

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## Story of the Week

### Dies Committee Takes Credit For Japanese Evacuation

WASHINGTON — The Dies committee, in its annual report issued last week, takes credit for the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast.

Summing up its year's work, the Dies committee (the congressional committee to investigate un-American activities, Martin Dies, chairman) recalled that it had issued a "yellow paper" on Japanese espionage in America.

Concerning this "yellow paper" on Japanese propaganda, the majority report of the Dies committee said:

"A direct result of the committee's report on Japanese subversive activities in this country was the removal of the Japanese population from the vital west coast area."

In a minority report, issued in conjunction with the majority of the report, Representative Jerry Voorhis of California referred to the Dies committee's claim as being responsible for evacuation as "extravagant."

Rep. Voorhis charged that the Dies committee was suppressing evidence of Axis activity in a minority report which was sharply critical of the work of the committee.

Voorhis also said members of the committee were not even given a chance to discuss or amend the annual report. The Californian, a liberal member of the committee, said that the Dies group had refused to publish the most important information in its possession and might persist in its refusal. He indicated that this information concerned operations of pro-Axis organizations in this country.

Although the Dies committee took credit for the publication of its "yellow paper" on Japanese propaganda in its report on its 1942 activities, the "yellow paper" was actually issued in October, 1941. At that time it was attacked on the floor of the House by Rep. Thomas Eliot of Massachusetts, a member of the House liberal bloc, who charged that the "yellow paper" presented no new information and that most of the information had been copied, word for word, from a news-letter issued in Los Angeles and that this news-letter was available for 10 cents. Congressmen, criticizing the Dies "yellow paper," said that most of its information was available in the public library.

### Arkansas Asked To Bar 'Japanese' From Owning Land

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — An eastern Arkansas planter-legislator asked the general assembly Tuesday to prohibit any person of Japanese birth or ancestry from ever owning land in the state.

Senator B. Frank Williams, Osceola, introduced the measure in the upper house, asserting that "on account of the standards of living of the Japanese people, a white person cannot profitably compete with the Japanese—either in agriculture or business."

The measure was referred to committee.

### Sen. Wallgren To Investigate Evacuee Camps

#### Declares 'Disturbing Reports' Received of Relocation Conditions

WASHINGTON — Senator Mon C. Wallgren, D., Wash., announced Wednesday he was beginning an investigation of the relocation program for evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the West, to determine the truth of "disturbing reports" he had received of conditions in the war relocation camps, the Associated Press reported.

The Senator said the reports in question told of trouble brewing among the "internees," incited by Japanese nationals held in the same camp with American-born Japanese. He said if his investigation substantiated the reports he would insist that handling of the relocation program be taken away from the War Relocation Authority and returned to the army.

"I intend to urge the establishment of three classes of 'internment' for the Japanese," he said. "The troublemakers would be strictly segregated and guarded, work camps would be established for those who wished to work and educational camps for others."

Wallgren said considerable thought was being given by members of congress to the question of disenfranchising American-born Japanese.

"The laws of Japan permit dual citizenship," Wallgren said. "We want no citizen in this country who owes allegiance to another country."

### Two Women, Shot in New York Tragedy, Reported Recovering

#### Community Sympathy Extended to Iyenaga Family After Incident

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y. — Two women of Japanese ancestry who were seriously injured when they were shot on Dec. 23 in the kitchen of their home by a 65-year-old assailant, Joseph O'Toole, were reported to be on the road to recovery.

The women are Mrs. Kenneth Iyenaga and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Toyokichi Iyenaga. Kenneth Iyenaga was killed almost instantly by bullets from O'Toole's gun.

Friends of the American Japanese family in this little central New York community were reported to be taking care of the women and the two children of the Iyenaga after the tragedy.

O'Toole gave no reason for the shootings when taken into custody by police. First degree murder charges were filed against him by

### California Legislators Open Attack on Nisei Citizenship

### Engle-Lowrey Resolutions Ask Congress for Revocation of Rights of Japanese Americans

SACRAMENTO—The first of several proposed legislative attacks against American citizens of Japanese ancestry and alien Japanese was recorded in the California legislature last week, the United Press reported.

### Resettlement Officials Open Chicago Talks

CHICAGO — A four-day conference on resettlement problems concerning the individual relocation of loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry outside the WRA campus was opened in Chicago on Thursday, Jan. 14, by Thomas Holland, chief resettlement officer of the War Relocation Authority.

It was reported that the discussions during the first day of the conference were confined to staff members of the WRA. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the meetings will be open and all interested groups and representatives may attend, it was stated.

It was also reported that Elmer Shirrell, former project director at Tule Lake opened the first of several War Relocation Authority employment offices to be established in the Midwest in Chicago last Monday.

It is expected that field representatives of the WRA will also open employment offices at Omaha or Kansas City, Cleveland or Columbia and at Minneapolis. Offices are also open in Salt Lake City and Denver.

George Inagaki of the national headquarters staff of the National Japanese American Citizens League arrived in Chicago this week and proceeded with plans to open a JACL field employment office in Chicago. Inagaki will attend the WRA conference on employment this weekend and will then leave for Washington for conferences with government officials on the resettlement program.

George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on American Japanese Resettlement of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America and the Home Missions Council, was expected to attend the talks in Chicago, as were representatives of other religious and social work organizations concerned with the relocation problem.

### U. S. Court of Appeals Will Review Korematsu, Hirabayashi Test Cases on Evacuation

#### Justices Will Set En Banc on January 30 to Hear Arguments in San Francisco; Native Sons Suit to Bar Nisei Voters Also Granted Right of Appeal.

SAN FRANCISCO—The United States District Court of Appeals announced Monday it will review the cases of two American-born Japanese now in government relocation centers, testing the legality of evacuation and subsequent military orders. The court will set en banc January 30 in San Francisco.

The test cases to be argued before the U. S. District Court will be those involving Fred T. Korematsu, former east bay ship-

yard worker who has been charged with refusal to leave an area from which persons of Japanese ancestry had been excluded, and Gordon K. Hirabayashi, University of Washington student, who was convicted in federal court of failure to report to a Wartime Civil Control Station and for violation of military curfew regulations.

At the same time the court will hear the suit of John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West, prohibiting Cameron King, registrar of voters in San Francisco, from according voting rights to American-born Japanese. Regan's suit was thrown out of court by Federal Judge St. Sure last July. His suit has been announced as an attempt by the Native Sons to disenfranchise Americans of Japanese ancestry.

It was stated in San Francisco that approximately seven other cases against American-born Japanese, still pending in Federal courts in California, Oregon and Washington, are said to hinge on the United States District Court of Appeals verdict in the Korematsu and Hirabayashi cases.

Korematsu is at a war relocation center at Topaz, Utah, while Hirabayashi has been in prison in Seattle. The latter case was brought to court as a test of the military orders.

Korematsu is being represented in court by the American Civil Liberties Union, through its counsel, Wayne Collins.

In a brief filed with the U. S. District Court, Collins argued "that aliens here from neutral countries should enjoy greater rights than these unfortunate people (Americans of Japanese ancestry) is unwarranted; that Japanese nationals (those born in Japan) should enjoy rights equal to theirs is indefensible; that alien enemies, nationals of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, should possess greater rights, privileges, immunities and liberties in America than those native-born citizens is a disgraceful travesty on justice."

### Aged Heart Mountain Resident Faces Trial In Stabbing Case

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Gyotoku Tokita, 67, will face trial in Cody this week for the stabbing on New Year's day of Taro Suenaga, 55, reports the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Tokita is now in the custody of Sheriff Blackburn in Cody and is accompanied by Joe Tanaka, warden, acting as interpreter.

Suenaga is reported to be doing well after a transfusion and emergency operation.

The stabbing, according to Police Chief Rosie Matsui, took place when Tokita, allegedly enraged at being nagged on the first day of the year, attacked Suenaga, who was lying in bed in their bachelors' quarters.

The two other occupants of the room, Tsunetaro Tateshi and Kinju Teremoto, did not realize what was happening until too late. The attack took place about 7 p. m., and Tokita, who had run out of the room, was discovered by police at the home of a friend about a half hour later.

### Beeson Heads Labor Department at Hunt

HUNT, Idaho — J. G. Beeson, former field investigator for the WRA in Idaho, with headquarters at Boise has been appointed employment officer at the Minidoka Relocation Center.

Senator Clair Engle of Red Bluff and Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey of Yolo county joined on two resolutions and two bills to crack down on American-born Japanese, who have been evacuated along with alien Japanese from the west coast area. Assemblyman A. G. Thurman of Colfax also had a joint resolution memorializing congress to restrict all persons of Japanese ancestry.

The measures were among the first introduced on the first actual work day of the new Republican-dominated California legislature on January 6, as the legislators answered newly elected Governor Warren's bidding to consider "first things first."

Senator Engle and Assemblyman Lowrey had two joint resolutions, memorializing congress to amend the federal constitution to bar persons of Japanese descent from citizenship, and to determine the identity and forfeit the citizenship of those holding a dual citizenship in any other country, and prohibiting such citizenship.

"The people of the United States have had brought forcibly to their attention the fact that the constitution confers citizenship upon persons of Japanese descent by virtue solely of birth in the United States, despite the fact that such persons are racially and inherently unassimilable," one resolution declared.

One of the Engle-Lowrey bills would broaden the penalty against both landowners and aliens concerned in sharecropping, leasing, renting or selling land to an alien in violation of the alien land law, which Engle said would end "flagrant violations which have occurred prior to the war."

The other bill would require commercial fishing licenses for all persons engaged in offshore fishing, and require holders to the United States citizens or a person eligible to become a citizen. Identification cards would be required.

Thurman's resolution, introduced at the request of the Placer county grand jury, memorialized Congress to enact adequate legislation to prohibit all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and native-born, from owning, enjoying, using or occupying agricultural lands, and to restrict all persons of Japanese ancestry from becoming citizens of the United States.

As these measures were introduced, other members of the state legislature said they had similar measures in the making, or would join in pushing the original proposals.

Senator Engle, former district attorney of Red Bluff, represents Tehama county. Assemblyman Lowrey recently urged the state personnel board to push disbarment proceedings against the state's discharged civil service workers.

There was no indication, it was stated, as to what favor the anti-Japanese measures would have, since the first test of legislative sentiment will come in the committees to which the measures will be referred, and the bills have yet to be introduced and referred.

The legislative activity was seen in some quarters as the first step of a concerted campaign by certain California interests to prohibit the return of evacuated Japanese to the state.

Discussing the anti-Japanese

(Continued on page 3)



## Official Asks Segregation of Disloyal Group

### Rep. Gearhart Charges Intimidation of Loyal Evacuees in Centers

WASHINGTON — Representative B. W. Gearhart, R., of Fresno, Calif., declared Saturday he has received complaints from former constituents among Americans of Japanese ancestry now in war relocation camps that they are being subjected to intimidation by "pro-Axis Japanese" in the centers.

His statement was made as a fellow California representative, Leroy Johnson of Stockton, made a demand for an investigation of various phases of the relocation program.

Gearhart exhibited a post card from Tokio Slocum, a Japanese born veteran of the A. E. F. and a member of the American Legion, formerly confined at Manzanar. Slocum described the "harrowing and horrible night" of Dec. 6, 1942, when "pro-Axis Japanese" placed him on "death list No. 1" and made an attempt on his life. Although he was taken into protective custody and later discharged from camp, all his personal property was destroyed or stolen, Slocum wrote.

"This definitely shows that loyal and disloyal elements should be separated," Gearhart said. "The loyal Japanese Americans should receive sympathy and encouragement. The other group should be put behind barbed wire."

## Sutter County Jury Wants Congress to Revoke Nisei Rights

YUBA CITY, Calif.—The Sutter County Grand Jury forwarded to the state legislature copies of its resolution demanding "all persons of Japanese extraction be prohibited forever from becoming citizens of the United States."

The resolution further demands enactment of a law forbidding Japanese or persons of Japanese ancestry from owning or using agricultural lands or from receiving the proceeds of sale of products grown or produced on agricultural land.

Jay Crowley of Robbins, foreman of the grand jury, said copies of the resolution are being forwarded also to members of the California congressional delegation.

(Editor's note: The Sutter county resolution is similar in form with the original resolution of the Imperial county grand jury, with majority members of the Los Angeles county grand jury, also currently. A minority report of the Los Angeles county grand jury, attacking the attempt to revoke the citizenship of American citizens, was published in the Pacific Citizen of January 7, 1943.)

## Relocation Stressed By Friends Service Official at Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho—The importance of evacuee relocation and acclimation at their new homes before the end of the war when considerable employment problems must be anticipated was stressed in a talk on "Relocation" by Floyd Schmoer of the Friends Society last week before a fellowship group at Minidoka.

Schmoer was quoted by the Minidoka Irrigator as saying that the west coast Japanese have more friends today than ever.

"True you have enemies," he said, "but their words are bought and paid for propaganda. The war is the excuse for their attacks and not the reason."

## Tule Lake Youth Given Six Months in Robbery Case

NEWELL, Calif.—Susumu Ishihara was sentenced to six months imprisonment by the Justice of the Peace of Modoc county for his part in the robbery of Mess 13, reports the Tulean Dispatch.

Four months of the sentence were suspended.

## "We Believe in You," Says Message Accompanying Gifts

CHICAGO — "They're for girls about my age," a young college girl told a Methodist recently as she brought three gift packages, answering a call which had gone out from the church to send a bit of cheer to more than 800 American-born Japanese children who were in the Sunday school of a war relocation center.

Enclosed with the gifts, which consisted of gay-colored hair bows, was a note:

"Hi, Pal! Don't try to wear all these at once unless you're the kind of girl who can start a fad.

I'm not . . . This gift isn't much, but I guess there won't be much for a lot of us this year.

"When you get right down to it though, the best things in life can't be put in packages and tied up with ribbon and tinsel.

" . . . What I really wanted to tell you is that I wish you, and all my friends wish you, a Christmas in which you will find the spirit of Christ, and a New Year that will be happier than the last. Remember we think of you, we believe in you, and we love you.

"I hope you'll find time to drop me a line . . ."

## Reports of 'Coddling' Denied By Arkansas Regional Official

### Relocation Centers Not Average American's Idea Of Utopia, Says Whitaker

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Denying any attempt to "coddle the Japanese Americans" in two southeast Arkansas relocation centers, Regional Director E. B. Whitaker of the War Relocation Authority was quoted by the Associated Press last week no one in charge of the centers "had any idea they were Utopias."

"The average American's idea of Utopia certainly would not be a place where families eat in mess halls and where military police guard the community, keeping outsiders out and insiders in," Whitaker said in a prepared statement answering recent published descriptions of conditions at the Jerome relocation center.

Whitaker is in charge of the Jerome and Rohwer camps, in each of which are located approximately 8,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, the majority American-born from the Pacific coast and Hawaii.

Charges of "coddling" at the Jerome center were published in the Memphis, Tenn., Commercial-Appeal and later appeared in many U. S. newspapers.

### Living Under New Conditions

"We do not claim we are doing a perfect job," Whitaker said, "but we do contend that the general public in passing judgment on WRA should keep in mind that the evacuees are living in a different section of the country than they have been accustomed to. Weather, working and living conditions are vastly changed for these people.

"Nobody should expect a person to change over night from an office worker or merchant to a woodsman and farmer, regardless of race or color."

Whitaker said there was "some confusion" in the centers and "some ill feeling between the evacuees and the Caucasian labor working on construction, "but such cases are isolated, not general."

He said that due to circumstances "for which no one is to be blamed" the contractor had taken twice as long to complete the camp as planned and the project still is not complete.

Whitaker said that camp schools were not opened until January because buildings were not completed, but teachers who were on the payroll prior to that time were given other tasks. He said there were 2,317 school children at Jerome.

The evacuees' food diet consists principally of fish and rice, Whitaker said, and the November food costs were 35.5 cents a day per person.

## Denver Newspaper Supports Need For Granada Schools

AMACHE, Colo.—The Rocky Mountain News in Denver last week backed the Granada educational program in the recent controversy over the center's \$308,000 school construction project, according to the Granada Pioneer.

An editorial in the News suggested that inflation rather than the WRA was responsible for the cost of the buildings.

"All the 1800 (students) are American citizens who have been moved from their homes through no fault of their own. Education is a fundamental part of the democratic system and it is essential that the training of these children be con-

## Conditions at Jerome Center Criticized in Commercial-Appeal

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The Scripps-Howard newspaper, the Commercial Appeal, last week published an "expose of conditions" at the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas.

In a report described as a "nightmare of confusion," the newspaper charged careless and deliberate waste of food, slow down strikes, refusal to work and threats against workers constructing buildings at the center.

Paul Taylor, project manager of the center, was quoted as saying he would begin an investigation of the alleged waste of food supplies after hearing that cooks were wasteful of food. The newspaper reported that an inspection of garbage revealed food wastage.

## WRA Outlines New Evacuee Travel Policy

### Inter-Center Movements Will Be Permitted Under Certain Conditions

POSTON, Ariz.—A revised and broadened policy of inter-center travel has been authorized by the WRA, reports the Poston Chronicle, allowing travel when the best interests of the evacuees of the WRA are served thereby.

In line with this revised ruling, traveling between centers will be allowed under the following conditions:

1. To reunite members of an immediate family who were separated during course of evacuation;
2. To reunite other members of a broader family group if such persons were at the time of evacuation living with and dependent upon the immediate family;
3. To transfer to the residence of guardians or other persons or institutions, any orphans, minors, physically handicapped, or other persons not able to take adequate care of themselves;
4. To transfer to other centers professional or other skilled persons when such are required at those centers;
5. To further the efficient operation of the WRA program;
6. In other unusual situations requiring action for the protection of the welfare of an evacuee, a family, or a group of evacuees.

In general, the WRA will pay the cost of all travel as authorized in the above cases. Caucasian escorts will be provided.

However, in the following cases, while it will be the general policy of the WRA to authorize travel, the evacuee must bear the cost of the trip, including the escort's expenses: 1. to attend the funeral of a member of the immediate family; 2. to visit a close relative who is ill, if in the opinion of the attending physician, such a visit will serve the patient's best interests.

The Community Service's Social Welfare department will handle all requests for transfers between centers. However, the Project director shall be empowered with the final authority to approve or disapprove such trips.

continued. The item of cost should be investigated fully. But the schooling should go on," the News concluded.

## Rep. Johnson Asks Congress For Investigation of Centers

### Californian Would Check Educational Program of WRA

WASHINGTON — A resolution (HR37) calling for an investigation of the educational and administrative program of relocation centers for persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the west coast was introduced Friday by Rep. J. Leroy Johnson, R. Calif.

Johnson asked for a special congressional committee to investigate the centers, now under the administration of the War Relocation Authority.

Johnson told reporters he wanted to find out what was being done in the camps "so that the Japanese won't be discriminated against and so that our people won't be discriminated against."

The new California Republican said there had been rumors that rationing was not being applied to the resettlement camps and that this was causing discontent among people on the west coast who were suffering severe food shortages.

(Ed. note: War Relocation Authority representatives have announced that rationing of foods is being strictly adhered to in the relocation projects. Several relocation centers instituted voluntary rationing of foods before national rationing was announced. WRA center residents are already observing a rationing of two and a half pounds of meat weekly under a voluntary rationing plan.)

Johnson also told the reporters

westerners felt unnecessary "educational frills" were being introduced in the camps' educational program and that it had been reported to him resettlement authorities were taking teachers from west coast public schools to work in the Japanese camps at higher salaries than they would otherwise receive.

Rep. Harry Sheppard, D. Cal., said, however, that he personally had investigated three relocation centers and found they were receiving necessary quantities of food. He also denied that teacher's salaries were out of proportion.

Rep. Jerry Voorhis commented that he felt the camps should be "kept simple and made self-sustaining."

Johnson indicated his proposed investigation would cover the following grounds:

"1. The existing and proposed educational setup of the camps, including the pay of teachers and where they were obtained.

"2. Expenditures contemplated by government agencies having supervision of the camps.

"3. What the situation is with respect to food, clothing and shelter and whether the inmates of the camps are required to abide by the same rationing restrictions Americans are following.

"4. How the facilities of the camps are being used and received, particularly as regards to the health and morale of the evacuees.

"5. All facts regarding the camps which may be pertinent to congressional legislation."

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### Nisei Face a Grave Decision

POSTON, Ariz.—Hectic 1942 is now a matter of history. As we face 1943 the nisei in the relocation centers especially must make another grave decision. It is up to them to make up their minds if they are going to try the outside world with all the dangers of a hostile public reaction resulting from the tide of the Pacific battle.

Enough stories are floating around about nisei being discharged from their jobs because of pressure from unfriendly customers and so forth. They may be like many of the unfounded or grossly exaggerated rumors which float around all the relocation centers or they may be true. No one knows. But they are serving as deterrents for those nisei who have not made the decision to go out into the free zone and once again breathe the air as a free citizen.

If conditions remain the same as they are and if unfortunately the war should continue for about five to seven years as John Collier, commissioner of Indian affairs, has stated at Poston, there is a strong possibility of a Japanese tribe being born in this Arizona desert.

### Strength, Fighting Spirit May Be Lost

The longer we remain in the relocation center, the less strength and fighting spirit we will have to go out and start anew. As long as we remain in the center, regardless of whether it is viewed as a concentration camp or "haven of refuge" for the duration of the war, we know that we shall have something to eat and a roof over our heads. Although the educational facilities are not of the best, at least some sort of training is being given to the children. If we are not concerned with what type of citizens our children will become, it is an easy-going life. There is the mental torture resulting from frustration, but if the will to fight is gone, even this agony can be overcome through indifference as to what is transpiring around us.

If we reason the problem to its ultimate end, it must be conceded that sooner or later those of us who intend to remain in this country must start anew some place. California may appear the most ideal. But if we wait for the war to end, it may take years. If we should go out now, we may be able to find some friendly community and establish ourselves. Who

knows but there may be better atmosphere than California.

### Will Regain Full Citizenship Rights

Those who have property back in California may be able to return as soon as the war ends. Nothing can stop us if we are willing to withstand a hostile public. When the danger of invasion is over and there is no martial law, the rights of citizenship will be given full recognition once again. And this means the right to travel between the states. Technically, as long as we are in the relocation centers, we are residents of California or of the state from which we were evacuated. This gives us the right to go home.

We believe there are not many who are going to be in a position to receive a welcome home. If such nisei are afraid to go out today, they are going to be of the same frame of mind when the war is over. Such being the case, they are destined to be residents of these relocation centers for a long time to come. They will not have the courage to buck a hostile tide and assert their rights as citizens.

### Manpower Shortage Aids Resettlement

Today, the War Relocation Authority, the churches, the YWCA, YMCA, civic groups and liberals are willing to extend a helping hand. The government itself is interested in the 40,000 who are available to manpower. This, however, will not be true when the war is over.

Millions of soldiers and sailors will be coming home to make up their lives as citizens. Millions of defense workers will be looking for employment in peace industry. If an unemployment problem should arise immediately after the war comes to an end, it is only natural that those of Caucasian ancestry will be given first consideration. And those discharged from the armed forces are entitled to priority.

The nisei will be at the tail end of the list. And there will not be the call for manpower. Labor is in great demand today. Consequently, nisei will be able to find jobs in fields which may have been closed to them.

To move to a "free zone" at this time has its risks. But it is worth trying. Every family should send some member out. Others can follow the lead later on. Every family must hold its own council and make the decision.



# Legion Group Starts Deportation Move

## Oregon Post Begins Drive to Bar Evacuees

Portland Journal Notes Fact Many Nisei Now Serving in U. S. Army

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — All American Legion posts in the Pacific coast states are now being urged to adopt resolutions passed by the Hood River post of the Legion, calling for the deportation at the end of the war of all Japanese-born people in the United States and also all American-born Japanese who are citizens by constitutional law, according to Commander G. R. Frey of the Hood River post.

The resolution also called for an amendment to the constitution to make it impossible for children, born in the United States of aliens ineligible to citizenship, to themselves attain citizenship.

A report, published in the Portland Journal, stated that "the resolution also revives the so-called dual citizenship inhibition as another reason why children born in this country of alien Japanese parents should be rejected as citizens."

The Journal report said "a number of second generation sons of Japanese parents who were born in Hood River county are now serving in the United States army, and their names are carried on community and other honor rolls."

One resolution passed by the Hood River post placed the American Legion group on record as opposed to the return of any persons of Japanese ancestry to the county.

Before evacuation, Japanese and American-born Japanese operated orchards and truck farms in Hood River county. The active mid-Columbia chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League was located at Hood River. Following evacuation, the majority of the Hood River evacuees were relocated at Tule Lake relocation center in California.

Hood River post No. 22, the American Legion, Department of Oregon, has through its commander, G. R. Frey, sent the following resolution to all posts on the Pacific coast:

"Mr. Commander and Comrades: Attached resolutions were passed at a regular meeting of the post Monday, January 4. We urge your earnest attention and prompt action.

**Resolution No. 1**

"Whereas our country is at war with Japan, and

"Whereas at the outset of this war it became necessary to remove all persons of Japanese ancestry from this county, and

"Whereas it has been demonstrated that persons of Japanese ancestry are unassimilable with the citizens of our nation and they therefore constitute a permanent alien element in any community in which they may be located, and

"Whereas for these reasons and for many others, reliance is placed on the adoption of appropriate national laws providing for the removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the continental United States and the refusal of citizenship in the United States to them.

"Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that Hood River post No. 22 of the American Legion, Department of Oregon, go on record against the return of any person of Japanese ancestry to this county for the purpose of continuing residence here; and that it give wide publicity so that such persons may be informed and that this action may promote the adoption of legislation locally and nationally as may be required; and be it further

"Resolved that each member of this post pledge himself individually to support this action in every reasonable way to the end that it may be strictly enforced.

**Resolution No. 2**

"1. It is our settled conviction that no person of Japanese ancestry are desirable as American citizens as all such are unassimilable to our standards of living, our process of thought, our unity of allegiance, and therefore, it should be declared to be perma-

## Carey McWilliams Ousted by Warren From State Post

Official Is Author of Articles, Reports on Japanese Evacuation

SACRAMENTO, — In one of his first official acts after his inauguration, California's new governor, Earl Warren, ousted Carey McWilliams as head of the state's Division of Immigration and Housing.

McWilliams was an appointee of the retiring governor, Culbert Olson.

Under McWilliams, the Division of Immigration and Housing had carried on a program to better the living and working conditions of the "little people" of California.

However, McWilliams, it was stated, had incurred the wrath of powerful "vested interests" in California for his expose of the intolerable conditions under which migratory workers, particularly refugees from the dust bowl, had been forced to work in the state's agricultural industry.

His book, "Factories in the Field", was described as having supplied the factual documentation to supplement John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath," although it was decided to have been a coincidence that the two books were published during the same period. Both books are credited with having influenced the improvement of conditions for laborers on California's industrial farms.

McWilliams, recognized as an outstanding national authority on migratory labor, has written several articles concerning the "Japanese problem" in California. His first, "Once Again the Yellow Peril," appeared in The Nation in 1936. He wrote two articles on California Japanese in the spring of 1942 for the New Republic and was the author of "Japanese Evacuation: Policy and Perspectives" which appeared in Common Ground in summer, 1942. Advocating intelligent, democratic treatment of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, McWilliams was the author of the feature article, "Moving the West Coast Japanese" in Harpers of September, 1942.

He also prepared an "Interim Report on Japanese Evacuation" which was presented at the Montreal conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in December, 1942.

McWilliams, a practicing attorney in Los Angeles, received a Guggenheim fellowship in 1941 for a study of plantation labor in Hawaii.

His second book on migratory labor, "Ill Fares the Land," was published by Little, Brown and Co. in 1942.

Gov. Warren appointed Walter J. Koetitz, an Oakland construction engineer, to succeed McWilliams as head of the Division of Immigration and Housing.

## National Baptist Group Will Aid Relocation of Evacuees

Mobilization of Church Groups Planned to Help Resettlement Program

NEW YORK CITY — The Council on Social Relations of the American Baptist Home Missions Society, at a meeting held here last week in its national offices, adopted a resolution to aid and push in every way possible, but in particular from the race relations angle, the current Japanese resettlement program of the Society.

The Council determined to work wholeheartedly with the Society's resettlement committee under John W. Thomas, Secretary of the Department of Cities.

Specifically, the resolution called for the mobilization of all the local groups of the Society throughout the nation to actively engage in the community acceptance and assimilation phase of the resettlement. It cited the need for informing members everywhere about the problems of the evacuees, in order that they would be well-equipped with facts and figures in presenting evacuees to their respective communities.

**Information from JACL**

Informative material was volunteered by the Japanese American Citizens League, which offered to cooperate with the Council in every way possible. The League is active in working with every group that is helping in the resettlement program of the War Relocation Authority.

The situation and problems of the American Japanese was presented to the Council by the League and by George Rundquist, executive secretary of the National American Japanese Resettlement Committee.

The place of the American Negro in the present world conflict was given by Dr. George Edmund Haynes, executive secretary, Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Dr. Haynes advocated the informing and training of local groups, who in turn could act as teachers, as a practical method of improving race relations throughout the nation.

**Learn from Mistakes**

Dr. Haynes declared that it was necessary for those interested in race relations to learn from the mistakes of the past, and accordingly to guide their current and future work in this field.

He was active, together with Dr. Will Alexander, as representatives of the Federal Government, during and after the last war in handling and settling difficult Negro problems and incidents. His conclusions were based upon the lessons learned from the period.

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## Nearly Half of Topaz Residents Employed

TOPAZ, Utah — Forty-six per cent of the population at the Topaz Relocation Center are now employed within the project, according to Claude Cornwall, chief of the employment division. Three hundred and fifty-three former residents of Topaz are now employed by various organizations and private employers, with sugar beet workers numbering 125.

Three thousand, six hundred and ninety-two persons out of approximately 8000 are now working in

## JACL Asks Right to Send Representatives to California To Defend Nisei Citizenship

Request Sent Gen. DeWitt by Masaoka; Action Described as Part of New JACL Policy to Enter All Cases Threatening Legal Rights of Nisei.

The Japanese American Citizens' League this week asked the right to send representatives to the California state legislature in Sacramento to defend in person the rights of persons of Japanese ancestry now affected by bills recently introduced in that legislature.

The request was sent by National Secretary Mike Masaoka in a wire to Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, in San Francisco.

"This new action on the part of the JACL is an extension of our recently announced policy of entering all cases in which the legal rights of the American-born

## Masaoka Will Visit Topaz

Meet for JACL Group Planned at Relocation Center in Utah

In order to meet with JACL members, as well as other interested residents on the mutual problems of persons of Japanese ancestry in America, Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, and Hito Okada, chief of the active members division, will leave Friday afternoon for the Central Utah relocation center.

They will return Sunday, Jan. 17.

Both Masaoka and Okada are planning trips to Minidoka and Heart Mountain during the month and will visit other centers if time will permit before the scheduled date of Masaoka's return to Washington.

A meeting for JACL members is planned at Topaz and a general public meeting will also be held, it was stated.

## Stimson Defends Army Evacuation Of Non-Japanese

WASHINGTON — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson explained last week that the evacuation of white American citizens from some west coast areas was a safety measure taken to protect certain military installations.

In answer to criticism of "army high-handedness," he said that the "action was not in any sense a general evacuation or internment."

"However," he added, "when there is a particular spot or defense installation with which we can't take chances, we can move everybody away."

"I understand that such is the case in general instances on the West coast."

## California Legislator Receives Resolutions Attacking Nisei Rights

(Continued from page 1).

fishing bill which he had proposed, Lowrey said that the prohibition against "persons ineligible to citizenship" would not deal unfairly with the Chinese and other Orientals who would also be barred by the provisions, since the "Japanese are the only Oriental people who engage in commercial fishing off the California coast."

The authors of the measures declared that the basic inability of "Japanese nationals" to be assimilated as Americans has been shown clearly "by the necessity of confining them, citizens and aliens alike, in relocation centers for the protection and safety of the American people at war—a procedure not found to be necessary in the case of other enemy aliens."

the project. There are 597 persons working at \$19 a month, 3062 at \$16 a month, five at \$12 a month and 28 part-time workers.

Japanese are threatened," declared Masaoka.

Particularly to be defended are those rights of nisei regarding their American citizenship, such as those introduced January 6 by State Senator Clair Engle and Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey asking for revocation of American citizenship of all nisei with dual citizenship and memorializing congress to amend the federal constitution to bar persons of Japanese descent from citizenship.

Also introduced in the legislature were a bill advocating the denial of commercial fishing licenses to Japanese aliens and a bill denying use or ownership of agricultural land by alien or citizen Japanese.

The advocacy of other stringent and prohibitive measures was expected in the Capitol.

It is the obligation of the government of the United States and particularly the War Department "to grant us our inalienable right as American citizens to appear before the California State Legislature in Sacramento to present our views as loyal Americans," declared Masaoka in his telegram to DeWitt.

The wire declared in full:

"It has been called to our attention that a number of bills have been introduced in the California State Legislature in Sacramento which directly affect our future and status as citizens of the United States.

"We persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizens and aliens alike, cooperated fully with the entire evacuation program as our contribution to the nation's war effort at a time when our country faced its greatest crisis. This unprecedented sacrifice on our part of our homes, our businesses and our associations, bears testimony to our loyalty and to our desire to remain in America after the war is won.

"We believe that such anti-Japanese legislation aimed at American citizens of Japanese ancestry and loyal resident Japanese nationals, such as those proposed in the California Legislature and which may soon be proposed in the legislatures of other western states, are not only un-American in principle because they attempt to discriminate on the basis of race, but particularly the War Department are harmful to the war effort in that they cause other minority groups, both here and abroad, to view with alarm, and even suspicion, the protestations of equality enunciated by American leaders in all fields of activity.

"We feel that in the interests of our own future, as well as the future of other minority groups, we ought, and have a right, to protest the introduction of these vicious bills and be able to defend our status and our views before them in person. We further believe that it is an obligation on the part of the Government of the United States, and particularly the War Department and the commanding officers of the Western Defense Command, to grant us our inalienable right as American citizens before the California State Legislature in Sacramento and to present our views as loyal Americans who are interested in winning the war and the peace which must follow.

"We ask, therefore, the issuance of a special permit which will permit our representatives to appear before the Sacramento Legislature and to defend our position as their fellow Americans, interested in the welfare and destiny of all Americans."



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### A Pyrrhic Victory

Members of the new California legislature had hardly settled in their seats last week when the first of a not unexpected series of legislative broadsides was fired at the citizenship rights of a group of Americans who can be distinguished from other Americans only by the fact that their racial ancestry is Japanese.

Introduced by Senator Clair Engle and Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey was a joint resolution to amend the Federal Constitution to bar persons of Japanese descent from citizenship.

There is every indication that supporters of this resolution hope to try their case in the court of public opinion and on the floor of the state legislature without affording the defendants in the case, the American-born Japanese, an opportunity to defend publicly the charges of disloyalty circulated by Senator Engle and Assemblyman Lowrey in support of their contention that native-born Japanese have misused and thus forfeited their claim to treatment as equal citizens of a free commonwealth.

The Engle-Lowrey proposals and the Thurman resolution memorializing congress to restrict the rights of all persons of Japanese ancestry, appear to be part of a concerted attack by certain powerful California elements to finish the job started by the wholesale evacuation of all persons of Japanese extraction from the west coast area.

Although as late as December, 1942, the War Department and the government expressed themselves on the record as believing in the loyalty of the majority of the evacuated Americans and aliens of Japanese ancestry, Engle and Lowrey use the fact of evacuation as evidence of disloyalty to sustain their demand for the revocation of citizenship rights.

We have faith in the representatives of the majority of the people of California and of America. We believe they will not subscribe to the fascist-like, race-baiting exemplified by the bills and resolutions introduced last week in the California legislature. However, if by some strange combination of circumstances, these California legislators succeed in their attempt, their triumph may be a pyrrhic victory at best.

Some 70,000 persons would be affected directly by the passage of the Engle-Lowrey bill.

But indirectly affected would be the fate of every racial minority in America. Thoughtful men among other racial minorities recognize that unconstitutional, undemocratic procedures against any one minority can prove the opening wedge for such action against all other minorities. And they know that the same men who propose such action against the Japanese alien and citizen would not hesitate in extending such legislation to other groups, whenever it seemed to their advantage. And always it can be held as a threat against the advancement of the Chinese, the Filipino, the Mexican and every other racial group.

It cements by legislative action the boundaries of the racial bloc, and thus it retards indefinitely their assimilation.

It paves the way for racial preferentials in the treatment of all people and the designation of their citizenship status. It paves the way for first class, second class, third class citizens, ad infinitum.

Nor can we overlook, and we hope that the citizens of this country will not overlook, the effect of such action as the Engle-Lowrey resolution upon the national policy of the

## Churches and Relocation

If the nisei believed the church has not kept up with the times, if ever he believed that Christianity was a Sunday-go-to-meeting thing, he knows better now.

We have watched the church play a seven-day-a-week role in the war relocation centers. We know now they are making an active, aggressive and forward fight for justice for the evacuee.

From the beginning the churches were first to recognize and protest the injustice of mass evacuation. In the fact of that early hostile public opinion, they demanded fair play for the evacuee.

Whether they were working for the major principles of justice and democracy or showing in a thousand and one ways their understanding of the ways of God, men and women churches from one coast to the other worked for us unceasingly and with no thought of reward.

These same men and women were first to aid in student relocation. They helped sustain and locate individual students. Now they aid the relocation of the evacuee and his family in middle western and eastern towns. They have found jobs and housing for the evacuee. They have helped him become acclimated to new towns and faces. They have by individual talks, public speeches fought to combat a hostile public opinion where it existed, have sought to create a receptive one where none existed.

We are glad they stand with us in these times. We feel stronger that they do. And our faith in the American way is entrenched even deeper by their example of justice and devotion.

## Boas and Carver

Last week the nation was reminded by death of that great principle, racial equality, for which we now fight.

For last week the nation paid its last respects to two men who were in themselves symbols of the freedom we profess — Dr. George Washington Carver, eminent Negro scientist, and the anthropologist, Dr. Franz Boas.

Dr. Carver was born at the end of the war which gave men of his race freedom from slavery, and he died during the war which was to give the world freedom from fascist enslavement of men and of mind. And in all the years between he worked for all mankind.

George Washington Carver, born of Negro slaves and once ransomed for a race horse valued at \$300, became one of the great men of his time. His great work on the utilization of waste products of the South gives the lie to all Hitlerian theories of race superiority.

Franz Boas gave the lie directly to the theory of Nordic superiority. His keen and intelligent work in anthropology marked great advances in that comparatively new science.

Boas did not have much to say directly about "Nordic supremacy." Such nonsense is too infantile for great scientists to spend time in refuting it. But Boas' studies into the mind and the habits of man refute it only too well. As a scientist, he countered with endless figures the mad mouthings of the race supremacist.

"If we were to select the most intelligent, imaginative, energetic and emotionally stable one-third of mankind, all races would be represented," he said.

And the facts behind just such a statement stand up like a mountain against the molehill of hate and fear, which are the whole backbone of Nazi theory.

United States both at home and in the prosecution of war on foreign soil.

We cannot profess democratic treatment for all people abroad and deny it to a portion of those at home. Millions of Indians look to the United States for that justice and democracy denied them these many years. Yet they will recognize racial discrimination within the United States for its hampering effect upon the equal treatment of races and nations after the war.

So, too, will the Chinese, and every other race that is a racial minority in numbers or in its voice in the ruling of the world.

Every American has a stake in this war. He cannot permit that stake to be uprooted by the selfish interests of a few, and the hasty assent of the many.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The signal today reads full speed ahead for the resettlement of loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry. The stress today is on individual relocation, so that evacuee manpower will be available to help avert the growing shortage of trained, skilled workmen in industries vital to the successful prosecution of the war.

One of the question marks faced by the WRA's present program of work relocation is the attitude of organized labor, or that wing of it represented by the American Federation of Labor. Already, in some intermountain states, there have been isolated instances of union discrimination against evacuee workers, discrimination resulting in most instances from misinformation on evacuation and the evacuee, although it is true that many old-line AFL unions still draw the "color-line" against non-Caucasian workers.

The trade union movement is a dynamic force for the extension of democratic practices in America. Evacuee Americans remember that, in the midst of wolf-cries for restrictions against Japanese Americans, the California AFL smashed an attempt of one of its locals to railroad a resolution which would have placed the state organization behind the movement to revoke the citizenship of all American-born Japanese. And the nisei will not soon forget the California State CIO's stirring argument for justice for American-born Japanese, delivered by its state secretary before the Tolan Committee.

Historically, since the arrival of the first Japanese laborers to a frontier America crying for additional manpower, organized labor has had, in effect a "Japanese problem." The first recorded act of violence committed against the Japanese immigrant worker by an organized group occurred in 1890, when 15 Japanese cobblers, employed in a San Francisco shoe factory, were attacked by members of the shoemakers' union and forced to quit their jobs. Since that day in 1890 these immigrant Japanese and their descendants have always been on the fringe of the labor movement.

The Tolan Committee's interim report notes that California's first legislative recognition of the presence of Japanese immigrants was given in 1901, when the State Legislature passed a resolution asking congress to protect native labor by restricting Japanese immigration. It was during this period that AFL unions, whose membership was at that time restricted to workmen in the skilled trades, wrote special anti-Oriental clauses into their constitutions. Some of these anti-Oriental provisions are being applied even today.

In the infant years of the twentieth century, powerful western employer groups encouraged the recruiting of Orientals, especially Japanese, and the impact of this fresh, eager supply of human energy upon the western labor market served to antagonize native white labor. Coast labor interpreted the arrival of the boatloads of Japanese immigrants as a definite threat to their future security and organized into strong units to resist this new and alien force. The roots of that antagonism were threaded firmly and deeply in California and have never been eradicated.

Employer utilization of labor in racial units, the resistance encountered from white labor organizations, the lack of a common language and a variety of other factors combined to separate the Japanese from organized workers. The Japanese operated independently as a racial group in the agricultural industry, in which the majority were employed. The La Follette Committee pointed out that, like the Chinese, the Japanese followed the practice of organizing themselves into gangs under the direction of a boss or contractor, "providing their own food and housing at work, and living apart from the employer, the regular white labor force, and the migratory white laborer." These practices drove a wedge between native white group and the Japanese immigrant, a division which a later generation of American-born Japanese would find difficult to bridge.

The Japanese worker in California has left an indelible mark

upon the employment conditions in the state's agricultural industry. The La Follette Committee reported that the Japanese were influential in bringing about a payment of wages from a daily to a piece-rate basis. The Japanese avoided time rates and insisted on payment for piece work because of their ability to excel in the "stoop" work characteristic of the principal operations in the intensively cultivated crops that grow on or near the ground.

"Gradually, the differential between wages of white and Oriental labor disappeared or became unsubstantial. Working first at lower wages than the whites, the Japanese succeeded in increasing their wages during the decade 1900 to 1910," the Senate Committee reported. After 1910, it was stated that they operated on the same basis as whites.

The Japanese workers incurred the enmity of many of the same agricultural interests which had first welcomed their arrival when they began to use collective bargaining techniques to improve their economic position. Many of labor's present defense mechanisms, familiar now in contemporary America, were first used on the west coast by the Japanese agricultural workers. A modified version of the sit-down, the organized slow-down and other means of protest were developed by these farm laborers.

The organization of these racial "unions" by the immigrant workers, although tending to better their general standard of living, nevertheless became a factor which has retarded the social assimilation of the Japanese group on the west coast. Until the nisei came of age, there were only a few instances of cooperation between the Japanese and other organized workers on the west coast. Employer groups, in many instances, encouraged the organization of the workers on a racial basis and pitted race against race in the competitive labor market. Japanese workers would be brought in to break a strike of a non-Japanese group, while a strike of Japanese laborers was often broken by non-Japanese. In later years the Mexican, the Filipino and the native white American from the dust bowl states were to be similarly exploited.

One instance of cooperative action between Japanese and other organized workers occurred in 1919 in Seattle during that city's short-lived general strike. The Japanese Federation of Trade Unions in Seattle, although barred from the AFL, declared their common interest with their fellow workers in the issues at stake and voted to join the strike.

The advent of the CIO in the middle thirties accelerated the organization of many workers of Japanese ancestry in the national trade unions. Notably in the organization of cannery workers, the CIO met opposition from Japanese labor contractors who had developed a vested interest in the profits accruing from their role as middleman in the labor market.

Because of their old-line policy against non-Caucasians, many AFL unions, such as the teamsters, chartered special "Jap Crow" locals for workers of Oriental ancestry who were given the doubtful privilege of paying dues and receiving few of the benefits of membership. Many of the skilled trades, still dominated by AFL unions holding sacred the ghost of Gompers and the concept that the trade union is a protective agency for native white workers only, have been and are still virtually closed to non-Caucasians.

The problem of union discrimination has been raised in western areas where evacuees have been relocated. Although this discrimination is not widespread, it has been effective in closing certain industries to the evacuees, although shortages of workers may exist in those industries. Much of this discrimination stems from a misunderstanding of the evacuee and of the circumstances which resulted in evacuation.

The trade union movement in general has been a force which has won a greater share in democracy for the great mass of the American people. The advent of the CIO with its policy of equal

(Continued on page 6).



## Vagaries

### Sabotage Rumors . . . .

Reports are that fantastic stories of sabotage by Hawaiian Japanese now thoroughly disproven, are still being circulated in the U. S. by rapid proponents of prohibition as an argument to enforce new prohibition laws. The "drys", waging this campaign, contend that U. S. armed forces in Hawaii on the morning of Dec. 7 were incapacitated because of drunkenness induced by imbibing at Japanese-operated bars and saloons in Hawaii during the night . . . Alonzo Z. Williams of the American Businessmen's Prohibition Foundation, in a speech recently at Charlotte, North Carolina, stated that Hawaiian Japanese "had thousands of our men in such condition they could not fight that day." (American fighting men, among them many Hawaiian Japanese, fought and fought well on Dec. 7). . . . The National Prohibitionist, official organ of the Prohibition Party, asked recently if the Japanese government had been advised by some of the 235 Japanese saloon-keepers that Sunday morning was an ideal time for a traitorous attack because a certain percentage of Hawaiian military personnel would not be fit for service due to Sunday morning hangovers . . . Wild rumors that members of U. S. armed forces had been plied with liquor by Japanese saloon-keepers on the night of Dec. 6 have been checked by authorities and found to be, like other rumors of widespread sabotage, without any foundation. . . .

### Nisei Soldier . . . .

The Ladies Home Journal of December, 1942, published an article about women in war services. Accompanying the article was a picture of girls saying goodbye to a trainload of soldiers. One of the soldiers in the photo is Sgt. Jack Wakamatsu, formerly of Venice, Calif. . . . Filed in San Francisco Superior Court last week was an appraisal fixing the value of the estate of Takanoshin Domoto, founder of the North American Mercantile company of San Francisco, at \$111,242 . . . Augustus Hawkins of Los Angeles, only Negro assemblyman in the California legislature, introduced two civil rights bills, one to prohibit racial discrimination by insurance companies, and the other to make unlawful racial discrimination in war industries, during the first week of the new California assembly. . . .

### AEF Veteran . . . .

Tokutaro N. Slocum, a sergeant-major in the A. E. F. in France in the last war and a member of Sgt. York's famed battalion, is now in Washington. Slocum's last visit to Washington was in the early thirties when he helped win citizenship for alien Japanese and other Orientals who fought in the A. E. F. in the last war. Citizenship for Oriental alien veterans was approved by congress through the passage of the Nye-Lea act. Until recently Slocum was at the Manzanar relocation center. . . .

### Nippu Times . . . .

Drew Pearson, writing in "Washington Merry-Go-Round" last week mentioned that under military rule the Hawaiian press is completely controlled by the military, "which through a 'licensing system' to publishers can starve out a paper at any time by withholding newsprint." According to Pearson, the "favored organ of the military governor is a former Japanese paper which, under the title 'Nippu Jiji,' was printed half in Japanese, half in English. Like other Japanese newspapers, it was closed down for a period, now has been revived as the 'Hawaii Times.'" The "Nippu Jiji" had the largest circulation of any of the newspapers published by Hawaiian Japanese, once vied with the Star-Bulletin and Advertiser, Honolulu's two leading dailies. "Jiji," incidentally, means Times. . . . The Star-Bulletin still employs nisei reporters. . . . One of the Star-Bulletin's star writers was Leslie Nakashima, later Tokyo correspondent for the paper. Nakashima was a member of the Tokyo staff of the United Press when war came. . . . Also in Tokyo on Dec. 7 was Tamotsu Murayama, former San Francisco newsman, who was on the Tokyo staff of the Associated Press.

# Evacuee Volunteers Harvest Enough Beets to Produce 265 Million Pounds of Sugar

Japanese American Workers Win High Praise From Author of Article in Western Farm Life; Sentiment of North Platte Valley Farmers Change

"In the western sugar beet-growing states, a total of 8019 workers, recruited from relocation centers, harvested approximately 915,000 tons of beets from 80,000 acres of land — enough beets to produce 265,000,000 pounds of sugar," writes Frank Clay Cross in an article, "Japanese-Americans Form Pool of Farm Labor in 1943," in the January 1 issue of Western Farm Life, published in Denver, Colo.

Cross had high praise for volunteer evacuee labor, which did a good deal in overcoming racial prejudices against the use of Japanese-Americans in farm work.

Cross visited farms along the North Platte river and found that, "all along the North Platte river, from Sterling, Colo., to Big Springs, Neb., pretty much the same story had been coming to my ears. The farmers had been hesitant about hiring Japanese-Americans with our nation at war against Japan. They had been subjected to torrents of propaganda, insisting that the whole Japanese race was responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor—that nobody with a drop of Japanese blood in his veins could possibly become a good American. It was the age-old chant of intolerance, which invariably rises to a crescendo when a nation goes to war. . . .

"This sentiment is seldom heard today, however, in the North Platte valley — in any locality where the farmers have hired Japanese-Americans to help them harvest their crops. They have learned that a capacity for hard work runs in the Japanese people—that very few loafers may be found among them. Next year these farmers are going to hire all the Japanese-American labor that they can obtain."

Many of the workers were planning upon coming back to the same region, and the farmers promised to welcome them, declares Cross.

### Obstacles at Outset

Many obstacles had to be overcome, writes Cross, before the local townspeople completely accepted the evacuees.

"At the end of the season, however, farmers and the government officials who organized the program, agreed that it had been remarkably successful. They were looking forward to a much greater use of Japanese-American workers in 1943, from planting to the end of the harvest. The availability of labor in the relocation centers had become one of the brightest promises on the horizon for farmers eager to contribute bumper crops for victory.

"The Japanese-Americans, themselves, during the past harvest season, were the most vigorous critics of any workers who showed a tendency to shirk on the job. Denied the privilege of serving in the armed forces of the nation, they looked upon the beet harvest as an opportunity to show that they were patriotic Americans at heart. Moreover, they recognized that opportunities for work in 1943 would depend largely on how they conducted themselves in 1942."

Cross declares that the biggest obstacle to the use of Japanese-American labor is rooted in public misunderstanding.

"Many people apparently still believe that the Japanese-Americans were evacuated from the Pacific coast because Lieutenant General DeWitt of the western defense command considered them to be dangerous enemies. This belief is absolutely unfounded. Almost two-thirds of the evacuees are native-born American citizens, fully imbued with American ideals and steeped in American customs."

Cross takes note of the 5000 nisei soldiers in the United States army, of war bond drives and scrap metal drives within the relocation centers.

The writer refutes the "absurd and often vicious rumors" concerning the evacuees and the relocation centers. He described the

barrack homes, the mess halls, the basic furniture provided.

"It seems incredible that many would believe such preposterous rumors, or even repeat them with straight faces," he declares of the rumors that credit the evacuees with enjoying electric stoves, refrigerators, expensive school buildings.

"Last fall, 1106 volunteers from the Granada relocation center, near Cody, Wyo., provided 1385 workers for the farmers in Wyoming and southern Montana. Others were imported from the big relocation center on the Colorado river in Arizona. Many of the workers came originally from Los Angeles and other California cities; they were utterly unaccustomed to the back-breaking toil in the beet fields. Yet they stuck to their jobs and finished them.

"Today, when America needs manpower more than it was ever needed before, farmers and other employers everywhere can take advantage of this labor pool that is available to them. As spring approaches, they should begin to consider how they can make the best possible use of the Japanese-American labor in our relocation centers. They can follow the lead of Wilson Peterman, and scores of other western farmers, who believe that patriotism is a lot more important than prejudices," says Cross.

The article is illustrated with many pictures of evacuees in beet fields and in the relocation centers.

One picture is of Howard Uno, his wife and baby. It bears the caption: "A young nisei family, Howard Uno, his wife and baby. Howard, a former San Francisco vegetable broker, has volunteered in the intelligence division of the U. S. army, and after four months' training at an army school, he will join battle units and act as interpreter for United States forces."

Other photographs show the Granada relocation center, volunteer sugar beet workers at work near Prospect, Colo., a typical family in its barrack apartment, and lunch hour at a center mess-hall.

## the copy desk

### New Sacrifices

The coming months will find the Americans being called upon to forego other items and commodities, that even greater efforts may be hurled into the fray to effect a speedy victory.

Great as these sacrifices are, it is the only means by which we can insure victory. A defeat for the United Nations would mean a retrogression of civilization to the barbarism of the Dark Ages. A victory would mean the speeding of the coming of the "Age of the Common Man."

This, then, should be the 1943 resolution of every red-blooded American—to do his every bit, uncomplainingly and willingly, toward the United States' all-out effort that the victory as well as the peace that follows shall be ours.—Editorial from the Minidoka Irrigator, January 2.

### News-Courier

A bigger and better Gila News-Courier through increased coverage in both English and Japanese of local and world news by the Department of Reports, Documents and Public Relations, is promised Gila River by Robert A. Le Barron, supervisor of the Department of Information.

Additions to the reportorial staff for increased center coverage and a women's column by Fumi Yanagihara are among innovations for the near future.

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Let's Not Underestimate Asia's Importance

Last week news magazines reported the recall of China's military mission to the United States by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Although Chungking made no announcement as to the reason, American publications knew. The Chinese mission had been ignored by the representatives of the United States, and Chungking had no alternative.

No doubt there are many reasons which we do not understand for American, British and Soviet disregard for the presence of this group from China, sent for the specific purpose of providing information on Asiatic conditions and collaborating with the allies in planning a Far Eastern campaign.

Perhaps this gesture by the Generalissimo will have the desired effect in drawing more of the United Nations' attention to the necessity of making plans for a concerted offensive in Asia as well as on other war fronts.

Yet the fact remains that the United Nations up to now have not given Chiang the attention which he thought the Far East deserved, and there we have neglected a problem which in the long run may be more important and far larger than that of realizing victory in Europe.

The figures of the case give one only an inkling of the size of the problem. Four hundred million Chinese, almost that many Indians, hundreds of millions in the Philippines, the East Indies, Malaysia, French Indo-China, Burma, Thailand are allies or potential allies. There is a wealth of manpower there which can be exploited by the Axis if we are again too little and too late. Japan has not been backward about pressing her advantage in consolidating her gains, in forcing her rule on these people, in draining these territories of the economic riches. Soon it may be too late.

Over the vast, unexplored and undeveloped reaches of eastern and southern Asia are the people and resources that may become the center of economic development in the post-war era. It is vital that these people be our friends. Else there may be yet another war after this one in, or over these territories.

By overlooking the potentialities of these people and these lands, by underestimating the importance

of this region in relation to the European field of operations, we may well be planting the seeds for World War III. We cannot afford to make that tragic mistake.

Economics and manpower are not the only matters at stake. There are principles in jeopardy, the very same principles which we claim to defend. We have never stated our stand clearly on post-war Asia. Britain has chosen again to avoid the India issue, in fact Churchill has asserted that the Empire will not relinquish its possessions.

When the Far Eastern sphere is relegated a secondary military position following these ambiguous political actions, it is inevitable that doubt about the motives of the Western nations should be implanted in the minds of the Asiatic peoples. And Japan has plugged the race war line so often that it is not easy for the Asiatics, long victims of Western imperialism, to forget the past and look into the hopeful future promised by the United Nations.

Let's not underestimate the importance of the Far East in the war and the peace to follow. Japan has built up a tremendous propaganda and economic advantage in the Far East on the strength of the momentum of her military successes. The longer she has to consolidate these advantages, the more difficult it will be for us to tear them down.

We have proclaimed our objectives of the Four Freedoms and the better life for all peoples regardless of race, color or creed. That sounds good to the peoples of Asia, but they are skeptical because we have not been consistent. We must win these people over, we must erase their doubts, and we must prove that Tokyo lies when it tells the multitudinous downtrodden citizens of Asia that the Western nations will never forget that they are white and Asiatics are not.

There is much more at stake than most of us realize. This war, turned into a crusade for human rights and human dignities, can very easily be turned from triumph into failure by our disregard for the position of Asia, and the Asiatics, by underestimating the importance of Asia in the post-war world.

## Report from Tokyo: Ambassador Grew Discloses Ambitions of Militarists

REPORT FROM TOKYO: By Joseph Clark Grew. Simon and Schuster. \$1.00. Reviewed by Stephen Pearce

No one is in a position to know the nature of Japan's militarist government better than Joseph Clark Grew, our ambassador to Japan for ten years until the attack on Pearl Harbor. For it was he who, at President Roosevelt's request, had asked for an audience with the Japanese emperor in a last attempt to stave off war. When he was called to the Foreign Office in Tokyo at 7:30 a. m. on the morning of December 8, Tokyo time, the Pearl Harbor attack had already taken place. But the Japanese did not tell him that. Foreign Minister Togo simply thanked him for his efforts to preserve the peace and was noncommittal about the audience with the emperor—which, naturally enough under the circumstances — never took place.

Mr. Grew believes that the Japanese will not crack under attack: nothing but a final, crushing military defeat will put an end to their plans of conquest. They are well-trained soldiers, with many years of valuable fighting experience behind them. They are frugal, united — even fanatical, in their determination to win. Already they have conquered ten times their former territory and are exploiting rich natural resources and defenseless native populations.

Mr. Grew explains how his mission to Tokyo was one of constructive conciliation — how he made every effort to encourage the nonmilitary leaders, offering every inducement to the Japanese government to abandon

its course of conquest. In the end, it was a mission which failed, since the militarists gained the upper hand. It failed because the leaders who had got control of the government did not want peace.

Looking back at Japan's international record, Mr. Grew finds the reasons for that failure in a consistent refusal of the Japanese government to live up to its promises. Pledging itself to Korean independence it made Korea a part of its empire. It promised not to fortify the mandated islands of the Pacific — and then proceeded to fortify them. It promised to safeguard and then deliberately bombed American property in China. It promised to respect the political position of French Indo-China only a few months before taking possession there. It pledged respect for China's territorial integrity only to take one piece after another of Chinese land.

Ambassador Grew's indictment is not against the many Japanese of antimilitarist sentiments whom he admires and loves but against a military regime which could allow such things as the massacre at Nanking, the rigid suppression of all labor movements and the rights of workers, the regimenting of youth for nothing but war, the rigid censorship which withheld from the Japanese people the knowledge of the atrocities in China, the attacks on American property there, or the defeats in the present war at Midway and in the Solomons.

As an instance of the militarist spirit fostered by the Japanese government, Mr. Grew tells of the Japanese prisoner who wanted to send word to his

(Continued on page 6).



## CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

### MANY THANKS

this week to our Seattle friend, Mr. Alfred D. Bonus, and to Mr. Kaz Oka of Ely, Nevada, for their thoughtful and generous donations to our national headquarters fund . . . the support of our friends is indeed helpful and encouraging . . . incidentally, this Kaz Oka is a personality separate and distinct from the former Monterey JACL leader by the same name now in Poston.

### THE MINUTES

and complete record of the JACL National Emergency Conference are now ready and available for limited distribution . . . the efforts of our stenographic staff since the opening day of the meeting, November 17, 1942, have now materialized into two bound volumes—one blue and the other buff . . . the blue volume contains 129 pages of verbatim transcript of the eight-day conference; while the buff one is comprised of about 145 pages of charts, documents, reports, court decisions, speeches and resolutions—all supplementary to the minutes . . . every delegate to the convention is being forwarded the complete report, with the free zone chapters being restricted to two copies per chapter . . . all members of the national board, as well as chapter presidents or leaders for 1942, are being sent copies, at the expense of national headquarters . . . our members who are interested in perusing this comprehensive material are hereby referred to their 1942 chapter presidents or center delegates . . . the number of copies being distributed to our leaders totals about 100 and this leaves about 50 copies available to our members at the price of \$2.50, which amount only covers the partial cost of preparation . . . if you wish to purchase a copy, please send us your 1943 membership card number together with your check or money order in this amount—and, remember . . . the copies for our delegates and leaders in Topaz will be personally delivered by the national secretary, Mike Masaoka, and Treasurer Hito Okada, this week end.

### ALSO AVAILABLE

at this time is our bibliography on evacuation, compiled with the assistance of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council and the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations . . . this four-page material is available at 10c per copy, 5c to JACL members . . . as usual, all chapter and national leaders will receive a copy without cost.

### IN THE P.C. CONTEST

Gila still has the lead with a total of 83 new subscriptions, while Tule Lake has half that number to its credit and Poston is trailing at the end of the list at present . . . we wish to repeat our reminder that all special classifications of subscriptions have been discontinued as of January 1, 1943 . . . there are now just two rates in effect—regular, \$2.50; member, \$2.00.

## Mechio Yamagata Will Head Yellowstone Chapter of JACL

REXBURG, Idaho — Mechio Yamagata was named president of the Yellowstone chapter of the JACL at a meeting held December 26 in the Rexburg city hall. Kiyoshi Sakota, retiring president, was elected vice president.

Other members elected to office were: Corresponding secretary, Sumiko Yamasaki; recording secretary, Michiye Sakota; treasurer, Haruo Yamasaki; assistant treasurer, Jack Matsuura; delegate, Stomie Hanami, and reporter, Donna Matsuura.

Two leading men of this community, D. W. Stowell, mayor of this city, and John Porter Jr., editor of the Rexburg Journal and Rexburg Standard, were appointed advisers for the year.

Several of our coastal friends as well as local nisei were admitted to the chapter at the Saturday meeting.

The work during the year will present many problems with the war efforts, but the officers along with the cooperation of the members have already many plans for a successful year.

## Gila River JACL Takes Lead In PC Sub Drive

The Gila River JACL's representatives, who challenged Tule Lake and Poston relocation centers to a Pacific Citizen subscription contest, were making good in that challenge this week.

Gila River had 168 points on the basis of two points for each subscription.

Tule Lake JACL officials had 80 points.

Poston trailed with eight.

JACL representatives at the Jerome relocation center at Denson, Ark., unofficial entrants in the contest, registered 30 points.

## JACL Participation In Christmas Project Noted by Centers

Expressions of gratitude for the JACL's participation in the Community Christmases in the wartime relocation centers were last week received at national headquarters in Salt Lake City.

The temporary community council of Jerome at its regular session on December 30 passed a resolution of thanks for the Christmas gifts received by the children of that center, according to a letter from Misao Takeuchi, executive secretary.

A letter from Mas Oji, assistant, expressed the thanks of Harry Miyake, central block manager, in behalf of the Gila River block managers, for the efforts of the JACL during the Christmas season.

Also received was a letter of appreciation from Heart Mountain center.

A letter from Ted Nakamura, chairman of the Central Committee at Tule Lake, expressed the thanks of the Block Managers' Organization at Tule Lake.

"Please accept our moral encouragement and commendation for your wonderful and unselfish efforts in creating the realization that loyal Americans and American citizens cannot be determined by the color of their skin," declared the letter.

## New Ogden JACL Leaders Officiate At 1943 Meeting

OGDEN, Utah—The new officers of the Ogden chapter of the JACL officiated over their first meeting for 1943 under the chairmanship of President Jiro Tsukamoto at the auditorium of the Utah Power and Light company last Monday night.

The main topic was the IDC pledge drive. It was decided that a board consisting of the officers of the local chapter would sponsor the drive, with each member "pep-talking" it at home.

Tatsuo Koga was elected as the Ogden delegate to the national conference; alternates elected were Michi Sato and Charles Tsukamoto. Representative to the IDC will be Jake Koga and Meno Tadeoka, alternate.

The following people were appointed as aides of the president: Stomo Ochi, executive chairman; Jake Koga and Fumiko Takahashi, social chairmen; Ayako Ota, publicity chairman; Michi Sato, membership chairman; Jiro Tamaki, public relations chairman.

A valentine dance was received with much enthusiasm. Further details will be announced later.

After the regular business was taken care of, Mike Masaoka conducted an open forum.

A social was held following this and dancing was enjoyed for the duration of the evening.

## Heart Mountain To Have Murals In Dining Halls

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Murals will be painted on the celotex panels of the Heart Mountain messhalls under a project launched by the engineering department on the recommendation of Director Guy Robertson, according to the Sentinel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mivauchi, whose work in mess 25-27 attracted the attention of Robertson, will do the work.

The murals will be painted directly on the celotex with showcard paint.

## Nisei Woman: Style Notes for Expectant Mothers

Stores and manufacturers these days are doing a good deal for the expectant mother's morale and good looks. Time was when she just let out the seams in her dresses and bought herself a new smock.

Granted that a smock is still the best way to hide the large . . . figure, it's so synonymous now with expectant motherhood that a good many gals these days refuse to wear them.

Maternity clothes are also made for every occasion these days, for the young mother-to-be can no longer afford to go into seclusion "for the duration," nor does she want to. She insists upon keeping up her regular activities. She isn't self-conscious about going out, he's really looking prettier and more feminine than she ever has before. And she chooses clothes to hide, not the fact, but the figure.

Whether you make your own clothes or buy them, get fabrics and colors and styles that accentuate this new prettiness.

Buy soft materials — crepes, soft wools such as jersey, rayon crepes. Get materials that fall in soft folds, drape nicely, and in general soften the outline of the figure.

As for colors—get those soft astels that flatter your skin. Prints, of course, are especially good, since they're indefinite and thus "blur" the general effect of your dress. But don't be afraid about getting pink, blue, pale green, beige — whatever looks nicest on you.

As for styles, you have your pick of most anything. The favorites, of course, are the tried-and-true: the jacket-topped dress, the butcher-boy smock, the monk's-type dress.

Gals with big hips are always advised to wear wide shouldered clothes, for they broaden the figure on top and make the figure seem smaller below. For this same reason, don't get narrow-shouldered clothes, particularly such things as dropped (or drooping) shoulder lines. And for the same reason, get short and straight or full jackets. But two or three lacy white collars—the wide kind that reach way out to the end of your shoulders. You'll like the soft, fluffy effect, too.

Other tricks? They include the draped front, in contrasting or matching shades; drapery effects down the front; top-interest, like contrasting yokes, interesting necklines.

Do get one nice maternity house coat. You'll find it doubly flattering, because of its longer length. You can even make over your present housecoat by the easy expedient of putting in contrasting draped panels in front from the neckline to the hem. Make this panel full, zippered part way, if you want. Put small ties at each side of the wasteline to hold the folds in place. If you've a dark blue housecoat, you might make these panels of pale blue crepe. If yours is a printed housecoat, you could add plain-colored panels.

You can make over a dress or two in this same manner—by putting in contrasting panels in front.

However, look upon your maternity clothes as permanent clothes. They're so flattering these days that you'll want to wear them long afterwards; so don't feel you're being extravagant if you buy special clothes just for this event. You're really buying for a long time to come.

## NISEI U. S. A.

(Continued from page 4). rights, "regardless of race, creed or color," had a healthy effect in breaking down many artificial restrictions based on race. The evacuees look to the trade unions for fair play in the industries and trades in which they may be relocated.

## Poston Records 159 Births for Year

POSTON, Ariz. — Poston recorded 159 births for the year past, with 80 boys and 98 girls born during 1942 from May 25 to Dec. 31.

A tie of 79 boys was broken on the last day, December 31, with the birth of a baby boy to Mr. and Mrs. Y. Miyamoto.

Also recorded during this period were 54 deaths.

# WASHINGTON LETTER

## Food Follows Victorious American Forces

By PETER WOOD

Reversing the method of the Nazis, who despoil the countries they conquer, American forces are taking food, clothing and other badly needed supplies to the areas they reconquer from the Axis nations. Thousands of tons of consumer goods—sugar, milk, tea and other foodstuffs, clothing and textiles and shoes, fuel, pencils, razor blades, and, above all, medical supplies — have been transported to Africa to alleviate the urgent need of the native populations who have been suffering from shortages of all kinds because of the Nazi exploitation of their resources and the systematic looting and carrying of commodities to Germany.

When the American invasion fleet first landed it brought large amounts of goods with it for use in place of currency. Gold or other money would have been useless because there was nothing left for the natives to buy. Since that time many shiploads of commodities which include rice tobacco and cotton sheeting, have arrived and been distributed.

American gasoline is moving fishing boats out of the harbors of French Morocco, where they lay rotting for lack of fuel when the country was dominated by the Axis. Now they can help solve the problem of food supply. Tractors are at work again on farms where for two years the only means of cultivation were wooden plows drawn by camels or donkeys. Aiding the recovery of agriculture in North Africa will not only fill the needs of the inhabitants, but will also release shipping space needed to carry materials of war from the United States.

Part of the plan for agricultural recovery is to supply seeds. More than 50,000,000 pounds of American seeds to replant allied farmland—some of it recently recovered from Axis domination — have been purchased by the Food Distribution Administration since the beginning of the lend-lease program, according to a recent report of the Department of Agriculture. The larger part of this huge supply has already been delivered for shipment. In the past year, farmers in allied countries have produced substantial quantities of food from American vegetable seed.

The latest development is a small collection of packaged seeds, a "seed kit" for victory gardens overseas. The kit, which weighs only a pound or two, contains such common garden seeds as beans, peas, cabbage, carrots, onions and radishes, and provides the makings of a good garden for an average-sized family. In outposts removed from civilian populations, or in countries where food habits are different, the armed forces will do their own gardening.

Meanwhile, looking forward to the day when the Axis will be driven out of the occupied territories, the Food Distribution Administration has planned to create stockpiles of seeds for the people of Poland, France, Yugoslavia and other countries under the Axis heel. As soon as they are liberated, the seed will be available for them. First consideration in creating these stockpiles is now being given to important agricultural areas close behind present Axis lines, such as in the Ukraine, North Africa and parts of China.

As the Allies move forward, more and more of the battle-torn earth of Europe and Africa and Asia will be planted with grass and vegetable seeds from America. The high quality which the Department of Agriculture and the seed industry have worked for years to obtain will be maintained. Thousands of acres of pasture land will be sown. The blue grass of Kentucky, redtop from Illinois, red clover from Idaho and white clover from Louisiana, alfalfa from Montana—these and many others may become familiar sights in the fields of Europe and Africa and Asia as the Allies move in.

Meanwhile, millions of pounds of prepared foods are going to our allies. A compound of breakfast cereal, skim milk and soybean oil flakes is particularly popular in Russia for the ease with which it can be made ready to eat. Another special food, known to the Russians as tushonka, is made from highly spiced pork, onions, salt, pepper, bay leaf and pork fat. This, too, is easily prepared—the soldier has only to heat the

individual can over a small fire. And it is rich in proteins.

Many other concentrated foods, produced in America, are helping to win the war. That favorite of American children and American picnics, peanut butter, is becoming highly popular in Russia and England. The rich food value of the soybean—long known to the Orient, but little used for human food in America—is now appreciated. From soybeans come many forms of food—flour, flakes, pellets, grits and sauce. Vitamin-rich products like acetic acid (vitamin C), cod liver oil, ascorbic acid and dehydrated yeast, are also shipped abroad in large quantities.

President Roosevelt's proclamation of January 12 as Farm Mobilization day makes it appropriate at this time to consider the vital part which America's farm production plays in the winning of the war. Much of this farm production depends upon Americans who are only a generation or two removed from lands that are now overrun by the Nazis. The food they are producing will in many cases go back to their land of origin, to feed those whom the Nazis have robbed and to feed the soldiers who will recover their lands for them. And for generations to come the food and fodder of Europe, raised from American seed, will be a reminder that while the Nazis destroy what they touch, the United Nations bring food and security.

## Ambassador Grew Reports From Tokyo

(Continued from page 5). family, through the Chinese government and the American embassy in Tokyo, that he was alive and well, though a prisoner of the Chinese. When Mr. Grew communicated the information to the Japanese government he received the curt reply that so far as that government or the man's family were concerned, the man was dead.

Japan, like Germany, has attempted to make a racial conflict of the present war. Fortunately for the United Nations, Mr. Grew points out, the membership of China in the United Nations gives the lie to Japan's claims. But Japan's theory of racial superiority, based upon the mythology of the emperor's descent from the sun goddess, can only be disproved, Mr. Grew reiterates, by complete military defeat.

Mr. Grew sees hope for the future in the existence of a strong China as a stabilizing force in Asia. He believes, too, that a Japan liberated from its militaristic rulers will have a part to play in the future. But first it is our task to prevent Japan from becoming entrenched in the rich territories now under her rule. This cannot be accomplished, he warns, by the complacent theory that we can polish off Germany first and beat Japan when we get around to it. For every month allows Japan further time to capitalize on her rich prizes.

Japan is still vulnerable, particularly because of the long water routes which hold her empire together. But we must not underestimate the enemy. We made that tragic mistake on December 7, 1941, and nearly lost our foothold in the Pacific. We must not make it again.

## Tad Hirota Will Accompany Masaoka On Colorado Tour

Tad Hirota, an active leader in Buddhist young people's activities in Northern California before evacuation, was appointed as a special representative of the National Japanese American Citizens League this week by Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary.

Hirota, who has been a resident of the Central Utah relocation center, was executive secretary of the American Buddhist Churches.

He will leave on Tuesday with Joe Masaoka, head of the JACL's associated members' division, for an extended tour of Colorado.

Hirota has been active in organizational and athletic activities at Topaz. He was formerly president of the Bay Region Japanese Athletic Union for six years.



# Camp Crowder Nisei Cagers Win Games with Army Teams

Japanese Americans Use Fast-Breaking Style of Play to Upset Opponents

CAMP CROWDER, Mo.—Finding the huge gymnasium of the field house to their liking, the Camp Crowder nisei soldiers chalked up two victories in their first two camp matches, downing the Seventh regiment, 28-21, Tuesday evening, and scoring a 30-26 win over the rangy, highly touted 804th Midwestern Signal School team, Saturday.

Of the two, the most spectacular by far was the Midwestern game, which was played as a preliminary match to the Camp Crowder-Drury college match.

Midwestern took the lead in the opening minutes of the game when Alvis, lanky Signal Corp forward, tossed in a pair of charity tosses and maintained it to lead, 8-7, at quarter time. The Signaleers, using their height to advantage, poured it on in the second quarter and seemed headed for an easy victory with a 19-13 lead at half time.

Then came the rude awakening. Using an ultra fast-break, the nisei started their drive for victory with the score 21-13 against them in the middle of the second quarter, with little Pfc. Tomo Kanzaki, 5-foot 4-inch right forward, breaking down for lay-ins. With the score in Midwestern's favor, 22-20, Kanzaki was fouled and made two gift tosses to tie the game up, 22-22. A few seconds later Private Noby Togioka made good on a free throw to put the A. J.'s ahead for the first time during the game. A beautiful shot by Alvis put the Signal Corp team ahead again as the third quarter ended, 24-23.

In the last quarter, the nisei put on a spectacular show of passing and fast-breaking that had the crowd on its feet several times during the final minutes, to go ahead to a 30-26 win.

## COMPOSITE BOX SCORE

CAMP CROWDER'S A. J.'S

Player	fg.	ft.	pf.	tp.
T. Kanzaki, f	9	3	0	21
N. Togioka, f	1	3	1	5
J. Yamamoto, f	2	0	0	4
V. Tajiri, f	1	0	0	2
K. Tani, c	2	1	4	5
*F. Kajiwaru, c	0	4	2	4
*S. Ishida, c	1	0	1	2
*S. Yamamoto, g	1	3	4	5
J. Tagawa, g	3	1	2	7
*J. Wakamatsu, g	0	0	0	0
*J. Shimizu, g	1	1	0	3

21 16 14 58

\*Denotes only one played in one game.

## Canadian Indians Against Evacuees

SKEENA CROSSING, B. C. — A convention of native Canadian Indians, meeting here recently, passed a resolution aimed at Canadian residents of Japanese ancestry.

# Wyoming Group Cutting Timber

Heart Mountain Has Sawmill Project to Supply Center Needs

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A comparatively unfamiliar industry was opened to Heart Mountain residents early in December when felling of timber began in the Shoshone national forest, where the sawmill project of the War Works division is located, reports the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Actual operation of the sawmill is expected to begin within a few weeks. The mill is powered by a steam engine which is fed sawdust automatically. The early purchase of a kiln drier for green lumber is expected.

Since the latter part of October a group of evacuees have been preparing living quarters, building a messhall, repairing roads and preparing ground around the sawmill. When in full operation, the project will use more than 30 evacuees. It will be a year-round project, insuring the center of its lumber supply.

There are approximately 1710 acres of timber, consisting of Douglas fir, lodge pole pine, Englemann spruce, limber pine and Alpine fir.

## Red Cross Sweaters To Be Distributed At Tule Lake Colony

NEWELL, Calif. — Two hundred of 400 sweaters knit during the past two months by volunteer knitters and the day and night nurses for the Red Cross will be distributed to local colonists through the Social welfare department soon, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

The remaining sweaters will be kept for emergency cases.

The Junior Red Cross and the Girl Reserves are now working on 200 children's sweaters, which will be distributed in the same manner.

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# Vital Statistics

## DEATHS

Mantaro Takemoto, 73, on Dec. 18, at Topaz.  
Otokichi Masuda, 52, on Dec. 29, at Topaz.  
Shusaburo Doi, on Dec. 30, at Tule Lake.  
Yoshihei Matsumune on Dec. 30, at Tule Lake.  
Yoshitaro Suyematsu, 67, on Jan. 1, at Rohwer.  
Ichiji Honda, 24, on Jan. 2, at Granada.  
Koshiro Miyamoto, 59, on Jan. 3, at Tule Lake.  
Mrs. Mato Sasaki, 53, on Jan. 4, at Poston.  
Takayoshi Hisatsune, 72, on Jan. 5, at Rohwer.

## MARRIAGES

Mary Shiogi to Clifford Tadakuma at Twin Falls on Dec. 17.  
Ina Takei to Frank Terusaki on Dec. 25, at Minidoka.  
Momoye Mamiya to Katsumi Takakoshi on Dec. 27, at Minidoka.  
Chisato Koitabashi to Fred Takagi at Twin Falls on Dec. 23.  
Chiyeo Okamura to Eiji Sakal on Dec. 28, at Gila River.  
Sachiko Egami to Henry Mit-twer on Dec. 29, at Gila River.  
Katsuye Uozumi to Steere Noda on Dec. 30, at Gila River.  
Aya Sakamoto to Tsuyoshi Horike on Dec. 30, at Minidoka.  
Miyoko Kajimoto, 23, to Satoshi Nakamura, 30, on Dec. 31, at Rohwer.  
Kuniko Miyasaki to Hiroshi Yamamoto at Tule Lake.  
Chiyo Nomi to Robert Oga, both formerly of Portland, Ore., on Dec. 27 at Minidoka.  
Ayako Sakamoto to Tsuyoshi Horike, Salt Lake City, during week of Dec. 27 at Minidoka.

## BIRTHS

To Mrs. James Hirano, a boy on Dec. 18, at Topaz.  
To Mrs. Kura Minemoto, a boy on Dec. 22, at Topaz.  
To Mrs. Yone Ota, a girl on Dec. 24, at Minidoka.  
To Mrs. Haruye Minamoto, a girl on Dec 24, at Topaz.  
To Mrs. Mary Sakamoto, a boy on Dec. 25, at Topaz.  
To Mrs. Tomio Kana, a girl, on Dec. 27, at Minidoka.  
To Mrs. William Takeda, a girl on Dec. 27, at Topaz.  
To Mrs. H. Kiyoshi Fukuhara, a girl on Dec. 28, at Minidoka.  
To Mrs. Noboru Kaita, a boy on Dec 28, at Tule Lake.  
To Mrs. Masukichi Seino, a girl, Hiroko, on Dec. 29, at Rohwer.  
To Mrs. Yoshio Osugi, a boy, Stanley Masato, on Dec. 29, at Rohwer.  
To Mrs. Katsuko Akagi, a boy on Dec. 30, at Tule Lake.  
To Mrs. Shigeshi Taguchi, a boy on Dec. 31, at Poston.  
To Mrs. Yasunosuke Miyamoto, a boy on Dec. 31, at Poston.  
To Mrs. Harry Ota, a boy on Dec. 31, at Gila River.  
To Mrs. Yutaka Kodama, a boy on Jan. 1, at Gila River.  
To Mrs. Eiichi Machida, a boy on Jan. 1, at Tule Lake.  
To Mrs. E. Yamamoto, a boy on Jan 1, at Poston.  
To Mrs. Takao Kawashima, a girl Hideko, on Jan. 1, at Granada.  
To Mrs. Masari Mack Yamashita, twin girls, Motoko Charlene and Masako Charlotte, on Jan. 1, at Granada.  
To Mrs. Kameyoshi Michiuye, a girl on Jan. 3, at Tule Lake.  
To Mrs. Shizuto Wakayama, a boy on Jan. 3, at Tule Lake.  
To Mrs. Jack Shimonu, a boy on Jan. 4, at Rohwer.  
To Mrs. Tsukumo Ishimaru, a boy on Jan. 5, at Poston.  
To Mrs. Kimiko Okida, a boy, Fumio Larry, on Dec. 29, at Manzanar.  
To Mrs. Oku Sano, a boy, Itsuki Neil Edward, on Dec. 31, at Manzanar.  
To Mrs. Nobi Nakagawa, a boy on Jan. at Minidoka.  
To Mrs. Tom Miyikawa, a boy, on Jan. 6, at Heart Mountain.

## Manzanar's Farm Acreage Will Be Increased This Year

MANZANAR, Calif. — Farm acreage at Manzanar will be increased from 100 acres under irrigation in 1942 to 400 acres this year, reports the Free Press. Twenty-one varieties of farm products were grown last year, while 29 will be grown this year. Manzanar farms produced \$43,496.63 worth of vegetables, for the season just ended, according to Kenji Nagaishi, cost accountant of production.

# Clever Nisel Bantamweight Among Rohwer Center Boxers

## Chiyo Sakamoto Only Portia In WRA Centers

AMACHE, Colo. — Only nisei woman lawyer in the WRA centers is Chiyo Sakamoto of the Granada legal staff, according to Suyo Sako in the Granada Pioneer.

Miss Sakamoto graduated from Poly high school in Los Angeles in 1930, winning a faculty pin for graduating at the head of her class.

With little money but with her mind set on a law career, she went to work in a legal office, studying after working hours in night schools.

The American university of jurisprudence offered her a scholarship in 1934, which she accepted.

She passed the California state bar in 1938, becoming one of two nisei women lawyers in Los Angeles. Practicing in Los Angeles, she handled over 100 court cases, the majority of them involving domestic problems.

## Rohwer to Repeat Three-Day Shows

ROHWER, Ark.—The three-day adult New Year show featuring the best of Rohwer talent will be repeated within two or three weeks to accommodate those unable to attend the first performances.

Over 1600 residents viewed the New Year's show.

Participants were Akira Umemoto, his orchestra and vocalists Kiyoka Yamamoto and Grace Sumida; Kazui Deguchi; dancing pupils of Yuri Oyematsu and Fujima Kansuma; samisen group under Mrs. Shige Hasegawa. Shibai dramatizations were pre-

ROHWER, Ark. — An imposing array of nisei boxing talent is claimed by Rohwer center, which includes among its residents such pugilists as Hank Yonemoto, Yone Iguchi, Shig Takahashi and others from both the coast and Hawaii.

Credited with 52 straight amateur and 10 straight pro wins, Hank Yonemoto was picked the outstanding bantam of California in 1940 "Ring," national fight magazine, says the Rohwer Outpost.

Fighting in and around Los Angeles, 18-year-old Yonemoto kept up his career after Pearl Harbor by fighting as Hank Yung.

Yone Iguchi of Los Angeles has faced 30 amateurs, headlining many cards. He is a bantamweight. Shig Takahashi was in the middle of the Northern California Golden Gloves welterweight tourney "when a bigger fight broke out to squelch his desires," declares the Outpost. Shig fought 18, lost 2.

Also from Stockton is Ralph Tsutsui, a San Francisco Golden Glove finalist in the middleweight division.

Other boxers at Rohwer are Peter Ihara, 20, who fought as an amateur in Los Angeles; southpaw Nobe Takahashi, veteran of four bouts in Los Angeles, and "indubitably the most boxing crazy nisei in the center"; Bill Yoshioka, who fought in Fresno and neighboring Central California rings from 1928 to 1932; Bob Kishita, formerly an amateur and Golden Gloves fighter in Fresno in 1931 and 1932.

Hawaiian boxers include Harry Okada, 45, who fought in the amateur bantam ranks; Smiley Takeuchi, who fought ten and lost three in amateur fights; Bronco Ichibashi, featherweight; and Pake Kunimura, bantamweight.

sented by the Miyazaki Dansho troupe, the Yoshida Isho troupe and the Omi brothers.

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## China Treaty

This was the week the United States abandoned one hundred years of extra territoriality in China. At the State Department on Monday Secretary of State Hull and Chinese Ambassador Wei Toaming signed a treaty abolishing United States' extraterritorial rights in China. Terms of the treaty were not immediately announced, in keeping with the custom of withholding it until ratification. The State Department announced however, that when the treaty becomes effective the United States would relinquish:

Extraterritorial jurisdiction. Special rights accorded under the "Boxer protocol" of 1901, including the right to station troops in China. Special rights in relation to the system of treaty ports and in relation to the diplomatic quarter at Peiping and to the International Settlements at Shanghai and Amoy, including the special U. S. courts at Shanghai.

Special rights concerning inland navigation and special rights hitherto enjoyed by American naval vessels in Chinese waters.

Under the treaty the property of Americans in China will be subject to Chinese laws concerning taxation, national defense and eminent domain.

Thus, with the stroke of a pen, the United States wiped away a century of imperialism. The American government wiped its slate clean in China, so that post-war relations with China could be carried on in a spirit of equality which would have been impossible in the face of America's extraterritorial rights. Practical effectiveness of most of the sections of the treaty will await the liberation of Chinese territory now occupied by the Japanese army.

## New Congress

The new legislative year opened last week. Addressing congress, President Roosevelt said that the new year would bring substantial advances toward victory over the Axis and outlined a post-war world in which Americans would have governmental assurances of freedom from want "from the cradle to the grave." He said that the United Nations would enjoy freedom from fear through the permanent disarrangement of Germany, Japan, Italy and any other nation which covets the territory of its neighbor. The President indicated, although his address was considered conciliatory in tone in some quarters, that he had not abandoned his concept of humane, progressive government which had been the highlight of the early years of his administrative New Deal.

## Prediction

In the southwest Pacific America's daring naval commander, Admiral Halsey, predicted victory for the Allies in 1943. The Admiral's optimism was not reflected by Elmer Davis, head of OWI, who undoubtedly spoke the mind of the nation's war leaders when he indicated that the United States was not expecting complete victory within the year but foresaw substantial strides toward that total victory in 1943.

## In California

In California the legislature met and attention was immediately focussed on the Japanese evacuee problem as two bills and three resolutions were submitted, calling for the revoking of the citizenship of Americans of Japanese ancestry and for other restrictions upon persons of Japanese extraction. The proposed legislative measures were interpreted as an attempt to marshal public opinion against the return of evacuees to California homes and farms.

## New Year Baby Born in Poston

POSTON, Ariz. — A bona fide "New Year baby," a boy, born to Mr. and Mrs. E. Yamamoto, arrived New Year's day in Poston. The parents are formerly of Folsom, Calif.

## Urge Evacuees File for Leaves

Applications Should Be Filed for Permanent Leaves, Says Official

Evacuees of Japanese ancestry under War Relocation Authority jurisdiction were urged this week to file their applications for permanent leave by Henry Harris Jr., WRA employment investigator in Salt Lake City.

Evacuees, who are now in the Salt Lake area on short-term leaves or work furloughs, were advised to go to the WRA office at 318 Atlas Building, 38½ West Second South Street.

Harris stated that the office will be open to applications between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. If it is impossible for you to come during these hours, please notify us and an evening appointment will be arranged, Harris stated.

## Students from Hunt Resume College Work

HUNT, Idaho—With the opening of a new semester not far off at most colleges, more students are leaving the Minidoka Relocation Center on indefinite leave to resume their studies.

In the past three weeks 11 students have left the center bringing the total to date to 58. They are attending schools in 15 states: Utah, 10; Colorado, 9; New York, 1; Illinois, 4; Michigan, 1; Texas, 1; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Nebraska, 1; Washington, 5; Minnesota, 2; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 2; Missouri, 4; and Wyoming, 2.

Sixteen young American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from the center are enrolled in the Army Intelligence language school at Camp Savage, Minnesota, to become interpreters for the Army in Pacific battle areas. Two persons from Hunt are teaching Japanese at the Navy language school, Boulder, Colorado.

More than 40 Japanese-Americans from this center have obtained indefinite leave to work outside. To obtain indefinite leave an evacuee must be cleared by the F. B. I., must have community acceptance where he is going, and if it is an employment leave, he must have a job waiting for him.

With nearly all of the workers returning from harvest furloughs the center's population has climbed back to approximately 9,200. At one time during the harvest season 2,300 workers were out of the center.

## Windstorm Causes Slight Damage in Poston Two

POSTON, Ariz. A two-day wind and duststorm caused slight damage in Poston Two, according to the Poston Chronicle.

Bruises were suffered by a young boy at the movie house when the silver screen was blown down and struck him.

Door hinges, shades, screen and gardens were reported damaged by the storm.

## Relocation Center Art Exhibit Planned

HUNT, Idaho—An art exhibit will be held from January 20 to 23 featuring the work of Minidoka Relocation Center artists.

The exhibit will be limited to work done since the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast. Water colors, oil paintings, black and white, charcoal and pastel drawings showing scenes and characters of project life will be exhibited.

## New Year Babies Born in Centers

Births of several other New Year's babies were reported in center newspapers.

Twin girls, Motoko Charlene and Masako Charlotte, were reported born Jan. 1, to Mr. and Mrs. Masari Mack Yamashita of Granada, in the Pioneer.

Tule Lake and Gila River both reported one New Year baby each, with the birth of a boy to Mrs. Ejichi Machida at Tule Lake, and a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Kodama at Gila River.

## FOR Group Aided Mothers Traveling To Arkansas Camp

NEW YORK — How a Fellowship of Reconciliation group aided twenty American-born Japanese mothers and their infants during a twohour stopover at Bakersfield, Calif., on a train journey to Arkansas is told in the January issue of Fellowship, FOR publication.

It was reported that a FOR member happened to be at the Bakersfield station when a group of 20 young evacuee mothers arrived with their infants on a train. They had been on the train most of the day and were to stop for two hours before resuming their trip to a relocation center somewhere in Arkansas.

The oldest child was two months old, the youngest 17 days. No nurse was in attendance, according to Fellowship, only one man having been put in charge of all these tiny babies and their young mothers, many of them still weak from childbirth.

The group had been held in hospitals and convalescent homes until the authorities pronounced them able to travel. They had been given only two hours notice, it was stated. There had been no time to notify husbands or family, and many were worried about the reception awaiting them at the end of their long journey.

The Bakersfield Fellowship of Reconciliation group, on being notified, promptly responded with hot chocolate, cookies, cake, and most important of all, the friendliness and cheer that can prove "to these unhappy victims of war" that the spirit of brotherhood is not dead, Fellowship declared.

## Russell Bankston Assumes Reports Post At Central Utah Center

TOPAZ, Utah—Russell A. Bankston arrived with his wife to assume his duties as the new chief of the project reports division at Topaz Relocation Center last Monday, January 3, from Spokane, Wash. He succeeds Irvin Hull, who left late last November.

Bankston has three sons in the armed forces, the eldest a captain in the infantry, the next a lieutenant in the air corps, and the youngest studying for an ensign's commission in the naval reserve.

The new project reports' head is a '14 graduate of Washington State College. Since graduation he has been connected as copy editor with the Spokesman-Review and city editor of Spokane Chronicle. He has written independently for major magazines on fiction and fact, he had five novels published and three others serialized in magazines. Fishing and stamp collecting are among his hobbies. He hopes to join a philatelic society in Topaz if one should be formed, he revealed.

## School Patrol Promotes Safety

HUNT, Idaho — The Minidoka safety patrol including 34 boys and girls of the Huntville and Stafford Elementary schools is a new activity in the Minidoka Relocation Center.

While there are only a few official cars and trucks traveling the center's streets, the safety patrol was organized to educate the school children in traffic safety habits for the future as well as for the present.

## Youths at Hunt Sign for Draft

HUNT, Idaho—The recent selective service sign up of 18 year olds affected 69 Hunt residents. Sixteen young American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the Minidoka Relocation Center enlisted in the Army not long ago to enter the language school at Camp Savage, Minnesota. American soldiers of Japanese ancestry visiting relatives and friends are a common sight at Hunt.

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## L. A. Times Survey Discloses Food for Evacuees Rationed

Columnist Bill Henry Declares Sabotage Stories 'Hogwash'

LOS ANGELES — Investigation of a "new wave of yarns" which intimate that evacuee Japanese in relocation centers are "living on the fat of the land" has been conducted by the Los Angeles Times at the Manzanar center in California, Bill Henry, leading columnist of the Times, declared in his Dec. 26 column.

The investigation by the Times showed that the diet for the evacuees is rationed. Adults, the Times survey showed, have been getting two and one-half pounds of meat per week, with less for children. Bacon is served once a week, eggs occasionally and butter and coffee are closely rationed, the survey disclosed.

In addition to the mention of the investigation in Henry's column, the Times published a typical relocation center menu as an answer to reports that evacuees were being "coddled" with food unavailable to other civilians.

Henry also answered reports of sabotage by residents of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, writing:

"When I visited Honolulu, going and coming from my trip to the South Pacific, the military and the civilians alike agreed that the yarns about sabotage on Dec. 7, 1941, were all hogwash. Chief of Police Gabrielson says there wasn't a single known case of sabotage on the islands. The FBI chief says the yarns about the dead Jap flyers with McKinley High School (Honolulu) rings on their fingers, the stories of the arrow in the canefield pointing toward Pearl Harbor and the yarns about Jap vegetable trucks blocking the roadway to Pearl Harbor that day are all unadulterated hokey."

Mentioning nisei in the United States armed forces, Henry wrote that "the only thing you can do is to face the fact that Uncle Sam thinks Sgt. Fred Nishitsuji is just as good an American as the Jones, Smiths and others who, like

him, wear the American Army uniform.

"Fred is one of 60 such Japanese Americans chosen from 3000 who volunteered for front-line duty to act as interpreters. The fate that awaits a Japanese fighting for our side, if he should be captured by the Japs, would not be pleasant."

## Interned Peruvian Japanese Will Be Sent to U. S. A.

LIMA, Peru — Eight hundred Japanese who have been rounded up by authorities and sent to Talara in Northern Peru, whence they will be sent to the United States and eventually to Japan in possible exchange for United States prisoners, it was reported last week.

The Japanese were members of Peru's Japanese population of 25,000 before the war and many were proprietors of 43 cheap hotels in Lima and Callao which were recently ordered closed by sanitary authorities.

Many Peruvian-born Japanese are enlisted in the Peruvian Army, it was stated, and most of the local Japanese-operated businesses are still open.

It was reported that 566 Japanese firms in Peru are on the American government's "blacklist". Accounts and holdings of Japanese nationals in Peru were frozen following the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan.

## Feature Writer on Portland Oregonian Visits Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho—Mel Arnold, feature writer on the Portland Oregonian, visited Hunt for three days last week to gather material for two Sunday feature stories, reports the Irrigator.

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