefinite leave," Holland reported.

It was stated that the WRA also has offices in Salt Lake City and Denver, in addition to those in the midwest.

The possibility of a meeting in mid-January in the midwest between the WRA relocation staff and representatives of committees and interested individuals for the exchange of views on the proposed resettlement program was suggested.

Holland indicated that since mid-November the WRA had concentrated on the administrative machinery and in the Washington office to organize the program of permanent resettlement.

"We are now ready to make up time in the areas where the jobs are to be found," he said.

It was stated that under the WRA leave regulations the applicant for indefinite leave is investigated in the relocation center by the WRA, followed by a check on references of the evacuee back at his former home. The file goes to Washington and a report is secured for the individual from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. If the information from these various sources on an applicant indicates that his record is clear of any un-American connections or activities, he is given "leave clearance" which means he is free to leave the relocation center when he obtains a job outside.

Evacuees who want to leave the centers are being encouraged to file their applications for leave

Story Week Nisei Soldier Takes Part in Africa Drive

An American-born soldier is fighting in North Africa, according to a report received in New York. The soldier is Paul Sakai, formerly of Seattle, Wash. and a graduate of the University of Washington.

Sgt. Sakai came to New York City in 1940. He was the second American of Japanese ancestry to be drafted in New York, enlisting in 1941.

He reported from "somewhere in North Africa" that he had had his "small share of excitement and adventure which has left a lasting impression."

"Thank God, I'm still here in one piece ready and willing to share the load and carry out our assignment," he said.

Sgt. Sakai sent his hello to "all Seattleites."

The nisei soldier's parents were evacuated from Seattle with other persons of Japanese ancestry to the Puyallup assembly center and are now at the Minidoka relocation center.

Sgt. Sakai was active in athletics while in Seattle, as a member of the Hi-Stars basketball team and as a participant in a nisei baseball league in the Seattle area.

No Case of Sabotage in Hawaii, Says Vitousek, Oahu Official

Second Hawaii Evacuee Group Lands in S. F.

SAN FRANCISCO—A group of 443 persons of Japanese ancestry, evacuated from the Hawaiian Islands, has arrived at a west coast port en route to the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas, the Western Defense Command announced Saturday.

This was the second movement of Japanese from Hawaii. In November 100 persons of Japanese ancestry, mostly women and children, were removed to the Arkansas relocation center by order of Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding the Hawaiian department. It was reported that they had volunteered for relocation in the United States, in order to help relieve congested conditions in Hawaii.

clearance with the leave officer at the relocation center, it was stressed.

"We want them to get the clearance process over so that they will be available for employment within a few days after the job offer is accepted," Holland said.

Japanese Carry Share of Civilian War Load, Declares Representative

LOS ANGELES — A positive statement that there has been no case of sabotage or fifth-column activity on the island of Oahu (on which Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are located) by persons of Japanese ancestry was made in Los Angeles last week by Rep. Roy A. Vitousek, former Speaker of the Territory of Hawaii House of Representatives, who visited Southern California on his return to Hawaii after an official trip to Washington.

Vitousek is chairman of the Honolulu Citizens' Council and visited Washington in that capacity.

"There never has been a case of sabotage or fifth-column activity on Oahu by Japanese," he asserted positively in an interview published by the Los Angeles Times. "Some Japanese were interned, but comparatively few. The curfew law applies to all civilians and everyone is required to keep away from military installations at all times, of course."

"There has been nothing to warrant accusations of disloyalty among the residents of the Territory. Everybody minds his own business."

Vitousek said he did not believe the ordinary functions of civilian life could have been carried on in Hawaii if all persons of Japanese blood had been interned.

"The Japanese have been doing their share in the civilian war load in the islands, contributing enthusiastically to blood banks, bond drives and labor corps. There are some Japanese in the Office of Civilian Defense setup — mostly in the first-aid division."

Vitousek said he would again be a candidate for Speaker of the Hawaiian House when the new assembly convenes in February.

Vitousek was aloft in his little cabin plane on the morning of Dec. 7 when Japanese bombers roared over Oahu.

Joe Masaoka Will Leave for Colorado On JACL Mission

In order to meet with interested groups and individuals in the eastern intermountain area on the common problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry, Joe G. Masaoka, chief of the associated members division of the National JACL, will leave for Denver on January 11.

Joe Masaoka, a native of the intermountain area, hopes to spend one month in the Denver area before visiting other Colorado districts.

He will carry on a campaign for memberships in the associated members division while on tour.

Gallup Poll Reports Majority Of West Coast People Favor Return of Citizen Japanese

American Institute of Public Opinion Conducts Survey on Attitude on Japanese Problem; Minority Would Deport Evacuated Persons After War

Results of a recent survey by the Gallup Poll in five western states, on the question whether evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry should be allowed to return to their homes on the Pacific coast, were published in U. S. newspapers last week.

Fifty-three percent of the people polled in California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona and Nevada, favored the return of citizens of Japanese ancestry to their former homes, according to the Gallup report. Twenty-four percent would allow only citizens

to return, while 29 percent would permit all to return.

Thirty-one percent would allow none to return, while the other 16 percent was "undecided at present."

"One of the burning public questions along the Pacific coast at present is whether the Japanese who were evacuated from the coast area should be permitted to return after the war is over," the Gallup Poll stated in announcing its results.

"It is the kind of question on which the state of public opinion has a most important bearing, because the solution to the problem will depend in large measure on the relative amount of hostility in the western states most concerned," the survey group declared.

It was reported that a "fairly even division of opinion on the part of the public in the five states" was disclosed by the testing of views on the question.

The American Institute of Public Opinion, conductors of the Gallup Poll, also sampled national opinion on the question.

Nationally, 61 percent of the persons polled declared that they would allow citizens to return, while 35 percent would allow all to return to their west coast homes. "Reports show that the country as a whole is more tolerant than the residents of the western area alone," the Gallup report commented.

On the national poll 17 percent would allow none to return while 22 percent were undecided.

The Gallup group pointed out that citizens outnumbered aliens, two to one, among persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the coast.

Of the persons in the western area opposed to the return of any person of Japanese ancestry, approximately two-thirds thought that the "Japanese" should be sent back to Japan. "The legal basis for such action is not clear: it would probably take an act of Congress," the Gallup group said. The remainder of those opposing the return of Japanese thought they should be left in inland areas.

In order to determine the general social attitude of west coast residents toward persons of Japanese ancestry, representatives of the American Institute of Public Opinion also asked responders if they would hire Japanese as servants after the war and whether they would be willing to trade at stores operated by Japanese. Twenty-four percent replied that they would hire Japanese, while 60 percent were opposed and the remainder undecided. Thirty-eight percent said they would trade at stores operated by Japanese, while 58 percent were opposed.

The Gallup Poll also noted that "throughout the western area" there was almost unanimous approval of the Army's action in evacuating the Japanese "and sending them to detention camps."

Press Bulletin Changes Name to "Press Chronicle"

POSTON, Ariz. — The Poston Press Bulletin last week became the "Poston Chronicle."

Although now appearing in mimeo form, the new "Chronicle" is expected shortly to become a printed newspaper.

Nisei Enlists In United States Coast Guard

NEW YORK — Toshio Shimabukuro, an American-born Japanese, recently enlisted in the U. S. Coast Guard Service.

A junior at Springfield College, Massachusetts, he received his appointment to begin training this month at Manhattan Beach, New York.

Shimabukuro, born in Hawaii, was a former athlete in the islands, and also played for a nisei basketball team in San Francisco.

Californian May Seek Inquiry on Evacuee Camps

New Rep. Johnson Calls For Investigation of Relocation by Congress

WASHINGTON — Leroy Johnson of Stockton, Calif., newly elected Republican representative from the 3rd congressional district, declared here last week that he may introduce a resolution calling for sweeping investigation of war relocation centers for Japanese citizens and aliens evacuated from the west coast.

Johnson was sworn in this week for his new congressional post.

The new congressman, who succeeds to the seat of the late Rep. Frank Buck who died during the election campaign, was reported to have already made a personal inquiry into the operation of the centers.

Launch Co-op At Manzanar

Community Enterprises Transferred to New Cooperative Group

MANZANAR, Calif. — With the unanimous approval of the 15 members of the Board of Directors, the transfer of the Manzanar Community Enterprises to the Cooperative Enterprises and Taizo Inazu, president, and George Shinno, secretary, of the cooperative.

It was stated that the transfer makes Manzanar the first of the relocation centers to have a people's cooperative.

The transfer was affected through the signatures of Dennis Shimizu and Frank Hirashima, representing the initial Community Enterprises and Taizo Inazu, president, and George Shinno, secretary, of the cooperative.

Two Gila Residents To Teach at Michigan

RIVERS, Ariz. — Masato Inouye and Takeo Tada of Gila Rivers left this center December 26 for Ann Arbor, where they will be employed as instructors at the University of Michigan.

Nisei Civil Service Workers May Ask Reinstatement, Belief

California Officials Fear 'Costly Litigation' After End of War

SACRAMENTO — The possibility discharged California state civil service workers of Japanese ancestry may seek reinstatement and back pay after the war is being discussed by officials of the personnel board and the board of equalization.

Dixwell Pierce, secretary of the equalization board, said unless steps are taken to prevent legal action, the state may find herself involved in costly litigation at the end of the war. He has suggested that the attorney general's office investigate the problem.

E. Wayne Miller, attorney for the state personnel board, said the former employees, discharged shortly after the start of the war because of their racial ancestry, have indicated they will "fight for their jobs" after the war. However, Miller is of the opinion it will be impossible for them to collect back pay even if they win reinstatement. He said that while they are "interned" they are not available to work for the state and are not entitled to compensation.

The personnel board discharged 74 civil service employees of Japanese ancestry and the board of equalization 13. About 150 probationary and temporary workers were dismissed. All were American citizens.

Miller said that pending litigation in San Francisco (the Native Sons case) to prove American-born Japanese with dual citizenship are not citizens of the United States may be the weapon the state can use to counteract post war litigation by the discharged employees.

Meanwhile, civil service hearings against the discharged workers are still pending before the state personnel board.

Heart Mountain High Voted Into Wyoming Athletic Association

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Heart Mountain high school was voted into the Wyoming High School Athletic association at a recent meeting of the state board of athletic control in Casper.

The Heart Mountain school will become one of 80 Wyoming high schools in the association.

Membership in the federation was requested by Clifford D. Carter, superintendent of schools, who is also a member of the state athletic board.

Government Seeks to Dismiss Korematsu Test Case, Says American Civil Liberties Union

ACLU News Describes Moves as Attempt to Prevent Final Determination of Court Test On Evacuation Until After End of War

SAN FRANCISCO—The American Civil Liberties Union reported this week that the United States Attorney General for Northern California, pursuant to instructions received from the Attorney General, has filed a motion to dismiss the appeal in the Fred T. Korematsu Japanese evacuation test case now before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The ACLU's San Francisco monthly news publication stated that the government contends there is no final judgment to appeal from, because the trial court placed Korematsu on probation for five years and thereby suspended any right to appeal.

It was stated that the motion will be argued before the Circuit Court on January 19.

The ACLU announced, as court representative for Korematsu, now at the Topaz, Utah, relocation center, that it would be a travesty on justice if after being found guilty of committing an offense a defendant were not given an opportunity of clearing his record by appeal.

"This is particularly true in the Korematsu case," asserted the Union, "because the defendant did not apply for the probation that was given to him, but, instead, in order to insure the right of appeal, his counsel unsuccessfully urged the fixing of a fine or the imposition of a jail sentence."

"It occurs to the Union that perhaps the Government is afraid to allow the Military's evacuation of civilians, who are citizens of the United States, to be tested on its merits, otherwise why should the U. S. Attorney resort to a technicality in an effort to defeat the appeal," the ACLU News commented.

The Union added that it was inclined to the view that the Government is stalling for time in the hope of preventing a final determination of the case until after the war, in order that there may be no present interference with

what the Union contends is an "un-constitutional exercise of power."

The ACLU News reported that Presiding Judge Curtis Wilbur refused to sign an order presented by the U. S. Attorney extending the time to answer the brief filed in Korematsu's behalf. The Government's brief will be filed by January, while Korematsu's final brief will be filed by January 18, the day before the motion to dismiss is argued.

The ACLU News also reported that the U. S. Attorney in San Francisco was also attempting to have the Mitsuye Endo test case, now pending before U. S. District Judge Michael Roche, testing the right of the Government to detain citizens of Japanese extraction once they have been removed from military areas, dismissed on a technicality.

The ACLU office in San Francisco said that an affidavit has been handed to Judge Roche, without being filed with the clerk of the court, alleging that Miss Endo's petition should be dismissed because she has not exhausted her administrative remedy before coming into court. The ACLU said that "they allege that Miss Endo can secure her release by applying for a furlough, but fail to point out that such regulations were not in effect when the petition was filed."

Wayne M. Collins, representative of the Civil Liberties Union filed his brief in the Korematsu case on Dec. 9. The argument covers more than 113 printed pages. The brief contends that legislative power was usurped and executive power abused in ordering the exclusion of any and all persons from military areas in the United States. The ACLU said that the brief points out that martial law does not prevail on the Pacific Coast and that in its absence the military has no power over civilians.

Gallup Poll Results Exonerative, Says Seattle Times Editorial

SEATTLE, Wash. — In a comment upon the public opinion survey conducted by the Gallup Poll in five western states on the question of whether or not to allow evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry to return to their west coast homes after the war, the Seattle Times said in its lead editorial on Dec. 30 "it was unlikely that the people of this area will reach final conclusions until the war is ended."

The Times said that "preponderant opinion indicated by this first poll is exonerative, not to say lenient; certainly less harsh than might have been expected."

"The division between those who would let all and those who would let none return is close. The fact that 16 percent of those polled are undecided also is significant. The poll reflects a present state of public mind—with hatred of Japan itself still at top bent, yet not at all clearly animating regard for the Japanese who have made their homes in these states, much less for the greater number who, by constitutional law, are our fellow citizens."

Of those polled, a significant fact was that only 31 percent was definitely opposed to the return of any person of Japanese ancestry.

Canadian Nisei Enlists in Reserve Army Signal Corps

KASLO, B. C. — Harry Miyazawa, well-known Vancouver nisei, who evacuated to Ontario province recently, has joined the signal corps unit of the Canadian Reserve army and is taking training twice weekly.

Formerly employed in his father's cleaning plant in Vancouver, Miyazawa is now employed in a cleaning plant in Sudbury, Ontario.

Miyazawa was a licensed radio operator in Vancouver.

New York Nisei Help Entertain Internee Group

NEW YORK — Christmas was not forgotten among the little group of Japanese internees on Ellis Island. Rev. A. S. Akamatsu of the Japanese Methodist Church led a group from the Young People's Society to entertain them on Christmas Day.

In the large white tiled reception room, a tree decorated with silvery tinsel, glass balls, and colored lights greeted the solemnized faced internees. Carols sung by the choir soon had the internees in a gay holiday spirit as many joined in the singing. Kazuko Tajitsu, student at the Juilliard School of Music played several violin numbers.

Those going to the "Island" to entertain were Mary Nagatoshi, Mrs. Ei Suzuki, Mrs. Haruko Akamatsu, Jack Hata, Kazuko Tajitsu, Shizu Nakata, Marie Morisawa, and Rev. A. S. Akamatsu.

Following the program, the detained Japanese had their Christmas dinner of turkey with all the trimmings.

Abe Saito Elected Head of Boise JACL

BOISE, Idaho—Abe Saito of Ontario, Ore., was elected president of the Boise Valley chapter at the annual election of officers held on December 27 at the Caldwell FSA camp.

Other officers elected are as follows: Manabu Yamada, vice president; Mrs. George Hashitani, secretary; Kay Inouye, treasurer; Mae Yamamoto, historian. George Hashitani will represent the chapter as official delegate.

The meeting was followed by a buffet supper.

Masaoka to Visit Relocation Projects in Intermountain Area

'Japanese Invasion' Worries Washington Hotel Manager

WASHINGTON — A worried hotel manager telephoned Army intelligence last week after six men, in Army uniforms, marched in and registered as:

Corp. G. Fujikawa.
Pvt. S. Watanabe.
Sgt. K. Yoshitomo.
Pvt. Y. Takenouchi.
Pvt. R. Ikawa.
Corp. F. Shiadsu.

He felt better, according to a PM correspondent, when assured that the six men were Americans, born in the Hawaiian Islands, and stationed at Schofield Barracks there when Pearl Harbor was attacked. The men were members of the 100th Infantry Battalion which has been in training at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin. They were visiting Washington on holiday furlough.

Canada Plans Resettlement Of Evacuees

Reallocation Program Will Be Undertaken in Prairie Provinces

KASLO, B. C. — In a program paralleling the new program for outside resettlement of a large number of United States persons of Japanese ancestry now in U. S. relocation centers, the New Canadian reported that steps are already being taken to arrange for a transfer of as many evacuated Canadians of Japanese ancestry from interior housing projects in isolated areas of eastern British Columbia to the prairie provinces and to Quebec.

The New Canadian, weekly newspaper published by Japanese Canadians, declared that this "reallocation phase" will be pushed for Canadian evacuees from the first of the year and opportunity will be provided all physically fit individuals and families to transfer to permanent relocation in eastern Canada.

It was stated that the evacuees will be located in "any of the small towns or cities across Canada where they can be assimilated."

In line with this move the Dominion Government recently appointed George Collins, of Winnipeg as the supervisor of this reallocation program, succeeding the British Columbia Security Commission in dealing with the problems of the evacuees.

"Christmas Baby" Born at Jerome

DENSON, Ark. — Jerome relocation center welcomed a "Christmas baby" with the birth of a baby girl at 5:15 a. m. on Christmas day to Mr. and Mrs. Kanae Yamaguchi.

The baby weighed six pounds, 14 ounces at birth. She is the third child of the Yamaguchis. Attending physician was Dr. Kazuo Miyamoto.

Military Permission Needed to Transfer Convict From Jail

SACRAMENTO — It took permission from military authorities last week to transfer one of the few Japanese not evacuated from California, George Sato, 60, a convict at Folsom prison, to the Sacramento city jail.

Sato had just been released from Folsom after serving a five-year sentence for fictitious checks. Detective A. J. Soules was waiting at the gate, another fictitious checks warrant, filed against Sato while he was still in Folsom, in one hand, and a letter from the military in the other, granting permission to take the Japanese for a 20-mile jaunt to the Sacramento city jail, through an area from which persons of Japanese ancestry have been prohibited.

Proposed visits to three war relocation centers in the intermountain area during the month of January were announced this week by Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL.

Masaoka will be accompanied on the trips by Hito Okada, national treasurer and head of the active members division.

According to the tentative itinerary, the pair will visit Topaz from Jan. 15-17, Minidoka Jan. 22-24 and Heart Mountain Jan. 29-31.

Masaoka also hopes to visit Granada and the two Arkansas centers on his trip east in February.

At the relocation centers Masaoka will report to JACL members on the work of the national organization. A meeting will be scheduled if such a meeting is desired by center residents.

Dr. Carl Hirota, Kay Hirao and Henri Tani will be in charge of arrangements for the meeting in Topaz, while James Sakamoto, Milton Maeda and Dr. George Tani will handle details of the Minidoka visit. Henry Mitarai, Bill Hosokawa and Howard Nomura will comprise a committee to arrange for a meeting and other details at Heart Mountain.

The hope was expressed that these visits would help to clarify any questions regarding the National JACL's work and its policy of promoting permanent resettlement of the evacuees.

Topaz Volunteers Aid in Millard Scrap Metal Drive

TOPAZ, Utah — Forty-five volunteers from the Topaz Relocation Center assisted in the Millard county scrap metal drive Tuesday, according to Claude Cornwall, director of employment and housing. Two carloads of scrap were collected and loaded on freight cars.

Twenty-five more volunteers went to gather scrap today, according to Cornwall. Hot lunches were prepared for the volunteers by the LDS chapel of the Second ward at Delta.

This was the second time that residents of Topaz aided in the Millard county scrap metal drive. On November 8, 50 tons of scrap metal were collected by 170 volunteers.

Boys Town Methods Recommended for Newell Delinquents

NEWELL, Calif. — Institution of juvenile courts, curfew hours and "Boys Town" methods of having boys try their own cases were among recommendations made by Tule Lake ward leaders at meetings called jointly by the City Council and the City Planning Board to discuss juvenile delinquency at this center.

Meetings were held simultaneously in seven wards throughout the city.

Other recommendations included: Building of a detention house, increased recreational facilities, designation of school zones and restrictions, regulations regarding these zones; a school committee patterned after the Parent-Teacher association; a systematic program of community education on social problems.

"It cannot be overemphasized that the passing of ordinances and prosecution of infractions of these laws are mechanical and simple," an official was quoted as saying in the Tulean Dispatch report on the meeting, "but their effectiveness requires the wholehearted backing of the community."

Rest Home Planned For Poston Patients

POSTON, Ariz. — Plans for a rest home for the aged and for chronic cases have been approved at Poston, reports the Chronicle.

The plans were presented by the Social Welfare Committee of the Unit II, Community Council. The 201 block was designated for the home. The rest home will alleviate the overcrowded hospital and will have facilities to care for 75 patients.

Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

Poston Observes A Dusty Christmas

Christmas Day was very dusty. It was fortunate for most of the blocks that the dinner party was held in the afternoon. Otherwise, the food would have been covered with dust, for the wind blew at a merry pace.

The churches of America are today receiving the heartfelt thanks of the children and their parents in all the relocation centers. If the gifts had not been received from the kind friends on the outside, theuletide would have been just a sad memory of days gone by. But Santa Claus came with his load of presents to every block to gladden the hearts of those under 15 years of age. If these friends had seen the happy faces of the children, they would know that their gesture was being fully appreciated.

To those who stood by as mere observers, the important message was that those in the relocation centers have not been forgotten. This is of great significance to those citizens who have been wondering what was to become of them and what their future was to be in this country. There is no doubt that a new hope and courage has been given to one and all.

The JACL did a splendid job in this Christmas project. The scope of its work should be impressed on those in the centers through this Christmas project. The scope of its work should be impressed on those undertaking alone. Many accomplishments will remain for history to relate because they will not be divulged at this date for fear that the anti-Japanese elements will take advantage. The work is being steadily pushed forward. And it is going to make the citizens realize that united effort is our salvation in reconstructing our future in this country.

Experiences Trying For JACL Leaders

Nineteen forty-two will be a matter of history soon. As far as we American citizens of Japanese ancestry are concerned, it will be recorded as one of the darkest years. There is no denying that the course of events have embittered a large number since evacuation, and the life in the centers has worked tremendous hardships and financial loss. The feeling of frustration has increased with the days and months.

To the JACL leaders who followed the people into the assembly and relocation centers, the experience has been most trying. Many have wondered if all the sacrifices they made to protect the welfare of the people was worthwhile. They have been the targets of criticism as well as physical violence. It is possible that this animosity was aroused because of the hardships resulting from the disruption and uprooting from normal life.

A request was made for the leaders to remain till the last group had been evacuated. It is to the credit of these men and women that they remained true to their duties. What has transpired since coming into the centers will be another chapter in this war story of the mass evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific coast.

Nisei Leaders Should Lead in Resettlement

Now a new problem is facing these same leaders. The WRA policy has been decided as relocation of the residents of the centers in the "free area." The centers need leadership. Should the leaders remain behind or should they go out first?

Through my own experience at Poston since July, I want to ask all our leaders to be the vanguard of resettlement. Some may have to leave their families behind for the time being until they can establish themselves in a new community. But if we have to start anew, the chances are better while the nation is in dire need of manpower. The clearance which will be given by the FBI will give assurance to the public that we are not dangerous to the general welfare.

Inagaki Will Leave for East To Launch JACL Resettlement



Russian Front

A developing Soviet counter-offensive, from icebound Lake Ladoga to the mountains of the Caucasus, along the entire Russian front, this week delivered a stunning blow to Adolf Hitler's dream of mastery in continental Europe. The fast-moving Soviet drive threatened to trap some twenty divisions of Nazis immobilized at Stalingrad and struck fear into the secret councils of the German high command. In the north Veliki Luki, anchor point on the Nazi eastern Siegfried line, fell to the Red Army. In the south Red Army columns entered Kotelnikovsky, pushed on toward Rostov. As the crescendo of fighting mounted, the Soviet-German battleground remained the world's No. 1 front.

War Week

The war's headlines were not confined to the eastern front, or to North Africa where the battle goes on for Tunisia and where the British Eighth Army was still chasing the once-proud Afrika Korps of Marshal Rommel. There was intermittent fighting in the Solomons, where the battle for Guadalcanal, an island the size of America's Long Island, was still in progress. And in Australia newspapers published reports that the biggest armada to be sent into the southwest Pacific by the Japanese enemy was reported missing somewhere in the great oceanic no-man's land northeast of the land "down under." And in New Guinea Allied forces reported victory in the battle for Buna.

Legislators

At home the new legislative year was initiated as the 78th Congress met in its first sessions and new state governments were installed. Earl Warren replaced Culbert Olson as governor of California, while Tom Dewey, the gang-buster was installed in the executive mansion at Albany. Of special interest to California's evacuated citizens of Japanese ancestry was the possibility that the new California legislature would see many bills, specifically aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry, tossed in its legislative hopper. In Washington a new congressman from Stockton, conservative Leroy Johnson, declared that his first official act would be a request for a congressional investigation of U. S. war relocation centers. However, it was believed that Congress would have other, and bigger fish to fry. The new U. S. Congress, in which Republicans have almost one-half of the representation, the biggest for the G. O. P. since Hoover and a chicken in every pot, indicated a certain outward unity on questions relating to the war. Republicans, it was expected, would hold their fire on domestic New Deal legislation and policy until 1944's presidential election.

Victory Tax

A new "victory tax" of 5 percent on salaries over \$12 a week went into effect and the only large group of Americans unconcerned by the new tax (and the forthcoming income tax) were the evacuees in the war relocation centers where the top cash allowance is \$19 monthly. The people as a whole took the announcement of forthcoming rationing of all canned, processed or dried foods in stride and there were few instances of runs on stores.

The U. S. State Department issued its "white book" of diplomatic negotiations for the past decade, with emphasis on U. S.-Japanese relations during that period. The "white book" revealed that early in 1941 Ambassador Grew had warned from Tokyo of a danger of a Japanese mass attack on Pearl Harbor.

Will Set Up Chicago Field Office to Aid Relocation Program

George Inagaki, chief resettlement officer of the National JACL will leave Salt Lake City on Saturday, Jan. 9, for the east to initiate a program of resettlement for loyal evacuees in cooperation with the government and with religious and social work organizations.

The JACL official will attend a meeting in Chicago in mid-January at which time members of the War Relocation Authority's resettlement group will meet with representatives of interested groups to discuss problems concerned with the permanent relocation program.

After a visit to Washington to discuss resettlement problems with government officials, Inagaki will return to Chicago where he will set up the first JACL field office for permanent individual relocation. The JACL Chicago office will cooperate with both official and private agencies concerned with the problem, it was stated.

Other JACL field offices will be set up in Denver, St. Paul and Cincinnati to press the resettlement program, it was declared.

Inagaki expressed the hope that the resettlement program will be in operation before the end of February.

Nisei Evacuee Leader Dies At Gila Center

Unexpected Death of Tsuneo Noguchi Follows Brief Illness, Report

RIVERS, Ariz.—Tsuneo Noguchi, former chairman of the community council at Tulare Assembly Center and active JACL leader of the Pasadena chapter, died at the Gila Relocation Center hospital on December 28 following a brief illness. His unexpected death came as a complete shock to his family and friends who recall his active participation in community affairs only a short time ago.

Called to his bedside because of his critical condition were two brothers, Sergeant Taka Noguchi of Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., and Technical Sergeant Hideo Noguchi of Camp Robinson, Ark., and his fiancée, Miss Florence Suzuki of Granada Relocation Center.

Mr. Noguchi, known to his many friends as "Tuna," was a native of Reno, Nev., but lived in Pasadena from 1925 until evacuation. He served as auditor of the Pasadena chapter JACL and at the early age of 27 was elected to the chairmanship of the Tulare Assembly Center council, which represented nearly 10,000 evacuees.

Surviving him are his two brothers in the armed forces and his mother and father in the Gila Relocation Center.

Nisei Soldiers Guests At New Year's Party Held in Minnesota

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The first St. Paul nisei group gave a New Year's Eve party in the International Institute clubroom in St. Paul with an informal buffet supper, entertainment, cards and dancing.

Two hundred guests attended. Nisei soldiers from Camp Savage and Fort Snelling were present.

The following were credited with the success of the affair: Baer Kawakami, master of ceremonies; Grace Shioya and Aiko Kamikawa, program; Perry Furuki, Kay Ikeda and Mrs. Toki Kawakami, food; Joan and Tom Kobuchi, decorations.

Mrs. Ruth Tambara, secretary at the YWCA in St. Paul, made arrangements for the party.

Local Mills Turn Out Lumber for Jerome Center

DENSON, Ark.—Already being used for construction work at the Jerome relocation center is lumber processed at the local sawmill, reports Communiqué.

Minority Report of L. A. County Grand Jury Attacks Attempt To Revoke Nisei Citizen Rights

"Serious Factual Error" in Imperial County's Resolution Pointed Out in Statement Issued by Non-Concurring Members of Grand Jury.

LOS ANGELES—The minority report of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, stating failure to concur in the majority resolution passed by the grand jury relative to alien and native-born Japanese in the state of California, declares that "to write into the federal constitution a provision excepting from the operation of the fourteenth amendment persons of Japanese descent would strike at the very foundations of the constitution and it would open the door to subsequent and similar exceptions."

The Los Angeles County grand jury's resolution occurred with a resolution passed by the Imperial county grand jury, which seeks legislative action to prohibit any person of Japanese ancestry, alien or native-born, from occupying agricultural lands in the state.

The minority report, first released by Harry Braveman of the Los Angeles grand jury, and dated December 8, points out a "serious factual error" in the original resolution passed by the grand jury of Imperial county. This resolution, it was stated, carried a statement that a serious situation confronts the people of California "by reason of the presence of upward of one million alien and native-born Japanese in the state of California." The minority report states that "at no time" in the history of the United States have there been one million alien or native-born Japanese in the United States and "such an egregiously erroneous assumption in the original resolution is so serious as to not only vitiate the conclusions drawn therefrom, but to indicate a degree of hysteria."

The minority report, addressed to the grand jury, County of Los Angeles, declared as follows:

"The undersigned, having failed to concur in a resolution passed by the majority of the grand jury of Los Angeles county for the year 1942, relative to alien and native-born Japanese in the State of California, hereby submit the following minority report:

"1. The resolution adopted by the grand jury of Los Angeles county is in effect concurrence in a resolution passed by the grand jury of Imperial county. A reference to the resolution passed by the grand jury of Imperial county will clearly show that it is based upon a series of assumptions set forth in the preamble to the resolution itself, which preamble contains a serious factual error. In the recitals to the resolutions passed by the grand jury of Imperial county it is stated that a serious situation confronts the people of the state of California "by reason of the presence of upward of one million alien and native-born Japanese in the state of California." At no time in the history of this country have there been one million alien and/or native-born Japanese in the United States. On the contrary, the reports of the census bureau clearly indicate — and these facts have never been questioned — that in 1940 there were 126,947 Japanese (including aliens and native-born) in the continental United States; and 157,905 Japanese (aliens and native-born) in the Hawaiian Islands; and 29,057 in the Philippine Islands; or a total of 313,909, including aliens and native-born, in the continental United States, the Territory of Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Census figures also indicate that in 1940 there were 112,353 Japanese residing in the three west coast states. Such an egregiously erroneous assumption in the original resolution is so serious in character as to not only vitiate the conclusions drawn therefrom, but to indicate a degree of hysteria.

"2. The original resolution of the grand jury of Imperial county states in the recital that as a result of investigation, it has been found that the alien land act of the state of California "has been for a number of years flagrantly and openly violated by said Japanese, both alien and native-born." It is difficult to see how native-born person of Japanese ancestry could be charged with a violation of the alien land act, since by its terms it applied only to aliens, and not to citizens. Furthermore, the facts, which are admitted and well known, would indicate that the alien land act, in its present form,

was effective in curbing and restricting Japanese expansion in agriculture in California. Subsequent to the passage of the alien land act the average acreage or farms operated by Japanese in California was reduced from 80.1 acres in 1920 to 44 acres in 1940; from a total of 361,276 acres in 1920 to 44 acres in 1940; from a total of 361,276 acres in 1920 to 220,094 acres in 1940.

"3. The parent resolution adopted by the grand jury of Imperial county is vague and indefinite in this respect: a portion of the resolution requests that the state legislature memorialize congress to enact legislation or if necessary amendments to the constitution, to the effect that "all Japanese both alien and native-born be forever prohibited from becoming citizens of the United States of America." This portion of the resolution is vague and uncertain for the reason that it does not specify whether the proposed legislation and proposed constitutional amendments would be retroactive or prospective in effect. The well-known facts are that alien Japanese (those born outside the United States and its territories) are not eligible to citizenship at the present time, nor have they ever been eligible to become citizens of the United States. Therefore, as to the alien Japanese the resolution is pointless and redundant.

"Of the Japanese residing in the United States in 1940, approximately 41,000 were aliens, but approximately 71,000 were American citizens by reason of birth in the United States. The resolution, therefore, is not clear as to whether or not its intention is to retroactively deprive 71,000 citizens of Japanese descent of American citizenship. Quite apart from the question of whether or not such an amendment could possibly be given a retroactive construction without being violative of the fundamental principles of constitutional government, it would have the effect of creating an utterly anomalous situation. If such legislation and/or constitutional amendment were adopted and were to be construed prospectively, it would have the effect of making the children, born of parents of Japanese descent, but who are presently citizens of the United States, aliens, and ineligible to citizenship. Thus, the parents would be citizens, but their American-born children of the third and fourth generations would be aliens. Such a situation would be patently absurd. It should be kept in mind that at the present time there are three generations of persons of Japanese descent in the United States: aliens (who are permanently ineligible to citizenship); a second generation born in the United States and citizens thereof; and a third generation consisting of very young children born in the United States of parents who were born in the United States and who are therefore citizens. It should also be kept in mind that the alien group is a rapidly vanishing element in American life. During the decade 1939-1940 the alien element decreased by 23,172, or 32.9 per cent. As a matter of fact, the average age of the alien group at the present time is approximately 50.1 years. It is obvious, therefore, that the alien group will largely have passed out of existence in the next two decades.

"4. The principle that all persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and the state wherein they reside is firmly fixed in our American scheme of things (Section 1, XIVth Amendment, Constitution of the United States). Since the famous decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Wong Kim Ark

Poston Given Gift by Hawaii Prep Students

\$500 Check Earmarked For Use in Obtaining Athletic Equipment

POSTON, Ariz. — A Christmas check for \$500 from the student body of the McKinley high school in Honolulu to the three Poston high schools was received here December 24, with the hope that the money would be spent in the purchase of athletic equipment, reports the Chronicle.

The gift was accompanied by a letter from Edward Kendall to Miles Carey, superintendent of the Poston schools. Mr. Carey was formerly principal of McKinley high, which has a student body of some 4000 students.

McKinley high, largest of the Honolulu high schools, has a large percentage of students of Japanese ancestry.

Positions Open for Evacuee Interpreters At Listening Post

DENSON, Ark.—Positions are available for a number of highly qualified Japanese-language interpreters for the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence service of the Federal Communications commission, according to a report in the Jerome relocation center newspaper, Communiqué, published at Denson, Ark.

Applicants must be citizens with exceptional knowledge of both Japanese and English and will be appointed to federal positions, declared the report.

Accepted persons will work in Portland, Ore.

case (involving the Chinese) this principle has never been contested and is firmly fixed by constitutional provision. To write into the federal constitution a provision excepting from the operation of the fourteenth amendment persons of Japanese descent would strike at the very foundations of the constitution, and it would open the door to subsequent and similar exceptions. For example, persons of German descent, or persons of Italian descent. Such a proposed amendment would not only belie the proud and glorious tradition of America, but would in time become a divisive force in American life.

"5. It should be kept in mind that not all persons of Japanese descent are suspected of disloyalty and that on the contrary agencies of the national government most closely in touch with the situation and best advised of the facts have stated that the majority—in fact, the overwhelming majority — of resident Japanese are not suspected of disloyalty. Mr. Milton Eisenhower, brother of Lieutenant General Dwight Eisenhower, formerly director of the War Relocation Authority, testified before a congressional committee as follows:

"I would say that from 80 to 85 per cent of the nisei (second generation Japanese) who are American-born citizens, are loyal to the United States."

"A lieutenant commander of the United States navy in charge of naval intelligence in southern California has written recently that he considers at least 75 per cent of the nisei or second generation are loyal to the United States (see *Harpers Magazine*, October, 1942). It should also be kept in mind that (popular rumor to the contrary notwithstanding) no acts of sabotage occurred in Hawaii on December 7, 1941 (see the affidavits and statements of the chief of police of Honolulu, Delegate Sam King and others, in the Findings and Recommendations of the Tolan Committee, issued in May, 1942, pages 48-58; also "Japanese in Hawaii," by Blake Clark, in the *New Republic*, September 14, 1942). The morale and loyalty of the majority of Japanese in Hawaii has been testified to by Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, military governor and commanding general of the Hawaiian department (see *Honolulu Advertiser*, November 6, 1942). It should also be kept in mind that there are an estimated 5000 persons of Japanese descent serving in the armed forces of this country and that their conduct and efficiency as soldiers has been testified to by high ranking officials of the United States army.

"For these and other reasons the undersigned find it impossible to concur in said resolution."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: The Forgotten Front

The Japanese warlords, pursuing their course of imperialistic aggression in China, have been frustrated from the attainment of their militaristic ambitions by the unconquerable will of the common people of China. Since Lukuochiao in 1937, perhaps even since a September night in 1931, China has been the "first front" of the Pacific war.

Until December 7, 1941, China fought alone against the invader. China's resistance has served to immobilize many divisions of Japan's crack land armies and a fighting China has prevented the Tokyo warmakers from opening a new front in Siberia.

Today, however, China has become virtually a forgotten front. Increasing difficulties of transportation have cut the flow of necessary war materials to free China to a mere trickle. In some cases promised supplies of planes and guns for the Chinese armies have been diverted to other theatres of war. The Chinese are not unaware, also, of the fact that their contributions in the Pacific war far outweigh the material aid they have received and are receiving from the United Nations. Chinese spokesmen in the United States have stressed Chungking's imperative need for supplies. The recall of the Chinese military mission has been interpreted as an unspoken protest of the fact that China has not been given a full share in determining the over-all war strategy of the United Nations.

Lin Yutang, speaking for China, recently warned that Chinese resistance might collapse unless the weapons necessary to fight the enemy were forthcoming. And it may have been partly in answer to Chinese restiveness that the Allies launched their recent invasion of Burma.

The valiant opposition of the Chinese people to Japan's military juggernaut has been important in preventing both the Tokyo fascists and the proponents of race hatred in the United States from transforming the present conflict into an all-out race war.

The continued fact of Chinese resistance insures that the voice of Free China will be heard when the peace is discussed. Generalissimo Chiang recently restated China's war aims in a message to the Herald Tribune forum in New York City. The generalissimo indicated that he was following the broad principles set down by Sun Yat Sen, such as "national independence, progressive realization of democracy and a rising level of living conditions among the masses."

Chungking's official Central Daily News last week elaborated on Chiang Kai-shek's statement. One of China's war aims, according to the Chungking newspaper, is the abolition of laws and regulations giving overseas Chinese discriminatory treatment.

Discrimination against the Chinese immigrant, the "heathen Chinese," caricatured by Bret Harte, preceded similar restrictive treatment of the Japanese who were to arrive on a later tide of immigration. The Chinese Exclusion Act was the forerunner of a similar exclusion law passed by congress against Japanese immigration in 1924. California and other western states first promulgated other restrictive measures against Chinese, later extended them against Japanese persons. Conversely, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Wong Kim Ark, an American-born Chinese, has been cited on several occasions in defense of the citizenship rights of American-born Japanese. It is also a fact, though not often stressed, because China is an ally, that the

Evacuees and Beets

The impractical suggestion made in Washington this week by a beet sugar industry official that a war relocation center, like the central Utah project, be broken up and the evacuee residents redistributed in "small groups of 50" in camps near beet-producing centers, again raises the problem of seasonal employment such as that offered on sugar beet farms.

Government authorities in charge of evacuee relocation can expect increasing pressure from the powerful sugar beet lobby in Washington to make more readily available a supply of cheap agricultural labor.

At present the government has established certain checks, through the WRA's field employment officers and the United States Employment Service, which guarantee that fair labor and living conditions be maintained for evacuee workers. It is a fact that conditions for the 10,000 evacuee workers in beet thinning and topping in the spring and fall of 1942 were better than those prevailing in other years for the migratory workers previously engaged on the beet farms. For the labor record of the beet sugar industry, particularly that part of the industry centered in Denver, Colo., has not been good, as Carey McWilliams so ably documents in his important book on the migratory farm worker, "Ill Fares the Land."

If the system of protection, established by the government for the evacuee worker, is maintained, there will be little danger that these evacuees will be cast in the role of virtual serfs or American peons.

The western beet sugar industry has been in the past year the largest employer of evacuee labor and as such has been important in fostering public acceptance for the evacuees in the inland west. Although the seasonal employment offered by the beet sugar industry does not offer the answer to permanent outside relocation for the evacuees, it is nevertheless apparent that the beet sugar industry will continue to be the largest employer of the evacuees.

Under no condition, however, should methods of compulsion be used in the recruiting of this labor. Given decent conditions, we are certain that the evacuees will give their full cooperation toward the solution of the farm manpower problem.

present legal actions to revoke the citizenship of native-born Japanese also affect Chinese Americans.

One of Free China's war aims is the abolishment of the Chinese exclusion law, according to the Chinese News Service, whose publication, Contemporary China, recently declared: "We hope . . . that as soon as possible the United States will declare in principle that persons of the Chinese race will in the future be admitted to the United States on the same quota basis as those of the Caucasian and Negro races and may become citizens of the United States by the normal process of naturalization. (According to the existing quota system, less than 200 Chinese might be admitted every year.)"

The exclusion laws, in themselves, are relatively unimportant today. No one today advocates mass immigration. But the principle involved in the exclusion laws is important, for these laws set up an international "Jim Crow" system and because these laws are representative of imperialism, colonialism and dollar diplomacy.

Once military logistical problems are solved, China's forgotten front offers the best springboard for an offensive against military Nippon. To win the war in the Pacific, the United Nations must have wholehearted cooperation from the Chinese, the only Asiatic people who have successfully resisted fascist militarism. And once victory is won, the people of a free China will demand the fruits of that victory, equality with all the other races of the world.

It has been reported that Japanese, convinced that the salvation of the people of Japan lies in the defeat of the military overlords of Nippon, are now fighting for China. These men fight in the belief that only the complete defeat of the militaristic clique now controlling Japan will save the people of Japan and the people of Asia from a century of enslavement.

The victory of Chinese democracy on the forgotten front of China also presages a new equality for the Chinese people and that victory will reverberate in America in the post-war treatment of Oriental Americans.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

It is a year now since the first slight whispers for evacuation were heard. Looking back, through the narrow perspective of 12 months of time, it is still difficult to say how it all began.

Some day the whole story of evacuation will be told. It is still only a year since the first demand for evacuation was heard on the radio, written in the newspapers.

In January, 1942, four short weeks after Pearl Harbor, evacuation, an accomplished fact today, still seemed impossible. How, then, did it start? And who or what started it? It has often been a subject of conjecture whether some one individual had pressed a button, or given an order, which had set the whole ponderous machinery in motion. More likely, like Topsy, it just grew. Just grew from a combination of circumstances on ground fallow with three decades of the propaganda of distrust which had been sown by the Hearsts, the Johnsons and the McClatchys. This anti-Orientalism of a certain small minority of native Californians had first been directed at the Chinese, had been transferred to the Japanese, and had reached full bloom with the passage in congress of the Japanese exclusion act. The young American of Japanese ancestry was the unwilling inheritor of this hate and distrust.

In California one year ago, we said that it couldn't happen here. It can't happen here; this is America. They can't and wouldn't do it.

But the whispers grew louder and more insistent. The whispers became voices, angry and demanding. The little stories in the newspapers grew into bold headlines, spilled over into editorial columns and the "vox pop" department.

This was weeks before the whole thing was to become an official matter through the presidential order authorizing evacuation. This was weeks before the first army proclamations.

There were the rumors, stories of sabotage and intrigue, stories difficult to refute in those tense, tense days. We couldn't say then, as we can now, that there had been no acts of sabotage committed and that the United States Japanese had met the test of loyalty.

Much of the original demand for the evacuation of the west coast Japanese population was inspired by special interest and pressure groups which had maintained for two generations a professional interest in the "Japanese problem." Some demands came from commercial competitors of west coast Japanese, from operators of California's great farm industries, from nurserymen groups, from rivals in the field of the distribution of farm produce.

One of the key pieces in this huge and complex jigsaw puzzle of evacuation may be supplied by an important California official who is alleged to have told an important meeting of civilian authorities, to this effect: "The big growers want the Japs out by July. . . ."

There was also the threat voiced

in one quarter that "unless the Japs were moved, they would be murdered out!" And there were rumors (rumors, again) of mob demonstrations against families of Japanese ancestry in certain isolated rural areas, demonstrations which were rumored to have been frustrated by the authorities in the very nick of time. From Tulare and San Luis Obispo counties came threats of vigilantism.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles was the first public official of any standing to give official sanction to the demand for evacuation. In Washington, the west coast congressional delegation met in the office of Senator Hiram Johnson of California and formed two committees to study the problem. The pressure from the home precinct was one-sided, for there were few to oppose evacuation at that time. The congressmen demanded evacuation of both citizens and aliens.

In February, in the midst of the clamor for evacuation, the Tolan congressional committee arrived in San Francisco to open hearings on the question. The Tolan committee report, issued several months later, is factual and fair, but we will never be able to understand one performance. This occurred in the morning in San Francisco when Representative Tolan and his congressional panel quizzed a group of nisei leaders. Representative Tolan asked the nisei to explain the "wholesale sabotage" at Pearl Harbor.

Representative Tolan categorically stated that he had seen "hundreds of pictures" which were proof of the assertion that Hawaiian Japanese had engaged in acts of sabotage. He cited photographs of vital highways in Hawaii blocked by the cars of the Japanese residents.

The nisei representatives could not answer the charges, especially in the face of Representative Tolan's statement that evidence, in the form of photographs, existed. Of course, Representative Tolan had prefaced his remarks on Hawaiian sabotage by saying: "I'm just thinking aloud." The discussion on the alleged photographs do not appear in the published transcript of the Tolan hearings.

There could not have been any photographs of sabotage, for the Tolan report itself carries the proof that there were no subversive acts by the Japanese population of Hawaii on December 7, proof in the words of Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary Knox of the navy and J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI.

Those phantom photographs mentioned by Representative Tolan, introduced at a time when the nisei were fighting to retain their democratic rights on the west coast, still trouble us.

When the military order for evacuation was issued in March, the nisei complied, for America was at war and evacuation was an army order. But before that order was issued, before the government and the army stepped into the evacuation picture, many and strange things happened. Some day the complete story may be told.

TREK: Topaz Literati Issue New Illustrated Magazine

"Trek," a special holiday publication of the Reports Division of Topaz center, made its appearance late last month and marked a long step toward maturity in center journalism.

Edited and written by a small, compact staff, Trek is an exceptionally well-balanced and superbly illustrated magazine.

Editor is Jim Yamada, with Taro Katayama and Bob Tsuda (both of whom did considerable in stiffening the backbone of the Tanforan Totalizer) and Marii Kyogoku as associate editors. Mine Okubo, (who, according to Editor Yamada's story of her, "Portrait of an Artist," used to nail a quarantine sign to her door at Tanforan when she felt like painting without interruption), has handled the major portion of the art work.

Far and away the best thing in Trek is "Yule Greetings, Friends!" a discussion of that lingual curiosity, "Japa-Merican Speech," or "Evacueese."

The title derives from the author's contention that the first Na-

tivity was originated, seen and marvelled at by Japa-Mericans.

The author describes the tortuous treatment given ordinary English words at the hands of the Japa-Mericans:

Dining hall: mes-ho, or meshi-hole.

To steal: "chock-chee-na." Derivation: "choked cheek," or tongue in cheek.

Superintendent: "suppon-ten."

Etymology: suppon means "turtle" and ten, "jelly" in Japanese. A "jelly turtle," a term of endearment.

Toshio Mori, contributor to Common Ground, Writer's Forum and earlier to the now defunct Coast, is represented by two sketches, "The Trees" and "Topaz Station."

Cover design by Mine Okubo depicts a Topaz Santa-playing papa, looking over a toy, while his family looks over Christmas preparations. In back of the kettle-topped stove is the family wash hung up to dry, with Christmas socks mingling chummily with the diapers.

Vagaries

In the Press

Press notices: Bill Henry, writing in the Los Angeles Times of December 26, refuted widely circulated stories of sabotage by Hawaiian Japanese, dismissing the rumors as "hokey." . . . The Christian Science Monitor recently front-paged a special story on the JACL conference held in November. . . . The newspaper PM of Sunday, Dec. 27, carried a story on a group of 150 antifascist Japanese who are active in New York City. . . . The Manzanar Free Press resumed regular publication on Jan. 1 after having been forced to suspend temporarily following the disturbance on Dec. 1. The Free Press also issued a special Christmas issue. Resumption of the Free Press indicates conditions are returning to normalcy at Manzanar. However, several members of the Press staff, including Editor Chiye Mori, Business Manager Joe Blamey and associates Tad Uyeno and Tom Yamasaki, were "evacuated" to Death Valley along with their other outspokenly loyal evacuees who were considered in personal danger. Present acting editor is Roy Hoshizaki.

Goodbye, Japan

Joseph Newman's new book, "Good-bye, Japan," tells of the last days of peace. Newman was the Tokyo correspondent for the N. Y. Herald Tribune's foreign service. . . . Another book by a Tokyo correspondent is Max Hill's "Exchange Ship," the story of the Gripsholm on which some six nisei, employees of U. S. consulates in the Far East, were among those who returned to America. . . . Incidentally, among the non-Japanese evacuating Japan in the tense days before Pearl Harbor was Walter DeHavilland, father of Olivia de Havilland and Joan Fontaine. DeHavilland, long an attorney in Tokyo, arrived with his second wife, a Japanese. Shortly before evacuation orders were issued, the DeHavillands voluntarily evacuated to an inland state.

Boys Town

Several families of nisei evacuees are now working at Father Flanagan's famous Boys' Town near Omaha, Neb. Among them are Kiyoshi and Lily Okura of Los Angeles. Kiyoshi Okura, formerly a civil service examiner in Los Angeles, is now assistant director of the welfare department at Boys Town. Another evacuee couple, the Jimmie Takahashis, are in charge of landscaping, while Jerry Hashii and his wife (Teru Ito) are connected with Boys Town's self-supporting farm project.

Information, Please

Federal Judge James A. Fee, whose decision in the Min Yasui test case, has been the basis of considerable discussion, was last week named commander of the Oregon National Guard. Judge Fee was an army flier during the last World War. . . . Jerry Katayama, executive secretary of the Salt Lake JACL, received an encyclopedia, some war stamps and a carton of Luckies from the "Information, Please" radio program last week. Jerry submitted three sets of questions, but doesn't know which one was used. . . . Robert St. John, noted news correspondent who saluted a nisei soldier on the "Jergen's Journal" broadcast last Sunday, is the author of the best seller, "From the Land of Silent People."

John Maeno, former Los Angeles attorney, recently returned to the city on a special mission, to check on evacuee goods stored in government warehouses. Maeno spent eight days in the Los Angeles area, reported on changes wrought by evacuation in districts formerly populated by Angelinos of Japanese ancestry. . . . Some of the few nisei exempted from evacuation orders are those employed by the Federal Communications Commission at its "listening post" in Portland, Ore.

Paging Lahainans

Rev. Allen H. Gates of East Haddam, Conn., who recently quoted Bill Hosokawa's Pacific Citizen column in a letter published by the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, would like to correspond with Hawaiian Japanese now in the United States. Rev. Gates would especially like the addresses of any Hawaii-born nisei who formerly resided in Kona or Lahaina.

Resettlement Overshadows All Other Evacuation Problems, Minidoka Editorial Declares

By DYKE MIYAGAWA
(In the Minidoka Irrigator)

A piece of writing, carrying even the faintest note of grimness, may be inviting a hooting down when found in a special issue conceived to rhyme with the carol singing, laughter and the jingles and spangles that define the Christmas mood. But this needs to be said, and there doesn't seem to be any way to say it without accompaniment of sweet-tinkling chimes.

The late-lamented disturbances at Poston and Manzanar—dramatizations once again of the chronic, violent ugliness of the fascist temper—are no longer news. The issue brought into the sharpest possible focus by the two "incidents," however, are still very much with us, and can no more be ignored than the war or the rains that are making this project a quagmire. This particular commentary, late as it may be in finding print, sought articulation because it began to appear as if awareness of the issue might be permitted to congeal in complacency at Minidoka.

Editorial writers of other center publications were quick to deplore the occurrence of political violence among evacuees, but there is further need for realistically placing a finger on the existence of a residue of pro-Axis sentiment in every center. It can easily and often enough be said that evacuees from Southern California seem, for this or that reason, to be peculiarly inclined to settle accounts through violent means, and that people from other sections of the Pacific Coast are not as bellicose. But explanations of that order, aside from being evasive, are about as satisfactory as a Southern bourbon politician's explanation for the low income of the Negro, and certainly do not rule out the possibility of repetitions in some form of the Manzanar and Poston riots. The boldness of the little band

of Axis followers in the two centers, the extension of latrine propaganda to more spectacular methods of attempting to inflame greater numbers of evacuees, are sufficient warning that nothing is too audacious for those who accept and practice the fascist gospel of violence and disruption.

So it is time, some of us think, that we begin developing controls through organization, and examine closely every center issue and sign of ferment behind which may exist the machinations of a small but persuasive body that stands with the Tojo-Hitler combine.

This is said because there are enough among us who see no bona fide cause for a transfer of allegiances. Also because there are enough who experience no difficulty in realizing that the WRA's relocation program makes these centers mere stations—irritating, but temporary—on the road to a place in the American sun, where we, if we have any capacity for adjustment, will be free of the stifling provincialism and the "ghetto" sights and smells that prevailed in the "Little Tokyos" of the coast.

Neither pro-Axis melodramatics nor school boy recriminations and legalistic hair-splitting over the now purely academic aspects of evacuations should divert our attention and energies from the supremely important goal of relocation.

We mean to get on with relocation and to avoid or defeat anything which threatens to hinder our efforts toward permanent resettlement. But it seems there are some around who, either out of shortsightedness or plain cussedness, are risking eventual classification as gear-jammers—and they need to be tipped off that the highways to all kinds of hells are heavily paved with the indiscretions of the innocent, and the designs of the diabolic alike.

WASHINGTON LETTER

American Land Provides the Stuff of War

By PETER WOOD

For many years the privilege of coming to the United States and buying land for cultivation gave the peoples of Europe and Asia a chance to escape the crowding and poverty of their homelands. The westward movement of the American frontier was one of the great movements of history, drawing the people of Europe across the ocean to fill and cultivate the acres of an unexploited continent.

Gradually the land filled up; farms grew where forests or empty prairies had been. It became a common-place in history books to speak of the end of the frontier period.

Dramatic evidence that America's frontier period has not ended comes from a recent report of the United States General Land Office. The public lands of the nation are today, as in every war waged by the United States since 1776, making valuable contributions toward victory.

In the present war, more than 13,000,000 acres of the public lands, scattered from Alaska to Florida, have already been provided for troop training and maneuver areas, target areas and aerial bombing practice fields. This is an area larger than Denmark; almost as large as Holland and Belgium combined. Fred W. Johnson, commissioner of the general land office, has revealed in his annual report that valuable stores of natural resources have also been added to the war strength of the United Nations by the operations of this federal office which has served as the government's real estate agent since 1812.

The vast wealth of government-owned mineral deposits, oil supplies and other natural resources are being drafted into the service of the United Nations. Vast quantities of materials vital to war production, formerly classified as reserved deposits, have been made available. Tungsten, manganese, and other minerals essential to the war program are being dug out

of government-owned lands. Nearly 700,000 acres of public lands have been leased for the production of oil and gas. Potash reserves in New Mexico and California are now providing potassium to war industries at less than one-sixth of the price paid during the previous World War.

Government lands in Oregon and California have provided much of the timber required for wartime construction in shipyards and military posts, 456,000,000 board feet came from government forests to join the war effort.

New values are being found in minerals and natural vegetation which were formerly considered of little importance. Rubber, turpentine, resin and other commodities may be produced from desert shrubs. Yucca, a shrub which grows throughout the southwest, may be pressed into service as a substitute for fibers which formerly came from abroad.

The public domain with its wealth of minerals, timber and other resources is serving the American people as it always has in the past.

The greatness of the land is aiding the war effort in another way. Every great river in America is contributing electric power to war production—the Columbia and the Colorado, the Tennessee and the Missouri, the Ohio, the Sacramento and the Rio Grande. On these the other great rivers of America huge dams collect the strength of the waters—the Boulder dam on the Colorado, the Grand Coulee, Fort Peck, Bonneville, Shasta and a chain of more than 30 in the Tennessee Valley. Hydroelectric plants convert the power of the water to electricity—185 billion kilowatt hours of it during the past year. Enough electricity, that is, to light every home on every continent in the world. The increase in America's production of electricity during the past two years could light every home in blacked-out Europe and Japan with billions of kilowatts still to spare.

Much of this vast output of energy is powering new war industries. It is operating the largest

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

New Year's In a Relocation Center

Four years ago New Year's Eve we had supper in the Tokyo American Embassy compound with friends, some new, some old. Although we were still fresh from the states, it was good to sit down to an American style dinner, to talk of America and dine by candlelight.

There was even the luxury of liqueurs, and we sat in deep chairs and chatted pleasantly. And when midnight came we heard the deep, distant boom of temple gongs heralding the new year.

Someone suggested that we go to a temple and watch the crowds at their worship, but someone else said there would be too many thousands with the same idea, so we spent New Year's Eve indoors.

Soon after midnight we slipped out and finally talked a taxi driver into taking us home. Even then there was a shortage of gasoline, and the drivers were becoming pretty independent. Since it was New Year's Eve the police were lenient, or too busy, and so we sped home through the streets of Tokyo without being questioned.

The next day we sipped the customary sweet New Year's wine and saw a football game in Meiji Shrine stadium and breathed deeply of the smell of motnballs rising from the holiday clothes everyone wore.

The day after that we were on our way again, on the second leg of our trip to the tropics.

Three years ago New Year's Eve we were in a tropical bungalow half hidden among the coconut palms. Everyone was in white linen, and presently the men shed their coats because it became too warm.

Whenever the laughter stopped for a moment we could hear the rapid boom-booming of ronggeng drums at some Malay kampong dance.

It was early in the morning when we went home, and the air was sweet with the clean fragrance of tropical mornings.

Two years ago New Year's Eve we were in a middle class Shanghai night club where a Chinese-Portuguese orchestra blared out two-year-old hit tunes.

The price of admission included paper hats, toy horns and favors. The drinks were sky high, but it was almost standing room only. Svelte white Russians rubbed elbows with tall Chinese lads and masacraed Soochow and Hang-

chow girls wearing their form-fitting gowns sit up the side to the knee.

At midnight they let loose a cloud of balloons and we scampered to get one for our escorts. Later we dropped into one of the so-called sailors' dives, where gaiety was having a hard time shaking the tawdriness of the atmosphere. There were no fights, no drunks, only a tired orchestra and some sleepy, tired taxi dancers whose glamor had fled with the hours.

That morning we stopped as usual at the bridge, where the muffled, hard-eyed Japanese marine sentries usually inspected the car, but perhaps it was too late in the night or else they were tired, too. They waved us on without an inspection.

A year ago there was something forced about New Year's Eve. We were home again, and we stayed up late reading and listening to the radio, hearing the new year come sweeping across the land like something alive. We went to bed soon after midnight.

A few nights ago we observed another New Year's Eve. This time it was in the 20x20-foot apartment of a war relocation center. There were almost a dozen of us in the room, and the hostess had prepared a meal which would have been just a bit better than ordinary on the outside, only that night it was a sumptuous banquet.

There was no hilarity. It was just a cozy, friendly gathering, even though the wild wind sang outside like a thing alive.

We were behind barbed wire, and we knew that the sentries in the watchtowers were ever-alert behind their floodlights.

But we knew, too, that even there on that particular night we were having more wholesome enjoyment than our friends and those that were with us on some of our previous New Year Eves. We had hope and faith and something to live and fight for. Those we had known are but forlorn hostages in conquered countries, or, at least, refugees waiting for help.

On Nisei Writing: Experiences of Evacuation Provide Material of Literature

By ANN NISEI

Nisei literature, as such, never got much beyond the talking stage. It gasped occasionally, it gurgled now and again. But it never found full voice.

Why it never actually existed might be attributed to a number of causes. Doubtless, for one, there was the factor that a good number of would-be writers were apt to be imitative. And a Saroyan imitator, be he Japanese, Slavonian or again Armenian, is never so good as the original.

Again, there was the matter of subject. And the one nearest the heart, though not the dearest, (for nisei "writers") was racial discrimination. Almost every "writer" wants to tackle this at one time or another, and usually quite early—too early. But this subject, like so many things, was more theory than fact in the life of the average nisei, most of whom were too young yet to feel the terrific impact of actual discrimination. Handled objectively, the subject became merely facts and figures. Handled subjectively, it became pure sentiment, and the social protest turned out to be just a whine.

magnesium plant in the world. It operates the machinery of airplane factories, it powers the electric furnaces of aluminum plants, the arsenals and the air bases. The great arteries of our continent are pouring their strength into a production greater than the world has ever known before.

The American frontier is not closed; it never has been closed. Out of its vast undeveloped resources are coming today the materials for an American victory.

But last year the nisei started to grow up. Experience makes men and women out of us, if we are strong enough. Last year the nisei went through an almost devastating human experience.

We believe a whole body of authentic nisei literature will grow out of evacuation. The story is here. We must write it ourselves.

It may be too early for any really good story of evacuation. There must be time to digest and evaluate human experience. The great books of the last World War came long after 1918.

That total picture, that over-all book, need not come at once. Perhaps from now till the end of the nisei generation every nisei will want to write that book as "the" nisei novel, just as for years every newspaperman wanted some day to write "the great American novel."

It takes more than one great novel to make a body of literature. It takes songs and stories, poems and plays, it takes ballads and essays. And if, out of a weltering mass of material, a few things emerge as authentic pictures of human experience, we can count ourselves fortunate.

We read last week excerpts from freshman compositions in Blake Clark's "Some Japanese in Hawaii," published in "Asia and the Americas."

Those excerpts come pretty close to being the first stirrings of nisei literature. They are real, they are simple, they are honest. They are as close as we have come to authentic pictures of nisei lives.

Great writing is only honest writing. We are coming closer to an honest evaluation of our lives, and we are thereby that much closer to good writing.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

CALLING ALL CHAPTERS

... on the eleventh, Monday. Joe Masaoka is due to leave for Denver, where he will take up his duties as director of the Associated Members' Division of the League ... and some time next week our national secretary, Mike Masaoka, is planning to start on his tour of the centers, starting with Topaz and including Minidoka, Heart Mountain, Granada, Jerome, Rohwer and others.

REQUESTS FOR MINUTES

of our Emergency National Council meet in November are being received ... we can only say that 120 pages of minutes are now ready, but there are still about 150 or more pages of supplements, including division reports, speeches, letters, etc., which are now in the work stage ... we must have another ten days to get the complete report in the mails to our delegates and former chapter presidents ... a limited number of copies will be on sale for the benefit of our members.

"HOW CAN CHRISTIANS HELP?"

the Japanese-American Number of the Envelope Series published quarterly by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is now off the press and 100 copies are available here ... this 48-page booklet is edited by Ruth Isabel Seabury of the education department of the American Board and includes articles by well-known Christian leaders, such as Hachiro Yuasa, Clarence Gillett and Yoshio Fukuyama, as well as quotations and excerpts from current writings on the subject ... a selected reading list is also included ... you may obtain your copy by remitting 10 cents to this office ... some of the material listed as selected reading is also obtainable here upon inquiry.

THE FIRST QUARTERLY REPORT

of the War Relocation Authority, covering the period March 18 to June 30, 1942, a very readable paper of some 36 pages is now available upon written request ... the report is introduced by a chronology of evacuation and relocation and covers all phases of relocation center life ... this is good reference material and a copy may be obtained without cost by writing to John C. Baker, WRA Office of Reports, Barr building, Washington, D. C.

IF YOU KNOW

the present addresses of the following former Santa Anitaans, please drop us a postal card: Reiko Inouye, Kotaro Jio, Dorothy Kawashima, Tachi Kogura, George Kuratomi, Nick Saito ... these subscribers have never informed this office of their relocation center addresses, hence they have not been receiving their PC's for quite some time ... name of the relocation center is sufficient.

Documentation Staff Compiles Records Of Granada Center

AMACHE, Colo.—A documentation staff composed of 13 writers headed by Toshio Ninomiya is now compiling a record of evacuee life, reports the Granada Pioneer.

The group has collected samples of evacuee art and handicraft, which will be sent together with photographs, motion pictures and sketches to the senior archivist at Washington, D. C.

On the documentation staff are Tazuko Sasaki, Cherry Yoshitomi, Yasuko Madokoro, Chizuyo Kanazawa, Masami Yamaguchi, Lily Matsumura, Jun Taketa, Kanemi Ono, Mark Hayashi, Hiroshi Shibata, Sueko Tagawa and Shigeru Hashii.

Topaz Color

The Topaz Times did some impressive work in its New Year edition, which featured a full-page, two-color drawing by Chiura Obata and an illustrated story of evacuation, also by Obata.

In addition, Jankee, who earlier appeared as a one-color job, came out this week as a two-color job. Exceptionally good printing and fine color work on the Times is made possible by a Multilith, only one used by a center paper.

Rowell in the S. F. Chronicle: U. S. Japanese Problem Can Be Solved With Safety, Justice

By CHESTER ROWELL
San Francisco, Chronicle
December 10, 1942

It is evident that the superstitious official reports of the Manzanar riot, together with the restriction or embargo on all other sources of information, have not given us the full background of what led up to the relocation center riot. It may even be the common notion that persons of Japanese ancestry, even when they are Americans, are inscrutable, anyway, has convinced the authorities themselves that it is a mystery past finding out.

However, it is clear from the official version, and the little that could come out in the first semi-official account, that here is a riot by a few men in a single camp and that it calls for consideration, and if possible action, much more comprehensive for this riot.

According to the official joint report, "the disturbance was caused by a relatively small group of evacuees," and the great majority of residents at Manzanar and other relocation centers are loyal to the United States and completely in favor of orderly processes of government."

The first "small group," in fact, consisted of six men, who beat up Fred Tayama, a leader of the aggressively loyal group. What immediate grievance they claimed to have against Tayama beyond the fact that they called him an "informant" does not appear. But the subsequent "crowd" which demanded that Tayama be released to them, evidently with the purpose of killing him, must have been much larger, since, when the military police finally fired, 11 of them were injured, one of them fatally and another seriously.

From the word "kibei," which vaguely slipped through the first reports, it may be inferred that the "group" in question was largely or wholly American-born young men, who are legally American citizens, but who returned to Japan for their education and are in some cases "cipahiores ipsis cipangibus"—more Japanese than the Japanese—in their sentiments.

These "kibei" are of the rioting age, and, by all accounts, conducted themselves like hysterical adolescents, while the noncitizen-alien in the camp are nearly all of middle age or older and have lived in America most of their lives. The "kibei," moreover, were selected or self-selected persons, who went to Japan for the secondary or higher education in Japan, and sent their formative and mature years under American surroundings. Thus, numerically, the "great majority" of the "residents" at the relocation centers, who are certified as loyal and law-abiding, must include a large part of the elder aliens, most of the native-born and American-educated and presumably some of the "kibei." Like other people, these evacuees are justly classifiable by their character and sentiments, rather than by racial or citizenship status.

What now comes out is that the herding of all these groups in the same camps, on purely racial grounds, produces a situation already strained and bound, if the war lasts long, to become impossible and dangerous.

The army, in the beginning, made no distinctions, because it wanted to get its part of the job over quickly. That emergency policy, whether right or wrong, has been accepted. But there is a long-range problem which there is now time to consider.

These persons of Japanese birth or ancestry—and there are 100,000 of them—are going to be with us, after the war, as useful, doubtful or dangerous members of the community. We might, perhaps, legally deport the elderly aliens, if Japan would accept them, but a large part of them have always been, and are now, regarded as perfectly safe residents and neighbors, barred from citizenship by our act rather than by their neighbors, barred from citizenship by our act rather than by their desire. The kibei can be punished, for any crimes any of them may individually have committed, but legally they are citizens, and in the absence of individual wrongs

are entitled to their rights as such. And the majority who are Americans by birth, education and sentiment, differ from the rest of us only as do the Chinese, by complexion and countenance.

Accepting the military decision that the place for all these groups, during the war, is outside this military district—why should they, in the places where they are permitted to reside, be treated differently from Americans or friendly aliens of other ancestries?

There are doubtless some dangerous individuals among those of Italian blood, some of whom may not yet have been caught. But we have officially classified all the rest of the Italian aliens as "friend," and the citizens, by birth or naturalization, as just Americans. We should do the same with the "stateless" refugees from Nazi Germany, and will presumably soon do so. And we have not segregated German aliens except for individual misconduct or the suspicion of intending it.

The Japanese problem is more difficult because their physical difference is visible. But it can be solved, with safety and justice, if that is what we want to do. And the postwar problem will be enormously simplified, if we do so.

Nisei Woman:

A Bassinette for The Baby Born in Relocation Center

If you're one of the many young nisei wives who are going to have babies soon, you'll be interested in making a dainty bassinette for the baby's first months.

Somewhat a crib seems big and awkward for the new-born baby. Bassinettes, on the other hand, are the perfect setting for babies up to six months, or even eight months.

Certainly during those first weeks when a new mother doesn't want to bend over too much, it's easier to lay the baby into a bassinette than a table-height, than into a crib. Since the bedding is smaller in size, there's less washing of bedclothes. And finally, the well-cared for bassinette can be far more sanitary than any crib.

The cost of making a bassinette is very low. Nor is there any waste, for the material covering the bassinette can always be turned into something else later—baby clothes, quilts and bedclothes for the baby, pillows, underclothes, etc., depending upon the material used. And the base of the bassinette—the clothes basket—is always useful later on.

For the material, use anything you desire. Because of the dust in the centers, it's often wise to use a hard-finished fabric in preference to a softer one, which holds dust. The material must be washable, of course. You can use nainsook, cambric, batiste, dimity, dotted Swiss, or any of the other soft, thin materials used for baby clothes.

Or you can use chintz, something in a dainty pattern. There is, for example, a tiny flower print on a white background that would be especially good.

There are gingham, linen, rayon or eyelet fabrics, if you want to use something a little heavier and more trim.

For trimming, you might try lace for the really fluffy type of bassinette. Or there's eyelet edging, which is particularly nice, or the heavier crochet-type edging. Otherwise, you can use pleating or ruffles of the same material.

(From the Minidoka Irrigator)

In buying a bassinette, we suggest you look for a laundry basket. Get one at least 30 inches long.

You can, of course, buy a regular bassinette. These come perfectly plain for less than two dollars, or you can go into the higher and fancier brackets. The expensive ones come with the protecting hood, but this isn't a necessity. You can get an ordinary laundry basket for a few pennies more than a dollar.

Have your husband attach the

Post-War World: Program of Security for All Outlined By Vice-President Wallace

WASHINGTON—Hitler's desperate bid for a Nazi world order is already on its way to ultimate downfall, Henry Wallace, vice president of the United States, said in a speech commemorating the birthday of Woodrow Wilson, and "when the Hitler regime finally collapses and the Japanese warlords are smashed, an entirely new phase of world history will be ushered in."

"As territory previously overrun by the Germans and the Japanese is reoccupied by the forces of the United Nations, measures of relief and rehabilitation will have to be undertaken," he said. Criticizing those who are trying to scare the American people into thinking that we shall support the world after the war, Mr. Wallace attacked the short-sighted policy which resulted in our refusing to take goods in payment of debts during the twenties, exchanging our goods instead for bonds of doubtful value.

Improved Living Standards

"Our surplus will be far greater than ever within a few years after this war comes to an end," stated the vice president. "We can be decently human and really hard-headed if we exchange our postwar surplus for goods, for peace and for improving the standard of living of so-called backward peoples. We can get more for our surplus production in this way than by any high-tariff, penny-pinching, isolationist policies which hide under the cloak of 100 per cent Americanism. . . . It is only when other peoples are prosperous and economically productive that we can find export markets among them for the products of our factories and our farms."

Disarmament, prevention of economic warfare and enhancing economic peace among nations, and an international court to settle disputes were foreseen as necessary postwar measures by the vice president.

Turning his attention to the problem of employment, Mr. Wallace remarked that after the war it will be vital to make sure that another period of unemployment does not catch us unprepared. "The suggestion has been made," he said, "that congress should formally recognize the maintenance of full employment as a declared national policy, just as it now recognizes as national policies the right of farmers to parity of income with other groups and the right of workers to unemployment insurance. Recommending the maintenance of full employment as a joint responsibility of private business and government, he pointed out that government spending can be reduced by the full peacetime production of private enterprises.

Average Man's View

The average man looks at it this way, the vice president said: "If everybody can be given a job in war work now, why can't everybody have a job in peacetime production later on?" Yet without well-planned and vigorous action, a series of economic storms will accompany the conversion of industry from war to peace, he said.

The attempt which Woodrow Wilson made, a generation ago, to preserve the world's peace

basket to a small frame (four legs and cross top pieces) to bring the basket to the desired height. If you wish, you can merely attach the basket to a small table. This is really the firmest method of anchoring the bassinette.

The simplest method of decorating the bassinette is by lining it with a quilted lining topped off with a ruffle. In this method only the inside of the basket is trimmed. Use stiff paper to make your pattern, fitting it over half of the inner side. Cut four of these, allowing for seams. Line with cotton quilting.

You can buy a ready-made mattress or make your own. They are not difficult to make.

Make a pillow and quilt to match the lining. A ruffle around the pillow is nice.

Another way to fix up the bassinette is by lining the inside and adding a deep flounce all around the outside. This flounce can be made just long enough to come to the bottom of the basket or can be made long enough to come to the floor. This, of course, makes a super-special bassinette, but any baby is worth the extra work.

through united action, must not fail this time, said Mr. Wallace. "Indeed, it would be the height of folly not to prepare for peace, just as in the years prior to December 7, 1941, it would have been the height of folly not to prepare for war."

Two of the principles which should guide the planning of a postwar world are liberty and unity, "or, in other words, home rule and centralized authority, which for more than 150 years have been the foundation stones of our American democracy. . . . The United Nations, like the United States 150 years ago, are groping for a formula which will give the greatest possible liberty without producing anarchy and at the same time will not give so many rights to each member nation as to jeopardize the security of all." Just as the American Articles of Confederation proved inadequate before the adoption of the Constitution, so the present world needs a strong instrument to cope with the fact that it is more firmly bound together economically than the colonies were in 1787, said the vice president.

The maximum of home rule that can be maintained along with the minimum of centralized authority necessary to guarantee international security must be the guiding principle of a free world after the war.

In our search for a common meeting ground upon which the people of the world can stand, Mr. Wallace said, "the security of the plain folks against depression and against war" will provide the basis.

"Now at last the nations of the world have a second chance to erect a lasting structure of peace—a structure such as that which Woodrow Wilson sought to build, but which crumbled away because the world was not yet ready."

Plea for Cooperation

Closing his address with a plea for the cooperation of all men, Mr. Wallace said:

"This new democracy will give us freedom such as we have never known, but only if as individuals we perform our duties with willing hearts. It will be an adventure in sharing—sharing of duties and responsibilities and sharing of the joy that can come from the give-and-take of human contacts and fruitful daily living.

"Out of it, if we all do our part, there will be new opportunity and new security for the common man—that blend of liberty and unity which is the bright goal of millions who are bravely offering up their lives on the battlefronts of the world."

Heart Mountain's Residents to Build New Bowling Alley

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Answering the need for increased recreational facilities, the community enterprises at Heart Mountain have planned a recreation center featuring an eight-alley bowling section, a soda fountain, hamburger kitchen, and billiards or pingpong section, reports the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The recreation center will be housed in a T-shaped building with a 95 by 51 foot wing for the bowling alleys. The soda fountain, booths, hamburger kitchen and billiard or pingpong tables will occupy the remaining space, which will be 100 by 20 feet.

Three CCC building to be brought here from Powell will be used for building material, and construction will begin as soon as workmen are available.

Community enterprises has, since its inception, instituted eight major services for the center, including two food stores, a dry goods store, mail order service, shoe repair shop, dry cleaning services, fire insurance service and a Cody Trading company order desk.

Boise Valley Chapter Active In Community Welfare Work

Members and Japanese in Area Purchased More Than \$15,000 in War Bonds During Year; Evacuees Assisted by JACL Group.

By HOWARD FUJII

Activities of the newly formed Boise Valley chapter of the intermountain district, Japanese American Citizens League, for 1942 centered around problems of the group living in a nation at war.

The first project undertaken was a War Bond drive, initiated by the purchase of a \$100 bond by the organization. During the year, members of the BV chapter and other Japanese living in the area have purchased well over \$15,000 worth of bonds. Every effort possible is being made to increase the total. Present plans call for the continuation of the project for the coming year.

Contributions were made by the organization to the Red Cross, the USO and to the Malheur county defense council. Members were urged to contribute in the individual communities in which they lived to the various service organizations as well as to join the local Red Cross and take part in local organizations and projects. Contributions to the rubber and metal salvage drives were also given to local communities in which the members lived.

Chapter members assisted last spring in making out alien property reports and aided in securing travel permits for those whose business required them. Whenever possible, members did all they could to interpret government regulations and assist the older people in filling out required forms and reports.

The organization carried out two Christmas projects. Gifts were sent to members of the chapter in the armed forces and a toy drive was conducted for children in the relocation centers.

Donations were collected during November and December throughout the valley to help finance the work of the chapter for the next year. The older people and non-members as well as members contributed liberally.

The social program, headed by George Hashitani of Weiser, Idaho, vice president of the BV chapter, offered a wide variety of social events for the membership. Besides dances, socials and lawn parties, the program featured the annual outing at Warm Lake, Idaho. During the course of the season, exchange dances were held with residents of both the Nyssa, Ore., and Caldwell, Idaho, Farm Security administration labor camps.

Mike Masaoka, national secretary and field executive of the JACL, met with the chapter twice during the year. His first visit followed soon after the affiliation of the group with the National JACL and the second during the

inspection tour by JACL officials of the farm labor camps in the area.

During the latter visit, Masaoka presented the chapter charter issued by the national council to Mrs. Martha Nishitani, Caldwell, Idaho, president of the BV chapter.

Due to the geographic condition and political boundary existing in the territory in which members of the chapter live, problems arising with the arrival of evacuee laborers were left to members living in the widely scattered area. Working with local commercial clubs, chambers of commerce, law enforcement agencies and other organizations, members were able in each locality to help solve existing local problems.

Telegrams sent by members in the Oregon district of the BV chapter in May to the evacuees at the Portland reception center, assisted in giving them a true picture of conditions as they existed here. With the establishment of the FSA farm labor camp at Nyssa, Ore., members living in the area worked in many ways to help the camp residents. For example, one young farmer took time off from his work, and with his tractor, helped to clear off and level ground for a baseball diamond. Others met with sugar company and employment service officials to discuss and work out solutions to existing problems.

Throughout the summer, the eastern Oregonians cooperated with residents of the camp in working out an athletic and social program. Thus, members of the BV JACL living in Oregon contributed a service to their community and were able to add a little to the enjoyment of evacuees working out of the Nyssa camp.

New Ogden JACL Officers Installed By Mike Masaoka

OGDEN, Utah — Newly elected members of the Ogden JACL cabinet were installed by Mike Masaoka, national secretary, in special ceremonies during the intermission of the holiday dance held December 26 at the Third Ward amusement hall.

Masaoka was introduced by Tatsuo Koga, IDC secretary.

Heading the new cabinet is Jiro Tsukamoto, former vice-president. Assisting Tsukamoto on the cabinet will be Toyse Kato, vice-president; Yoshi Sato, recording secretary; Fumiko Takahashi, corresponding secretary; Michio Mukai, treasurer; and Mrs. Ayako Ota, reporter.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Toraji Mano, a boy, Hitoshi, on Dec. 5, at Los Angeles general hospital.

To Mrs. Hanae Teramoto, a boy, Kenji, on Dec. 6, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Dorothy Fujino, a boy, Harumasa, on Dec. 8, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Asayo Minami, a girl, Toshiko, on Dec. 9, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Michi Kimura, a boy, Wayne Keichi, on Dec. 10, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Toshiko Yoshihara, a boy, Yukio Norman, on Dec. 14, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Ritsuko Eder, a boy, Vincent Edward, on Dec. 16, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Ramond Sagawa, a girl, on Dec. 17, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Shigezumi Hayashi, a girl, Kikuye, on Dec. 17, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Harry Kanimura, a boy, on Dec. 18, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Oscar Fujii, a boy, on Dec. 20, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Bob Handa, a girl, on Dec. 21, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Ben Nishimura, a girl, on Dec. 21, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Michio Yamamoto, a boy, Hideo Bob, on Dec. 23, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Kazuo Manabe, a girl, on Christmas day, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Yeishu Oshiro, a boy, on Dec. 28, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Hayato Sakamoto, a son, on Dec. 26, at Gila.

To Mrs. Takeo Matsumoto, a girl, on Dec. 27, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Hiroshi Matsumoto, a boy, on Dec. 29, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Asako Kaneko, a girl, on Dec. 21, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Yoshiye Iwase, a boy, on Dec. 22, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Lilly Kitahara, a boy, on Dec. 24, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Taketo Jo, a girl, on Dec. 29, at Poston.

To Mrs. Shingo Noritake, a girl, on Dec. 29, at Poston.

To Mrs. Harry Sakasagawa, a boy, on Dec. 29, at Poston.

To Mrs. Ben Tanisawa, a boy, on Dec. 21, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Masayoshi Goto, a boy, Masaichi Richard, on Dec. 22, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Kanae Yamaguchi, a girl, on Christmas day, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Mitsuhiro Kakiuchi, a boy, on Dec. 26, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Chorge Kaku, a girl, on Dec. 27, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Robert Yoshimune, a boy, on Dec. 27, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Masaye Miyamoto, a boy, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Kuniye Nagao, a boy, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Carl Shogi, a boy, on Dec. 27, at Poston.

To Mrs. Flu Inaba, a girl, Sharon-lee Etsuko, on Dec. 18, at Granada.

To Mrs. Masa Nakano, a boy, Dennis Masaji, on Dec. 19, at Granada.

To Mrs. William Hideo Shirai, a boy, Kiyoshi Robert, on Dec. 22, at Granada.

To Mrs. Senosuke Kimura, a boy, Roger Akira, on Dec. 22, at Granada.

To Mrs. Hichiro Kimura, a boy, on Dec. 25, at Granada.

To Mrs. Nisayoshi Nagai, a girl, on Dec. 27, at Granada.

To Mrs. Isamu Yoshida, a boy on Dec. 23, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Katsusuke Shishima, a boy on Dec. 26, at Heart Mountain.

DEATHS

James Ito, on Dec. 6, at Manzanar.

James Kanegawa, on Dec. 11, at Manzanar.

Takeshi Watanabe, on Dec. 11, at Manzanar.

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

Eiki Oshiro, 55, on Dec. 19, at Heart Mountain.

Mrs. Chiyo Suzuki, 46, on Dec. 19, at Gila River.

Mrs. Mine Asaki, 47, on Dec. 20, at Jerome.

Hoichi Sumida, 64, on Dec. 20, at Gila River.

Hiroko Noma, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Otoichi Noma, on Dec. 25, at Jerome.

Tsuya Koga, 45, on Dec. 25, at Poston.

Carol Lee Kayomi Matsumura, on Dec. 26, at Poston.

Betty Masako Ohi, on Dec. 26, at Poston.

Tovojiro Nakamura, 69, on Dec. 22, at Granada.

Daisaku Matsunaga, 75, on Dec. 29, at Poston.

Otokichi Masuda, 52, on Dec. 27, at Topaz.

Mrs. Ei Yoshiwara, 45, at Granada.

Tsuneo Noguchi, on Dec. 28, at

Japanese Park Fountain Added To Scrap Heap

HONOLULU, T. H. — A Honolulu landmark of 25 years standing — a Japanese phoenix fountain in Kapiolani Park which was presented to the city to commemorate the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito — was torn down recently and carted off to the scrap heap, the United Press reported.

Destruction of the fountain, which served as a gathering place for celebrations by members of the Japanese community, came after demands for its demolition were made by citizens.

One citizen suggested that Honoluluans follow the example set by patriots in New York at the time of the Revolutionary War, who attached a stout rope to a lead equestrian statue of King George III in Bowling Green, pulled it down and melted it into bullets for the Continental army.

It was suggested that places on the pulling rope to be attached to the imperial phoenix fountain be sold to Americans — of Japanese extraction or otherwise — with a grievance against the statue or the Japanese empire.

This suggestion was thrown out, however, when the parks board authorized the use of city-county workmen for the job.

Historic Flag Given To Heart Mountain By Wyoming Pioneer

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — An American flag, which for over half a century was the treasured possession of its owner, was last month presented to the Heart Mountain project and is now displayed at the local Girl Scout headquarters.

The flag was presented by J. L. Werts of Garland upon reading Molly Mittwer's column, "Heart Mountain Breezes," in the Powell Tribune of December 10, in which Mrs. Mittwer declared that Heart Mountain residents had long wanted an American flag, such as the one that flies over the MP barracks.

Werts, born in Ohio in 1862, purchased the flag while in the drug business in Iowa. Upon coming to Wyoming in 1910 as a homesteader, he put the flag away and bought a smaller one. The original flag lay among his most cherished possessions until he read Mrs. Mittwer's column and he decided to present it to Heart Mountain.

Evacuee Worker Returns to Railroad

RITZVILLE, Wash. — Deputy Sheriff Paul Plager said here last week that a Japanese workman employed with a group of other workers of Japanese ancestry on a railroad crew in Adams county had disappeared December 15 and returned ten days later.

Gila River.

Takeshi Watanabe, on Dec. 11, at Manzanar.

Isao Uyematsu, on Dec. 24, at Manzanar.

Mrs. Saki Tayama, on Dec. 24, at Manzanar.

Otohei Hatanaka, 68, on Dec. 26, at Heart Mountain.

Tatsuji Goto, 72, on Dec. 29, at Heart Mountain.

MARRIAGES

Marie Doi to Eiji Morikawa, on Dec. 17, at Cody, Wyo.

Masae Wakasugi to James Kondo, on Dec. 19, at Cody, Wyo.

Taye Suruki to Jack Yuoka, on Dec. 23, at Jerome.

Sachiko Nakata to Pfc. Tomio Fred Ota, on Dec. 22, at Manzanar.

Yoshiye Yamamoto to Genji Nakata, at Jerome.

Yukiko Miyagata, 22, to Mitsuo Miyamoto, 25, on Dec. 28, at Rohwer.

Asako Shimizu to Pfc. Matsushige, on Dec. 23, at Heart Mountain.

WPB Asked to Stop Building Center School

Colorado Senator Carries on Fight Against WRA Project

WASHINGTON—The War Production Board was asked on December 28 by Senator Ed Johnson of Colorado to withhold construction of a \$308,000 school development by the War Relocation Authority at the relocation center at Granada, Colo.

The senator, who has protested the expenditure to Dillon S. Myer, WRA chief, according to Associated Press, said he presumed WPB had approved the project before the authority decided to go through with it. Apparently, he added, Myer did not intend to stop it.

County to Face Basic Race Problems After War, Is Belief

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Basic racial problems will be faced by this country after the war, C. D. Loper, San Jose YMCA boys' work secretary, reminded members of the San Jose junior chamber of commerce last week.

Speaking at a luncheon, Loper referred particularly to the Negro and Japanese problems.

He reminded the jaycees that axis propagandists are making the most of the situation in this country "with some degree of justification."

He referred to Senator Bilbo's recent filibuster in the United States senate as an example of the way one of these racial issues is being sidetracked.

A resident of Honolulu before leaving for the states December 5, 1941, he said racial views in the islands are more tolerant than on the mainland. As an example, he said the president of the Honolulu Rotary Club was a negro, while the junior chamber of commerce had Japanese and Chinese in its membership.

Canal School Area Beautified by Lawns

RIVERS, Ariz.—School grounds at Canal, one of the Gila center towns, are rapidly being beautified with lawns, shrubs, flowers and walks, according to the News-Courier.

A 25-man crew under Foreman Harry Ikeo has planted Australian rye for the lawns to survive the winter months. Bermuda grass will be planted in February for a permanent lawn.

Canna lilies and Oriental trees have been planted around the buildings.

Couple Arrested for Theft of Goods Stored by Evacuees

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — A man and a woman were held in city jail in Marysville last week after they had allegedly burglarized a storeroom in which Japanese families, evacuated last spring from this area, had stored their household possessions.

The accused couple, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest T. Thompson of Marysville, were alleged to have sold the stolen property locally and at other points.

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Nisei Cagers Defeat Chinese Squad in New York Tourney

Americans of Japanese Chinese Ancestry Join In Dance After Game

NEW YORK — A sample of how American democracy works was enacted last Tuesday when a team of Americans of Japanese ancestry played an American-Chinese five with an Italian American referee.

The Japanese Americans, the Japanese Young People's Christian Federation team, defeated the Chinese Social Athletic club, 24-20, in a close contest. At half-time the Chinese led, 12-10, but in the last quarter the nisei team came from behind to win their first game of the tournament.

Six teams are entered in the Church of All Nations annual basketball tournament.

After the game the nisei team captained by Toge Fujihira, arranged with Dan Wong, captain of the Chinese squad, for a return game.

Then about 200 young "Chinese" and "Japanese" spectators — all Americans like the athletes and the referee — held a dance of the "zoot suit" jitterbug variety, the Associated Press reported.

Kawai, Tashiro Speak On JACL at Gila Center Meetings

RIVERS, Ariz.—A call for new blood in JACL leadership by Nobu Kawai, chairman of the executive board of the Gila River JACL, highlighted the second meeting of the group in the south section of Butte camp at the Gila relocation center recently.

Kawai said that new leadership would make for liberal policies.

Kawai and Ken Tashiro, editor of the Gila News-Courier, appeared on December 18 at a meeting sponsored by the Butte YPA. More than 200 members of the YPA and interested issei heard the pair speak.

Noteworthy among the questions which followed Kawai's talk was the query pertaining to the JACL's stand in the selective service ruling, which since April, 1942, has barred nisei from enlisting through the regular draft channels.

The News-Courier reported Kawai spoke for all delegates at the national JACL meeting when he answered that the JACL's fight against discrimination in the matter of equal rights and privileges also meant a fight against discrimination in the matter of obligations that are also an integral part of American citizenship.

New 48-Hour Week Instituted for WRA Workers at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah.—In line with the chief executive's call on the nation for an all-out effort in the present emergency, the WRA has joined with all governmental agencies in establishing a 48-hour work week and working on days like January 1, which previously had been considered as a national holiday. The relocation center at Topaz will do its part to conform with the President's request, which will affect all workers.

Beginning immediately, the new working schedules from Monday through Saturday through each week will be from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., with an hour off for lunch.

Micheo Yamagata Elected President Of Rexburg JACL

REXBURG, Idaho — Micheo Yamagata was elected president of the Yellowstone chapter of the JACL at the organization's recent meeting.

He will succeed Kiyoshi Sakota, who was elected vice president for the coming year.

Other officers include Sumiko Yamasaki, corresponding secretary; Michio Sakota, recording secretary; Haruo Yamasaki, treasurer; Jack K. Matsuda, assistant treasurer; Donna F. Matsuda, reporter; and Stomie Hanami, delegate.

Mary Muramoto Weds Dr. Nakadate in Indiana Ceremony

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—Dr. Katsumi Nakadate, 28, East Chicago physician and surgeon and a first lieutenant in the U. S. army medical corps reserve, was married recently to Mary Muramoto, 27, also of East Chicago.

The Hammond, Ind., Times reported that both Dr. Nakadate and his bride showed Portland, Ore., birth certificates when they obtained their marriage license at Crown Point.

Mrs. Nakadate's mother resides at the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho, it was stated.

A resident of East Chicago for the past three years, Dr. Nakadate served as an interne at St. Catherine hospital before he became associated with Dr. George F. Bicknell last July. The young medic also served at the Wayne hospital in Detroit and received his reserve army commission in June, 1939. He is a graduate of the University of Oregon.

The wedding was held in the parsonage of the East Chicago Methodist church. After the ceremony, Dr. and Mrs. Nakadate greeted friends at a reception held at the home of Dr. F. H. Mervis, it was reported.

The couple left after the wedding for a honeymoon in Chicago and in Minneapolis, where Mrs. Nakadate has a brother in an army training camp.

Sumiko Ando Weds Sadao Nagata in Idaho Falls Rites

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho.—At impressive rites shortly before noon on Christmas Day, Miss Sumiko Ando became the bride of Sadao Nagata, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Nagata of Sugar City, Idaho. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Marion L. Murdock at his home in Sugar City before members of the couple's immediate families and close friends.

A wedding dinner was held at the home of the bridegroom's parents after the ceremony.

Miss Ando is a registered nurse, having graduated from the L. D. S. Hospital in Idaho Falls. She is also an active member of the Idaho Falls JACL.

Mr. Nagata graduated from the University of Idaho in Moscow in 1940. He is at present engaged in farming in Sugar City.

A wedding dance and reception was announced for January 2 in honor of the young couple and Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Mayeda, who were married recently in Salt Lake City.

Invitations were extended to friends and JACL members of Idaho Falls, Pocatello and Rexburg.

Tule Adult Education Has Large Enrollment

NEWELL, Calif.—With evacuees holding forty-seven of forty-eight posts as instructors in the adult education department at Tule Lake, the department has a total enrollment of 2995 students, reports the Dispatch.

Courses offered include animal husbandry, clothing, commercial subjects, cosmetology, economics, English, human relations, mathematics, psychology and woodwork.

Health Examinations Held for Children At Poston Center

POSTON, Ariz.—More than two thousand children in camps 1, 2 and 3 of Poston have already received thorough health examinations by center doctors, who hope to have inspected the total school population by February 1, according to an article in the Poston Chronicle by Sally Lucas Jean, health education consultant.

Parents are invited to the examinations in order to have the doctor's opinion of each child. Teachers are also present.

The work has been carried on under the direction of George Kawauchi, M. D., chief of the public health section.

New Church May Be Built at Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Plans for construction of a Heart Mountain Community Christian church, made possible by a grant by the Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian church, "are now nearing completion, reports the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The northeast corner of the high school lot has been chosen as the tentative site of the building.

Construction will not begin until the center schools have been erected, but it is hoped that the dedication of the building will take place at Easter.

The building will be 80 by 100 feet and will contain a choir room, two study rooms and an office.

The building will be so located that Heart Mountain will be in full view through a six-by-seven foot plate glass window in the west wall of the chapel.

Topaz Elects New Municipal Government

TOPAZ, Utah — Thirty-three councilmen, comprising the elective assembly of the Topaz municipal government, were elected by the adult residents of the center on December 29 in the first regular city-wide elections.

All councilmen are citizen evacuees.

Those elected were:

District 1: Paul Fujii, Frank Fukuda and Kaoru Kimura.

District 2: James Yamamoto, Yoshio Taira and Hachiro Yuasa.

District 3: Shigeru Kosakura, Masaaki Sakakihara, Harry Tawa and Kiyosuke Nomura.

District 4: John Izumi, Kay Nishida, Masaji Fujii and H. Hirakawa.

District 5: Clarke Harada, Sai-ki Muneno, George Ochikubo and Kenji Fujii.

District 6: John Itatsu, Eiichi Sato, Shiro Shibata and George Hoshida.

District 7: George Hagiwara, James Nishimura, Tsune Baba and Masato Maruyama.

District 8: Takatoshi Yamamoto, George Shigezumi and Shige-toshi Shigio.

District 9: George Ikeda, M. Kanemoto, Mitzi Shiraishi and Frank M. Matsumoto.

Nisei Sergeant in U. S. Air Forces Visits Tule Lake

NEWELL, Calif. — "It's great to be a part of the United States Air Corps," said Staff Sergeant Max Marutani, who visited Tule Lake last week on leave from Hunter Field in Savannah, Ga., reports the Tulean Dispatch.

The nisei airman revealed that he was drafted on Dec. 4, 1941, but immediately reenlisted in the Air Corps.

"I was a licensed pilot for four years and I wanted to be a part of the Army Air arm," he was quoted by the Dispatch.

Marutani said he was ready for combat duty and would welcome it. "I have been treated wonderfully in the Army. I've trained 2,000 recruits and have had no trouble whatsoever."

Marutani is from Enumclaw, Washington.

Topaz to Raise Bean Sprouts as Experiment Proves Successful

TOPAZ, Utah — With the successful conclusion of the agricultural research department's experiments with bean sprouts, facilities were this week being set up to produce 1800 pounds of sprouts per week.

One hundred and twenty-five pounds of bean sprouts were raised by Mr. and Mrs. S. Toguchi.

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Evacuees Work on Drainage System for Jerome Center

\$500,000 Project Will Prevent Flooding of Arkansas Lowland Areas

DENSON, Ark. — Almost unnoticed, the Center's (Jerome relocation center) largest project is in full swing deep in the dense forests of the Boeuf River basin, 11 miles southeast of the residential area, according to the Communique, project newspaper.

When completed, the \$500,000 drainage system will drain excess water from 35 square miles of land. This system is expected to prevent the inundation of the project during the rainy season. The project is expected to be completed by June, 1943, according to Public Works Director Guy B. Smith.

To get to the present location, 110 husky nisei must push three miles through a soggy trail by mule-drawn wagons and on foot when the stubborn creatures balk.

The engineers are cutting a path 270 feet through the forest to pave the way for the digging of the main canal. They are widening the narrow path made by WPA workers two years ago. About a mile of the main canal has been completed so far.

Two dredging machines, each capable of digging 400 cubic yards of dirt an hour, are kept in operation 24 hours daily, moving ahead at the rate of 100 linear yards a day.

The Beouf River main, as the main canal is to be called, is to be 11 miles long, 28 feet wide at the bottom, 50 to 70 feet wide at the top and 12 to 15 feet deep. Water from almost 600 miles of tributaries are to feed this main outlet channel. The Beouf River main will flow four and a half miles east of the Center residential area.

Previous to work on the Beouf River main, the nisei cleared four miles of heavy tree growth and debris from the Beouf river, into which the waters from the man-made waterways will flow.

Big bayou and Crooked bayou,

both in the project area, will also be cleared and redredged, since heavy tree growth and bars of sediment have reduced the flow to 50 per cent capacity.

Actual work on the project was started October 15 by a surveying party. The crew of engineers began clearing the river two weeks later.

Lost Evacuee Found Alive After 3-Day Search Near Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — Kozo Fukugara, 32-year-old nisei, was found alive and conscious on December 23, some 10 miles west of Mt. Toaz, after a five-day search through the desert countryside of Topaz center.

Footprints found along a dry river wash led to his discovery by Katsumi Wakamatsu, Hakaru Oda, George Fukui and six cowboys from neighboring ranches.

Over a thousand residents, assisted by airplanes, horsemen, sheepherders and a score of the administrative staff aided in the search. Beacon fires lit the whole mountain area Sunday and Monday nights, and buglers drawn from the Boy Scout troops were on duty regularly.

Idaho Girl to Leave For Nursing Course

NAMPA, Idaho — Laura Nakamura, who is leaving for Rochester, Minnesota, soon to enter training in nursing, was honored at a farewell dance at the H. Fujii residence in Nampa, Idaho, on Dec. 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul N. Ban and Edson Fujii were hosts to 25 local nisei.

Miss Nakamura was valedictorian of the Nampa High School's 1942 graduating class. She will receive her training at St. Mary's Hospital which is affiliated with the Mayo Clinic.

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