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Myer Testifies Before Senate Inquiry Group

WRA Director Tells of Nisei Volunteers For United States Army

WASHINGTON — The Senate military affairs committee, which has recommended the transfer of the administration of the ten war relocation centers to the Army instead of the civilian War Relocation Authority, Wednesday called WRA Director Dillon Myer to testify before the special subcommittee headed by Senator Chandler, D., Kentucky.

Chandler, whose subcommittee is planning to leave Washington shortly to visit the two war relocation centers in Arkansas and possibly other WRA projects, said that Myer had asked the subcommittee to leave the administration of the evacuee centers under his agency until after he completes his previously planned trip to the relocation centers. Myer indicated that he was leaving for the west this week.

Myer told the Senate committee that Japanese Americans loyal to the United States are joining the army from various relocation centers, Chandler declared.

Proponents of the move to transfer the relocation centers back to Army control declared that they sought to halt the pro-Axis demonstrations reported in the camps and also charged that the evacuees were being "pampered."

Poston Resident Killed by Truck

POSTON, Ariz. — George Nakatsukasa of Poston succumbed Friday of last week of injuries received in a traffic accident, reports the Press Chronicle.

A second accident occurred later the same day when Bill Tanabe of Unit 3 was seriously injured when he was run over by a truck, according to a report to the Chronicle from the Unit 3 Police department.

New California Anti-Alien Law Gains Support

Seventeen State Senators Join Sponsor of Bill To Tighten Land Act

SACRAMENTO—A movement to strengthen present antialien land laws by providing heavy penalties for landowners who lease or sell to minors of Japanese ancestry land which actually may pass into the possession of their alien guardians gained support last week in the California State Senate when 17 senators requested permission to join Senator Clair Engle of Tehama county as co-sponsors of his antialien land bill which was introduced on the first day of the new legislature.

Addition of these sponsors gave the measure within two votes of a senate majority, observers commented. However, the bill carries no urgency clause and will not be pressed until after the constitutional recess, it was stated.

Senators joining Engle in sponsorship of the bill and the counties they represent include: E. George Luckey, Imperial; Herbert Slater, Sonoma; R. R. Cunningham, Kings; James J. McBride, Ventura; Clarence C. Ward, Santa Barbara; Jesse R. Dorsey, Kern; Jack B. Tenney, Los Angeles; Hugh M. Burns, Fresno; H. C. Dillinger, El Dorado; C. H. Duell, Butte; Irwin T. Quinn, Humboldt; Harold J. Powers, Modoc; Charles Brown, Inyo; Byrl R. Salsman, Santa Clara; Randolph Collier, Siskiyou; Thomas McCormack, Solano, and George Hatfield, Merced.

Story of the Week

Governor of Utah Denies Evacuees Being 'Pampered'

Charges that evacuees of Japanese ancestry were being "pampered" in war relocation centers were answered last week by Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah after a visit to the Central Utah project at Topaz.

"These Japanese are pioneering a project . . . They're not living the life of Riley, and they are not being pampered," was Gov. Maw's appraisal.

The Governor's statements followed within 24 hours charges voiced in the Senate military affairs committee in Washington that the government was "coddling" evacuees.

The Utah executive addressed the residents of Topaz at a program on Jan. 14. Maw inducted the 34 councilmen, all American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who will direct the affairs of the Topaz community government.

"It's not luxury when six persons of a family live in a single room," Governor Maw observed. "I found these thousands are not getting more than their share of coffee, sugar, meat or any other commodity. The ration

regulations are rigidly adhered to by the project director's staff."

Governor Maw said that the attitude of the men, women and children is very good.

"While many, including 20 American Legionnaires who served in World War I, who have proved their loyalty feel 'hurt and bruised,' they are resigned to do their best and to feel that this is their contribution to the winning of the war," he was quoted by the Tribune as saying.

"I don't think they're vindictive nor embittered."

The governor predicted that the Japanese would make a major contribution to the advancement of Utah agriculture, because the camp's population included more than 500 university and college graduates, many of whom are farming experts.

Business has been brisk in Delta, nearest town to the relocation center in Millard county, while the mail orders to California and Utah ran into thousands of dollars every month, the governor was informed.

Sen. Wallgren Introduces Bill To Transfer Evacuee Centers Back Under Army Jurisdiction

Action on Proposal Will Be Withheld Until After Investigation of Camps

WASHINGTON—Senator Wallgren, D., Washington, asked congress Tuesday to transfer to the War Department all functions and personnel of the War Relocation Authority, which supervises relocation centers for Japanese evacuees from California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona.

Wallgren said he did not expect action on his bill until after a Senate military affairs subcommittee had investigated conditions at the relocation camps in the west. The full committee last week ordered such an investigation and Wallgren was appointed a member of the subcommittee. He said, however, he would not be able to make the trip west, but would urge action on his bill as soon as the other members file their report.

Senate Committee Plans Investigation Of Relocation Camps

WASHINGTON—The Senate's military affairs committee, whose chairman is Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina, last week took steps to return control of "concentration centers" for Japanese "internees" back to the army, according to International News Service.

Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky was named chairman of a subcommittee which will summon Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, soon.

It was also reported last week that senatorial investigation of the relocation centers will be undertaken by a group headed by Senator Mon C. Wallgren of Washington.

Senator Johnson charged before the committee that schools and school teachers were being provided the "Japanese," while the people of Colorado "cannot afford to provide sufficient educational facilities for American citizens."

(Editor's Note: Although Senator Johnson decries the education of "Japanese" at the expense of American citizens, he undoubtedly refuses to recognize the fact that every child in the relocation center schools is an American citizen, many of them of the third generation.)

Arkansas Senate Passes Bill to Bar Land Ownership

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Arkansas state senate passed, 30-1, Wednesday an alien property restriction bill designed to prevent the more than 16,000 Pacific coast and Hawaiian Japanese from ever owning Arkansas land.

Arkansas Seeks Alien Property Ownership Ban

Ragdale Bill Prohibits 'Ineligible Aliens' From Owning Land in State

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — An alien property restriction bill, modeled on statutes of California, Arizona and Nebraska, was introduced in the Arkansas legislature last week, to become a companion measure with the Williams bill which would forbid the ownership of Arkansas land to any person of Japanese ancestry, citizen or alien.

Senator C. B. Ragdale, who introduced the alien property restriction measure, said that all aliens eligible for citizenship or given property rights under any treaty between the United States and their native land would be exempt from this bill. All other aliens, however, would be barred from owning or occupying real estate, or being guardians of minors. Any corporation, a majority of whose stockholders were ineligible aliens would be under the same restrictions. Any property required in violation of the restriction could be confiscated by the state.

Sen. Ragdale said the measure was aimed primarily at Japanese, although Chinese and other "Orientals" would be similarly affected.

"We made every effort to draw it up so it would stand up under a court challenge," he said. "Arkansas had a similar law once but our supreme court ruled it unconstitutional. We hope this one will pass the test."

Resettlement of Evacuees to Be Accelerated Under New WRA Job Placement Setup

CHICAGO—Resettlement of evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in middle western communities will be accelerated under a large-scale job placement program developed by the War Relocation Authority, it was learned last week as the midwestern office was opened at 226 West Jackson street.

Charged with the responsibility of finding new jobs and homes for the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated last spring and summer to ten relocation projects, the WRA intends eventually to scatter the evacuee families throughout the country, especially in smaller communities.

Staff officers of the WRA conferred last week in Chicago on procedure, it was reported. The Chicago office will be supervised by Elmer L. Shirrell, formerly director of the relocation center at Tule Lake, Calif., and will serve Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. Thomas Holland, national director of the WRA employment division, was chairman of this conference.

As many as five thousand persons of Japanese ancestry, most of them citizens of the United States by right of birth, are expected to be placed in midwestern industry and agriculture, WRA officials estimate, according to the Chicago Tribune.

Assisting in the job placement program are Protestant church groups represented by George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans. Rundquist said the evacuees are being released from relocation camps and were being housed in seminaries until they found jobs and could make new homes.

The Chicago Tribune reported that "in the first group of Japanese interviewed . . . in the Chicago office were half a dozen youths of college age and one young woman." WRA officials said they were released from the Manzanar relocation center in California.

WRA officers denied that the job placement program was decided upon because of unrest in the relocation centers. The Tribune reported that John Collier, commissioner of Indian affairs, recently reported that living conditions at some of the camps "were not conducive to peaceful behavior."

Holland said the placement of evacuees in the Chicago area was not a new development. He reported a small number of Japanese had found work in Chicago

and in surrounding communities. Establishment of a Chicago office, he explained, was intended to facilitate placement, help employers desiring evacuee workers, and aid the evacuees in adjusting themselves.

Approximately two thirds of the evacuees are American-born, educated in domestic schools and good citizens, Holland said. Before any evacuee is released from a relocation center for outside work he is investigated thoroughly by the WRA and the FBI.

WRA officers recalled that evacuee workers helped save the western sugar beet crop. They said manpower shortages in many communities could be alleviated by hiring trained evacuees, many of whom have extensive commercial, industrial and professional experience.

The Tribune commented that "the Japanese seen at the Chicago office appeared to be recent students of west coast colleges." "They were well dressed and seemed in good spirits," the Tribune added.

Among the organizations represented at the Chicago meeting were the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, American Friends Service Committee, YWCA National Board, Baptist Home Missions Council, International Institute, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Brethrens, Japanese American Student Relocation Council, Japanese American Citizens League, American Civil Liberties Union, International Chick Sexing Assn. and others.

The JACL was represented by George Inagaki, manager of the new JACL field office at 189 West Madison Street, Room 1008, Chicago.

Inagaki described WRA officials as being "very enthusiastic about the program."

He stressed that all evacuees desiring to relocate in the midwestern area must have "indefinite leave" permits and must be cleared through the regular channels.

"For those who are interested in resettlement, my advice is to apply immediately for clearance," he said.

Utah State Senate Receives Bill to Ban Alien Land Buying

Measure Declared to Be Similar to Law Now in Effect in California

A bill to establish real property ownership rights of aliens, patterned after the California antialien land-law, was introduced into the Utah senate last Thursday by Senator Alonzo F. Hopkin of the Third district.

The measure, according to the Salt Lake Tribune, was "apparently aimed at the issue of Japanese alien land ownership, and would confer all the property rights of citizens upon all aliens who are eligible for citizenship under the laws of the United States."

Aliens not eligible for citizenship under present laws (Orientals, including Chinese and Japanese) would be given the same property ownership rights in this state that American citizens are given in the Asiatic countries under reciprocal treaties now in existence.

The bill would further prohibit corporations from owning real property if a majority of the members are individually ineligible to own property and prevent transfer of property from a citizen or eligible alien to an ineligible alien

Oppose Commitment of Evacuee Mental Cases To Idaho Hospitals

BOISE, Idaho — Steps to prevent the commitment to state mental hospitals of Japanese-Americans quartered at the Hunt, Idaho, relocation center were proposed last week by Lewis Williams, former state director of charitable institutions, in his biennial report to the governor.

"Already we have received six of these commitments," he wrote, "all from the county of Jerome. If that rate keeps up, with the thousands of Japanese that are in the state, it will crowd our institutions and prevent us from doing that which we ought to do for our own residents."

Williams suggested action by the legislature as a solution.

through inheritance. Any property acquired in violation of the act would revert to the state.

The bill also provides that in any action by the state alleging ineligibility for property ownership the burden of proving citizenship or eligibility rests upon the defendant.

California Legislative Actions Seek to Revoke Citizenship Of American-Born Japanese

Lowrey, Thurman Texts Indicate Line of Attack on Nisei in America

SACRAMENTO—Two legislative resolutions, which are directed at Americans of Japanese ancestry, were introduced in the California state assembly on Jan. 7.

Both memorialize the President and Congress to enact legislation to restrict the rights of American-born Japanese.

One, introduced by Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey, would revoke the citizenship of any American holding dual citizenship, although the supporters of the resolution indicate that it is aimed specifically at American-born Japanese.

The other, introduced by Assemblyman Thurman of Colfax, seeks to prohibit the use of land by any person of Japanese ancestry. This resolution is similar in content to resolutions submitted by the grand juries of Imperial, Los Angeles and Sutter counties.

Both bills have been referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

(See Page 4 for editorial comment.)

The texts of the two resolutions are as follows:

THURMAN RESOLUTION

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 3—Relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact adequate legislation by the United States Congress to prohibit all Japanese, both alien and native-born, from owning, enjoying, using or occupying agricultural lands.

WHEREAS, The law enforcement officers of the State of California have made a complete and detailed survey of all operations of the Japanese in the 58 counties of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, As a result of such investigation, it has been found that the Alien Land Law of the State of California is, and has been for a number of years, flagrantly and openly violated by all Japanese, both alien and native-born, by numerous and ingenious schemes and devices, all of which were condoned, aided, abetted and encouraged by many American citizens; and

WHEREAS, It has been further found as a result of said investigation, that the Alien Land Law of the State of California is inadequate and unsuited to meet the war emergency which was inflicted on the Pacific Coast by the various attacks made by the Japanese upon Pearl Harbor, Alaska, and other possessions of the United States in the Pacific Ocean; and

WHEREAS, Appeal has been made to the Federal Government to evacuate and remove all Japanese, both alien and native-born, from the states bordering on the Pacific Ocean, to-wit: California, Oregon and Washington; and

WHEREAS, On March 2, 1942, the Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, U. S. A., at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., did by Proclamation No. 1, issued under and by authority of Executive Order 9066, dated February 19, 1942, by the President of the United States, establish and proclaim certain military areas on the Pacific Coast from the Mexican border to the Canadian border, designated as Prohibited Zone "A1" and restricted Zone "B," and did in said proclamation require and order all Japanese, both alien and native-born, to be immediately evacuated from said zones; and

WHEREAS, That by reason of the emergency which now exists, this is the proper time for the enactment of necessary and proper legislation and the adoption of such Constitutional Amendment for the protection and preservation of our American rights and to restrict the Japanese, either alien or native-born, from becoming citizens of the United States, or to own, hold, enjoy, occupy or use agricultural lands in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, or any of the States of the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the State of California through its legislature respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United

States to enact the necessary federal legislation or Constitutional Amendment as will prohibit and prevent any Japanese, either alien or native-born, from becoming a citizen of the United States, or to own, hold, enjoy, occupy or use any of the agricultural lands in any or either of the states of the United States of America; and be it further

Resolved, That the governor of the State of California is hereby requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the speaker of the House of Representatives and to each senator and member of the House of Representatives from the State of California in the Congress of the United States, and that such senators and members are respectfully urged to support such legislation.

LOWREY RESOLUTION

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5—Relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to initiate proper action and legislation to determine the identity, and forfeit the citizenship of those holding a dual citizenship in any other country and prohibiting such citizenship.

WHEREAS, The war in which the United States is engaged has focused attention upon certain traitorous and disloyal elements in the citizenship of this country which have used their technical citizenship; and

WHEREAS, Attention has also been focused on nationals, of foreign countries, who have regarded their primary and real loyalty to the country of their origin and their American citizenship as only a necessary convenience in securing the material and political advantages which this great nation holds forth; and

WHEREAS, These elements have been weakening factors in the unified body of loyal Americans believing in the traditions and principles of American democracy; and

WHEREAS, An outstanding evidence of the existence of these elements has been the acceptance of a dual citizenship status by acknowledging allegiance to the sovereignty of their native country, particularly among the Japanese, German Bundists and Italian Fascists; and

WHEREAS, Foreign countries have held forth such dual citizenship status for their nationals in this country for the purpose of retaining their sovereignty and jurisdiction over said nationals and for the purpose of commanding their loyalty and obedience in peace and in war; and

WHEREAS, This war has made us aware of the necessity of scrutinizing more carefully our citizenship in order that by infiltration of disloyal elements our democratic processes are not perverted from their original purposes and used against our own interests; and

WHEREAS, The safety and protection of the American democracy requires the immediate weeding out of said disloyal elements and the forfeiture of, and exclusion from, American citizenship of those nationals of other countries practicing dual citizenship or for whom dual citizenship is held out; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby memorialized to institute proper action and legislation: (1) To determine the identity of those persons in this country of Japanese ancestry or otherwise subscribing to citizenship, or making themselves amenable to sovereignty, of any other country; (2) to forfeit the American citizenship of such persons, and (3) to prohibit any person now or heretofore holding or exercising a dual citizenship from being or ever becoming an American citizen; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from California.

Relocation Centers Will Soon Be on Self-Sustaining Basis; Produce Large Share of Food

One Thousand Carloads Of Vegetables Shipped From Gila, Tule Lake

SAN FRANCISCO—Government sources disclosed last week that war relocation centers, handling more than 100,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry had moved further forward toward a complete self-sustaining basis, according to the Associated Press.

Official sources disclosed that hog, cattle and poultry farms were already in operation at some of the ten relocation projects and that similar developments were planned for others, and that vegetable growing produced around 1000 carloads alone at two projects last season.

Hogs and poultry are being raised at the Tule Lake project in California, present home of 15,000 evacuees, while the Central Utah center at Topaz has established a hog and beef cattle farm, and is planning to introduce poultry. The Gila River center in Arizona is raising hogs, and will put in dairy and poultry later. Both hogs and poultry are contemplated for the centers at Manzanar, Calif., and Amache, Colo.

The 100,000 evacuees, removed from the West coast military area, are housed at centers in California (2), Arizona (2) Arkansas (2) and in Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

Evacuees Produce Food

The disclosure that the evacuees were producing a considerable share of their own food, and contemplated more, followed a check of entirely unconfirmed rumors that choice hams, bacon and other meats were being trucked to some of the western centers.

Nonofficial, but reliable sources, said Friday no great amounts of such meats, considering the number of people involved, had ever been sent to the centers; that stewards of western projects had been called in weeks ago to map out a program conforming both with prospective rationing shortages, and that food-coddling definitely was not in vogue, the Associated Press pointed out.

The War Relocation Authority itself did not want to enter the controversy. Informed sources said this was how western centers—operated on a basis similar to others—are handling many essentials products:

Milk—served only to hospital cases, nursing mothers, children and special diet cases in all communities where a shortage might be caused by more general use.

Sugar—No more than eight ounces a week allowed for each person, including that used in baking and beverages (individual ration books issued prior to evacuation have been surrendered.)

Coffee—Consumption approximates 75 per cent of the amount allowed for civilians under rationing. (The Japanese drink more tea than the average.)

Meat—No more than three-fourths of a pound a week for children from one to six, one and a half pounds for those from six to 12, and two and a half pounds for adults—including bone and fat.

The Tule Lake and Gila River projects last season each produced approximately 500 cars of vegetables, valued at \$300,000.

Food costs at the centers are kept at or under a prescribed 45 cents a day for each evacuee, records indicate.

First Center Junior College Opens at Manzanar Center

MANZANAR, Calif. — Believed to be the first junior college among the relocation centers, the Manzanar Junior College was scheduled to begin classes this week, reports the Free Press.

High school graduates, junior college students and college undergraduates are eligible for courses. No fees are charged. The State Department of Education has indicated that it will, upon investigation, issue a document giving the college the same standing as other junior colleges of California.

Chinese American Asks Fair Play For U. S. Japanese

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Walter A. Lum, an American of Chinese ancestry, in a letter published in a recent issue of the Sacramento Bee, came strongly to the defense of loyal American Japanese.

Lum's letter was the second, within a recent period, to be written to the Bee by an American Chinese on the subject.

Replying to a letter that had protested against allowing evacuees to travel outside of the centers, Lum wrote: "Supposing some American Japanese are loyal and honestly are hating their fatherland for what it did at Pearl Harbor. Should they be denied the right to express that feeling in action?"

"I feel confident that if these American Japanese were given a chance, they would like to point the muzzles of any standard guns toward their honorable ancestors and fire away."

Lum also declared: "In order to make the future strong, we must base our attitudes on truth, not hysterical emotions. The democratic principles are the best principles, as they assure liberty and justice to all. But a few of us are trying to modify them with hasty decisions. I ask you to judge people for what they are, not for what they look like."

IDC Officers Plan Meeting In Pocatello

Mike Masaoka to Attend First District Parley; Plan Installations

To discuss the role of JACL chapters outside relocation centers in affairs affecting Americans of Japanese ancestry during the coming year, a meeting of the Intermountain District Council will be held in Pocatello, Idaho, on Monday, Jan. 25.

The meeting will be attended by Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, and by Hito Okada, head of the JACL active members' division, who are scheduled to arrive in Pocatello Monday from Minidoka.

Chapter representatives from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Davis county, northern Utah, Boise Valley, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Yellowstone and Pocatello chapters will meet with Bill Yamauchi of Springville, Utah, district chairman, and Tats Koga of Ogden, executive secretary.

Following the IDC meeting in the afternoon, a general meeting of the members of chapters in Pocatello, Idaho Falls and Rexburg (Yellowstone JACL) will be held and newly elected officers will be installed.

Name Judicial Panel At Tule Lake Center

NEWELL, Calif.—Sixty-one judicial commissioners have been selected at Tule Lake to try all offenses less than felonies, as defined by the Penal Code of the State of California, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

At each hearing 12 members will be present in accordance with the City Charter. The executive secretary of the council will be the clerk of the body.

Tanakichi Nakamoto Dies in Gridley

GRIDLEY, Calif. — Too ill to be moved at the time other persons of Japanese ancestry in the area were evacuated to the Tule Lake relocation center, Tanakichi Nakamoto died at the county hospital on Jan. 13.

Members of his family were relocated at Tule Lake.

Nakamoto had remained at the hospital and had been a ward of the federal government.

FCC Starts Investigation of KFWB Affair

Government Bureau Will Consider Banning of Talk on Evacuation

LOS ANGELES — According to word from James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications commission, the FCC is investigating the censorship by radio station KFWB, Hollywood, of an interview of A. L. Wirin, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, by Joe Crail on Dec. 13 on the occasion of the celebration of the 151st anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

All proposed references by Mr. Wirin to the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, relative to evacuation and relocation problems, were censored and deleted from the script by KFWB, although the script had been approved by Mr. Crail.

A protest from the Southern California branch of the ACLU brought word from Chairman Fly that the FCC was calling upon KFWB "for an explanation of the matter."

In the proposed radio talk Mr. Wirin hoped to present the case of citizen evacuees of Japanese ancestry but was advised that officials of KFWB, a Hollywood station owned by the Warner Brothers studio, objected to any reference to the rights of American-born Japanese—"that a discussion on that subject at this time was in 'bad taste.'" Accordingly, all references to the evacuation problem were expunged from the broadcast.

Chairman Fly stated in his communication to the ACLU:

"As you know, under the American form of broadcasting, primary responsibility for the acceptance or rejection of any program rests with the station licensee. However, the commission does consider the action of station licensees in accepting or rejecting particular programs or in censoring programs carried by the station in determining whether the continued operation of the station is in the public interest."

"In this connection we are writing to station KFWB calling for an explanation of the matter."

The Civil Liberties Union recommended that those who believe that KFWB censorship was not "in the public interest," on the ground that there should be maximum opportunities for free discussion of current issues should write to the Federal Communications commission, Washington, D. C. and "protest the KFWB censorship of Mr. Wirin's talk on the Bill of Rights."

Evacuees May Work on U. S. Navy Project

JEROME, Ark. — Plans have been proposed to permit nisei evacuees to work on a U. S. Navy department project in cooperation with the WRA to make ship models and silk screen posters within selected relocation centers, reports the Jerome Communique.

Both the ship models and posters will be used for visual training work by the Navy.

Eleven More Hunt Students Relocated

HUNT, Idaho—Eleven students were relocated from Hunt during the latter part of December and the first part of January, Mrs. Hana Yamada, student relocation head, revealed this week.

The relocations were as follows: Yuri Ike, to State College of Colorado, Colo.; George K. Iwata, to University of Denver, Colo.; Masako Migaki, University of Utah; Hiroshi Nakamura, Alfred university, New York; Sachiko Nakachl, Vogue School of Design, Illinois; George Nomaguchi, University of Utah, Utah.

Yasunori Bright Onoda, Hillsdale College, Michigan; William K. Sato, University of Utah; Henry Mitsuaki Shimizu, University of Denver, Colo.; Frank M. Yorioka, St. Ambrose College, Iowa.

Clarence Uno Dies Suddenly In Wyoming

World-War Veteran Recently Appointed To State Draft Board

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyoming — Clarence Uno, 48-year-old Japan-born World War I veteran, died here early Thursday morning, Jan. 20, of a sudden heart attack.

Uno had to his credit a long list of services to the United States. Just recently, he was appointed by Lester C. Hunt, governor of Wyoming, as associate member of the registrants' advisory board in Park County. In this capacity, his duties were to aid the residents in filling out their selective service questionnaires and in registering them for draft calls.

In reporting this appointment, the Heart Mountain Sentinel carried a biographical sketch of Uno, telling of his various services to the United States.

According to this article, Uno's services to his adopted country date back to June 26, 1918, at Chico, Calif., when he enlisted in the U. S. Army. He sailed with the AEF from New York on Aug. 6, 1918, landing at La Havre, France. He returned to New York on June 18, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Presidio, San Francisco, on June 30, 1919.

He again broke into the lime-light in March, 1936 when the Ogden Standard-Examiner carried a feature story as he received his citizenship papers under the Congressional act granting naturalization rights to aliens ineligible for citizenship if they enlisted in the U. S. Army prior to Nov. 11, 1918.

In regard to World War II, beginning in Jan., 1941, Uno served as a member of the registrants' advisory board in El Monte, Calif. For draft calls three and four, he acted as chief registrant. Then came the evacuation, and draft call number five saw Uno registering youths at the Pomona assembly center while for draft call number six he was serving at Heart Mountain as assistant registrar to John A. Nelson, senior administrative officer.

At the time of evacuation, Uno was sergeant-at-arms of the Commodore Perry American Legion Post 525 of Los Angeles.

Senate Committee To Investigate Centers

(Continued from page 1)
generation of American Japanese.)
A bill is being prepared for immediate introduction by Senator Wallgren to provide for immediate return of the control of the "concentration" camps to the army and terminate their control by the War Relocation Authority, according to Senator Reynolds.

"These camps were being handled in an excellent manner while the army had control of them," Senator Wallgren said.

"There has been too much pampering, and too much social experimentation in the handling of these concentration camps," Senator Wallgren said.

"Why, the Japs are even given fine bathrooms," Senator Reynolds added. (There are no bathrooms in the war relocation centers. The only sanitary facilities are similar to those supplied in army camps.)

Senator Reynolds also cited "demonstrations" in the camps.

Woman Holds Block Administrator Job At Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Mrs. Ruth Hashimoto of Heart Mountain, probably the lone woman in any center to hold a block administrator's job, was recently named to that post, succeeding Noboru Zaiman of block 6, who left for Cheyenne.

Prior to evacuation, Mrs. Hashimoto was secretary to John Q. Holmes, assistant provost marshal at San Jose, California, says the Sentinel.

Mrs. Hashimoto has been instrumental in organizing the young people's club in her block. She is the mother of two children, Ada Jane, 5, and Ada May, 3.

Bay Area Group Protests Firing of Nisei Workers

OAKLAND, Calif. — Charging denial of a fundamental right of citizenship, solely on the grounds of race, the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination, 516 Miller Building, San Francisco, last week protested to the Alameda County board of supervisors on the asserted dropping of five American-born Japanese clerks and stenographers.

Before the order sending all persons of Japanese ancestry out of this area, the five girls were employed by the Alameda county Charities commission.

The protest was made in a letter signed by David Sellman, executive secretary and treasurer of the council.

Members of the Board of Supervisors said that the employees were not ordered dropped from the rolls but when they did not appear for work they

were automatically discharged.

S. H. Thompson, director of the Charities Commission, said the employees in question were very good workers, patriotic and cooperative. He said he had also recommended leaves of absence for them when they were ordered to relocation centers.

The five American-born Japanese in question are Yuki Shiozawa (Mrs. Taro Katayama), stenographer; Tomi Domoto, Jr., clerk; Ruby Kawamoto, stenographer; Mary Komatsu, stenographer; and Yuriko Domoto, social worker.

The Oakland Tribune reported in October, 1942, that these employees had lost their civil service status when the Board of supervisors unanimously denied their requests for leaves of absence. They had originally applied for leave of April 14 but action was deferred until October.

Unconfirmed Rumors Blamed for U. S. Evacuation of Japanese

Mrs. Farquharson, ACLU Official in Seattle, Talks At Recent Church Forum

SEATTLE — The policy to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast came about "largely because of propaganda not based on facts," Mrs. Mary Farquharson, former state senator and Seattle representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, told the congregation of Plymouth Congregational church at its international forum Sunday.

The case of Gordon Hirabayashi, University of Washington student, who refused to be evacuated with other persons of Japanese ancestry on the contention that the order was a denial of American citizens of the civil liberties to which they are entitled, was "retried" on the forum hour.

Mrs. Farquharson took the defense and Dr. Walter G. Hiltner the case for the government.

Hirabayashi was convicted in October of violation of the exclusion order. He now is in King county jail awaiting the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals which will hear his case January 30 in San Francisco.

"We were congratulating ourselves on the loyalty of the Japanese until six weeks after the Pearl Harbor attack, and then came a barrage of propaganda in regard to sabotage and espionage in Hawaii during the attack on Pearl Harbor," Mrs. Farquharson went on. "All of those stories have been declared false from the official standpoint."

Mrs. Farquharson quoted the Hawaii chief of police as saying the Japanese there helped bring in wounded and stood in line to give transfusions to wounded Americans.

Mrs. Farquharson disagreed with Dr. Hiltner's contention that (1) of the Japanese are being well fed in their camps and are contented; (2) the Army should have such unprecedented authority over American citizens; (3) Americans should not question what their government does.

Mrs. Farquharson said the propaganda had been "deliberately put out by special interests here that have been, for many years, agitating to get rid of the Japanese."

Dr. Hiltner's contention was that the exclusion order was best for the safety of persons of Japanese ancestry here, and that most of them realized what likely would happen to them should the Japanese attack cities and forests in this area. He said they were being well fed and given comfortable beds and most of them were occupied in their own types of work.

Dr. Hiltner pointed out that the President may, in time of crisis, have the army carry out regulations. He said reasons "are not for us to say. The army decided after due consideration."

A woman in the audience brought up the inevitable question: "Mrs. Farquharson stresses the point that the Japanese are unhappily situated. Ask her how happy my son is in the malaria-infested South Pacific."

Mrs. Farquharson said that she

couldn't see the logic in making one group of persons suffer because another group is suffering if there is no reason for it.

Frank Seeley, a university friend of Hirabayashi, told the congregation that a committee for Hirabayashi's defense had been organized here.

Seek to Use Idle Japanese Farm Tools

Kenny Advocates Move To Utilize Machinery Stored by Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO — The use of idle Japanese-owned farm machinery in California to meet a shortage of agricultural equipment which may seriously interfere with crop production next year, was advocated last week by Robert Kenny, new attorney general of California.

Kenny, former chairman of the state senate committee on economic planning, reported that a survey has shown 754 pieces of idle Japanese-owned farm machinery, including 250 tractors, 126 disc harrows and 105 cultivators in southern California alone. Through federal agencies, Kenny hopes to bring prospective purchasers in touch with the evacuee owners.

Membership Drive Is Started for Granada Co-Op

AMACHE, Colo. — A charter membership drive for the community enterprises at Granada relocation center was started recently at this center, reports the Pioneer.

Shares will be sold at \$5 each, and each individual will be limited to 20 shares.

The center has been divided into seven teams and the progress of each team in signing up charter members and capital stock will be shown on thermometer charts.

MANZANAR — Beginning in Chicago, there is being launched a new experiment in relocation whereby religious groups will provide living quarters and maintenance for groups of evacuees until jobs are found, according to the Free Press.

The first group from Manzanar, which left here last week, will be under the auspices of the Church of Brethren, which will also assist them in locating jobs. Both the American Friends Service Society and the Church of the Brethren have hostels that were first used for the care and relocation of European evacuees and which of late have been little used.

The Free Press quoted Walter

No Return of Evacuees to West Coast Contemplated At Present, Says U. S. Official

Hawaiian Nisei Soldiers Praised For Fine Records

HONOLULU — In a newspaper interview recently, General Delos E. Emmons, commander of the Army's Hawaiian department, recently stated that Hawaii's American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, now in combat training at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin, are making a fine record.

General Emmons gave high praise to their performance in the training camp.

Mike Masaoka Leaves on Trip To Minidoka

JACL National Secretary Visited Topaz Center In Utah Last Week

Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary left Thursday for Minidoka relocation center in Jerome county, Idaho, where he will address a JACL meeting and several public gatherings on the resettlement program.

He was accompanied by Hito Okada, national treasurer of the JACL.

Over the last week end Masaoka made his first of a series of appearances at western relocation centers when he visited the Central Utah center at Topaz. He was greeted by capacity audiences at each of his three talks at the Utah center.

"Our visit to Topaz has served to clear up much misunderstanding of the role and purposes of the JACL," he declared.

Babies Win Amache County Stork Derby

AMACHE, Colo. — Three Granada relocation center babies were among winners in the Prowers County Store derby sponsored by the Lamar Daily News, reports the Pioneer.

Hideko Kawashima, born 6:15 a. m. on New Years Day to Mr. and Mrs. Takao Kawashima, was the first child born in Prowers County in 1943.

Motoko Charlene and Masako Charlotte Yamashita, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Yamashita, were the county's first twins. They were born 6:25 a. m. on January 1.

Center Contributes To Fat Salvage

AMACHE, Colo. — Through co-operation of the kitchen crews and butcher staff, 3779 pounds of fat were salvaged during the past month, according to William Wells, project steward.

The center is continuing to send its monthly contributions of fat to Wichita, Kan.

Letter Follows Move By Seattle Society to Open Zone to Nisei

No return of any Japanese to Military Area No. 1 on the Pacific Coast is contemplated, "at least for the time being," Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy advised the Northwest Oriental Evangelization Society of Seattle in a recent letter, according to word received here.

Rev. U. G. Murphy of the Evangelization Society reported that the group had passed a resolution at its annual meeting last May deploring the "wholesale evacuation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from coastal areas" and urging the return of citizens to their former homes.

Rev. Murphy stated that the resolution was sent to the President and referred by him to the Secretary of War. After some correspondence with Mr. Stimson, the church group asked for a conference in the northwest, "away from California and California influence." Rev. Murphy said that the Secretary of War instructed General DeWitt to confer with the group, but "this conference never materialized."

After the transfer of evacuees from the temporary centers to the WRA relocation projects, the Evangelization Society carried the appeal to the WRA director, but was referred back to the War Department.

Recently, the society received the following reply from Assistant Secretary McCloy:

"The Secretary of War has asked me to reply to your letter of December 5, asking for the return of certain Japanese to Military Zone No. 1 on the Pacific coast. At least, for the time being, no return of any Japanese to this zone is contemplated. There are vast areas elsewhere in the United States where they can go and where they can get employment, but the considerations which induced the initial evacuation from the strategic west coast areas still exist."

Rev. Murphy commented that "there seems to be nothing more to be done at the present time."

Officials of the Northwest Oriental Evangelization Society are Rev. C. L. Pickett, Christian Church, president; Rev. U. G. Murphy, Methodist Church, superintendent, and Rev. Ross W. Copeland, United Presbyterian Church, secretary-treasurer.

Colorado Congressman Wants to Use Vacant Stores for Schools

WASHINGTON — Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth, R., Colo., last week suggested the use of vacant school buildings at Granada, Colo., as schools for evacuee children at the nearby relocation center at Amache.

Chenoweth said he had reported availability of these buildings at a conference with Dillon Myer, WRA director, and said Myer had promised to make an immediate investigation. Plans for three school buildings at the center apparently will be abandoned, Chenoweth said.

Top Featherweight Gives His Gloves To Evacuee Center

HUNT, Idaho — Three pairs of boxing gloves which have seen championship action were donated to the Minidoka Relocation Center by "Homicide Hal" Hoshino of Pendleton, Ore., and formerly of Seattle.

Hoshino, a protege of Lonnie Austin, was the Pacific Northwest Golden Gloves champion a few years ago. Later, he invaded Hawaii and annexed the featherweight and lightweight crowns of the island territory.

In sending the gloves to Chick Uno, sports supervisor at the Minidoka center, Hoshino requested that they be used by young boxing enthusiasts among the 9500 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated to the center from Seattle and Portland.

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LARRY TAJIRIEDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Accusations by Lowrey

Lloyd Lowrey, the California assemblyman who has offered a resolution in the State Legislature to revoke the citizenship of American-born Japanese, infers that there are "certain traitorous and disloyal elements" among the native-born of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. Lowrey and a fellow assemblyman, Clyde Thurman, have implied that American-born Japanese have used their citizenship as a shield for activities inimical to the nation's interests. As Americans, believing in America and in the democratic way, those of Japanese ancestry deeply resent their insinuations. There have been vague generalizations about the disloyalty of the American-born Japanese, but we have seen no proof of such anti-American activities or tendencies. The nisei are willing to submit their records prior to, during and after Pearl Harbor as evidence of the proven loyalty of the great majority. Government officials, a navy intelligence officer, the War Department and the War Relocation Authority have spoken at various times in the past few months of their belief in the basic loyalty of the great majority of the people of Japanese ancestry in America, a loyalty which is being severely tested through evacuation and concentrated relocation.

But perhaps Mr. Lowrey is in possession of some information, not known to the government, the army or to the nisei themselves, on which he bases his charges of disloyalty and asks that the citizenship of the American-born Japanese be revoked. If Mr. Lowrey has such new information, the government, the army and nisei are entitled to know.

The American-born Japanese, now under constant attack from politicians either misinformed or uninformed on the whole problem, are especially jealous of their American rights. They are anxious to know if there are disloyal or traitorous elements in their midst and they are willing to take any steps to see that these anti-democratic forces and influences are immediately eradicated. To the knowledge of the Japanese American Citizens League, no accusations of disloyalty have been proven against either individuals or groups of nisei Americans. Again, if there have been any instances of individual or group disloyalty, the nisei are entitled to know. The nisei do know that every claim of disloyal acts by Japanese Americans in Hawaii have been investigated and proven untrue, that charges hurled in the tense days before evacuation were false.

On the question of dual citizenship, brought up by Mr. Lowrey, the loyal American of Japanese ancestry renounces the claims of any foreign power upon his person or his fealty. The 20,000 members of the Japanese American Citizens League have signed an oath of allegiance to the United States, repudiating all foreign powers. These forms, notarized or witnessed, are available for the scrutiny of the proper government authorities. To the average nisei, busy in the everyday job of living as an American in American society, the dual citizenship question *per se* had never seemed relevant since they had always, by right of birth, education and belief, considered themselves as wholly American. But the dual citizenship question has been made an issue by persons who have striven to keep the "Japanese race issue" alive.

If Assemblyman Lowrey's derogations are not backed by fact, then a grave injustice

Need for Strong FEPC

Scant weeks ago the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) was preparing plans for conducting hearings on anti-Negro discrimination in the railroad industry. On January 11, Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced that the hearings were "indefinitely postponed."

This news was generally omitted or soft-pedaled in most newspapers, and the full import of this action was lost on a good portion of the people.

Jim Crow practices are prevalent in the railroad industry. Negroes not only are subjected to discrimination while traveling, they also find Jim Crow practices in regard to employment conditions. Though the Negro comprises a large percentage of the labor employed on U. S. railroads, they are hired only as porters, waiters, cooks and in lesser menial capacities. The Railway Brotherhoods also have such stringent Jim Crow laws that the Negro has been forced to form a separate union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which is today under A. Philip Randolph, one of the strongest unions in the country in membership.

Wartime demands for increased manpower make obvious the need to use every available man, regardless of color, and the FEPC stood ready to force an opening wedge for the increased use of Negro labor in the railroads, ready to open up the railway unions to Negro workers.

This, then, was the state of affairs on January 11 when Paul V. McNutt stopped the proposed hearings, declaring that this problem could be handled by "other methods."

If Commissioner McNutt has any legitimate reason to abort these hearings, it would be to his advantage to state it. His evasive answer can only harm the morale of those millions of Negro Americans who look to the FEPC for the first clear and honest discussion of their problem. The results of Mr. McNutt's simple statement did not warrant much newspaper play. However, Henry Epstein, New York lawyer and special FEPC counsel, resigned in protest and protests came to the President from liberal, labor and Negro organizations. These groups saw that a gagged and ineffectual FEPC was far more dangerous than none at all. They realized that an FEPC bottleneck of all progressive-minded protest against racial discrimination in industry would automatically hamper any progress.

Nisei Americans would do well to follow the outcome of this battle on the home front for equal rights and fair play for that one-tenth of the American population who feel most sharply the sharp edge of discrimination. For the nisei, in some measure have been victims of the illiberal mind which condones discrimination.

A victory for the FEPC, with the hearings held as scheduled, would be living proof to the country and the world that democracy is a dynamic force which is constantly striving for the better and that even in the stress of wartime the nation moves forward.

A strong FEPC can be a bulwark of democratic rights for the nisei and for other Americans who must fight for economic equality and for justice in employment practices.

It is significant that one of the first problems considered by the FEPC, shortly after its formation in 1941, was the subject of employment conditions for non-Caucasian Americans in the aircraft and other industries in southern California. The nisei were well represented by Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, whose presentation on behalf of Japanese Americans was an effective plea for the full practice of Americanism.

The nisei, and similar groups in this country, need the strong, unhampered FEPC. It needs a committee strong enough to do the job, to make secure at home one of the fundamental rights of democracy—the right of equal opportunity in employment.

is being done to a group of loyal Americans whose ability to defend themselves publicly is hampered by their exclusion from the very area from which these charges emanate.

The nisei want to know if Assemblyman Lowrey can supply the factual information to back up his insinuations. They want him to either put up or shut up.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Most of the gentlemen in the California Legislature who would enact "Nuremberg Laws" against the state's evacuated residents of Japanese ancestry are undoubtedly popular citizens in their home communities and are probably good fathers and fine husbands. Most of the politicians who want to deport every last "Jap" after the war are no doubt considered by their fellow citizens to be good Americans and a credit to the home town. But these representatives of the people at Sacramento are exhibiting a dangerous "blind spot" in their thinking.

This "blind spot" is something of a prevalent affliction on the west coast and has even been transmitted to the halls of Congress. It is the blackout of rational thinking when the "Japanese problem" is considered. Even some of our more outstanding public officials, whose integrity and honesty of purpose is unquestionable, have a case of it.

The "Japanese problem" today is no longer an "alien" problem. Most of the "Japanese" in America today are Americans. For instance, two-thirds of the people who were evacuated from the west coast in the great trek of 1942 are native-born citizens. Yet many public representatives and officials are still attempting to evaluate the present situation with a perspective warped by years of "yellow peril" propaganda directed at the Japanese immigrant and by the latter-day "yellow peril" menace inflated by the Dies Committee.

Most of these persons would never tolerate racial legislation of a discriminatory nature. They would regard as un-American any attempt to destroy the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States. Yet in sponsoring and supporting special legislation against the people of Japanese ancestry in America, they are condoning both practices. One symptom of this "blind spot" is the expression that, in the case of the American Japanese at least, blood will tell and that "once a Jap, always a Jap." Tojo and Hitler have similar "blind spots."

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, a public official with a fine municipal record, suffered a severe case of this mental blindness when he gave in to hysteria and demanded the ousting from the Los Angeles area of all Japanese persons.

In "Language in Action," his best selling discussion of semantics, the science of meanings of words, S. I. Hayakawa, a Canadian citizen of Japanese ancestry, told of the use of words in propaganda, to create and maintain certain impressions. One example of such use of words, whether deliberate or not, is offered by references to citizens of Japanese ancestry in proclamations and news releases of the Army and the WCCA during the evacuation and after. It may be noted that, in proclamations on evacuation, American citizens of Japanese ancestry were always referred to as "non-alien" Japanese. Sometimes this was varied and the releases referred to "aliens and others" of Japanese ancestry. This negative designation softened the impact of the fact that citizens were being excluded, which is what happened in evacuation.

According to observers close to the Hawaiian scene, one reason for the maintenance of martial law over the territory stems from the reluctance of the military authorities to relinquish control because of the racial composition of the islands where persons of Japanese ancestry form the dominant race group. The argument put forward is that the return of civil rule to Hawaii may result in an election in which persons of Japanese ancestry may be elected to vital territorial positions. However, the record before Pearl Harbor is that, although the Hawaiian Japanese possess the largest single bloc of votes on a racial basis, very few candidates of Japanese ancestry were elected. Hawaiian nisei have never voted on a bloc basis and have more often elected candidates of Chinese, Polynesian or Caucasian ancestry in preference to Japanese Americans. This fact alone has been a healthy indication of Hawaii's Americanism. So the military authorities should have few fears in this regard. Top-ranking nisei in Hawaii politically is Ernest Kai, secretary to Governor Stainback. . . . Hawaii once sent a nisei, the late Andy Yamashiro, as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in 1932, the convention which nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt. However, as a racial group the Hawaiian Japanese have never been a dominating influence.

America Land of Dreams, Says Alien Japanese Rejecting Offer of Repatriation to Nippon

Dr. Hachiro Yuasa Makes Decision Despite 'Precarious Present and Uncertain Future'; Asks Nisei to Realize Moral Responsibilities

Because America was "the motherland of his dreams," although Japan was the land of his birth, Dr. Hachiro Yuasa chose to reject an offer for repatriation and remain in wartime America—"in spite of the precarious present and the uncertain future."

This story of one issei's choice of wartime America over wartime Japan is told by Dr. Yuasa in an article, "I Chose to Stay in America," in the October number of the "Envelope Series," issued by the Education Department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

In June of 1942, Dr. Yuasa was offered the opportunity of returning to Japan on the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm. In Tokyo, there were awaiting him his wife and a 16-year-old son.

Of the decision he made, Dr. Yuasa writes in this article:

"... Yet I deliberately chose not to return to my beloved Fatherland of birth, Japan, at this juncture, but elected to cherish the privilege of remaining in my Motherland of dreams, America. That this was a momentous decision goes without saying. It was undoubtedly one of the most important I have ever made in my life. My citizenship, my natural affinities, my direct responsibilities are all irrevocably bound up with Nippon and her people. I am 100 per cent Japanese. But I am a

Christian Japanese. I belong to the ecumenical fellowship of the Cross. This one fact makes all the difference in the world so far as I am concerned. My decision to go through it all in America in spite of the precarious present and uncertain future to chart my course of future usefulness according to my Christian vision of the Brotherhood of Mankind in a truly new world order to be achieved through cooperative efforts of Christians all over the world."

And, in further elaborating upon his reasons for remaining in America, Dr. Yuasa expresses, along with his abiding faith in Christianity, his deep belief in democracy, saying:

"Democracy and freedom are the two great, if not the two greatest, social ideals practically inherent in humanity. By the very fact of their being ideals, however, they remain goals yet to be achieved. In America much progress has been made in the gradual realization, politically, economically, socially or morally. This is the very reason why I believe that the disillusioned Japanese-Americans have a golden opportunity to express their appreciation of their American citizenship by joining hands and hearts with other loyal Americans who are fighting the real enemies of truly free and

(Continued on page 6)

Vagaries

Sen. Reynolds

News Item: The Senate military affairs committee is preparing a bill which will return the operation of the war relocation centers to the army . . . Chairman of the Senate committee is Senator Robert Reynolds of South Carolina, one-time foe of the American Vindicators. Senator Reynolds last spring read into the Senate record the then unproven, now thoroughly disproved, stories of sabotage by resident Japanese in Hawaii, including the now-famous fable about the Japanese flyers wearing McKinley high school rings . . . Last week Senator Reynolds was quoted by INS with having made another statement based on wild rumors and utterly without foundation. "Why, the Japs (in the relocation centers) are being given fine bath rooms . . . The Japs are getting everything and our people aren't getting anything." . . . Sen. Reynolds is described in the recent important book, "Sabotage," by Michael Sayers and Albert Kahn, published by Harpers, as being the organizer of the Vindicators and the publisher of the American Vindicator, an isolationist, anti-labor and anti-Semitic newspaper which was circulated by "pro-Axis and native fascists." . . . According to Sayers and Kahn, Senator Reynolds by-line once appeared over a story in Hitler's own newspaper, the Beobachter, in Berlin . . . Senator Reynolds has not even seen a relocation center, yet issues prejudiced statements regarding them.

Williams Bill

The Williams Bill in the Arkansas legislature would prohibit persons of Japanese ancestry from owning land in the state and would limit land rentals to one-year contracts. Any taxpayer would have authority to file ouster proceedings to enforce the measure. "I want to fix it so no Japs can stay in the state," Williams, a wealthy planter, told the legislature . . . The Pacific Coast Packer, published in Los Angeles, recently claimed the evacuation of Japanese farmers has had but slight effect on west coast truck vegetable production. Other reports from the coast, however, points out that there is scarcity of crops in which Japanese farmers specialized. The Packer was one of the early advocates of the evacuation of coast Japanese.

Rationing

The rationing of canned and processed foods will probably mean that those items will no longer be available in relocation centers canteens. . . . Despite his evacuation to Denver, Colo., Sueo Serisawa, one of the best known of Southern California artists, still sells his paintings through a dealer in Los Angeles. Serisawa was featured in one-man shows in Hollywood and Los Angeles before evacuation.

CLOSE QUOTES

Perhaps there may be a few among the evacuees who have yielded to bitterness and in their blindness would lead us into the hands of the enemy. Against the possibility of such an error, the sincere Japanese American must take a firm stand. We must not forget our task is to insure a future for us in America by taking aggressive and well-planned steps to combat the kind of racial antagonism which has resulted in mass evacuation and incarceration. — Editorial in Poston Chronicle, Dec. 30.

On Resettlement

"This is one of the great breaks of my life, and it feels great to live and work in the American way of life again. One never knows how great the American society is unless he meets the people on the outside today.

"To be set free from Camp one realizes more and more that America is worth fighting and dying for. One also realizes that we have a war to win and that petty complaints in Camp need to be forgotten because all America is fighting an all-out war." — From a letter from a relocated Tule Laker in the Dispatch, January 6.

Network Commentator Scores Reports Evacuee 'Coddled'

Barratt Chadwick Makes Three Broadcasts on KLO Describing Life of Former Coast Residents Now At Topaz; Food, Housing Situation Told

Barratt Chadwick, news commentator on the Salt Lake City station KLO, recently scored rumors of coddling and luxuries at the Topaz relocation center in a series of three radio talks.

Chadwick's radio talks followed a weekend visit to Topaz, where he went to investigate rumors about tiled bathrooms, steak dinners, luxurious homes.

"I couldn't answer these questions," said Chadwick on his first broadcast. "I reasonably suspected they were idle rumors and gossip inspired by a hatred of anything Japanese."

He described his first Topaz meal: "There was a pickle, which was horseradish root pickled in brine. Back in the kitchen, I saw some of the horseradish in the salt solution. The main dish was steamed rice, with shreds of carrots, pieces of scrambled eggs, chopped celery, and some particles of left-over turkey. The dish was chiefly rice. There was no bread with the meal. We had a choice of milk or tea, or coffee. There was a salad of canned string beans on a lettuce leaf. Dessert was five or six large grapes."

Topaz, said Chadwick, had had no butter since December 1, and there is less meat than under the present voluntary meat rationing program.

In answer to those who claim the evacuees should be fed a bare subsistence diet and no more, he said:

"First, this is America. We treat people in the American way. You needn't mention how the Japanese or the nazis treat our aliens there. One of the things we're fighting for is the preservation of our way of life—not theirs.

"Second, there is more at stake than your anger and your hate over some carcasses of beef and bottles of milk. The government wants no accusations about our treatment of the evacuees at any peace table. The Geneva convention outlining international rules of war, stipulated that 'prisoners of war' should be fed identically as were the common soldiers of that country. We agreed with that stipulation. These people are not prisoners of war, they are much better than that. But even prisoners of war get the same food as do our privates in the U. S. Army. Now this further statement—it costs from 57 cents per soldier per day for their meals. Topaz residents are fed on 45 cents per person per day. Let's hear no more about feasting at Topaz."

Chadwick described the educational, hospital and government systems at Topaz, pointing out that top wages are \$19 monthly. "The Art school is headed by Chiura Obata, former assistant professor of art at the university of California. He makes \$19 a month and with his wife lives in one room like all the others. In the Art school they paint Topaz. They design Topaz dresses and coats. They will make something of Topaz."

Discussing the problem of school and teachers, he declared:

"If you remember, we grabbed up 110,000 people living in peace in the United States and said, 'You must evacuate your homes and go inland.' Many of these were American citizens, legally entitled to the same rights as you and I. Under the law there can be no distinction between citizens. Yet, to aid the war effort, the most loyal of those cooperated willingly with the evacuation program.

"Almost all of the children of school age were either enrolled in school or preparing for the next year's studies. There is a responsibility to carry on this program wherever they are.

"More important still, than this mere responsibility, is the question of raising good citizens and improving the Americanism of those aliens prohibited by law from becoming citizens. Those 110,000 evacuees will continue to be a part of our American life and you know as well as I that it is very desirable to have those people educated in the American way and imbued with American principles and ideals.

"There is no place in Topaz for a flighty, inferior-type teacher who

can't make the best progress in our own school system. Facing the evacuees with their questioning of the whole war relocation program, the teachers must be good representatives of the American system.

"Remember if you will, that many of the Japanese evacuee teachers who are working side by side with the Caucasian teachers have the highest scholastic training. Those working in the nurseries or kindergartens are graduates of Mills college trained in the children's activities. We must have good teachers. We must have those who can answer posing questions and answer them right.

"Here again, the stakes are big, much bigger than the petty desires for satisfaction of a nebulous hate for the war dogs of another nation. We have enough to fight and to vent our hate on those across the Pacific without dividing that hate to rent it upon the evacuees who are in capable hands of our mutual government."

the copy desk

Miss Liberty

We have missed liberty these past six months. While living it, we accepted it. Now, having lost it, we can evaluate its worth under conditions more favorable than most. We want it back again.

We have read in the past few months that the restrictions against the Italian and German aliens are being more lenient. We have rejoiced with them, because we see a more tolerant, less hysteria-minded trend in such a move. Yet we citizens are not given back greater freedom. . . .

We must insist that Americans strive ever toward the further goal of liberty, fraternity and equality to men of all races and creeds. More than insisting, we must, knowing the value of it, be in the forefront of the fight. — From editorial in the Gila News-Courier.

A card addressed to the "Circulation Department of the Leading Newspaper in the city of Cody, Wyo.," was delivered to the Heart Mountain Sentinel, reports that newspaper with pardonable pride.

Moral Remains

Most of the high-flying rumors causing so much trepidation in Rep. Johnson's (who recently called for a resolution for a sweeping investigation of reports and rumors concerning center extravagances and luxuries), heart hardly deserves the smiles of amusement they inspire. And Rep. Harry Sheppard's reply dispelling the off-the-beam tales about food and teachers' pay is welcome assurance that it is not every congressman who makes it a practice to chase every illusory straw in the wind.

But the moral for us remains. We in our unenviable situation constitute an almost helpless football exposed to the political kicks and whims of those in high places who regard us with a jaundiced eye. We still cannot afford mistakes. — From editorial in the Minidoka Irrigator.

The growth of laxity and apathy will be dangerous to the Center people, since they will not be able to emerge in the postwar period full of determination and fight — qualities which may decide the success or failure of resettlement for the Japanese in America.

The future is unpredictable. Evacuation has cost all of us the right to a normal living and has contributed to the disintegration of many years' labor; therefore, the only and the best way for us is to strengthen ourselves from within.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Gallup Poll Conclusions Indicate Job Ahead

Cold statistics rarely reveal their significance to the untrained analyst, but the results of the recent Gallup Poll on public sentiment concerning American Japanese in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona are indicative of the job ahead of us.

The figures make it obvious that there is greater tolerance for those of Japanese descent outside the Pacific coastal area. That speaks well of prospects for the WRA's resettlement program. They also reveal that while an almost equal number of the

coast are for and against the return of all evacuees, as many as 16 per cent are still undecided.

Twenty-nine per cent would allow all to return, and 24 per cent would permit only American citizens to come back, making a total of 53 per cent of the public which is at least favorable in a degree.

This percentage runs higher in areas east of the coast where 35 per cent would allow all to return, 26 per cent only citizens, (totaling 61 per cent), and 22 per cent are undecided. At any rate a majority of the people, both on the coast and elsewhere, appear to be friendly.

For those of us who believe the sentiment on the outside to be much the same as that which prevailed during the height of the agitation for evacuation, the results of the poll are indeed heartening.

Whether or not the sentiment will improve depends on many factors. Up to very recently there has been comparatively little said in our favor. The wild rumors which followed Pearl Harbor were permitted to reflect against us and went uncorrected for a long time. These were followed by stories of Japanese atrocities and many connected us with what was happening in the Far East.

All this took place when the United States was getting the worst of the fighting, and reading matter, advertisements, radio programs, newspaper stories were all slanted to build up hatred for the Jap. It was inevitable among the unthinking that we should be associated with the hated Jap. We have come through this period with a 53 to 47 advantage on the Pacific coast, hotbed of evacuation agitation and anti-Jap baiting. Our advantage is even greater east of the coastal region.

Now the tide of war is turning and it is possible that the hatred theme will be let up. At the same time we are getting the benefit of splendid news stories about some of our own number that are doing their share of the heroic fighting on the world battlefronts. The public relations program carried on quietly by the WRA, OWI, the various church and liberal groups and the evacuees themselves are slowly beginning to bear fruit. It would seem that the tide is turning for us too.

Yet we must remember that the whole trend may be reversed overnight. A major American defeat, or a suicide air raid on the coast or some such incident of war can throw sentiment back over the path which has been traversed so painfully. We must be prepared for this eventuality.

The job ahead indicates that we must strive now to win over the doubtful ones. It has been pointed out that because we were not known to any extent outside the Pacific coast, many feared us. We must make ourselves known and be encouraged by the fact that so many Americans are open-minded enough, even in these times of stress, to confess that they have not made up their minds about our position.

This is important, not only to the resettlement program ahead, but because many will want to return to long-established homes on the coast when this war has been pushed to victorious conclusion.

In a much broader sense the judgment of the American people regarding an American minority of non-Caucasian stock will have much to do with America's attitude toward the non-Caucasian nations in the post-war world.

By establishing our own positions we can help to lay the foundations for racial tolerance and understanding that may help prevent the predicted race war and other wars caused by racial hatred and rivalry.



Duce's Collapse

The final collapse of Il Duce's African empire was in the offing this week as Field Marshal Rommel was reported to have hastily evacuated the burning city of Tripoli. The British Eighth Army was still hot on the heels of the fleeing once-proud Afrika Korps. Tripoli was declared the last remaining citadel of Italian imperialism in Africa, a domain which once embraced Eritrea, Italian Somaliland, Abyssinia, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania . . . As the rout of the Axis armies continued on the eastern front of North Africa, the news was generally good on the other fronts of World War II. By Thursday, Soviet armies were within 79 miles of Kharkov, 50 miles of Rostov and 30 miles from Voroshilovgrad, nullifying much of Hitler's 1942 gains on the eastern front.

Hawaii Authority

Hawaii this week was awaiting a report from a conference between Governor of Hawaii Ingram Stainback and the military Governor, Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons on the subject of military rule over the Islands. Hawaiians, according to the delegate from Hawaii, Joseph R. Farrington, object not to martial law, but to being "treated as an occupied country," want their civil rights restored. Of major importance in this question is the "Jap angle." Hawaii, with 150,000 Japanese aliens and citizens, has had martial law and kept her Japanese. The Pacific coast, partly with the threat of martial law, had evacuation. Hawaii means to prove, apparently, she can eliminate martial law without evacuation of her resident Japanese.

Axis Pact

The Axis powers this week, perhaps through fear but ostensibly to "exploit to 100 percent the war potential of the tripartite powers with a view to winning the ultimate victory," signed a new economic treaty to run concurrently with the 10-year military pact of September 27, 1940. The pact provides for extensive interchange of goods in addition to financial and technical cooperation. In light of the course of the war for Italy, Germany and Japan, the pact seemed to U. S. observers another meaningless scrap of paper, which did not recognize the allied blockade between Germany and Japan, which makes trade between them virtually nonexistent; the bogging down of German armies in the rich Russian areas; the last stand of the Italian armies in Africa, and the desperate defense of the Japanese in the islands of the Pacific.

Tojo's Cold

This week a "cold" held up the traditional opening of the Japanese parliament. The Tokyo radio announced that Premier General Hideki Tojo was ill ("a cold" said Domei; "grippe" said a Radio Tokyo dispatch by the Rome radio), and that the Diet would postpone its opening till January 27. Allied countries wondered if possibly political friction behind the scenes in Japan might not be the real cause for this unprecedented delay in the Diet reopening, which heretofore went on as scheduled, despite illness on the part of the incumbent premier. Rumor here was that Tojo, known to be gathering more power into his hands, might have met with stronger opposition than he could handle at the moment.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

WITH MUCH THANKS

to the Takagi's Roy and Tomi, of Topaz and active members of the former San Francisco chapter, for their generous donation of \$10.00 last week to national headquarters and the Pacific Citizen . . . Roy will be remembered for his unstinting and conscientious service to the San Francisco chapter and Tomi was equally unselfish in her services as secretary-receptionist at national headquarters in that city during the pre-convention period . . . our thanks also to Private Jack Ikuta, former Reedley chapter member, now stationed at Fort Harrison, Indiana, for his thoughtful contribution to the Pacific Citizen fund . . . and, of course, to the Evans' sisters of Russell, Iowa, for their magnificent donation of \$1,000 toward the work of the League . . . a story about this gift appears elsewhere.

AN INTRODUCTION

is now in order as we turn over our column to our guest writer, Tats Koga of Ogden, Utah . . . Tats is one of the charter members of the Ogden chapter, served as president for several terms and is now serving his second term as Executive Secretary of the Intermountain District Council.

BY TATS KOGA

Calling all chapters of the Intermountain District Council meeting on January 25, 1943, at 1:00 p. m. at Pocatello, Idaho. The meeting first scheduled to be held at Idaho Falls was changed because of better transportation facilities into the junction city.

Upon the shoulders of the President and Official Delegate of each chapter rests a big responsibility, that of conveying to the district the opinions and suggestions of the chapter members.

The largest project of the IDC will be to establish a quota for each chapter to make up the \$10,000 pledged by this council at the November Emergency National council meeting in Salt Lake City to help toward the national program. No doubt, many controversial thoughts and suggestions will arise. May the council meet and decide upon the best for all.

Mike Masaoka, national secretary, Hito Okado, national treasurer, and Scotty Tsuchiya of national headquarters, returned Sunday, January 17, from the Topaz relocation center after a series of successful meetings which centered on present and future policies of the JACL, particularly with regard to relocation and protection of civil rights of the Japanese Americans. The same national representatives are planning to visit the Minidoka center this week end and to attend the IDC Executive Council meeting on their return trip.

Joe Masaoka, national director of the Associated Members Division and Tad Hirota, newly-appointed assistant, left for Denver, Colorado on Tuesday evening, January 19th. Their program includes the securing of associated members throughout the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska.

We offer special tribute to the leaders and members of the Davis county chapter, who are carrying on in a gallant manner. This chapter has reported a 100 per cent increase over its 1942 membership. This presents a challenge to the other IDC chapters in their membership campaigns.

Alien Declines Offer Of Repatriation

(Continued from page 4)

democratic America, both within and without the country.

"While they were floating in a rosy dream of a Golden Age, born of comfortable living and increasingly easy circumstances, they were not equipped to fight the evils or even to see them, for democracy demands to be used, not settled, into nor merely accepted. It must be made, built and kept in condition.

"If the Japanese-Americans in the 'centers' and elsewhere come to realize this moral responsibility toward their native land, America, their past and present predicaments may after all turn out to be worthwhile sacrifices they are destined to make for the ultimate realization of the American ideals of democracy and freedom. I would like to help them see this great challenge and thus make their faith and hope in America real and abiding."

Nisei Woman: Most Any Girl Can Be Good-Looking If She Tries

Most any girl can, if she wants be goodlooking. The only difference, perhaps, between women, is that some need more camouflage than others.

Very few women are born to beauty, but a lot of them can do just as well with ersatz beauty, via Elizabeth Arden, Rubenstein and like company. And if you want proof, just consider that when a Hollywood glamour girl plays a Cinderella role and wants to look plain and unbecoming, she just takes off her make-up, which incidentally, is considered very daring in Hollywood.

Of course outside of Hollywood people don't have the time or the money it takes to make a grand dame out of a dime store clerk or a carhop. We can't afford to take lessons in voice and in speech, we can't have someone supervising our walk, and we don't have experts to study our hair, our complexion and our features.

Nevertheless, all of us want to be attractive, and very few take the trouble. But most any girl, with a little thought and care, can improve her appearance almost immeasurably. She may not become a raving beauty, but who wouldn't settle for something almost as good?

First and foremost in any "campaign" to improve one's looks is the need for an open (but not blank) mind. Find out first of all what needs improvement. And if you really want a shock, note these down on paper. Don't miss anything. First go over yourself in a general sort of way. Start with your figure. Are your hips too large? Jot that down. How about your feet, legs, ankles, calves? Are your hands large or small? Are your fingernails too large, too small, blunt, badly-shaped? How about your weight? How about your hair, your eyes, your mouth, your neck?

If you do jot down all your face and figure faults, you may be surprised that you're as nice looking as you are, considering what's wrong with you!

Well, now that you've got the lion by the tail hang on and wring it.

Of course there are two ways of tackling any problem. In this case, you can work either by camouflage or by direct action. For instance, you know you're too heavy through the hips. Well, you can either whittle down those hips by exercise or you can camouflage them by the clothes you wear.

Well, today we're just talking about camouflage. If you're overweight, you know that the way to cut down those extra pounds is by exercise, by judicious eating. But if you know that and are still overweight, you aren't going to pay any attention to what we may have to say on the subject. And anyway, who are we to say nay to a good appetite? Frankly, we're for it.

So, back to the subject again. Let's amble around with a few generalities first.

Color and line—these are the ABC's of dressing. Color is easy. You know, for instance, that you look good in certain colors. But what happens is that you fall for a darling little violet number and even your best friend knows you look ghastly in violet. Or you're high-pressed into buying something in tan, and though tan does not look bad on you, neither does it do anything for you.

There is only one sure way of finding out what colors are right for you. Test them out. Get little samples of as many colors as possible. Hold them up against your face one by one. If you don't trust your own judgment, get a friend to give you some good honest advice on what colors are best for you. Go slowly with this. Give each color time to "sink in" on your mind. Watch the way it looks against your hair any eyes, as well as skin.

You'll probably find that certain colors may be good in one shade, wrong in another. For instance, a deep pastel pink may be very flattering, while a pale pink is not.

Check white, black, grey, brown, navy blue and tan as well as the other colors. Black and white are both difficult to wear for a good many girls. However, if you've a pale ivory complexion, you may find black very good for you. Grey is practically never attractive on

(Continued on page 7)

The Fellowship of Freedom

By Bradford Smith

Some of you may have seen in a recent number of the Pacific Citizen the little story about a Japanese-American who walked into a washroom where three soldiers were standing. The soldiers looked him over.

"Betcha he's Chinese," one of them said.

"Naw, he's Japanese," said another.

The third said, "Let's ask him." And they did.

"I'm an American," the young man answered.

The three soldiers stood up a little straighter, then one of them came forward with his hand stretched out and said, "Put 'er there, fellow; we're all Americans."

"Sure, we're all Americans," another said. "But tell me, what's your descent?"

"Japanese," the young man said.

"Yeah. Well, my folks were German," said the third soldier. And they shook hands all around.

There's nothing very remarkable about this little encounter, except that it could have happened nowhere else in the world—except that it illustrates the existence within our own borders of one of the ideals for which the United Nations are striving! It illustrates a fact that Americans are so familiar with that they don't stop to think about it very often: we have our own United Nations right here at home. We have been carrying on for generations an experiment in world fellowship, a fellowship of freedom in which we have enjoyed the cooperation of nearly every race and nation in the world.

It would be idle to pretend that America has solved every problem of assimilation which the many migrations have raised. It would be as foolish to hold that justice with respect to minorities has invariably been pursued as it would be foolish to suppose that human society with its conflicting interest will ever become perfectly arranged. But it is safe to say—and to say with pardonable satisfaction—that America has faced and solved more problems of assimilation than any other nation.

The early history of Europe is largely the history of one racial group after another fighting its way to cherished lands and driving out those in possession or dying in the attempt. The same might be said of China under the Mongol invasion, or of Japan during the years when a strong invader drove the Ainu back into the northern island of Hokkaido. It was only through centuries of bloodshed throughout most of the world that racial groups finally settled down side by side. Even then the flaring of old disputes arose periodically—and still arises—to disturb and decimate them.

The history of America's settlement, however—though for the sake of honesty we must remember the repetition of the old pattern in the treatment of the Indian—was a different matter. Englishmen, Swedes, Germans, Italians, Chinese and Japanese, despite the obvious restrictions in recent years which many Americans regret, came year after year to these shores. They did not have to fight their way in, for they were welcome, and almost without exception they found a life considerably richer than the one they had left. Many of them came from countries where they had no voice in government and little if any chance to change their economic or social status. For the most part the people who came to our shores were underprivileged, either economically or politically.

It is common knowledge that for well over a century America was a haven for all the people of the world who wanted political or economic freedom. The adventure of building America was something new. It was an adventure in throwing over the old animosities of race or creed and building a nation not upon racial ties, but in the fellowship of freedom.

You, the members of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, are members of that fellowship because you or your parents or grandparents were searching for something which your homeland did not provide. It may

have been freedom to learn the truth or to speak the truth without interference from the government. For you know, and I know, from five years of teaching in Japan, that freedom to learn and to speak were severely restricted by a government which exercised the power of censorship on all writing and within an eight-year period arrested over 60,000 of its own people because they dared to advocate certain forms of government which differed from their own.

Or perhaps you or your parents came to America because of the heavy load of debt which lies on all the farmers of Japan, or because of the long and body-breaking hours of labor that a common man and his family must put in if they are to satisfy their most elementary needs. Perhaps it was dissatisfaction with a government which possessed the outward signs of rule by the people while allowing control by a few privileged persons.

Whatever the reason, you are here. And I speak for the vast majority of Americans when I say that we are proud to have you here—you and the peoples of every other land who have chosen this country for your own, who have of their own will joined the fellowship of freedom.

As President Roosevelt has remarked, we are all immigrants here.

Only a few generations separate the most settled of us from the newest arrivals. One-third of our nation is composed of the foreign-born and their children. Thus, the very complexion of America is a challenge to the theory of German or of Japan that one race is by blood superior to another. We can tolerate no master race here, nor can we condone the theory that any one race possesses a unique divinity. Every morning's paper refutes that assumption. Our commander in chief bears a Dutch name. The American general who treated Hitler to a major surprise in Africa had German ancestors. The young Americans who fight in the cause of freedom bear names like Murphy, Bianchi, Turansky and Miyamoto. And on battlefronts around the world they are proving at this moment the fact that a plain American is more than a match for a member of the master race or a descendant of the Sun Goddess.

Can anyone doubt which is the pattern of the future—the theory that one race has a God-given superiority to rule the world, or the theory that all men have equal rights and merit equal opportunities?

Or can anyone fail to understand the significance of Hitler's treatment of minorities—or Japan's?

At this very moment men, and women, and children, are being methodically murdered in Poland. They are charged with no crime, except that of failing to belong to the master race. They are being herded like cattle and slaughtered in crowds. The details of this story are too sickening to relate, but we know that Hitler has addressed himself to the task of exterminating a whole race. That is his way of solving the minority problem.

In Asia, the systematic suppression of the people's rights is the chief business of Japan's militarists. In the Philippines elected officials have been replaced by puppets, every aspect of the economic life of the islands has been put under the control of the Japanese military administration, travel and communications have been severely restricted. The "new order" in East Asia has deprived thousands of Filipinos of their means of livelihood. It has stepped into their schools with books and teachers designed to teach the theory of the master race. It has attempted to supplant

The "Fellowship of Freedom" is the text of a recent address by Bradford Smith of the Office of War Information, delivered recently before a victory rally of antifascist Japanese and Japanese Americans in New York City. Mr. Smith is the author of two novels, "To the Mountain" and "This Solid Flesh," both with Japanese locals. He taught during the middle thirties at St. Paul's university in Tokyo.

their language with Japanese. It has even tried to corrupt the church. It has condemned democracy and individualism as the attributes of decadence, and has preached Nipponism as the dawning light of a new day.

Is it any wonder that Filipinos still fight for their freedom, still give the Japanese so much trouble that every week or so the Japanese radio complains that the Filipinos have not understood their "true intentions," and that armed resistance still continues?

The enemy leaves no doubt of its intentions. Absolute control, by a small military clique, over the lives and fortunes of the conquered and the homeland peoples alike—a control that leaves no freedom of choice as to what work a man shall do, or what he shall be allowed to know or speak, or where he shall live, or who shall govern for him—that is the enemy's vision of life. That is the "new order." The world under such a rule would be a perpetual armed camp. Government by suppression, government by the firing squad. Shoot those who disagree with you. A gun settles all arguments. The minority problem is solved by getting rid of minorities.

If the leaders of the master race believed their own theories, they would at least then be consistent in their wrongness. But the theory of racial superiority is the most cynical of masks. Hitler does not hesitate to murder the purest of "Aryans" who fails to ally himself with Nazi gangsterism. Japan's militarists have inflicted torture and death upon many young Japanese who dared to think of government by and for the people. They have assassinated most of Japan's great men. Takahashi, Dan, Saito—and many more—have fallen under the knife or gun of gangsters bent on subjecting their own people to a military rule as stifling, as rigid except in a few details, as that they would impose upon the conquered. The first victims of Hitler were the German people; the first victims of Japanese militarism were the Japanese.

We are here on the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor. It is particularly significant that you, whose racial origin is Japanese, should of your own free will have chosen to mark this day. Some of you are still by law Japanese citizens. But by your membership in this organization you draw attention to the fact, as you intended to do, that the fellowship of freedom is stronger than the bonds of citizenship, stronger than the bonds of race. For that fellowship is international and inter-racial. It has no geographical boundaries; the shores and the seas do not restrain or limit it. No government and no people can ever monopolize it. No suppression—and this the Hitlers and the Tojos will learn increasingly as the tide turns against them—can kill it.

Proof of this is found in what people of Japanese ancestry were doing in Hawaii during the Pearl Harbor attack. Some of them were manning guns that brought down Japanese planes. Others quickly converted their trucks to ambulances and rushed to the stricken areas. Doctors of Japanese ancestry were saving the lives of American boys maimed by Japanese bombs. Japanese-Americans responded more quickly to the call for blood donors than any other group. American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were on the spot fighting for their country—for America. My friend, Blake Clark, has told many other stories of Japanese-American loyalty under fire in his book, "Remember Pearl Harbor." And he was there. He saw it happen.

(Concluded Next Week)

Tule Lake City Council Moots Youth Problem

Juvenile Delinquency Curbs Considered by Leaders at Newell

NEWELL, Calif. — The Tule Lake City Council recently adopted and approved recommendations submitted by the joint Council and Planning Board committee for the prevention and combatting of juvenile delinquency.

A juvenile court will be established to handle these cases. A permanent committee to study the problems of juvenile delinquency will be formed.

Other recommendations approved by the Council include priority for juvenile cases, family table system in mess halls, continuation of public education on social problems, organization of a PTA, requirement of recommendation approval from schools and wardens for students applying for part-time work, and increased recreational facilities throughout the project.

War Veterans Take Up Net Work

RIVERS, Ariz. — Seven veterans of World War I, now residing here, are again serving their country—this time as cutters in the camouflage net factory.

J. K. Koseki, post commander, stated that most of the forty-five members of the Ex-Servicemen's Club will report for work at the plant in the near future.

The men at work now are H. Umosa, M. Uyebe, J. Morita, H. Komoi, N. Tanaka, G. Hayashi and Koseki.

Yellowstone JACL Receives Donation

REXBURG, Idaho — The Yellowstone JACL chapter this week acknowledged receipt of a donation of \$20 from Mr. and Mrs. Sadae Nagata of Sugar City, Idaho, who were married recently.

Masaoka, Hirota Leave for Denver

Joe Masaoka and Tad Hirota, representing the associate members division of the JACL, left Salt Lake City Tuesday evening for Denver.

Masaoka is expected to arrange a meeting in Denver in the near future.

Will Pay Top Prices For . . .

Trucks - Pickups
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909 East 21st South and
611 South Main St.
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Nisei Sergeant Gets Army, FBI Aid for Marriage

COLUMBUS, O. — According to the Associated Press, Sgt. Shig Nishimura is a "very happy and grateful man" today. Yaeko Nakamura is his bride and the sergeant, a member of the U. S. Army, gave thanks to:

The 9th Service Command, the 5th Service Command, the FBI and the WRA.

The two are American-born and Nishimura was inducted into the army in Tacoma, Wash., early in 1941, and met Miss Nakamura there. A year later the sergeant was transferred to Fort Hayes here, and Miss Nakamura was moved with her family to the Tule Lake relocation center in California. Things looked pretty dark for the two.

But by constant effort, Sgt. Nishimura finally won the permission of the two service commands, the FBI and the relocation board for Miss Nakamura to go to Columbus, Ohio. She arrived on Jan. 9 and they were married on Jan. 13 by an army chaplain.

Topaz Cagemen Defeat Deltans

TOPAZ, Utah — Members of the local carrier service nosed out the fast-breaking Delta High School quintet, 38 to 36, on Jan. 1, at the loser's court. Led by six-foot Kiyosuke Nomura, the Topaz athletes snatched the lead from the towering Delta five in the second quarter and were never headed throughout the contest.

In the final minutes of the game, with Pace and Black peppering the basket, Delta staged a spectacular rally and came within two points of tying the score.

Stars for Topaz were Effie Kawahara, Harry Sekigahama, Al Kimoto, George Yonekura, Ki Nomura, Banana Sato and Yoichi Takiguchi.

Topaz High School topped the Hinckley Mustangs for the second straight time last Friday at the latter's court, 33 to 7, in a lopsided basketball game. In the first tilt last Wednesday, the Topaz quintet dumped the Mustangs, 38 to 13. In the second game, Hinckley was held scoreless throughout the second half.

The Topaz scrubs made it a double victory Friday by tripping the Hinckley second team, 27 to 16.

Rivers Employment Figures Given

RIVERS, Ariz. — A total of 6164 residents, or more than 46 per cent of the center's population, were employed as of the week ending January 2, 1943, according to statistics compiled by the employment division.

There were 1035 workers in the \$19 class, 4949 in the \$16 group and 105 part-time workers. Mess operations, with 2504 workers, employed the largest number, followed in the order named by the following divisions: Farm management, 874; medical division, 371; community enterprise, 250; community activities, 139.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Arthur Sugari, a girl, on Jan. 4, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Robert Matsumoto, a boy, on Jan. 6, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Alice Hirao, a girl, on Jan. 7, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Paul Otani, a boy, Kenneth Isao, on Jan. 8, at Granada.

To Mrs. Mamoru Kimura, a boy, on Jan. 9, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Mitoshi Hirahana, a girl, on Jan. 9, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Kazumasa Kitagawa, a boy, on Jan. 9, at Gila.

To Mrs. Jun K. Morimoto, a girl, on Jan. 9, at Gila.

To Mrs. Ken S. Morioka, a boy, on Jan. 10, at Gila.

To Mrs. Tadashi Kurima, a boy, on Jan. 10, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Yorishige Matsuhara, a boy, on Jan. 10, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Susumu Tokunaga, a girl, on Jan. 10, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Ken Utsunomiya, a girl, on Jan. 12, at Gila.

To Mrs. Katsumi Tashima, a boy, on Jan. 12, at Gila.

To Mrs. Harold Wakamatsu, a boy, on Jan. 14, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Musaku Kobara, a boy, on Jan. 11, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. William Maebori, a boy, on Jan. 13, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Kiyoshi Shimeno, twin boys, on Jan. 14, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Niro Sunada, a girl, on Jan. 13, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Tsutomu Ishikawa, a girl, on Jan. 2, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Larry Shigaki, a girl, on Dec. 28, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Kanao Mizuguchi, a girl, on Jan. 14, at Poston.

To Mrs. Ichiro Sakae, a girl, on Jan. 8, at Poston.

To Mrs. Edward Obayashi, a boy, on Jan. 10, at Poston.

To Mrs. Frank Yokota, a girl, on Jan. 6, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Frank Nakayama, a girl, on Jan. 5, at Tule Lake.

MARRIAGES

Anna Masako Okami, 21 to Hideo Masuda, 31, at Manzanar, on Jan. 16.

Alice Fujinaga to Corp. Mike Iseri, on Dec. 15, at Little Rock, Ark.

Ruby Murakami to Raymond Yamada, on Dec. 31, at Cody, Wyo.

Marjorie Kawasaki to Morris Abe, on Dec. 27, at Minidoka.

Hiyokichi Yakushijin to Kameo Yamamoto, on Jan. 4, at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Toshiko Obata to Sam Asanuma, on Jan. 28, at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Edna Yasunobu to Stanley Kari-komi, on Jan. 10, at Minidoka.

Michiko Ogami to Private Henry Watanabe, on Jan. 10, at Minidoka.

Edith Fusaye Yasuda to Yoshi Yoshimoto, on Jan. 11, at Granada.

Mitsuko Kawasaki to Staff Sergeant Jack Ohashi, on Jan. 13, at Twin Falls, Idaho.

Ayako Joyce Sakauye to Yoshio Takahashi, at Caldwell, Idaho.

Chiyo Nomi to Robert Oge, at Minidoka.

Hideko Korike to Shigeo Nishimoto, on Jan. 5, at Tule Lake.

Kiyoko Suzuki to Harold A. Shintaku, at Jerome.

Ruth Kaneichi to George Y. Itogawa in McGehee, Ark.

DEATHS

Iwahiko Shimoyama, 68, on Jan. 13, at Tule Lake.

Shosaku Hamatani, at Rivers Community hospital.

Sawakichi Morita, 70, at Minidoka.

Mrs. Matsu Momii, 44, on Jan. 6, at Topaz.

Hidekichi Aoki, 61, on Jan. 8, at Rohwer.

Sadajiro Sano, 53, on Jan. 12 at Rivers Community hospital.

George Y. Nakatsuka, 7, on Jan. 15, at Poston.

Tane Uyeshima, 79, on Jan. 9, at Poston.

Kazuo Yamamoto, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Yamamoto, on Jan. 9, at Poston.

Clarence Uno, 48, on Jan. 21, at Heart Mountain.

Utah Matsukawa, 21, on Jan. 31, at Layton, Utah.

Rohwer Children Given Examinations By Center Hospital

ROHWER, Ark. — Nearly half of the 2,000 school children at Rohwer have received health examinations by the Center hospital, reports the Outpost.

Funds are now available from the National Society for the Benefit of Crippled Children at Little Rock, Ark., to aid in offering remedial operations or care for crippled children.

Young Chinese Defends Loyalty Of Nisei Group

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Robert Kwot, an American Chinese, last week defended the loyalty of Japanese Americans in a letter printed in the Sacramento Bee of Jan. 9, and protested the "reverting to violence and the creation of hatred" as a solution to the Japanese problem.

His letter was in answer to an earlier one in the Bee, which contended that a Japanese is a Japanese, wherever born, and doubted the loyalty of a single American born Japanese.

"I am not a champion of the American born Japanese or any other racial minority, not even the Chinese minority. I consider myself an American," wrote Kwot.

"I have known some young American Japanese students to curse the Japanese government and to denounce its treachery and evil . . . I also correspond with an American born Japanese boy held in an internment camp. He has confided to me his desire to join the American forces and to die, if need be, fighting Japan . . .

"Surely we cannot disregard the existence of this type of feeling among our American Japanese in whatever degree it may exist . . .

"The solution to this problem is not the reverting to violence and the creation of hatred.

"Let us not blind ourselves to the fact this Japanese problem is but a minute (and important) particle of the world enigma which will confront the 'civilized family of nations' subsequent to the Allied victory. The peace we make will not be perfect, for human beings are not infallible; but in spite of this, let us create something which will surpass anything in the past—something which will result in the greatest happiness in security, freedom and spiritual and emotional stability for all."

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Plan Red Cross Chapter at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — Initial steps toward the organization of a local Red Cross chapter at the Topaz relocation center were taken with the appointment of Rev. K. M. Kamata, Buddhist priest, as chairman of the executive board.

Assisting Rev. Kamata are George Lafabregue, Miss Adrian Altwater and Fred Koba, vice-chairman; Kay Yamashita and Faith Terazawa, secretaries; and Yasuo Abiko, treasurer. Chairmen of the various departments are Yoshio Katayama, first aid; Mrs. Ed Kitow, home nursing; Mrs. S. Fujita and George Lafabregue, chairmen of home services; James Shinoda, disaster; Henry Tani, Junior Red Cross; and Iwao Kawakami, publicity.

Civil Service Jobs Open for Nisei

DENSON, Ark. — Civil Service positions as typist-stenographers in Washington, D. C., are now open to nisei, according to the Employment office at Jerome relocation center, reports Communique.

Applicants must be nisei 18 years or older and high school graduates.

Arrangements are being made to have J. N. Suggs, Civil Service examiner at Little Rock, Ark., give examinations at Jerome.

Governor Maw Attends City Council Induction Ceremony at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — Governor B. Maw attended the induction ceremony held Thursday, January 14, for Topaz's newly elected councilmen.

In honor of his visit to the project, the day was designated as "Governor's day" and various events were held, including a flag-raising ceremony, a joint meeting of the retiring and newly elected councilmen, and a reception for Mrs. Maw.

The induction ceremony was opened by the singing of the national anthem by Mitzi Shiraiishi, only woman member of the Topaz Community Council. The Rev. K. M. Kumata, representing the Inter-Faith group, gave the invocation, and Charles F. Ernst, project director, then presented the governor, who conducted the induction rites for the members of council.

Tule Dance Studio Repeats Performance Of Fantasy Show

The Tulean Dance Studio was to present a repeat performance of its fantasy show, featuring Snow White, the Seven Dwarfs, Pinocchio and other story-book characters in an afternoon performance last Saturday, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

Sets were designed by Bill Teramoto and Bill Kawada, manager. Costumes were designed by Akiko Saito and made by the Adult Sewing department. Woodie Ichihashi's orchestra provided the music.

Featured dancers and singers included Fumiko Yabe, James Kushida, Reiko Kumasaka, Lucille Tanaka, Yoshiye Sakamoto, the Kitazumi sisters, Bob Okamoto, Bob Abe and Roy Higashi.

Ice Carnival Marks Opening of Outdoor Rink at Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — An ice carnival featuring skating exhibitions and skits marked the opening last week end of the community ice rink at Minidoka, according to the Irrigator.

An evening performance was scheduled for the benefit of those working in the day.

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Discharging of Evacuees at New Mexico Farm Protested

Employee at Gila River Says Action Undemocratic In Letter to Official

CASA GRANDE, Ariz. — Joe A. Lewter, of Casa Grande, Ariz. government employee on the relocation program, last week protested in a letter to John H. Sherritt, president of the Maxwell Farm and Livestock Company, the recent action of the company in discharging three Japanese in answer to protests from residents of Colfax county. The company had announced further that it would hire no more Japanese labor.

"Your anticipated actions can no more be called 'democratic' than can many of Mr. Hitler's distorted 'New Order' deeds in Europe can be," said Mr. Lewter's letter.

"Before coming to Arizona, where I am now employed by our U. S. Government in the Japanese Relocation Program, I had never seen, to my knowledge, a Japanese person. I have worked and dealt with them for six months now and even though I may not be completely qualified to extend complete judgment, with respect to the makeup of the Japanese people, I firmly believe that the larger percentage of them are a credit to this, our United States of America. You have probably heard and read of the mass evacuation of approximately 110,000 people from the Pacific coast to inland points and it might interest you to know that the large majority of these people are American citizens just like you or I.

"It is about time that the so-called 'citizens' of Colfax county . . . open their narrow-minded, one-tracked minds to what this, our America, is composed of, such as Americans of numerous descent. We may name Italians, Germans, Mexicans, Greeks, 'Slavs,' Japanese, English, Spanish, Indians, Chinese, Negroes and many others too numerous to mention—most of which you may find right there in Colfax county."

Leadership Training Course Is Offered At Granada Center

AMACHE, Colo. — A five-week training course for persons interested in leading youth groups was opened to residents at Granada relocation center last week, according to the Pioneer.

Sessions will be held weekly on Wednesdays, and they will be open to all interested persons, according to Mas Satow, chairman of the leadership training committee, which is sponsoring the classes.

First session was held under Christine Rayer of the Denver University's School of Social Work. Other speakers will be Ernest E. Kaufman, executive secretary of the Wichita YMCA's Town and Country branch; Morris H. Soglow, health and physical education adviser for Granada, and John Moore, counselor in the social welfare section.

Granada Drug Store Donates Suits to Basketball Team

AMACHE, Colo. — Ed Newman, proprietor of the Newman Drug store of Granada, Colo., recently donated basketball suits to members of the Kau Kau Lane AC, according to a public letter of thanks from that organization in the Granada Pioneer.

"Originally, Mr. Newman planned to sponsor the club for which we were going to use the name of his store. The plan, however, was contrary to the WRA administration's policy, so in the spirit of good will, Mr. Newman generously donated the suits to us," declared the letter.

Topaz Institutes Toy Lending Library

TOPAZ, Utah — A toy lending library was opened this week at Topaz City for parents of young children.

Toys may be borrowed for a two-week period. Available are tinker toys, blocks, crayons, puzzles, stuffed animals, dolls, picture books and other toys.

Etsuji Morii Cleared Of 'Black Dragon' Charges in Canada

OTTAWA, Canada—Allegations that Etsuji Morii, a naturalized Japanese who assisted authorities in evacuation of Japanese from the British Coastal area, was "racketeering" and was allied with the Black Dragon Society of Japan were described as "quite unwarranted" in the report of Commissioner J. C. A. Cameron, made public last week.

Judge Cameron, of the County Court at Belleville, Ont., was appointed to the task of this report under the Inquiries Act, to investigate reports published in the Vancouver News-Herald last September and October.

In his report, Commissioner Cameron stated that evidence was not adduced to prove that Morii was affiliated with an association connected with the Black Dragon of Japan, and that although it was recommended that Morii be further investigated, evidence available did not indicate that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police should have caused his internment on basis of known activities, as had been suggested in some quarters.

Regarding the allegations of "racketeering," the report said that no basis was found for the charges that Morii used "terroristic" methods; or that he profited from any evacuation proceedings; or that he had exercised any influence over the security commission or police in the matter of deferments of evacuation. Protection of those entering Canada illegally, or in the matter of his own evacuation.

The Commissioner found evidence in Morii's general favor, including cooperation with the police as far back as 1932, and assistance in Victory Loan drives. But in view of Morii's known utterances in support of the Japanese war against China before Pearl Harbor, and for other reasons, the Commissioner suggested that Morii might be further investigated by the police if that had not already been done.

Plan Organized Recreation for Wyoming Children

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The newly-formed council of the Heart Mountain Parent-Teachers association recently launched an educational program to direct the energies of the center's youths into constructive channels, reports the Sentinel.

The main feature of this program will provide for education of the pre-school children. Nursery schools for children of working parents as well as compulsory kindergartens are expected to be instituted soon.

A play school, supervised by the department of education, is already in operation at block 29.

Large Profit Shown By Rohwer Stores

ROHWER, Ark.—A net profit of \$9836.25 for the period of Sept. 24, 1942, to Dec. 31, 1942, was announced by Ko Kiyomura, co-op committee chairman, for the Rohwer Cooperative Enterprises, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

The figure represents net profits from sales at the old canteen, opened Sept. 24, and the present center store, as well as commissions from Montgomery Ward.

Total cash sales for this period amounted to \$47,635.39.

When a permanent co-op is established, a portion of the \$9836.25 will be distributed to shareholders of the Rohwer Cooperative Enterprises in rebates.

Baby Girl Born to Fuji Hikidas

REXBURG, Idaho—A baby girl was born on Tuesday, Jan. 12, to Mr. and Mrs. Fuji Hikida of this city, and they were the recipients of well wishes from many friends.

Mrs. Hikida is the former Miss Mary Manabe. Hikida was the president of the Yellowstone JACL chapter in 1941.

Ernst Speaks In Salt Lake

Relocation Problems Told Kiwanis Group

Charles F. Ernst, director of the Topaz relocation center, discussed the problems of its 8500 residents at a meeting of the Kiwanis Club at their weekly luncheon at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City on Jan. 21.

Director Ernst described the center's form of government and the problem of relocation.

He described at length the co-operatives set up at the center.

Later the same day he participated in a radio forum over KLO with newspapermen and radio commentators on the Japanese problem.

Gila Ships Out Fresh Vegetables

RIVERS, Ariz.—The Gila farms shipped out its first carload of fresh vegetables for the new year recently when two carloads of cabbage and turnips left the Casa Grande railroad siding for the Colorado River Relocation Center at Poston, Ariz., and the Central Utah Relocation Center at Topaz, Utah.

This was followed by a shipment of a carload of cabbage, carrots and turnips to the Minidoka Relocation Center at Hunt, Idaho.

Within a week or so, the harvesting of 2000 crates of lettuce will be in full swing, in addition to a large quantity of broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage.

WRA Field Offices Offer Employment

RIVERS, Ariz. — Six positions as stenographers for WRA field offices are being made available to evacuees in relocation centers, according to information received here from Elmer Rowatt, assistant WRA director.

The stenographers will be employed in the WRA offices in Denver, Colo.; Cleveland, Ohio; Salt Lake City, Utah; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo. Regular federal salaries will be paid to accepted applicants.

Idaho Falls Cagers Win Decisively Over Pocatello

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The Idaho Falls quintet scored a smashing victory over the Pocatello cagers, with a score of 56-35, Saturday night, Jan. 16, in the first game of the season played in the Osgood gymnasium.

Pocatello made the first score and led throughout the first quarter which ended, 10-7. But by the end of the first half the home team had countered with 22 points, which they increased to a comfortable margin in the second half.

Keiji Taki and Frank Yamashita of Pocatello led their teammates for point honors. Jun Ueda was the standout player for the local team with 25 points.

Idaho Falls also won the preliminary tilt, 21 to 11, with Umeo Taki as high scorer with 10 points.

A return game will be held Saturday, Jan. 23, at Pocatello.

Hunt Girls Club Will Entertain Visiting Soldiers

HUNT, Idaho — A club called the "Serviceers" has been organized by girls at the Minidoka Relocation Center to carry on a program similar to the USO.

The "Serviceers" will entertain American soldiers of Japanese ancestry when they visit the center on furlough to see friends and relatives. The club will "promote friendship and exchange ideas and talents among girls in this community" and "give constructive service."

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Form Mormon Group at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah—The first official meeting of the Topaz unit of the LDS church was held Saturday, January 9, at the home of Claude C. Cornwall, chief of the employment division, and among those present was Apostle John A. Widstoe of the LDS church of Salt Lake City.

Also present were Harold R. Morris of the Deseret stake, Rulon T. Hinckley of Hinckley, Ward Moody of Delta, leaders of the Topaz Inter-Faith group, and Charles F. Ernst, project director.

Dr. Widstoe, formerly president of the University of Utah and the Utah State Agricultural college at Logan, is well known for his studies in the field of agricultural research. He stated that some years ago, he had made soil tests of the area now occupied by Topaz to determine the types of crops best suited to the area.

Hunt Resident Appointed to Baptist Office

HUNT, Idaho—Mrs. Y. Kashiwagi of the Minidoka Relocation Center has been appointed to serve as associate member of the Board of Managers of the Women's American Baptist Home Mission Society of the Northern Baptist convention. Mrs. Kashiwagi, who is a former Seattle resident, will represent the Japanese Women of America.

Rexburg Soldier Home on Furlough

REXBURG, Idaho—PFC Masayoshi Fujimoto returned home here recently on a 15-day furlough. While stationed at Camp Roberts, California, PFC Fujimoto was awarded several medals for proficiency in pistol and machine gun shooting. He is now located at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

Believe Pay For Evacuees Not Taxable

Ruling Asked on 'Work Allowance' from Relocation Authority

HUNT, Idaho — Present indications are that cash allowances for subsistence and rations granted evacuees will not be regarded as taxable under Federal income tax laws, although the question has been submitted for an official ruling to the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue by the WRA Solicitors' office in Washington. Frank Kinomoto, tax counselor in the Project Attorney's office, declared this week.

Kinomoto based his opinion on the point that subsistence allowances and rations received by men in the armed forces are exempt.

The tax counselor emphasized, however, that all colonists who earned taxable incomes in 1942, regardless of the source of the income, are required to file income tax returns by March 15 of this year, with the exception of former Oregon residents who must file their returns on or before April 1.

"Those who were in business last year should file their returns regardless of their net income or loss and even though their returns cover only a fractional part of the year," Kinomoto advised.

He also pointed out that the new Victory tax will be applicable to evacuees in war relocation centers if their earnings exceed \$624 per year, but will not apply to an evacuee's present monthly allowance if such is his only source of income.

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