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Arizona Anti-Evacuee Law Declared Invalid

War Department Announces Names of 2 Killed, 33 Hurt Among Nisei Troops in Italy

WASHINGTON—The names of two Japanese American soldiers were listed as killed and 33 others as wounded in action in a War Department announcement this week, listing casualties in recent combat action in Italy.

These casualties, latest to be identified, are believed part of the total of 34 killed and 130 wounded which was announced by Secretary of War Stimson as being sustained by the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion on the Italian front.

On Dec. 15 the War Department listed the following Japanese Americans as killed in action "in the Mediterranean area:

FUKAGAWA, Pvt. Masami—Keichi Morishioe, uncle, 1361 13th Ave., Honolulu.

KAGAWA, Pvt. Yasuo—Mrs. Hatsu Kagawa, mother, Box 245, Ewa, Oahu, T. H.

On Dec. 12 the War Department announced the names of the following 25 Japanese Americans as wounded in action "in the Mediterranean area:"

AWAYA, Pvt. Bernard K.—Sadame Awaya, father, 1431 Meyers St., Honolulu.

HAMADA, Pvt. Hiroshi—Mutsuo T. Hamada, brother, 2133 Itron St., Honolulu.

HIROKAWA, Pvt. Edward T.—Sengo Hirokawa, father, 1739 Huli Lane, Honolulu.

ICHIYAMA, Pvt. Wallace N.—Mrs. Miyoshi Ichiyama, brother, 2968 Waiawa Ave., Honolulu.

KATAHIRA, Pvt. Masao—Masatoshi Katahira, brother, box 475, Waipahu, Honolulu.

KAWANO, Pvt. Tetsuo—Isomatsu Kawano, father, 251 North King St., Honolulu.

KOMODA, Sgt. William M.—Mrs. Margaret H. Komoda, wife, 911-B McCully St., Honolulu.

MITSDA, Pvt. James J.—Matsutaro Mitsuda, father, Box 184 Hilo, Hawaii.

MORIHARA, Pfc. Isao F.—Atsushi Morihara, brother, 3339 Hirono St., Honolulu.

MORIWAKI, Pvt. George K.—Mrs. Yuku Moriwaki, mother, Waikane, Oahu.

NAKAHARA, Pfc. Hoshikatsu—Masao Nakahara, brother, 964-C, Robello Lane, Honolulu.

NAKAMOTO, Cpl. Fred M.—Mrs. Doris K. Shono, sister, Kahului, Maui.

SAITO, Pfc. Yoshio — Mrs. Take Murayama, cousin, 632 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu.

SAKAI, Pvt. George—Miss Anne Sakai, sister, 1320 Waiawa Pl., Honolulu.

SAKAMOTO, Sgt. Uichi—Mrs. Clara Ishikawa, sister, 869 Kawailao St., Honolulu.

SASAKA, Pfc. Isumu—Masaru Sasaoka, brother, Waipahu, Oahu.

SHIMIZU, Pfc. Tamotsu—Yomoichi Shimizu, father, Ewa, Oahu.

TAHIRA, Pvt. George Y.—Mrs. Yone Tahirah, mother, 2229 Citron St., Honolulu.

TAMAI, Pfc. Kunimitsu—Shinichi Tamai, brother, 216 North Kukui St., Honolulu.

TAMURA, Pvt. Toyoshi—Yoshiichi Tamura, brother, 516 Lana Lane, Honolulu.

TOMASA, Cpl. Masaru D.—Mrs. Dorothy T. Tomasa, wife, Box 64, Kailua, Oahu.

YAMAMOTO, Pfc. Richard F.—Katsusaburo Yamamoto, father, 3119-A Herbert St., Honolulu.

YAMANE, Pvt. Mitsuo—Kiyoshi Yamahe, brother, 350 North Beretania St., Honolulu.

YONEMORI, Pfc. Kiyoshi—Kiyomi Yonemori, brother, 124 Mamane St., Hilo, Hawaii.

YOSHIHARA, Pfc. Hisashi—Mrs. Teru Yoshihara, mother, Box 456, Haiku, Maui.

The War Department on Saturday, Dec. 18, released the names of eight more Japanese Americans who were wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

AKAMINE, Staff Sgt. James J.—Kama Akamine, father, camp 4, Hilo, Hawaii.

KAWAKAMI, Pvt. Kenichi C.—Kentaro Kawakami, father, Box 928, Waiawa, Oahu.

KUSUNOKI, Pvt. Toshio—Ukichi Kusunoki, father, Box 391, Lower Paia, Maui.

KUTSUNAI, Pfc. Katsuto—Kenichi Kutsunai, father, Box 27b, Lanai City, Maui.

MASUMURA, Cpl. Lawrence K.—Mrs. Eleanor M. Masumura, wife, 3121 Makihana St., Honolulu.

MATSUMOTO, Pvt. Yasunori—Moichi Matsumoto, father, 513 Ahui St., Honolulu.

OKAZAKI, Cpl. Moichi—Miss Hatsuko Okazaki, sister, 310-C Kalihi St., Honolulu.

SORA, Pvt. Shigeo—Mrs. Kinn Sora, mother, Box 241, Hanamaulu, Hawaii.

American Legion Threatens Move for State Exclusion Act

LOS ANGELES — The Fourth Area Caucus of the American Legion, which was held Sunday at Glendale, warned that the organization was prepared to call on Gov. Warren "if necessary" to call a special session of the State Legislature to pass legislation barring persons of Japanese ancestry from California until after the end of the war.

The Fourth Area meeting, attended by 500 delegates from 80 Legion posts, adopted unanimously a resolution recommending control of the relocation centers be transferred from the War Relocation Authority to the army. The action followed a plea by William P. Haughton of El Monte, department commander, that the army be given control.

Nisei Buddhists Hope for Victory Against Japan

RIVERS, Ariz. — Several evacuees of Buddhist faith gathered on Pearl Harbor day in the relocation center church at the Gila River relocation center to pledge their loyalty to the United States and express the hope of Allied victory in the war against Germany and Japan.

In an Associated Press dispatch Masaji Goto, chairman of the group, declared that Japanese Americans at the center deplored the ascendancy of Japan's militaristic regime and the actions which led to war against the United States.

Utah Governor Lauds Evacuee Farm Workers

Gov. Maw Speaks at Opening of New Labor Camp at Orem

PROVO, Utah—Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah expressed appreciation to the Americans of Japanese ancestry from war relocation centers for their co-operation in helping solve the state's acute farm labor problem in a speech delivered on Dec. 14 at the official ceremony opening the farm labor camp at Orem near here.

Although approximately 70 Japanese Americans have been living at the Orem camp since Dec. 5, the official opening did not occur until Dec. 14 when members of the Orem Lions Club, invited farmers and special guests from the War Relocation Authority gathered to hear Gov. Maw.

Gov. Maw and the 70 guests at the camp opening were served a dinner in the camp mess hall which was prepared and served by Japanese American cooks and waiters.

Gov. Maw, who has spoken on two recent occasions urging fair and equal treatment for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, told the gathering that Utah was on the verge of becoming a great industrial area because of her great resources and natural advantages.

Thanking the Japanese Americans for their co-operative spirit, the governor declared that "through co-operation we will not be defeated."

Harold Mower of Provo, representing the U. S. employment service, declared that Japanese American volunteer workers from relocation camps had proved the salvation of fruit growers in the Utah county area.

Nisei Seaman Meets Hundredth Infantry

MANZANAR, Calif. — Chester Sumida, merchant marine from the Manzanar center, greeted former Hawaiian friends when he met the boys from the Japanese American battalion, the 100th Infantry, in North Africa, according to the Manzanar Free Press.

In a letter written to a friend, Sumida revealed that he had just returned to this country from service in the Mediterranean area.

"Leaving a peaceful country to the war front was exciting, especially being under direct enemy attack," he wrote.

He witnessed the sinking of allied ships and the exchange of gun fire duels with the Germans entrenched in the hills along the Sele river.

Sumida expects to go back to active service soon. He is reported to be one of the first Nisei seamen to return to this country from Italian shores. He was formerly a seaman for several companies on the Pacific coast.

State Supreme Court Ruling Affirms Lower Tribunal in Japanese American Case

Acting Justice Hall Writes Decision of High Court on Cases Challenging Legality of Restrictions on Normal Business Operations

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona State Supreme Court, in an unanimous decision, declared on Dec. 13 that Arizona's wartime law, restricting business dealings with persons of Japanese ancestry, was unconstitutional.

The high tribunal's verdict affirmed the ruling of the Superior Court of Maricopa County in declaring the law, passed by the state legislature at its last session, invalid.

In a decision handed down in the test case brought by

Tsutomu Ikeda, a citizen of the state of Arizona and president of the Arizona chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, the court held the language of the "anti-evacuee" law as vague as to its full import as well as contravening the United States and Arizona Constitutions.

When the Superior Court held the law unconstitutional in a decision announced in July, 1943, Attorney General Joe Conway of the State of Arizona appealed to the Supreme Court asking for reversal of the lower court.

In ruling on the Ikeda case, which involved a suit against the Johnson-Pearce Commercial Company over purchase of turnip seed, the Supreme Court also ruled on three other cases resulting from the law. The court in each instance upheld the defendants in the cases. They are Lane-Whites Produce company, Waller and Frank Fernandez, each accused in criminal actions of violating the law through business dealings with persons of Japanese ancestry.

The unanimous opinion of the high court was authored by Acting Justice William G. Hall of Tucson, who is judge of the Pima County Superior court. Justice Hall was called to sit in with Justice Henry D. Roes and R. C. Stanford to hear the appeal in the "Japanese cases" in the absence of Chief Justice A. G. McAllister who is ill.

Ikeda in challenging the validity of the law, enacted by the 16th state legislature to "regulate" business relationships with persons whose movements are restricted as a result of the war, was represented in court by Attorney Alfred C. Lockwood of Phoenix.

Pointing out that the law "does not clearly specify what persons are included within its provisions," Judge Hall declared, "the real purpose of the act was unquestionably to restrict movements of persons of Japanese ancestry who have been moved into the state in large numbers by the federal government following the outbreak of war."

The law, however, could be all inclusive, the court said, asserting that "many persons are at certain times restricted by law or lawful order," and the members of the armed forces and persons incarcerated for crime, as well as persons of Japanese ancestry, would be among those restricted.

Under the law, a person desiring to do business with a person whose movements were restricted, was required to file public notice with the secretary of state and then public another notice of his business relationship in a newspaper.

After studying the various features of the act, the Supreme Court declared the law "violates the first principles of due process and is therefore unconstitutional."

Effect of the law was to make impossible normal business operations of persons of Japanese ancestry.

Judge Hall's decision noted that Ikeda, the plaintiff, "is a native-born citizen of the United States, of Japanese ancestry, engaged in a truck farming business near Mesa, Arizona," and that the defendant, the Johnson-Pearce company, "is a mercantile concern." The facts disclose, Judge Hall said, that Ikeda has for many years past purchased a considerable portion of his supplies from the Johnson-Pearce firm. When Ikeda attempted to purchase 20 pounds of turnip seed, the mercantile firm refused to sell the seed without first serving notice as provided in the new state law. "Had it not been for the act," Judge Hall noted, the firm would have sold Ikeda the seed.

Nisei Seaman Helps Donate War Souvenir to Columnist

NEW YORK—When the crew of the SS Joseph Leidy last week presented Westbrook Pegler with a jagged piece of hulk from a Liberty ship which had been destroyed by enemy action in the Atlantic, John Saito, a Japanese American member of the National Maritime Union, CIO, was one of the donors.

The plaque for the noted columnist was the answer of the merchant seamen of the SS Joseph Leidy to Pegler, who last summer attacked the National Maritime Union as "one of our most dangerous unions" and whose columns have been critical of merchant seamen.

The SS Joseph Leidy, on which Saito is serving, was a member of a convoy which was attacked, presumably by Nazi submarines, off the coast of North Africa. One of the ships in the convoy was blown up, killing all but three members of the crew. The plaque to Peg-

ler by the NMU members is inscribed "Our Answer to W. Pegler. The crew of this ship gave their lives."

In an accompanying statement the merchant seamen declared that they condemned "Westbrook Pegler, for your slanderous and libelous attacks upon us" and "in respectful memory of our 6000 dead brothers."

It was noted here that among the 6000 merchant seamen who have been killed aboard ships to date are several Japanese Americans. Three other Japanese American merchant seamen are now being held prisoners of war.

Although men of Japanese ancestry are not being accepted at present for training in the U. S. Maritime Service, several hundred Japanese American seamen who were members of the CIO maritime union before Pearl Harbor are now sailing on ships of the American merchant marine.

West Coast Congressmen Ask Ouster of Dillon Myer

Rep. Hinshaw Doubts Whether President Roosevelt Would Overhaul WRA; High New Dealers Reported "Cool" on Suggestions for Changes in Relocation

WASHINGTON—A special committee of the west coast congressional delegation is requesting the resignation of Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, it was reported here on Dec. 15.

Recommendations to be made by Pacific coast congressmen also will include a request to President Roosevelt for the reorganization of the WRA and the transfer of jurisdiction over the Tule Lake camp to the Justice Department.

Meanwhile, it was reported that high New Deal administration officials in Washington were "cool" toward suggestions that the WRA director be ousted and the program of relocating Japanese American evacuees be revised.

The special committee authorized by the west coast delegation rejected proposals to urge Army control of the relocation centers, but agreed on a program to bring "firmer discipline" and "sterner" control into the relocation centers. It is expected that the plan will be circulated among House members from California, Washington and Oregon before being submitted for the approval of the President.

The west coast group also voted to work for enactment of the Sheppard bill under which any American refusing to pledge allegiance to the United States or admitting "loyalty to a foreign power" may be disfranchised.

It was reported that the nine-man committee voted 7 to 2 against Rep. Clair Engle's proposal to put the committee on record as favoring army control. The committee also voted down 8 to 1, Rep. John Costello's suggestion that the entire relocation program be placed under the Justice Department.

Rep. Hinshaw expressed doubt that President Roosevelt will overhaul the WRA on his own initiative. Hinshaw remarked that the present policies of the relocation agency appear to be "satisfactory to the appointing officer" and reflect the ideas "of Mrs. Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary of War McCloy."

Rep. Costello condemned the WRA for reported disturbances at the Tule Lake segregation center, but Rep. George Outland countered that "we are going to have riots no matter who is in charge," adding that "one of the worst" occurred at Santa Anita when the army was in charge of the assembly center there.

Tule Lake Parents Learn Son Killed In Italy Action

TOPAZ, Utah — Mr. and Mrs. Fuku Hidoka, formerly of Topaz and now residents of the Tule Lake segregation center, were notified Thursday by the War Department that their son, Pvt. Eiji Hidoka, died in Italy on Nov. 2 as a result of wounds received in action.

The Hidokas were moved to Tule Lake recently as part of the WRA segregation program.

Private Fukugawa Killed in Action In Italy Nov. 6

HONOLULU — Pvt. Masami Fukugawa, 26, was killed in action on Nov. 6 in Italy, according to word received by his uncle, Keichi Morishige from the War Department.

Pvt. Fukugawa was inducted into the army in 1940. Before his induction he worked as an electrical foreman in Honolulu.

Deportation Sought By Grange Group

SALINAS, Calif.—Deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the United States after the war was urged last week in a resolution passed by the Monterey County Pomona grange here.

William Carr Upholds Rights of Loyal Japanese Americans

LOS ANGELES—For America's self respect and international honor, loyal nisei and their law-abiding parents have been in detention too long, William C. Carr, member of the Pacific Coast Committee for American Principles and Fair Play, told the Gannon committee during its hearings in Los Angeles last week.

Because the screening process is now over, "it is unconstitutional to further incarcerate the loyal and law-abiding," said Carr. "It is their right to return home and start over again from scratch. Some will be brave enough to do this now before the enemy permanently appropriates as his the spoils of evacuation."

"Until the constitution says that there is a master white citizen caste and an inferior underprivileged caste, we must agree with Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes that 'Rancor and bigotry, racial animosities and intolerance are . . . more dangerous than any external force because they undermine the very foundations of democratic effort,' and we must treat those who promote such vices as public enemies of the Hitler school."

"America's Oriental Bad Neighbor Policy was foisted on the nation by West Coast pressure," he said. "First came the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, followed by its big brothers, the Immigration Laws of 1917 and 1924, which, together, excluded all Orientals. The current evacuation is again the result of West Coast pressure politicians."

Declaring that the west coast shows determination to continue "persecuting these helpless and banished people," Carr declared: "But this time the nation is riled at the Coast's persistence in hindering the war effort. The President, the Army, the Navy, the Department of Justice and the State Department speak clearly for fair play, and their voices appear and are concurred in by the press east of the Rockies. The Chinese Exclusion Act is gone, officially labeled an historic mistake."

"America must now show the Coast who wears the pants by insisting on the rights of the cleared evacuees to return to their homes, insistence by martial law if necessary. Then step number two will have been taken in repairing America's Oriental bad neighbor policy. Then Russia, China and India will know that democracy has again survived in America and that there is promise that after the war we will participate in a policy of live and let live."

William C. Carr resigned from the Pacific coast committee on Dec. 2, due to disagreement over policy. He told the Gannon committee that the Pacific coast committee "did not go far enough in its stand on the Japanese American question," and declared that loyal evacuees should be allowed to return now to the coast.

Mr. Carr said he had a son in the army ferrying command who has flown ships in the Japanese war zone and that his son's views dovetailed with his own regarding treatment of Japanese Americans.

Those hearing testimony with Gannon were R. Fred Price, R., Ontario; C. Don Field, R., Glendale; Vincent Thomas, D., San Pedro, and Alfred W. Robertson, D., Santa Barbara.

FBI Control Asked By State Senator For Tule Lake Camp

SAN FRANCISCO—State Senator George Hatfield of Newman, a member of the legislative committee which recently investigated Tule Lake, suggested here last week that the FBI should take over the Tule Lake segregation center in the event the army relinquishes control. The army has been in control at Tule Lake since the "incident" at the WRA for disloyalists in November.

California Assembly Committee Investigates Groups Favoring Fair Play for Evacuees

Pasadena Chairman Says Pacific Coast Committee Supports War Department Policy Regarding Return of Japanese Americans to Coast Area

LOS ANGELES—Replying to charges of Assemblyman Chester Gannon, R., Sacramento, that the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play favored the immediate return of evacuated Japanese Americans to the west coast, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, prominent clubwoman and acting chairman of the Pasadena chapter of the group, testified on Dec. 8 before the state assembly committee that the Fair Play group feels that even loyal Japanese Americans should not be returned to the area until the War Department "deems it proper to do so."

Declaring that she did not favor the immediate return of the evacuees, Mrs. Thayer explained that the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play was interested essentially in fighting war hysteria inspired legislation affecting the constitutional rights of a racial minority group. She said she favored the segregation of disloyal persons among the evacuees, and testified she favored the "resettlement of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the manner which, in the judgment of the federal government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage."

Mrs. Thayer read a copy of a letter forwarded by the Pasadena chapter to the Los Angeles county board of supervisors in which was outlined a meeting June 30 at Eliot junior high school, Altadena, at which John R. Lechner, of the Americanism committee of the American Legion, reportedly gave a talk "calculated to instill hatred of all Americans of non-Caucasian ancestry." Mrs. Thayer said there were children present at the meeting and she demanded an opportunity to reply to Lechner, who also testified before the state assembly committee.

Murmurs of protest from Pasadena women in the audience followed Assemblyman Gannon's question whether she had ever smelled the odors which came from some of the Japanese homes.

The first witness called by the assembly committee was Ed Robbin, reporter and columnist of the People's World, San Francisco daily. Robbin was questioned about an Oct. 16, 1943, editorial in the People's World which described three reasons why certain groups were fighting the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to California.

The editorial, which was quoted by Attorney Charles Colden who interrogated witnesses for the Gannon committee, said that certain groups were making a racket of collecting money to keep the Japanese evacuees out of the state, that wealthy farmer groups sought to take advantage of the evacuation to extend their control over farm properties operated by persons of Japanese ancestry, and that defeatist groups seeking to stir up racial prejudice were behind the movement to keep the evacuees out.

Asked by Gannon if he concurred in the editorial policies of his paper, Robbin said he did and was opposed to "anything that stirred up race hatred."

Gannon then questioned Robbin about a column he had written questioning the motives of the committee and the columnist replied:

"This committee isn't interested in Japanese problems but is on a personal junket, aimed at hurting President Roosevelt's administration and in my opinion this committee's activities are extremely harmful to the war effort."

The second witness before the Gannon group was Clinton J. Taft, director of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Indicating that the ACLU had defended the rights of many minority groups, Taft added:

"The American Civil Liberties Union feels that the (American) Japanese have been treated shabbily from a constitutional standpoint, that 112,000 Japanese were treated in an un-American fashion, found guilty without examination and herded into concentration camps."

Taft said that his organization had gone to court to protest this

treatment and intended to press the case hoping to obtain a favorable decision as the initial hysteria of the war dies out.

John R. Lechner, who described his occupation as an "Americanism educational lecturer" and who is one of the leading advocates of wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the United States, told the committee he had been fighting communism for 18 years and used his time on the committee's witness stand to direct many personal remarks to previous witnesses.

According to the Los Angeles Daily News, Lechner turned to Taft and to Robbin, declaring from the stand that he would refute their testimony.

According to the Daily News, Lechner said he believed the Committee for American Principles and Fair Play, the Common Council for American Unity, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the War Resisters League were "all Communist inspired organizations" and were united behind the move to free the Japanese Americans from the relocation centers. Lechner blamed the FOR and the War Resisters League for the recent trouble at the Tule Lake camp.

On Dec. 9, the second day of the hearings, the Gannon committee called on spokesmen for organized groups which oppose the return of Japanese and Japanese Americans to the coast to tell their views. A request by A. L. Wirin, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union and special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League, to testify at the hearing, was refused by Chairman Gannon.

Frank A. Keidel, commander of the VFW post in Lomita, appeared to read a resolution calling for the abolishment of the WRA and transfer of its duties to the army. He called for wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry after the war.

Dr. John F. B. Carruthers, former navy chaplain who represents the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, a coalition group of organizations interested in the restrictive treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry, expressed the view that persons of Japanese ancestry should be kept out of the "six western states" for the duration and should be kept under military control until veterans of World War II "have an opportunity of participating in the settlement of the problem."

Neil Vanderlaus of Long Beach, deputy state labor commissioner, testified that on the basis of experience in dealing with "Japanese" in his official capacity, they cannot be trusted.

The only dissenting voice heard at the second day's hearings was that of Rev. Allan A. Hunter, minister of the Mount Hollywood Congregational Church and chairman of the Southern California Fellowship of Reconciliation, who said his organization does not favor wholesale return of the evacuees but would like to see some American-born Japanese, whose loyalty has been proven, allowed to return.

Atrocities committed by the Japanese army upon Chinese civilians, described in detail to the committee, was given as a reason by Dr. Ralph Phillips, a missionary who worked in the Orient for many years, as a reason why practically all Japanese, whether American-born or not, were loyal to the emperor. Dr. Phillips advocated restrictions on Japanese Americans.

L. E. Norrie, Southern California regional secretary of the YMCA, said that while he believed in the evacuation he felt constitutional rights of Japanese Americans were violated. He felt that wholesale return of the evacuees to the coast should not be permitted until the war was over, but that if the government wanted to return individuals after investigation, he thought it would be all right.

As to the release to other parts of the country, Norrie said the American-born Japanese should be treated just as any other American citizen is treated.

Before adjourning the hearing, the committee was told by Attorney Colden that he had called Dr. Robert A. Millikan, a member

Idaho Official Scotches Rumor About Evacuees

Superintendent of Liquor Dispensary Investigates Stories of Purchases

BOISE, Idaho — A statement from Supt. L. W. Rawson of the state liquor dispensary put to rest a rumor that evacuees at the Minidoka relocation were buying large quantities of liquor.

He said Hunt residents were buying "very little" whiskey from the state liquor stores at Jerome and Twin Falls.

Rawson said he had spent several days in the area, following the rumors, and had planned to ask officials of the relocation center to prohibit Japanese and Japanese Americans there to stop visiting the state stores if the reports had been substantiated.

"Such action was not necessary," Rawson said, "because we found in a check on six representative days that Japanese were buying only three or four per cent of the total sales volume."

Rawson also stated that a number of representative citizens of Twin Falls reported that the Japanese evacuees are causing no particular concern and that they are conducting themselves well while patronizing the state stores.

He said the reports probably arose when the state stores have been closing when the supply ran out.

VFW Would Refuse Membership to Japanese Americans

LOS ANGELES—Capt. Frank Keidel, commander of the Lomita post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, told the Gannon state assembly committee here on Dec. 9 that his organization would not permit American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who have been fighting abroad to join as members.

Keidel told Assemblyman Thomas of San Pedro who had noted that Japanese Americans were fighting abroad that his group had opposed the enlistment of men of Japanese ancestry.

Keidel advocated the wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry and said that riots would follow the return of Japanese Americans to the evacuated area.

Gift Offering For WRA Camps Made in Nyssa

NYSSA, Ore.—A special offering for Christmas gifts for children in the Minidoka and Heart Mountain relocation centers was taken on Thanksgiving day at a community service held in the recreation hall of the Adrian Farm Labor Camp in Nyssa, Oregon.

The Rev. Taro Goto, recently moved to Ontario, Oregon, holds services in English and Japanese twice monthly at the Nyssa camp.

Anonymous Donor Gives \$525 for Hunt Children

HUNT, Idaho—A check for \$525 to be spent for Christmas gifts for children in the Minidoka center was received last week by project Director H. L. Stafford, according to the Irrigator.

The donor, who desired that he remain anonymous, is a former Minidokan now relocated in Denver. He asked that the money be divided equally among the blocks "to be used only for the purpose of bringing Christmas joy to the children."

of the advisory board of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, who the committee wished to interrogate as to the aims and objectives of the committee and its activities.

"Who is Millikan?" asked Gannon.

"He is a noted scientist and head of Caltech," said Colden.

Colden added that Dr. Millikan told him he was familiar with the statement of Mrs. Thayer and was in sympathy with it.

WRA Officials Meet to Draw Budget Plans

Request Will Remain Within \$48 Million Limit of Current Year

DENVER, Colo. — The War Relocation Authority will keep its budget estimates for the 1945 fiscal year within the \$48 million limit set by Congress for the 1944 fiscal year, John W. Clear, finance officer of the WRA, said in Denver on Dec. 10.

Clear and Leland Barrows, assistant WRA administrator, were in Denver last week attending an administrative conference for heads of the ten war relocation centers.

Clear declared that during its first year of operation the WRA had spent \$55 millions.

Barrows indicated that the Denver conference decided on budget estimates to be submitted by each of the ten centers and the ways in which the money will be spent.

For instance, he explained, it costs the WRA \$1.20 a day to maintain each citizen or alien at each of the centers. Approximately 45 cents of this money goes for food.

He pointed out, however, that the 100,000 evacuees still in the relocation centers are rationed as to food and shoes just as any citizen.

"We have sufficient points to operate as an institution, such as a hospital or prison," he said. "But we have cut out the 15 per cent extra allotment of rations given institutions and have two meatless days."

He said each center has its own agricultural program, under which hogs and cattle are raised and seasonal crops grown. He asserted that crop-growing on some of the center sites was "extremely difficult."

The WRA will cut down on employment of evacuees at the centers. He indicated, however, that such a policy was being protested by a representative of some of the evacuees because wages from the employment went to purchase clothing for the evacuees.

"They want to know how the evacuees can buy clothing without money and it is a good question, for which we have no answer as yet," he added.

Barrows expressed the hope that all "disloyalists" segregated at Tule Lake could be repatriated.

Topaz Age Groups Show Changes With Relocation

TOPAZ, Utah—Relocation and segregation have caused marked changes in the age groups at Topaz, according to the Times.

Statistics show that the issei and nisei groups are more closely balanced at the present time, compared to the situation a year ago when the nisei groups far outnumbered the older age groups.

The 19-21 year group, with 779 persons last year, has now dropped to 379 persons, or 50 per cent, compared with a general population drop in the center of about 18 per cent.

School age children represent the larger percentage of the nisei now in the centers, with 1777 persons in the 5-18 year bracket, compared to 2022 persons in the same group a year ago.

The largest age group is represented by the 7-12 year bracket with 602 children. The smallest group, with 2 persons, is in the 86-90 year group.

Relocation Team Visits Rohwer

ROHWER, Ark.—A WRA team of relocation advisers visited Rohwer early this month to hold meetings with block residents, occupational groups and individuals, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

The advisers are Harold Fister, Cleveland relocation supervisor; Elmer Shirrell, Chicago relocation supervisor; Dr. P. A. Weber, Japanese language expert from the Salt Lake City office; Miss Gretchen VanTassel of the Reports division in Washington; and Philip Barber of the Washington relocation division.

Story of the Week

Nisei Evacuee Is Principal Of Little Iowa High School

DES MOINES, Ia. — Probably the only Japanese American high school principal in the country, Patrick Noda, 23 years of age, is now guiding the Galt high school in Iowa.

News of the appointment should be good news to a large number of Iowa school people, says the Des Moines Register, for several Iowa school superintendents had an extra vigorous struggle with their personal beliefs when they turned him down. They were rejecting him on a basis which they themselves felt intolerable, says the Register.

Late this summer Noda ran his own want ad in the Des Moines Register, signing his name but not stating he was of Japanese ancestry. He received about 20 replies. In his answers to these, Noda declared he was a Japanese American. The correspondence melted down to two schools, and one of them was Galt.

F. F. Gordon, the Galt superin-

tendent of schools, said that he didn't think the school board would hire Noda. "But the board voted to hire Noda, and we certainly are glad to have him," he said. "Noda arrived the second day after school opened. If we hadn't got him, I would have had to take over that part of the work and it would have been more of a load than I could have carried."

"Noda is an excellent teacher. He is a little shy, though, and I wish he would get out a little more and mix with the people."

There has been no criticism voiced in the community regarding the hiring of Patrick Noda, says Gordon. Some business men at nearby Clarion had asked Gordon about the Japanese American principal. After talking with Gordon about it, they agreed that hiring Noda was a "very wise thing to do."

Galt, Iowa, is a community with a population of 156. There are 50 students in the school, and 15 are high school students.

Three Japanese Americans Inducted Into Women's Army

GILA PROJECT WILL REFUTE HEARST CHARGES

RIVERS, Ariz.—Project officials at the Gila River relocation center have declared that recent accusations against the evacuees by the Los Angeles Examiner are "ridiculous" and that a point-by-point factual refutation will be made soon, according to the Gila News-Courier.

In the Nov. 22 issue of the Examiner it was charged that evacuees at Rivers "have stolen knives and other weapons, cached lavishly supplied food and wasted supplies in flagrant contempt for War Relocation Authority officials."

Soldier in Italy Writes to Nisei At Camp Shelby

Japanese American Unit Has Won Every Battle Against Nazi Foes

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — On the night of December 7, while out on bivouac, a group of Camp Shelby soldiers listened to a message from a fellow nisei soldier on the front lines of the Italian campaign.

The message, written in a letter to Pvt. Charles Arakaki of the 442nd Infantry Battalion, declared:

"I presume you know what we are doing in Italy by now. We've been in battle many times already. We've met and fought the nazis many times, but we have always come out victoriously. The 100th Inf. Bn. has never lost any battle as yet and never will; so don't worry."

"The 100th will never let you boys down. I've been through heavy fighting, through machine gun fire, artillery barrage, bombing, etc., and it's a miracle that I'm still living. I came pretty close to pushing up daisies many times. Even now as I'm writing this letter there are artillery shells dropping around us."

"Well, T., I'm closing here. Give my regards to the boys and I'll get some Jerry's for you."

Benefit Payments Assured Nisei Army Volunteers in Hawaii

HONOLULU—Young Americans of Japanese ancestry who desire to volunteer for the army but who have been deterred by family financial responsibilities were assured by recruiting officers here that the new scale of benefit payments now provides for wives, children and other family members.

WAC Ceremony Held In Office of Governor Of Colorado State

DENVER, Colo.—A 20-year old California girl of Japanese ancestry on Dec. 13 became the first evacuee to take the oath of service in the Women's Army Corps in a ceremony in the office of Colorado's Gov. Vivian.

Miss Iris Watanabe of Santa Cruz, Calif., was one of 17 young women sworn in at the ceremony. Two of the others are also of Japanese ancestry, but are not evacuees, it was reported.

They are Miss Bette Nishimura of Rocky Ford and Sue Ogata of La Salle. Both are natives of Colorado.

Miss Watanabe lived at the Salinas, Calif., assembly center for two months following the evacuation of west coast persons of Japanese ancestry after Pearl Harbor, and spent nine months at the Poston center before being moved to the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo., last April.

She was one of the volunteers when WAC enlistment was opened for Japanese American women on Sept. 1. She was working in Chicago when she was notified that her application for enlistment had been accepted by the WAC.

Investigate Former Marysville Residents For Government Jobs

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — A. B. Johnson of the Civil Service Commission offices in Sacramento was reported to have visited the Marysville area last week to investigate the records of former residents of Japanese ancestry who, according to Johnson, "had been cleared by the FBI as to their loyalty and were eligible for civil service employment and qualified for positions."

Decisions Based Upon Military Situation, Says Gen. Emmons

WASHINGTON — Rep. Magnuson, D., Wash., announced on Dec. 9 that he has protested unsuccessfully against any relaxations of restrictions on the return to the west coast of persons of Japanese ancestry married to non-Japanese.

Rep. Magnuson disclosed Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the western defense command, refused to give positive assurance the bars will not be let down, newspaper reports added.

It was reported that Rep. Magnuson had sent a telegraphic protest that "the consensus on the Pacific coast is no Japanese should be allowed" back in the restricted area. He was said to

Gen. Emmons Declares Army Policy Unchanged Regarding Return of Evacuees to Coast

WRA CLOSES LEUPP ISOLATION CAMP IN ARIZONA

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared here last week that the special WRA detention camp at Leupp, Ariz., would be abandoned and the inmates transferred to the Tule Lake relocation center.

Myer said the agency had found that use of the Arizona facility no longer was necessary and that there was ample space at Tule Lake.

Californians Hit Army Policy On Evacuees

State Senate Committee Sends Protest Over Alleged Return of Group

SAN FRANCISCO—Policies of the U. S. Army's western defense command in allegedly permitting the "return of Japanese to the Pacific coast" were criticized by the California State Senate committee on Dec. 12 in San Francisco.

Declaring that the army was "permitting" evacuees to return, the State Senate interim committee on evacuee problems declared that such army policies would lead to "violence and bloodshed, sabotage and espionage."

(Ed. note: Military orders are still in effect excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast military area, and there has been no change in the western defense command's policy regarding the exclusion of Japanese Americans as a group, despite recent stories in California newspapers that the evacuees were being permitted to return. However, reports of these stories in the California press have given rise to rumors in the relocation centers that evacuees are being allowed to return. At the present time there is no truth in such rumors.)

The State Senate committee, headed by Sen. Hugh Donnelly, protested the return of evacuees with a demand for a policy change to President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Stimson and the California congressional delegation. The state legislators cited Washington dispatches and reported that they had been informed that the army has "already permitted the movement of Japanese back to the west coast," and declared that this policy had been adopted by the western defense command.

The State Senate committee's charges against the army's policies were contained in its report on the Tule Lake segregation camp "incident" in November. The report contains recommendations that the army retain its present control at Tule Lake and that no evacuees be permitted to return to the west coast for the duration.

The report contains statements, denied by the War Relocation Authority, that sacks of straw saturated with oil were placed around the administration building, and that some Tule Lake internees were seen carrying large knives or daggers.

Army Commander Answers Rumors of Returning Evacuees

Setting at rest widespread rumors circulated by California state legislative groups, the American Legion and by newspapers in the state, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding the western defense command, declared in San Francisco on Dec. 13 that there has been no change in the army's exclusion policy.

"During the last three months," Gen. Emmons said, "there have been only sixteen additional persons of Japanese ancestry admitted to the coastal area. All of these were mixed blood or mixed marriage cases and are wives or children of persons of unquestioned loyalty. None in any way threatens the national security."

The statement by Gen. Emmons was issued following protests from the American Legion, a State Senate committee and other organizations against permitting evacuees to return to the west coast.

Gov. Warren Wants Action On Evacuees

Blasts WRA in Talk Before Executives of California Legion

SAN FRANCISCO — Immediate remedial action on west coast Japanese problems was demanded by Governor Earl Warren before the executive committee of the California department of the American Legion on Dec. 12.

In a talk before the Legion group, Gov. Warren branded the War Relocation Authority as "wholly incompetent" in its handling of the "Japanese problem" on the Pacific coast, citing Tule Lake camp.

"The Japanese there are admittedly disloyal," he said, "yet they are allowed to use the long distance telephone at will. This and similar laxity by the government opens the west coast to danger to every industry and every home. It is toying around with the Japanese situation."

"The WRA not only is incompetent but utterly contemptuous of public opinion and does everything it can to goad the public."

Gov. Warren was chosen by the American Legion as "California's most distinguished citizen of the year."

A report by a Legion committee which visited the Tule Lake camp was given the meeting. The investigating group was headed by H. J. McClatchy of the California Joint Immigration Commission. McClatchy declared that the War Relocation Authority should be removed from control of the centers.

Youth Brings Suit On Farmer's Charge Of Shooting in Idaho

POCATELLO, Idaho — Frank Hall, 18, Monday filed suit through his father, Walter Hall, for damages totaling \$30,250 against H. Y. Kawamura, Tyhee farmer who has brought suit against young Hall for allegedly shooting his dog and firing at him on Oct. 11.

Hall asks \$10,000 in damages for his being imprisoned for four hours, \$10,000 for damages to his reputation, \$10,000 for injuring his feelings and upsetting his mind and \$250 for counsel fees for his defense in justice court.

Hall was found innocent of the charge of shooting at Kawamura and is awaiting trial on the dog shooting count. Hall and a companion were hunting near the Kawamura ranch north of Pocatello when the alleged shooting occurred.

Native Sons Ask For Army Control

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—The Native Sons parlor here recommended last week that military administrators replace the WRA in war relocation camps for evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Losses in Evacuation

Judge William Denman, though concurring in the Ninth District Court of Appeals decision early this month in the Korematsu case, makes a strong appeal for rectification of injustices in his written opinion.

In this statement, Judge Denman expresses the hope that the evacuees will be given compensation by Congressional action for losses incurred in the evacuation, and that this legislation "will not be delayed . . . until it is given to descendants many generations removed from their wronged ancestors."

We believe this to be the first official pronouncement made upon this speculative but important subject. The losses of the evacuees have been estimated at \$400,000,000. Recovery of even part of this figure would certainly ease the post war rehabilitation of the thousands now held within the relocation centers.

Despite the difficulty of computing "damages" in dollars and cents, and certainly much of the damage suffered by the evacuees is of mental and social character, we believe some means of computing losses can be worked out.

It seems hardly necessary to go into the justice of such a move. The thousands of loyal American residents who complied willingly with evacuation orders, at the cost to them of millions of dollars, who suffered evacuation and detention as well as property losses, deserve restitution.

It is to be hoped that further official word on this phase of the evacuation problem will be forthcoming, and that Congress will see fit to act with justice and fairness on the question.

It is hoped that lengthy, unseemly court and congressional wrangles do not develop in the settlement of this question. It is within the province of Congress to rectify this injustice. It is the duty of Congress to protect the citizens of this nation, to protect their civil, and property rights. Though we have seen the present Congress indulge in some childish and foolish antics, we still retain faith in the ultimate clear thinking and fairness of the majority of its members.

The Role of the WRA

Speaking before the Dies committee in Washington on Dec. 9, Attorney General Francis Biddle testified that there is no authority for the WRA to hold American citizens. There is, he said, "grave doubt" whether the United States can convince the courts that it is justified in holding in relocation centers American citizens of Japanese ancestry against whom no charges have been filed.

This statement, coming from the attorney general re-emphasizes a point often deliberately overlooked by those who would detain, disenfranchise or deport the Japanese Americans; the WRA is not an internment agency. As Biddle pointed out to the Dies committee, the agency was set up essentially for social service purposes. It was set up to provide temporary homes for the evacuees till they found more permanent homes away from the evacuated area.

Of course, though no less an authority than Francis Biddle makes this statement, certain sections of our press, certain political blocs and some of the race-rabid por-

tions of our populace will ignore this fact. They have learned, through profitable experience, that persons can be tried by prejudiced public opinion in the pages of a yellow press; they have found that hysterical public pressure can try the innocent and find them guilty. They know that their tactics have been used and found good for their own purposes.

But many, reading Biddle's statement, will realize how many of the west coast newspapers have deliberately misinterpreted the role of the WRA and the status of those now under its jurisdiction. And perhaps a few more persons will.

It is to be regretted that this clarification of the purposes of the War Relocation Authority was not made sooner. Early understanding of the role of this government agency might have fended off much of the unfair criticism directed against it, criticism which has greatly hampered its handling of a tremendous problem.

The Gannon Committee

The nadir in legislative morality was marked last week by the conduct of the Gannon interim committee of the California state assembly at its "hearings" in Los Angeles. So blatantly did members of the committee defy the ordinary bounds of legislative courtesy, that its knuckles were editorially rapped by the Los Angeles Times which reminded the assemblymen that their role was to question witnesses, and not to insult or pick fights with them, that they were to be inquisitors and not bullies.

Although the hearings were being held to take testimony on public attitudes on questions involving Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Gannon committee came up with the usual red herring in the form of a witness who described, in blood-dripping detail, the atrocities committed by the Japanese Army in China, and sought to prove by fantastic reasoning that the many decent citizens who today seek equitable treatment for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry were, in reality, approbators of the crimes committed by the militarists of Japan. The committee failed in its attempt to develop State Senator Tenney's cockeyed thesis that the desire of many west coast citizens for justice for loyal Japanese Americans was, somehow, a "Communist plot."

In fact, the antics of the Gannon committee make the Dies subcommittee, by its relative sobriety, appear to be a paragon of legislative investigators. By its performances in Los Angeles the Gannon committee of the California assembly has disqualified itself. By its disregard of even the informal conventions of conduct for legislative inquiries, it has the distinction of making some of the coast's race-baiters feel a little bit ashamed.

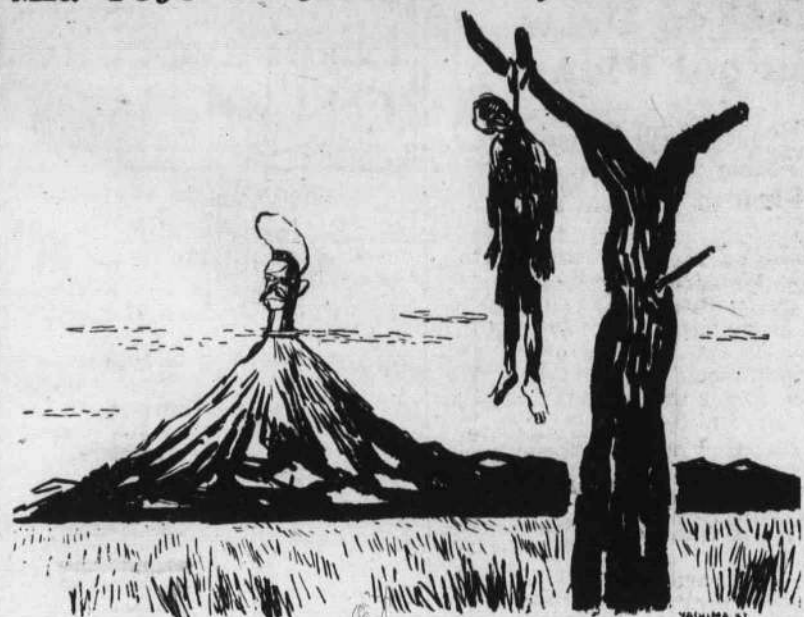
Hearst's Yellow Perils

Reading the diatribes against Japanese Americans in the fevered columns of the yellow journals of the west coast, we sometimes wonder who these dangerous people are. Certainly they are not the Japanese Americans we know—the aircraft workers in Buffalo, the machinists in Detroit, the girls from the Jerome center who have earned the army-navy "E" at a Chicago war plant, the teachers at the Navy language school at Boulder, the young men training to defend the nation at camp Shelby, and defending it in the winter quagmires in Italy. Surely, when the Hearst papers talk of deporting "Japs," they cannot mean Sgt. Ben Kuroki, the turret gunner in an AAF Liberator, Sgt. Paul Sakai who fought in North Africa, or Sgt. Fred Nishitsugi, somewhere in the South Pacific.

Perhaps the total evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast may have something to do with it, for the treacherous menaces pictured in the biased press could not be the workers who have saved crops in western fields, the many merchant seamen who have been torpedoed while escorting war cargoes to combat zones, or the young children awaiting Christmas in barrack homes. It may be that the poison penmen who write those vicious editorials about Japanese Americans are a little confused. They are trying to find "Japs" in America. To paraphrase an old Joe Miller favorite: "There's no one here but us Americans."

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



Peace Under the New Order

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Race Tensions in Arizona

It was hot in the Salt River Valley in the summer of 1934. Through the streets of a valley town one afternoon wound a strange procession of men, women and children. Some rode in jalopies, others in trucks. There were signs, crudely drawn, on some of the cars. The paraders were mostly small farmers and migratory workers, fresh from the summer fields. Some townspeople trailed along. What the demonstrators wanted, and what the signs said they wanted, was for the "Japs" to move out of the Salt River valley.

Night-riding terrorists sped in cars down the dark roads past homes of Japanese Americans. Explosives were hurled at one of these farm houses, and a few random shots were fired. The detonations shook the neighborhood, but luckily no one was hurt. A few other attempts at violence missed fire, and the Salt River valley disturbances were confined largely to meetings, speeches and parades. At a town near Phoenix some 200 tenant farmers and farm workers met and passed a resolution demanding the evacuation of Japanese farmers in the valley. Threats were posted, and the demonstrators announced that the "Japanese" would be given until Saturday noon on August 25 to leave the valley. Many of the Japanese farmers, there were some 800 persons of Japanese ancestry in the area, had farmed in the valley for 20 years without interference. It was reported that the protesting white farmers had resorted to this type of direct action in an effort to stop an influx of farmers of Japanese ancestry into Arizona from the neighboring Imperial valley of California. The demonstrations subsided following intervention by the State Department and an announcement by the governor of Arizona that persons of Japanese ancestry would be granted protection from violence and that all disputes could be settled by judicial procedure. And after the excitement was over the Japanese Americans remained in the valley and grew green lettuce, celery, turnips and melons.

The full story of the Salt River valley incident of 1934 cannot be generalized into one of mere anger on the part of tenant farmers over the threat of competition from Japanese farmers. It has been suggested that one of the chief influences behind the inciting of racist antagonisms against persons of Japanese ancestry were the "associated farmers" of the state, the big grower-packer-shipper combines which sought to provoke a race riot to divert the tenant farmers and the migratory farm workers from their struggle to improve their living and working conditions. In this, the pattern is similar to that followed by the landowners and the big farm industrialists of California against Chinese, Mexicans, the Okies and Arkies from the dust bowl, and presently against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Today, more than nine years later, there is another attempt to incite a racist demonstration

against Japanese Americans in the Salt River valley. Last spring the 16th Arizona legislature quietly passed a new law, directly aimed at Japanese Americans, which restricted the normal business operations of persons of Japanese ancestry. The law, signed by Governor Osborne, proposed to enforce a legal business boycott on Japanese Americans, and thus prevent evacuees from resettling in the state. The big grower-shipper combines supported this law, and pressure from Arizona interests forced the War Relocation Authority to abandon its Phoenix office. On Monday of this week the Arizona Supreme Court affirmed the verdict of a lower tribunal and declared this new law unconstitutional. On the following day a mass meeting of Salt River valley residents was called in Phoenix, with appeals being made over the radio, in the newspapers and through handbills for citizens, all and sundry, to attend. The purpose of the meeting, it was indicated was to discuss measures of dealing with Japanese Americans. In the light of the demonstrations of 1934, there is certainly a threat of extra-legal action, and the exploitation of race antagonisms intensified by war.

It is apparent that race tensions are being developed in Arizona from an economic base. Emotional appeals of a racist nature cloak a squeeze play for economic advantages. The state legislature's invalidated law was a bold attempt to prevent even those Japanese Americans who are citizens of Arizona from conducting normal business operations. The "yellow peril" smokescreen laid down against even loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry covers ugly and sinister motives.

Americans who believe in the rights of other Americans, regardless of skin color, must be disappointed in the attitude shown to date by Arizona's governor, Sydney Osborne. It was Gov. Osborne's signature which made into law the legislative vendetta against persons of Japanese ancestry, and thus erected a statute which equalled in its flagrant contradiction of the basic principles of democratic government the present Arkansas law which forbids forever the ownership of real property by citizens of Japanese ancestry. Such a performance may not be unexpected from the legislature of poll-taxers in Arkansas, but does little credit to the lawmakers of the enlightened democracy of Arizona and its erstwhile liberal governor.

And it is certainly disturbing to note that the unanimous decision of the Arizona Supreme Court, delegating the statute born of wartime hysteria to a legal ashen, is being followed so quickly by new efforts to erect the bars of race restrictions against an already much-abused minority.

It is not pleasant to hear that any group of Americans has gathered in meeting to enforce special restrictions upon other Americans who are being singled out for special treatment because of ancestry. (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Assignment U S A . . .

Japanese Americans come under discussion in Selden Menefee's new book, "Assignment U. S. A." Mr. Menefee, in addition, has written several articles supporting fair play for this group in the Christian Science Monitor, The Nation, and the Washington Post. . . . Picture News, Sunday pictorial supplement to the New York newspaper, PM, ran a three-page spread on Sono Osato, Japanese American dancer, who is the hit of the Broadway musical, "One Touch of Venus." Miss Osato, who was recently married to a young New York architect, also rates full-page spreads in the current issue of Harper's Bazaar and in a recent issue of Life. Sono Osato, who is 24, was a member of the Ballet Russe for eight years, and was a soloist in "Prodigal Son" and other ballets during the 1941 season.

CIO Office . . .

The office personnel of the CIO's National War Relief Committee, which moved this week from Washington to New York, was a novelty in the nation's capital because of its inter-racial character. On the office staff are workers of Caucasian, Filipino, Japanese and Negro ancestries. . . . A new inter-racial newspaper, the War Worker, published in Los Angeles, has been publishing the diary of a Japanese American. . . . Rep. Herman Eberharter, Pennsylvania Democrat who has been a consistent advocate of fair treatment of loyal Japanese Americans, recently clashed with two west coast congressmen on the Japanese American issue. . . . Incidentally, recent indications from Washington are that there are members of the west coast bloc who do not favor the vindictive treatment of the Japanese American minority which has been advocated by the Heart press, and these congressmen have lent dignity to congressional consideration of the problem.

New Book . . .

Alan Hynd's new book, "Betrayal from the East," the story of Japanese espionage in America, is being utilized by opponents of fair play for Japanese Americans. Hynd himself, in the closing chapter of the book, looks with concern on the fact that Japanese Americans are being released from relocation camps. . . . Bruce Thomas, described as a war correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle, has been denounced in a newsletter of the Unitarian Church at Dayton, Ohio, for declaring that he would shoot every Japanese American on sight. Thomas, who is bitterly anti-labor, has been lecturing in the Midwest.

Melting Pot . . .

Illustrating an article, "Hawaiian Medley," in the Dec. 11th Collier's, are photos by a Chinese American, Henry Inn. Among these photos of Hawaii's pinup queens are pictures of American girls of Swedish-Japanese and Lithuanian-Japanese parentage, products of the racial melting pot of Hawaii. . . . A Nisei skater is part of an ice revue now playing in an eastern city. . . . Arboga, one of the first of the assembly centers to house Japanese American evacuees and built at a reported cost of a million and a quarter dollars at a site near Marysville, Calif., will be razed soon. Since Arboga's residents were moved to Tule Lake in the summer of 1942 the camp has been used occasionally for other military purposes. . . . New Yorkers are puzzled over a tiny park on Riverside Drive which is named "Sakura." City park officials, however, deny that the park was ever officially named after the cherry blossom.

NISEI U S A

(Continued from page 4)
cestral affiliation with an enemy nation. Racism is a malignant disease which must be stamped out if democracy is to remain whole. We cannot afford another Salt River valley incident, either in terms of national unity or in the effect such an affair would have on the people of those whose faith has remained firm in the face of evacuation and detention. Nor can we afford to make news for the Lord Hee-Hees of Radio Tokyo.

From the Westwood Hills Press: The Los Angeles Times And the "Hate Campaign" Against Japanese Americans

From the Westwood Hills Press, Los Angeles, Dec. 3:

Readers of the Los Angeles Times undoubtedly have noticed that that newspaper now has what it calls "the Jap Question Editor" whose duty it is to sift through and classify replies to the Times' current poll on "The Jap Question."

To inform those who may not have seen the Times' questionnaire, and also to clarify the following discussion, the eight questions asked by the Times are reprinted here:

- 1—Do you think the War Relocation Authority has capably handled the problem of Japanese in the United States?
- 2—Do you favor Army control of Japanese in this country for the duration?
- 3—Do you approve of the policy of freeing avowedly loyal Japanese to take jobs in the Midwest?
- 4—Would you favor "trading" Japanese now here for American war prisoners held in Japan, if it could be arranged?
- 5—Do you favor a constitutional amendment after the war for the deportation of all Japanese from this country, and forbidding further immigration?
- 6—Would you except American-born Japanese if such a plan as the above were adopted?
- 7—Would you permanently exclude all Japanese from the Pacific Coast States, including California?
- 8—Do you have other suggestions to make?

The framing of this questionnaire, specially in regards to questions 3, 5, 6, and 7 would seem to indicate that the Times believes enough evidence has been produced showing the dangerous character of alien Japanese and Japanese Americans to justify this roundabout suggestion of vigilante action. Certainly, one does not suggest banishing a group of American citizens and their (by law) alien parents unless they have been guilty of some desperate crime against their government.

Then what is their crime, and what evidence in proof has the Times been able to produce?

As good a starting place as any is the date of the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor. In the days that followed immediately after, stories spread that the treacherous attackers had been aided by ruthless and widespread sabotage carried out by Japanese aliens and Nisei resident in Hawaii. These stories were printed in the Times—but never since have been denied in the Times. Were they true? The War Department, a Senate investigating committee, the FBI, and the chief of police in Honolulu all have declared that these stories were not true.

Score: zero.

In early 1942, as the movement began to evacuate alien Japanese and Nisei from the West Coast, the Times printed a number of stories of concerted activities by organized groups of these people to commit sabotage. The source, generally, was either a movie actor named Leo Carrillo or some obscure farmwife suffering from hallucinations. The FBI combed the areas populated by these people and produced—a handful of flares (according to the Times), some pistols, some Japanese ancestral swords, a few shotguns (for rabbits?) some bows and arrows, a great many cameras, and a great many radios. These were impounded. But as evidence of an organized plot of sabotage? Pretty thin.

Again, zero.

Last Spring the Times, on page one, printed a long story purporting to prove the sabotage plot theory. A bomb had been found in the garage of a place formerly owned by a Japanese family. A large Times photograph showed the place where the bomb had been "concealed" behind some wall boards. Next day, on page 19, the Times printed an obscure little story relating that police had identified the bomb as an aerial missile of First World War days. It was a souvenir.

Score?

On Nov. 10 the Times printed on page one, as the second most important story of the day, a report "from unofficial sources" at Tule Lake center that "a number of weapons, including homemade bombs and hundreds of knives" had been uncovered by troops called in to quell what evidently was a serious disturbance. An Associated Press dispatch printed in one Los Angeles evening newspaper the same day quoted the Army authorities as distinctly saying no weapons of any nature had been found at the camp. The Times, sticking by its "unofficial sources" next day chose to ignore the Army denial.

What is the crime of these people, then, that the Times should conduct a poll to determine the sentiment of its readers regarding deportation of all, citizens and aliens alike?

Having failed to produce one single substantial case of an organized plot of sabotage, the Times has printed "hate" stories that would be a credit to Volkischer Beobachter. These are a few sample headlines:

LEGION ASKS 'CODDLING' OF JAPS BE ENDED;
JAP RELOCATION HEAD DENOUNCED IN HOUSE;
FIGHT ON JAPS PUSHED BY COAST CONGRESSMEN;
DIES GROUP WILL DELVE INTO RELEASE OF JAPS;
RELEASED JAPS EXPERT SPIES, DIES AIDE SAYS;
KEEP ALL JAPS FROM COAST, COSTELLO SAYS;
TENNEY SCORES ARMY PLAN TO PERMIT JAPS ON COAST;
WAR MOTHERS OF STATE TO FIGHT JAPS' RELEASE;
BOWRON HOPES JAP-AMERICANS NEVER RETURN TO LOS ANGELES;
STARTLING JAP SPY ACTIVITY HERE TOLD; ATROCITY MAY BALK RELEASE OF 'LOYAL' JAPS;
INQUIRY OPENED ON CHARGES OF JAP PAMPERING.

Joseph C. Grew, our former Ambassador to Japan, whose opinion is pertinent, and who could hardly be called a "sappy sentimentalist"—even by the Times—recently had this to say:

"I do know that like the Americans of German descent, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese origin are

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

How Effective Is Back Talk to Hate-Mongers?

Many of us nisei have been working ourselves into perpetual lather over the unreasoning, vicious, and disgusting displays of bigotry, racism and un-Americanism directed by small but vociferous elements toward Americans of Japanese descent. In fact the Pacific Citizen's stock in trade is the able and factual series of rebuttals to the somewhat less than accurate rantings of those who by various and devious means would profit at the expense of the Japanese Americans.

There is a question, of course, as to just how effective this sort of back-talk into what obviously are deaf ears can be.

For the nisei there is great comfort that there is an organ of rebuttal available to them. The condition of their morale, if they had no publication to present their viewpoints, can only be conjectured at.

Yet it is obvious that no great headway is being made against those elements that literally foam at the mouth every time the "Japanese American problem" is mentioned. They are powerful, and they are organized.

They have money behind them, they work for selfish purposes and the material gains to be realized by the success of their program spur them on to vicious extremes. They have the factor of war hysteria on their side—it is easy to justify their actions in the name of Americanism, national defense and postwar security.

They are a formidable enemy which must be combatted at every turn lest others think that our silence means an absence of a defensible position.

Yet there is another view, and this particular one is expounded by a resident of California, one of the nation's better known writers associated with an outstanding national magazine. He has known Japanese Americans for many years. He has known the Japanese in Japan, in China and in the United States, and he is a staunch friend of the nisei.

Unfortunately he must remain anonymous, for we quote from a personal letter, but he presents a comforting, philosophical and perhaps the mature view. We quote him without further comment:

"Tule Lake seems to have stirred up quite a stink, but as most of the oratory seems to be sentimental rather than factual I wouldn't know what the truth is. I don't think it matters much. In a war there is always a lot of hysteria and nothing can be done about it. Arguing against it is like arguing against Niagara Falls. Or cursing a tornado.

"Of course, the minute a war quits we have a reaction. In the last war it wasn't 10 minutes after the Armistice until soldiers were saying: 'Well, it was a good war, only we were fighting the wrong people.' Yet in that scuffle I think the feeling against Germany was stronger than it is now.

"What I am trying to say is that I think the nisei will be wrong if they try to outargue their opponents. You have logic on your side, but the other side has all the emotion—and the average movie will tell you that emotion always beats logic.

"The anti-nisei make most noise, but there is a lot of quiet thinking on the other side. So you have to do what is hard when you're young: Sit back and let nature take its course and remember that every evil has its cure and every action its reaction.

"Some times it is hard to see the reaction much before it arrives.

"So don't worry about the nisei problems. It will work itself

out quite naturally in time. And all the faster for being let alone."

This is hard advice to take when one is young. Every injustice rankles deeply, and the youthful spirit calls to battle back, to fight against wrong with every bit of energy at our control.

The other view is to wait patiently and quietly for the natural reaction. There is much logic to this view, for we have seen the swing of public opinion from one extreme to the other, and apparently for no specific cause other than the normal reaction.

There is much to be said for both approaches to the problem. We invite public comment on these views.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Gannon Committee

LOS ANGELES TIMES

The Los Angeles Times, whose voice has been among the loudest in calling for the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the evacuated area for the duration, found in an editorial on Dec. 11 that the antics of the Gannon committee of the state assembly, which is investigating public sentiment regarding Japanese Americans, was too much to stomach.

"There is a tendency on the part of some members of the investigating committees of the Legislature—the Gannon committee is an example—to browbeat and abuse witnesses and to get into hot arguments with them," the Times commented. "It is no proper function of a legislative committee to seek to convert individuals to a particular point of view, or to turn itself into a prosecutor of what may currently be unpopular."

"The sole function of a legislative committee is to obtain facts or opinions on which legislation can be based," the Times said after viewing the performances of the Gannon group in quizzing witnesses on the Japanese American question last week. "When legislative committees perform this function they are extremely useful; in fact it would be difficult or impossible to draw our statutes properly without the use of this method."

Implying that the Gannon committee was embarked on a witch-hunt, the Times added:

"When they turn themselves into witch-burning agencies, or grand juries, they go far afield. The members are entitled to positive opinions but these should not be allowed to interfere with an impartial, unbiased search for the basic facts in each particular inquiry."

"Such committees must necessarily be given a great deal of latitude. But there rests upon them an obligation to be courteous to the witnesses they call and to remember that difference of opinion on public questions is an American privilege."

wholly loyal to the United States . . . It does not make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds for suspicion are absent. I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to want to see those Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them given a square deal."

In conclusion, as a prediction, the question posed in the Times poll will draw the greatest response from those readers who have been conditioned by one of the most startling and vicious propaganda campaigns ever conducted by an American newspaper.

Further, it is safe to say that the Times poll will have no real effect in determining what really has become "The Japanese Question." There are too many Americans who don't like to see innocent people kicked around. Is that sentimentality, or is that part of what this war is about?

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Japanese Americans Can Ill Afford to Be Disunited

In Greek mythology the City of Troy was impregnable against all assaults. When the Greeks laid siege to this insurmountable city, the Trojans were confident they were immune from attack. One morning when they discovered a huge wooden horse outside their city gates, they dragged it inside to examine it and satisfy their curiosity.

During the night Greek soldiers concealed within the horse sprang out and unlocked the city gates. The Greek invaders swarmed through and overwhelmed the surprised Trojans. The enemy was unsuspectingly concealed within an innocent-looking horse. Then when taken in, this ruse proved to be the downfall of the Trojans.

We have its modern counterpart in the propaganda emanating from the enemy. Innocently, we often accept it and before we know it the insidious poison makes us suspect one another, causing disunity and dividing us among ourselves with consequent loss in morale and prosecution of the war effort.

For instance: about 15 months ago a little poem was read over the Nazi short wave radio. That poem told of the war heroism of several Americans with Irish names and ended up with a line indicating that Jews were taking advantage of the war effort for personal gain. That little poem thought by many to be a harmless joke was actually intended to cause Americans to distrust each other. That little doggerel within a very short time appeared all over America and in Colorado it was distributed at two army camps, two war plants and was reprinted in papers in Akron and Denver.

'Tis said the only engineering marvel of our day that is visible to Mars is the Great Wall of China. For leagues it is the northern boundary of China against the invaders that came down from the North. Behind its shelter were people assured that no hordes could penetrate its thickness or clamber over its walls. How did the enemy crash the Great Wall? They bribed the gatekeeper.

Three years ago the people of France felt secure behind their Maginot Line, the ultimate in modern fortifications. They too succumbed when their political leaders squabbled, enemy paratroopers landed behind their Maginot Line, and the will of the people disintegrated.

Our National Executive has warned us: "Remember the Nazi technique: 'Pit race against race, religion against religion, prejudice against prejudice. Divide and conquer.'"

Unwittingly, in years past we indulged in the luxury of our prejudices. If some motorist cut in front of us too closely, if the apples we bought at the corner fruit stand were not crisp, if some straphanger in the street car stuck his elbow in our ribs, if some uncouth stranger stepped on our freshly polished shoes, it was always "that damn wop, or square-head, or frog, or nigger, or greaser, or polack, or heinie, or dutchman, or chink, or Jap."

More than any other, Japanese Americans can ill afford to harbor or label any other group with a pat prejudicial tag. When we have been the objects of journalistic and political hysteria, when as now we are the targets of legislative persecution and economic liquidation, we most assuredly cannot longer be divided among ourselves.

Bayard Rustin, Field Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, stated that it was an unfortunate matter that members of minority groups seldom recognize their true leaders. Japanese Americans are themselves guilty of this shortcoming. The opium of indifference still drugs their perception. The JACL is their snap scapegoat for the evacuation. Wherever Nisei gather, the JACL is saddled with all the ills of evacuation. Forgotten, too often, are the objectives of liberty, decency and justice.

It is high time some of the be-fogged and beclouded tags that are attached to the JACL be examined:

1. The JACL caused evacuation.
2. The JACL cooperated too willingly with the evacuation and did not oppose this usurpation of our rights.
3. The JACL was instrumental in sending the Issei to the concentration camps.
4. The JACL was paid \$25 a name for those taken into custody

by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

5. The JACL leaders profited like vultures from the evacuation. These lies have gone too long unanswered. President Saburo Kido in his forthcoming message to the Associated Members deals adequately with these accusations.

The more important point is that divisive doubts are circulating among Japanese Americans. Those who would destroy us would first divide us. Let us not fall prey to the snares set for us and thus divert attention from our goals of an America that will be for all its peoples truly democratic on all its levels—political, economic, ideological, and social.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

CREDIT UNION

It seems that the news about the credit union is getting around as we received a V-Mail letter from one of our members in the South Pacific for a membership application blank. The credit union is slowly attaining the purpose for which it was organized. Last week an emergency loan was made to a member whose wife was taken to a hospital. The loan helped to defray doctor and hospital bills.

NISEI USO

We received this week \$41.00 in contributions for the Aloha USO at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and the money has been sent along to Director Melvin Harter of the USO. The contributors were Anonymous, Washington, D. C., \$5.00; Harry Fukushima of Heart Mountain, Wyoming, with two nephews at Camp Shelby, \$5.00; Fred Ochi, Ogden, Utah, \$2.00; Tom Yego, Grandview, Idaho, \$2.00; George Nagatani, Denson, Arkansas, \$7.00; and Dr. Jun Kurumada, Salt Lake City, \$10.00.

JACL CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to acknowledge contributions totaling \$26.50 from Fujie Maehara, Toji Yamamoto, Honeyville, Utah; Pvt. Thomas Suzuki; H. J. Haraguchi, New York City; A. D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.; Katherine Sasaki, Dayton, Ohio; and Tom Yego, Grandview, Idaho.

POCATELLO CHAPTER HOSTEL

George Shiozawa of the Pocatello Chapter was a visitor in Salt Lake City recently and we were advised that they have a hostel for people needing overnight accommodations. They have put their community building to a very much needed use.

WILLIAM GORO OGO

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of the above party will please communicate with National Headquarters, as a man's wallet has been turned into our office inside of which was a Selective Service Card, California Motor Vehicle Operator's License, Social Security Card, Traveler's Check, and miscellaneous items, indicating the owner as William Goro Ogo.

GRANT KATAOKA

There is a letter at Headquarters for Grant Kataoka. Please advise us where to forward.

"OUTCASTS"

To those who have sent in remittances for copies of this pamphlet, we hope to have a supply on hand in a few days, so we beg your patience.

WE'RE CONFUSED, TOO!

The change of address fee for the Pacific Citizen is 10c; however, lately we have been receiving the new wartime penny in lieu of the dime, so be sure that you are sending us a dime when you request a change in address for your Pacific Citizen.

New Nisei Minister Arrives in Denver

DENVER, Colo.—Rev. Junichi Fujimori, newly appointed Nisei pastor, arrived recently in Denver with his wife and son, Paul, to take over the ministerial duties vacated by the departure of Rev. Taro Goto to Ontario, Ore. He comes directly from Manzanar.

Before evacuation, Rev. Fujimori was in charge of the West Los Angeles Community Church. He is a graduate of University of California.

Ann Nisei Says: Better Soups Can Be Made at Home

We suppose commercial soup makers are to blame, or perhaps the restaurants are. Anyway the making and serving of soup have degenerated these days, it seems. till perhaps it may someday disappear entirely from our menus.

In France, they say, the housewife keeps her soup pot simmering constantly. As thrifty as she is capable, she adds each leftover bit of meat, vegetables, drippings. The whole thing blends after hours of slow cooking into rich, mellow stock.

These days we buy soup over the counter, and if it's any satisfaction, you know that a million other families are serving the same soup. And though it's not particularly good soup, perhaps, it takes only a few minutes to cook.

Of course it's an advantage, when you save an hour or so, but considering so much commercially made soup is so tasteless, why bother to serve it at all?

Actually, you can make soup at home with very little bother, effort and time. And home-made soup is so good you'll start serving it as a midnight snack for guests, instead of the usual bakery pie and coffee. Star soup on your menu the next time you have a luncheon or supper. A good thick chowder is filling and hearty. Served with rolls and butter, salad and dessert, it will certainly prove ample for a light luncheon.

Get a repertoire of soup recipes, and as a starter, here's:

Onion Soup

Slice six onions very thin, saute gently in butter till limp and lightly browned. Add two quarts boiling water and three or four bouillon cubes, a dash of shoyu and salt to taste. Bring to boil, then simmer gently about thirty minutes, or till onion slices are tender. Serve with rounds of toast and grated Parmesan cheese.

Onion soup is one of the simplest made soups, and one of the best-tasting. Once you've served it, you'll make it often.

For company, pour soup into thick bowls, add slices of toast add rounds of toasted French bread, sprinkle with cheese, then toast under grill till cheese is brown.

Vegetable Soup

This is a good, homey soup your family will like. Its exact composition will probably vary each time you make it, depending upon what you have. If you have meat stock in the house, use that instead of boiling water and bouillon cubes. And vary it with rice, egg noodles and macaroni.

This is one way to make it:

Chop up fine: one or two onions, some cabbage, two or three zucchini, two or three stalks of celery. Saute gently in butter or meat drippings till vegetables are very limp and lightly browned. (Be careful that you don't fry the vegetables). Add two quarts of boiling water, two or three bouillon cubes, a dash of shoyu, a dash of ketchup, salt and pepper. Simmer very gently about one hour. Serve with grated cheese, if desired.

Corn-Potato Chowder

This is the kind of soup men go for. If cooking is the way to a man's heart, here's a good short-cut:

Dice two slices of bacon or one ounce of salt pork. Fry till crisp. Remove bacon (or pork) from pan, add one small onion chopped fine, and fry till golden brown. Add one quart of boiling water, one can of cream-style canned corn, one large potato, diced, and bacon. Cook till potato is tender. Add one quart milk, bring to boil. Season with salt and pepper. Serve with crackers.

Oyster Stew

This is easy and takes only minutes to make:

Drain one pint of oysters. Reserve liquid. Add oysters to three tablespoons melted butter in sauce pan and cook till edges begin to curl. Add one quart of hot milk and oyster liquid. Bring to boiling point. Add salt, pepper and dash of Worcestershire sauce. Sprinkle with paprika and serve with crackers.

Fish Chowder

Wash two pounds of any firm, white fish. Cover with salted cold water, bring to boil and simmer five minutes. Drain, reserving

Mr. Howser and Murder Threats

When District Attorney Howser of Los Angeles County testified before the State Senate Committee on the question of the Japanese residents, the newspapers reported him as saying that he had received three letters from veterans' organizations stating their members were pledged to kill every person of Japanese ancestry who returned to this coast now or after the war. Naturally even in California there are fair-minded people whose judgment is not warped by war hysteria or race prejudice and therefore the logical consequence was a protest.

In reply to a letter, the district attorney is reported to have denied the newspaper account and said, "My testimony was that certain Korean organizations had informed me their members pledged themselves to kill Japanese," and that there is no legal action his office can take against the individuals or organizations that have only threatened to kill any persons of Japanese ancestry found in California now or after the war.

The district attorney's office of Los Angeles County is considered to be one of the most important positions in California because of the large population residing within his jurisdiction. He not only receives a large stipend for his services but also has a large staff of assistants. He is supposed to be a man of integrity and a man of ability.

District Attorney Overlooks the Law

For a former California attorney who received the magnificent cash allowance of \$19 a month from the War Relocation Authority during his confinement in one of the centers to offer any legal advice to such an important person of integrity and ability may be presumptuous. However, since District Attorney Howser seems to have overlooked certain sections of the California Penal Code, his attention will be called to them without any charge for the research and time expended.

Sections 701 to 714 of the Penal Code dwell on the subject called "Security to Keep the Peace." Section 701 mentions "an information may be laid before any of the magistrates—that a person has threatened to commit an offense against the person or property of another."

Section 702 reads, "When the information is laid before such magistrate he must examine on oath the informer, and any witness he may produce, and must take their depositions in writing, and cause them to be subscribed by the parties making them. In this instance, the district attorney himself has the information so the credibility of the witness should be unimpeachable.

Section 703 reads, "If it appears from the depositions that there is just reason to fear the commission of the offense threatened, by the persons so informed against, the magistrate must issue a warrant, directed generally to the sheriff of the county, or any constable, marshal, or policeman in the state, reciting the substance of the information, and commanding the officer forthwith to arrest the person informed of and bring him before the magistrate." Since the district attorney believed that the threats were real and would endanger the life of every Japanese who dared to return to California now or after the war, the foundation for a "just reason to fear the commission of the offense threatened" should be established.

Section 706 reads that "if there is just reason to fear the commission of the offense, the person complained of may be required

stock. Remove skin and bones from fish.

Fry a little bacon or salt pork in large saucepan. Remove cracklings. Saute one medium-sized onion chopped, in drippings. Add four cups diced potatoes and two cups boiling water. Boil five minutes. Add fish, diced, and fish stock. Simmer 15 minutes. Add one quart milk, scalded, one tablespoon salt, pepper. Bring to boiling point.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

to enter into an undertaking in such sum, not exceeding five thousand dollars, as the magistrate may direct, with one or more sureties, to keep the peace towards the people of this state"

Section 707 further reads, "If the undertaking required by the last section is given, the party informed of must be discharged. If he does not give it, the magistrate must commit him to prison, specifying in the warrant the requirement to give security, the amount thereof, and the omission to give the same."

Law Provides Basis For Protection

From the foregoing quotes, it should be apparent that there is a remedy provided the district attorney of Los Angeles County to preserve peace when and if the Japanese are permitted to return. It is up to him to enforce the law.

There is the possibility and suspicion that Mr. Howser was concocting a scare story to make the headlines. He did not, expect anyone to challenge him. In the first place, the relationship between those of Japanese and Korean extraction was not hostile to that degree. There have been inter-marriages between the two groups in Southern California. Furthermore, many Koreans passed as Japanese until the outbreak of war and lived in the Japanese communities.

There are exceptions like Kiso Haan, the alien propagandist, who has the audacity to attack American citizens in America. He seems to have attained prominence in certain circles for his admitted ability in pilfering purportedly important documents from Japanese government officials and so forth. The Hearst papers have used him as their source of information for sensational stories. Excepting for his malicious attacks on citizens of Japanese ancestry, no Korean has shown any outward animosity to any Japanese resident of this country.

In fact, recent news dispatches from Italy report that a Korean American lieutenant from Fresno, led the charge of a unit of the Japanese American battalion.

If Mr. Howser is solicitous of the safety and welfare of any person of Japanese extraction who may return to California one of these days, our advice for him is to round up all the suspicious and allegedly dangerous characters belonging to the Korean organizations. Of course, we believe the whole story is a myth, but since Mr. Howser claims to have the information he will be the best man to lead the way to maintain law and order.

Elmer Smith Among Americans Signing Race Crisis Statement

A statement on the race relations crisis in the United States, signed by 317 leading Americans, was issued in New York City this week by Oswald Garrison Villard.

The statement issued a call to all Americans to "open wide the doors of all churches, all schools, all unions, all fraternal bodies and all businesses to people of every race and color."

"Only by working, playing and worshipping together, day by day, can you wipe out the misunderstandings which are fertile soil for race hatred," the statement declared.

Among the outstanding Americans signing the statement is Elmer R. Smith of Salt Lake City, a member of the Executive Committee of the Citizens Committee on Constitutional Rights.

CLOSE QUOTES

"The distortion in some places of the Jap relocation situation presents a new low, also the stooging by some politicians to get on the bandwagon. Tule Lake is bad, but the fact remains that two-thirds of the people in these concentration camps are American citizens, guaranteed certain rights by the Constitution."—Matt Weinstock, columnist, in the Los Angeles Daily News of Nov. 22, 1943.

Not One Japanese American Found Illegally in Evacuated Zone, Says L. A. Official

Twenty Evacuees Given Army Permits to Return To Los Angeles Area

LOS ANGELES — Approximately twenty Japanese Americans, most of them women, have been living in the Los Angeles area for the past few months, the Times reported on Dec. 9.

All are in Los Angeles legally, under permits issued by the western defense command, after thorough investigation of each case, the Times added.

The Times story also quoted Capt. George Contreras, head of the anti-subversive unit of the Los Angeles Sheriff's office, as declaring that there had not been a single case where a person of Japanese ancestry had been found in the evacuated area whose presence was not authorized by the proper authorities.

The whereabouts and activities of each of the Japanese Americans in the area are known to both army and navy intelligence and to the FBI, as well as to Capt. Contreras' office.

The disclosure by Capt. Contreras, and reported in the Times clarified reports that numerous "Japanese" were roaming the city without authorization.

"In all our investigation," he reported, "we have not uncovered a single Japanese who has been here illegally."

"Every Japanese we have questioned has had the proper credentials, issued by the western defense command, and entitling him to residence in this area."

Scores of "suspicious characters," reported by "alarmed residents" as Japanese, have proved, on further investigation, to be either Chinese or Koreans, said Contreras.

Those Japanese Americans here on army approval were declared to have the same status as other citizens, but they must carry their permit with them at all times.

"Most of the citizens of our community have been on the alert for Japanese," Contreras said. "It has been difficult for those who are here to move around with any degree of freedom."

It was said that the Japanese American women who have been allowed to return to the evacuated area are, in most cases, the wives of men, not of Japanese ancestry, and their loyalty to the nation has been proven to the satisfaction of army authorities.

At least one of these women has been living in Los Angeles for more than eight months.

Episcopal Bishops Back Biddle's Stand on Japanese Americans

NEW YORK — Eleven bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church have sent a letter to Attorney General Biddle praising his efforts on behalf of the rights of Japanese American citizens.

The bishops, who are in charge of jurisdictions in which persons of Japanese ancestry now live or resided prior to internment, declared:

"The danger that our emotions in the midst of war may influence us against the reabsorption of American citizens of Japanese descent into the normal community life is a danger to the well-being and freedom of every American. It is the duty not only of the government but of the Churches and their members to vindicate the liberties and decencies for which we are at war, and to apply in practice the normal principles we teach."

Signers of the letter included the Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, Presiding Bishop of the Church, Bishop Charles F. Reifsnider, formerly of Tokyo, and nine western bishops.

Legion Action Forces Nisei To Resign Post

Paul Hagiya Elected Student Body Head at Kansas Southwestern

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — The Daily Times reported on Dec. 9 that friends of Paul Hagiya, former Santa Maria resident who was evacuated in 1942 have heard that he was elected president of the student body at Southwestern University in Kansas, but resigned "due to interference and pressure from the American Legion."

The Daily Times noted that Hagiya, formerly of the Hagiya Service Station at Santa Maria, was studying for the ministry with the hope of becoming a chaplain in the United States army.

The newspaper also noted that two Japanese Americans from Santa Maria are in training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobukichi Takakuza (22-4-B, Topaz) a girl on Nov. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Kushida (35-2-D, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hirokichi Abe (38-10-CD, Topaz) a girl on Nov. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hayes Someya (30-5-C, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shozo Ogawa (38-8-F, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Tabata (9-11-A, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Kiyono (44-5-F, Minidoka) a boy on Nov. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoneo Tashiro (30-9-F, Topaz) a girl on Nov. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Watanabe (15-8-C, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo J. Yamataka (12-6-B, Jerome) a boy on Nov. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Nakayama (7E-5C, Granada) a boy on Nov. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Murai (7E-10F, Granada) a boy on Nov. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Egashira (7-11-F, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kameo Saka (40-9-C, Topaz) a boy on Dec. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsumoto (7K-1D, Granada) a boy on Dec. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe M. Nishio (42-9-C, Jerome) a girl on Dec. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaaki Yone-mura (26-12-B, Rohwer) a boy on Dec. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Take-mura (14-11-H, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Emi (9-21-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on Dec. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hirai (10-7-B, Minidoka) a boy on Dec. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Deguchi (33-6-D, Rohwer) a boy on Dec. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Yasuda (20-5-F, Rohwer) a girl on Dec. 9.

DEATHS

Mosaburo Takai, 69, (4-2-B, Topaz) on Nov. 29.

George Doi, 58, (7-6-A, Topaz) on Nov. 24.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Koichi Sawa of 26-11-C, Minidoka, on Dec. 4.

MARRIAGES

Toshiko Katayanagi to Hiroji Egashira on Nov. 20 in Salt Lake City.

Fort Lupton JACL To Hold Election

FORT LUPTON, Colo. — The annual election meeting of the Fort Lupton JACL will be held on December 28, it was announced at the last meeting of the group. Details of the election will be decided by the present cabinet and announced shortly.

Saburo Tanaka was appointed to take charge of the matter of soliciting advertisements for the Pacific Citizen. He will be assisted by Lee Murata, Sam Okamoto and Tom Yanaga.

A benefit social will be held soon by the chapter, with funds raised to be divided three ways, for a Christmas gift fund for children in relocation centers, for the Nisei USO fund, and the Fort Lupton JACL emergency fund.

Jack Kobayashi, Sam Munasato, Tosh Nakamura, George Konishi, Hugh Nishimoto and Floyd Koshio will serve as the benefit social committee.

Relocation Expert To Make Study At Manzanar

MANZANAR, Calif. — Don Elbertson, assistant business enterprise supervisor of the Washington WRA office, is now in Manzanar to study the attitudes of the residents toward group relocation. Arriving on Nov. 28, he is scheduled to stay from four to six weeks.

trary to the Bill of Rights, and which is passed in the midst of war tension and excitement would not indicate to the world our sincere belief in the Four Freedoms."

N. Y. Times Regrets Furore Over WRA "Bathtub Incident"

NEW YORK — Noting the lot of loyal Japanese Americans "has been hard," the New York Times, in an editorial on Dec. 7, regretted the furore which has been raised over the recent "bathtub incident" concerning the War Relocation Authority.

The Times editorial declared that "it is too bad" that the lot of Japanese Americans has been made harder by the incident.

"The genuinely loyal Japanese Americans are cleanly and intelligent people. They need all the sympathy we can give them and

they can be useful to us," the Times declared.

The editorial added: "Mr. Dakan, no doubt with the best of intentions, has stirred up a hornet's nest in Congress and elsewhere, and the whole undertaking of sorting out the good and loyal Japanese Americans from the others is bound to suffer. The average citizen in the Middle West and elsewhere, must continue to bear in mind that many Americans of Japanese descent have been of service to this country, in the armed forces and productive war work."

Reclassification of Nisei Asked in Methodist Motion

Support to Evacuee Resettlement Pledged By Home Missions Group

NEW YORK CITY — A resolution asking for immediate reclassification of Japanese Americans under the Selective Service Act and pledging whole-hearted support to the resettlement program of loyal evacuees was passed unanimously at a board meeting of the Home Missions section of the Methodist church on Dec. 19, it was announced this week by Dr. Frank Herron Smith.

"We believe all the churches will follow our lead in 1944 along this line," said Dr. Smith.

The five-point resolution declared in full:

"Whereas the President of the United States, in his recent message to the Senate relating to the segregation of loyal and disloyal Japanese in Relocation Centers, states 'It is now established that the disloyal persons among the evacuees constitute but a small minority, and that the great majority of the evacuees are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States' and also 'In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate, and equal treatment for the people of this minority as of all other minorities:'

Resolved: (1) That we pledge our whole-hearted support to the program of Resettlement of the 80,000 loyal evacuees still in the Relocation Centers "into normal homes and jobs in com-

munities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas," undertaken by the War Relocation Authority.

(2) We welcome the statement of the President of the United States that "We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

(3) We vigorously oppose all legislation proposing to cancel or deny to loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry the rights and duties of their citizenship. We earnestly recommend to the members of our churches that they protest to their representatives in the local and national legislatures against the adoption of such proposals.

(4) We advocate immediate reclassification under the Selective Service Act of all loyal Japanese Americans, recognizing their loyalty and citizenship and restoring their eligibility for draft for armed service.

(5) We voice our gratitude to the State Department for their patient negotiations which have resulted in the safe return to the United States of two shiploads of internees and we hope their efforts may be continued till all the 6800 American civilian internees still held in the Orient may be exchanged.

NOTICE:

To make certain that any vital statistics item regarding you or any member of your family is recorded in the Pacific Citizen, drop us a card giving all necessary details.

San Diego Clergymen Affirm Faith in Japanese Americans

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Affirming their faith in "the integrity, industry and good citizenship of the great majority of American citizens of Japanese Americans," members of the San Diego County Ministerial Association adopted by unanimous consent a resolution asking for racial and religious freedom at their November meeting.

Copies of the resolution have been sent to State Senator Donnelly of Turlock, who recently conducted hearings in various sections of the state on the possibility of legislation on the question of the return of evacuees after the war.

"In view of the pre-election anti-Japanese propaganda in this state, and particularly in this southern section, the Christian people through their . . . ministers have made vocal their position on this discussed question," it was announced by a member of the association.

The resolution declared in part: ". . . we affirm our belief and active cooperation in the fundamental principles of freedom, democracy and equality of opportunity for all law-abiding people, that are found in the Constitution and Bill of rights; and we particularly emphasize the importance of these principles as applied to unrestricted freedom of residence, travel and occupation and protection of life and property for all individuals and

groups, regardless of their ancestry, nationality or race.

"We strongly characterize as unconstitutional and deeply deplore as unchristian and contrary to the welfare of our church any attempt to disqualify any person or persons from residence in any part of our country or from freedom of opportunity and occupation on the basis of ancestry, color, creed, or any similar social, political or religious test; and we vigorously protest any attempt to secure such disqualifications or restrictions of movement and residence of any person or persons through threats, intimidation, or any form of mental or moral coercion.

"We finally affirm, partly on the basis of the . . . law enforcement agency investigators, our confidence in the integrity, industry and good citizenship of the great majority of American citizens of Japanese ancestry; we have had this confidence confirmed in many cases by our own personal experience; and we know that hundreds of our fellow-citizens can corroborate this confidence on the basis of their own business and personal dealings.

"We believe that the question of the location of the American Japanese should be set aside until the war is over and tempers have cooled. Inflamed passions should not be permitted to lead us into acts which later we will regret. Legislation which may be con-



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Mother Asks Buddies to Share Gifts of Nisei Killed in Italy

HILO, Hawaii—Pfc. Arthur A. Morihara, a Japanese American soldier, was fighting alongside other Japanese Americans from Hawaii with the Fifth Army in faraway Italy, so his mother, four brothers and four sisters at Honaunau on the island of Hawaii mailed his packages early in October so he would get them by Christmas. The telegram from the War Department came not long after. It announced the death of Pfc. Morihara.

The other day Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Gibson, commanding general on Hawaii island, received a letter signed by Mrs. U. Morihara and each member of the family.

"Since he will not be present to receive his Christmas packages," it read, "we would like to have you distribute them to his wounded buddies. We know that this would be his request if he could say it before his life faded away."

New York Meeting Pledges Full Part in U. S. War Effort

Arizona Nisei Prep Football Star May Make All-State Team

GLENDAL, Ariz. — For the first time in Arizona football history, many nisei engaged in football competition for their schools.

Two nisei starred for the Glendale High School Cardinals, state champions. Taki Matsumoto, full-back, paved the way for an undefeated, untied season for his team, and he may be selected for the all-state team.

Cap Mitogawa, 190-lb. tackle, saw 60 minutes of action in most games and will have another year of competition. Hiro Okabayashi and Ken Tanita were also on the roster and saw action.

Tom Tanita starred for the Peoria Panthers in the early stages of the season but injured his knee in a game against the Glendale team and was unable to play the rest of the season. The Coach used him, however, as a drop kick specialist and he accounted for a large number of points. Jim Fukumoto played for the Tempe Buffaloes and has a couple more years of competition.

On the college gridiron John Tadano, quarterbacked the Junior College eleven to one victory in two games. There was no college competition in this state, the only competition coming from local army bases, which boasted college and professional players. The army took many of the players after the second game, which made it impossible to continue the schedule.

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JACD Group Meets on Pearl Harbor Day to Affirm Loyalty

NEW YORK CITY — Meeting on the second anniversary of the Pearl Harbor attack, the Japanese American Committee for Democracy pledged itself toward the continued organization of Japanese Americans for full participation in the war effort, aiding the evacuees in their resettlement program and intensification of their efforts toward fighting minority discrimination.

The meeting pledged itself to campaigning for the passage of the Marcantonio bill, which would allow Oriental aliens to become citizens, and the Marcantonio bill to abolish the poll tax.

Speakers at the meeting included Isidore Sobeloff, associate director of the New York Committee of the National War Fund; Robert Cullum, New York field director for the WRA; Liu Lian-Mo, author, Chinese youth leader, and member of United China Relief; Edward Strong, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress; Clifford T. McAvoy, legislative director of the Greater New York Industrial Council of the CIO; and Frederick V. Field, former general secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Messages from Joseph C. Grew, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Stanley Isaacs, Prof. Albert Einstein, Abner Green and Lewis Merrill were read to the assembled group.

In her message, Mrs. Roosevelt declared: "I want to send my congratulations to the American Japanese group now fighting in Italy on the service they are rendering to the United States and my hope that all of your people here at home will gradually find your places again in communities where you can use your citizenship to build a better world."

Nisei Doctor Wins Commission

POSTON, Ariz. — Dr. Kazumi Kasuga, tuberculosis specialist with the Indian Affairs office in Albuquerque, N. M., has received his commission as a first lieutenant and will be stationed at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., according to the Poston Chronicle.

Dr. Kasuga was formerly on the Poston medical staff. He is on leave of absence from the University of California Medical school, where he was an instructor.

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Report Tokyo Asked Satisfaction on Treatment of Nationals

WASHINGTON — The Japanese government is said to have demanded satisfaction on the treatment of their nationals in the United States before permitting any more Americans to be repatriated from the Far East.

Spanish authorities, representing Japanese interests in the United States, were reported to have prepared a full report on recent disturbances at the Tule Lake segregation camp for Tokyo.

Surveys of other relocation and internment camps were said to be in the process of being brought up to date for a comprehensive report.

It was disclosed that the Japanese stand has virtually halted negotiations for a third exchange of nationals of the two countries.

Washington sources said that Japan held an upper hand in the negotiations since Tokyo appears "almost indifferent" to the return of any more internees from this country.

Nisei Students May Enroll at U. of Minnesota

Seventh Service Command Lifts Ban Against Japanese Americans

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Japanese Americans now may enroll as students at the University of Minnesota or be employed by the university, according to new regulations set down by the army's seventh service command, it was announced on Dec. 8 by President Walter C. Coffey.

The university president declared, however, that the regulations specify that Japanese Americans must first obtain clearance from the office of the provost marshal general of the United States and a personal security form must be executed and must be submitted through official university channels to obtain such clearance.

Japanese-American evacuee students were previously excluded from the university at the wishes of the army and navy, because of important war research work being conducted at the school.

Exceptions to this policy, however, have included a few Japanese Americans who have been employed as instructors for the Far Eastern language and area course.

Arizona JACL Plans Dance For New Years

GLENDAL, Ariz.—Plans for the annual Arizona JACL New Year's Eve dance and social are now being made by the committee in charge, composed of President Tsutomu Ikeda, Makoto Tanita, Connie Okazaki, Kaye Take-suye, Lindy and Hideka Okabayashi, John Tadano and Hiromu Matsumoto.

The committee met on Dec. 11 at the Peking Chop Suey Parlor to decide on arrangements. Two hundred persons are expected to attend the dance, which is one of the largest events put on each year by the JACL.

Announcement

HENRY Y. KASAI, agent for the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in Salt Lake City for 28 years, announces that he has resumed his business of underwriting life and endowment policies of all forms, especially among the Nisei. His office is located at 325 Walker Bank Building. Telephones: Office, 5-2841; Home, 3-6675.

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WRA's Role in Relocation Of Evacuees Misunderstood, Biddle Tells Dies Group

Federal Agency Has No Right to Intern Citizens Attorney General Declares, Pointing Out Criticisms Based on Mistaken Impressions

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority's duty has been generally misunderstood, Attorney General Francis Biddle told the Dies subcommittee on Dec. 9, declaring that the "WRA has no legal right for interning American citizens."

Biddle said the WRA's authority was "based on social service" to the evacuees. "I know of no authority to hold a man (citizen) against his will in a center."

The Attorney General stressed that the WRA is not supposed to do a "policing" job. He said Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, was being criticized for "putting into effect the policy of the United States and doing it patiently and carefully."

Touching on the legal problem presented by the segregation of American citizens at the Tule Lake segregation camp, Attorney General Biddle suggested legislation to disfranchise any disloyal citizens. Biddle indicated his belief that such legislation would be declared constitutional.

Although predicting that the Supreme Court would uphold the validity of military orders evacuating persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast, Biddle expressed "grave doubt" whether the United States can convince the courts it is justified in holding in relocation camps Japanese Americans against whom no charges have been filed.

Speaking for the Justice Department, the Attorney General declared flatly that his department does not want to operate the Tule Lake camp or any other centers.

"This is not a very popular program for any department to handle," he remarked. "I have not envisaged or given any thought to taking over. If I am told by

Congress or the President, I will take over, but I don't want to."

The Federal government can move any person it sees fit from any area in wartime, Biddle testified, but requires reasons for putting citizens in custody.

Biddle also suggested that international aspects must be weighed in deciding on treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry. American citizens held in Japan have received good treatment—better than Japan is required to give under the Geneva convention—although subjected to "strict discipline," he said, adding that it would be "inadvisable" for the army to take over the relocation camps because Japan would make a similar move and the Japanese army would treat American civilians "very much worse."

Glendale Wins in Rice Bowl Game

GLENDAL, Ariz.—Playing a hard tackling game, the Glendale eleven defeated the invading Mesa football team 4-2, in the annual Rice Bowl contest held here on Thanksgiving morning.

A return game is slated for New Years Day.

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