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Army, WRA Take Swift Actio[illegible] To Segregate Instigators of Recent Manzanar Disturbance

Relocation Program To Be Stepped Up, Fryer Indicates

LOS ANGELES — Segregation of known Axis sympathizers and other unruly elements began at the war relocation at Manzanar, Calif., last Thursday following the fatal rioting of Dec. 6 when the army was called in and martial law invoked, according to the Los Angeles Times.

It was also stated that a small group of Americans of Japanese ancestry, whose loyalty to the United States is unquestionable, were moved to a CCC camp in Death Valley, the nearest available housing unit to Manzanar. From this camp these citizens will be sent to gainful work outside the Pacific Coast military zone.

These two moves were made swiftly after E. R. Fryer, deputy national director of the War Relocation Authority, conferred with military and center officials.

It was stated that many leaders of the Axis sympathizers who fomented the disturbances already have been placed in Inyo county jails through the cooperation of Sheriff Sam R. Spear and the county Board of Supervisors.

The military and the internal police are systematically removing others known to be in this category, it was stated.

War Relocation Authority officials said the relocation program will be speeded to process loyal American citizens of Japanese descent to outside work within the next few weeks.

The statement issued by Mr. Fryer on the new moves taken toward segregation of disloyal elements and the acceleration of the relocation of loyal evacuees follows:

"Two vast new moves were made within the center this afternoon.

"One: Immediate segregation of known Axis sympathizers and other unruly elements . Already many of the leaders of this group have been placed in Inyo county jails through the co-operation of the Board of County Supervisors and Sheriff Sam R. Spear. Military and internal police began systematically to remove others known to be in this category.

"Two: The relocation program for Japanese American citizens known to be loyal to the United States was stepped up to allow these people to relocate in gainful work outside the strategic military zone of the Pacific Coast.

"A small group was moved this afternoon to a CCC camp at Death Valley, which is the nearest available housing unit and from which they will be processed to outside work within the next few weeks."

Ralph P. Merritt, the center's director, said that peace and quiet prevails throughout the center at present, although internal security is still being maintained by the military.

"The director estimates that by the week-end all normal functions of the camp will be operating."

It was reported that Tokutaro N. Slocum, veteran of the A.E.F. in World War 1, left Manzanar recently and has relocated in New Mexico.

Radios of Canadian Evacuees Will Be Returned in Centers

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Vancouver Sun last week said that Japanese evacuees at relocation centers in the British Columbia interior will be given back radios confiscated when the Pacific war began.

WRA Moves Nisei Leaders To Death Valley

"Please give my best wishes and regards to all my JACL friends and tell them I am all right," Fred Tayama, Manzanar citizen leader who was severely beaten on Dec. 5, wrote to the Pacific Citizen this week from Death Valley, California, where he is now residing with members of his family.

Tayama, chairman of the Southern (California) District Council of the JACL, declared that his injuries were not as serious as first reported.

Certain Manzanar citizen leaders who have been outspoken in their pro-Americanism and who have been subject to threats and attempted intimidation because of their attitude were removed by the War Relocation Authority and the army to the Death Valley CCC camp. These citizens were accompanied by members of their families.

Among those at present in Death Valley are Togo Tanaka, former editor of the L. A. Japanese Daily News; Tad Uyeno, conductor of "The Lancer" column in the Pacific Citizen; Tom Imai, president of the San Fernando JACL; Tomomasa Yamasaki, a member of the staff of the Manzanar Free Press, and others.

Persons at Death Valley camp will be relocated in gainful occupations in communities outside the Pacific Coast military area within the next few weeks, the War Relocation Authority indicated last week.

Governor of Utah Notes Problems Faced By Evacuee Group

"I sincerely hope that ways may be worked out whereby the Japanese American citizens may be judged by what they are, not by the acts of other members of the Japanese race," Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah wrote to the Japanese American Citizens League this week.

Governor Maw's letter was in answer to a letter and a Thanksgiving box of celery from the JACL.

"I realize the struggle that you are having during periods like the present," Gov. Maw said.

JACL Will Enter Court Case On Nisei Citizenship Rights

TSUKAMOTO TO REPRESENT JACL IN NISEI CASE



WALTER TSUKAMOTO, former national president of the JACL, was this week appointed as special counsel for the National JACL in the Native Sons suit to cancel the citizenship of American-born Japanese. Tsukamoto, an attorney formerly of Sacramento, Calif., will file a brief in behalf of the JACL as a "friend of court" in the Native Sons suit in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. In accepting the appointment, Tsukamoto stated:

"I believe that our citizenship is a sacred thing which we value beyond all others.

"I believe that it is most appropriate that the JACL is taking this step to present the views of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. You can be assured that I will devote all my energies to this case in the hope that we can prove to the American people that we resent such un-American efforts as this."

Santa Anita Becomes Training Center for Army Ordnance Unit

LOS ANGELES — Santa Anita, one of America's most colorful racetracks which became a Japanese evacuation center, is undergoing a new change of face and is becoming an army ordnance training center which promises to be the greatest military concentration in Southern California.

Will Oppose Un-American Move By Native Sons; Tsukamoto To File Brief in Circuit Court

In defense of the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Japanese American Citizens League this week announced that it was entering the test case brought by the Native Sons of the Golden West in the United States District Court of Appeals in San Francisco which aims at cancelling the citizenship of all nisei Americans.

The JACL will enter the case as a "friend of court", along with the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers Guild which have previously appeared in behalf of the citizenship rights of American-born Japanese.

"The announcement that the JACL will actively participate in the Native Sons case marks a new policy for the organization," Mike M. Masaoka, national secretary said. He declared that in the future the JACL will be actively represented in any case in which the legal rights of the American-born Japanese are threatened, except in extreme cases where such tests may conflict with the war effort or with the military security of the United States.

Walter Tsukamoto, Sacramento attorney and former national president of the JACL, was appointed counsel for the JACL in the Native Sons case. Tsukamoto will file a brief, as a "friend of court," in behalf of the American-born Japanese.

In addition, Masaoka said "the JACL will actively cooperate with the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Lawyers Guild and all other organizations which are striving for the maintenance of democratic processes."

The Native Sons case is the court test brought by John T. Regan of San Francisco against Cameron King, registrar of voters in San Francisco County, to remove the names of all Americans of Japanese ancestry from the registered voters' records of the county.

The case was first heard in the court of Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure in San Francisco. On July 2nd last, Judge St. Sure held that the law was settled by the case of the U. S. vs. Wong Kim Ark, 189 U. S. 649, that "A person of the Japanese race is a citizen of the United States if he was born in the United States."

Wayne M. Collins of the ACLU filed an amicus curiae brief at the time of the first hearing and is preparing a similar brief for the Circuit Court.

Charles R. Garry, representing the National Lawyers Guild, an organization of progressive attorneys, and Harold Sawyer, also of the Lawyers Guild, apeared as "friends of court" in the arguments before Judge St. Sure.

U. S. Webb, former attorney general of California, represented John Regan, San Francisco secretary of the Native Sons.

Walter Dold, assistant city attorney, appeared in behalf of Mr. King.

On October 31 an appeal was filed in U. S. Circuit Court by legal representatives of Mr. Regan.

The Native Sons have announced that they will carry this legal action to disenfranchise American-born Japanese on a basis of racial ancestry to the Supreme Court of the United States and have raised funds for this purpose.

"The appeal marks another step in the effort of the Native Sons, the American Legion and the California Joint Immigration Committee to deprive American-born Japanese of citizenship," according to the San Francisco office of the Civil Liberties Union.

Masaoka indicated that the JACL would take similar steps to enter several other test cases now pending in west coast courts.

"We are ready to fight to the utmost against any un-American action which strikes at the citizenship and other rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry," he said. "Any move to cancel the citizenship of any group in America on the basis of racial extraction alone is a fascistic step which is extremely unfortunate at a time when millions of our men are fighting fascism overseas."

Evacuees Will Be Used on U. S. Projects

Ickes Says Reclamation Projects to Be Revived With Evacuee Workers

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes announced Saturday that evacuees of Japanese ancestry in certain western war relocation centers would be used on government reclamation projects which have been halted since Oct. 20 by order of the War Production Board.

Secretary Ickes said that work would be resumed, under specified restrictions, on eight power, irrigation and municipal water projects of the Bureau of Reclamation in the western states.

It was stated that 36,000 evacuees are now housed in war relocation centers near the Klamath, Minidoka and Shoshone projects. Work on these projects will be resumed to the extent necessary to provide these evacuees with work and sustenance.

The three projects on which evacuee workers will be used are the Klamath project, Oregon-California, near the Tule Lake relocation center at Newell, Calif.; the Shoshone project in Wyoming, near the Heart Mountain relocation center; and, the Minidoka project in Idaho, near the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt.

Other reclamation bureau projects on which work will be started again are the Altus project, Oklahoma; Provo river project, Utah; Gila project, Arizona; Boulder City housing project, Nevada; and the Manco project, Colorado.

Prof. Bealey Speaks At JACL Meeting

Prof. A. L. Bealey, head of the sociology department at the University of Utah, was the main speaker at a meeting of the Salt Lake JACL last Saturday at the Japanese Church of Christ.

Prof. Bealey discussed relocation problems.

Granada Nisei Leaves for Work In Plane Factory

AMACHE, Colo.—Frank M. Yamaguchi, Granada resident, left this center last week for employment in an eastern aircraft factory, reports the Granada Pioneer.

As the first nisei employee at the Douglas Aircraft company in Santa Monica, in 1937, he attracted national attention in a Life magazine story.

Story of the Week

Nisei Shot Down Japanese Planes During Dec. 7 Raid

NEW YORK — Reports of loyal activities by Japanese in the United States and Hawaii, cited by Bradford Smith, of the Office of War Information, was one of the features of the "Remember Pearl Harbor" meeting of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy on Dec. 6 at the JACD hall, 72 West 52nd street.

Mr. Smith, a resident of several years in Japan and the author of "To the Mountain" and "This Solid Flesh," two novels of life in Japan, reported that during the raid on Pearl Harbor boys of Japanese ancestry manned guns that brought down Japanese planes. Others, he said, converted their trucks to ambulances and rushed to the stricken area.

"Doctors of Japanese ancestry were saving the lives of American boys maimed by Japanese bombs," the OWI representative was quoted in the New York Herald-Tribune as saying. "Japanese Americans responded more quickly to the call for blood donors than any other group. American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were on the spot fighting for their country—for America."

Asserting that "the fellowship of freedom is stronger than the bonds of citizenship and of race," Mr. Smith pointed out there are several thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, for combat duty overseas.

"Contrary to public opinion and contrary to some public statements," he added. "Japanese Americans on the West coast were of invaluable aid to the authorities in exposing Japanese espoinage."

Coast Newspapers Comment on Manzanar

Segregation of Disloyal Group Urged; Many Point to Rioting As Justification of Evacuation

Editorial comment in western newspapers following the Manzanar incident urged the segregation of disloyal elements among the evacuees in the relocation centers. Many editorials, meanwhile, were cognizant of the role of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the centers.

Many newspapers pointed to the Manzanar rioting as a justification of the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast.

Here are some typical editorial comments:

FRESNO BEE — "Alien groups such as those which inspired the Manzanar riot and shouted their loyalty to Nippon should be made to know there is iron too in the velvet glove of Uncle Sam.

"They should not be left free to spread their poison of deceit, treachery and disloyalty anywhere, even in the relocation camps. Let's stop petting rattlesnakes."

OAKLAND TRIBUNE — ". . . . Good treatment for the loyal and those who behave should, of course, be continued. But the rioters and trouble makers should be relentlessly weeded out and put in strict prison camps and punished when they commit crimes or incite to crime. Surely the records of those in the centers must have been checked and should be known. There should be no delay in acting on this information or obtaining it, if it is not already of record. We should not wait for more riots such as the one at Manzanar before taking stern preventative action."

SAN JOSE MERCURY-HERALD — ". . . . These rioters should be separated from those other Japanese who demonstrated pro-American leanings and tried to prevent the Manzanar demonstration. The rioters should be treated as enemies. They have proven by their actions they cannot be trusted. And for the same reason the pro-American Japs should be complimented for the valor they displayed. It certainly took conviction and courage to stand up before their rioting race brotners and plead America's cause. Some of them took severe beatings because if it . . . . "

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE — "Ample justification for clearing out Japs from the critical Pacific coast areas has been furnished by the Japs themselves. There is more to be considered than rioting Japs as related in stories from Arizona and Manzanar. These clashes were apparently between loyal American-born Japs and those whose sympathies lie with Tokyo and the Axis powers.

"The disloyal Japs have forfeited any consideration from our authorities, since gestures of fairness toward them will be interpreted as signs of weakness and the 'American softness' on which Tojo and his accomplices put such store in their plans for early victory. These proaxis Japs are enemies within our borders and should be treated as such. The others who are unfortunately grouped with them in the camps are, in the minds of most Americans, suffering injustice, both at the hands of the people to whom they wish to be loyal and from their own countrymen whose sympathies lie with Tojo.

"When a little band of Japanese American Boy Scouts rallied around a flagpole at Manzanar the other day to protect the Stars and Stripes from riotous kinsmen they proved by their actions better than all the words uttered by their countrymen where their hearts rest and where their loyalty lies. There should be a serious effort on the part of our authorities in charge of the evacuated Japs to clear their ranks and camps of the disloyal elements as an act of justice to loyal Japs as well as those who are enemies of this country in thoughts and deeds. Rioting and seditious Japs are alien enemies regardless of having become citizens in Hawaii or elsewhere."

PALO ALTO TIMES — "The disturbances at those relocation centers have . . . . provided proof of the necessity, from the military standpoint, of segregating the Japanese in this country, even though the process involves hardships for the American loyalists in the group who are not always easily identified."

MARYSVALE APPEAL-DEMOCRAT — ". . . . The (Manzanar) incident suggests a very serious problem as to the disposition of the Japanese in this country after the war. Our solution would be to send them back to Japan, bag and baggage, at least all those of Japanese birth and any others of known loyalty to Japan. Such a policy might work an injustice on some individuals, but that is preferable to harboring a treacherous and deceptive group in our own population. Any Jap who is against us now will never make a good resident. . . The way to avoid a Japanese problem in the United States, particularly in California, would be to remove the cause."

SALINAS CALIFORNIAN — ". . . Segregate the alien Japs from the American-born Japanese, and put them in a concentration camp where they no longer can do any damage, where they will not intimidate the second generation of Japanese nor bulldoze them into Tojoistic flareups. Anything less than segregation will not be sufficient."

SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER — "Roits staged by anti-American Japanese in Arizona and California camps lead to two conclusions.

"One is that the army moved none too soon in its general evacuation of Japanese from coastal areas.

"The other is that this country faces a real headache in any final disposition of the Japanese problem, once the war is won.

"In both the Arizona and California cases, camp authorities report the majority of the American-born Japanese indicated their loyalty to this country . . . .

"It is possible that there may be difficulties in identifying all the active participants. This is, clearly, a job in which the nisei who are loyal to the United States must help. That there are many such is beyond doubt. The trouble, heretofore, has been that they have been loath to come forward against the treasonable elements. But surely, in the intimacy of camp life, they can hardly claim that they lack knowledge of who among them favor America and who favor Japan.

"The day for divided loyalties has long since passed. Mere protestations of Americanism will hardly serve the Japanese of American birth who hope to be received back into full fellowship, once the war is over."

HEART MOUNTAIN (relocation center) **SENTINEL**—" . . . The riots—for that is what they were—are a problem which concerns more than just the residents and administration of Poston and Manzanar. They are something that affects the futures in this country of 110,000 residents of the 10 WRA centers as well as the 20,000 other Americans of Japanese extraction and loyal aliens living in various parts of the United States.

Perhaps it is not too much to say that such riots and the natural result on public opinion are placing in jeopardy the entire WRA individual resettlement plan as well as the hopes of evacuees to return at some distant date to all that they were forced to leave. The problem of these riots is one that affects intimately every last one of us even though we have been fortunate to escape such disturbances in this particular centre.

There is no obvious or standard solution to the problem. The riots must be investigated carefully to discover the exact, or various contributing factors that led to the flare-up. It must be determined to what extent the inevitable discontent, disillusion and depression resulting from confinement laid the groundwork for the disturbances, and at what point and how this natural resentment begins to be encouraged by pro-Axis elements which stand to benefit by disorder, dissension and bloodshed.

The residents ofthe centers have the responsibility of seeing to it that these shameful incidents are not repeated. They, more than anyone else, can see to that.

But on the other hand, the WRA has its responsibilities also. Firm measures are necessary if the reward for outspoken Americanism and cooperation with the administration is not to be manhandled by a mob. There is a limit to what residents of a center, living on equal terms with every other resident, can do in the way of promoting cooperation, good will, and faith and hope in the American way of life.

One of the fundamental errors of evacuation was the indiscriminate confinement of all persons solely on a basis of ancestry. Before evacuation, even the louder proponents admitted that a percentage of nisei were loyal Americans. Now t is generally agreed that the overwhelming majority of evacuees are loyal. But this loyal group was confined together with those of doubtful sympathies and no consideration was given the consequences of intimate contact under extremely unfavorable conditions, with the doubtful group.

This situation must be remedied quickly. The authorities owe at least that much to the large number who are, and want to remain, staunchly loyal to the United States.

Seattle Residents Comment on Riot at Manzanar

SEATTLE — Two letters from Seattle residents commenting on the Manzanar riot were published in the December 14 issue of the Seattle Post Intelligencer.

One, from Harry M. Myers, answered a recent editorial in the Post Intelligencer on the Manzanar disturbances. The letter said in part:

"Your editorial on the Japanese riots in California seemed to me to fall far short of your usual fair and thoughtful approach to a difficult situation.

"Your editorial is certainly less than fair to the tremendous proportion of loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry. There is no insurmountable difficulty in separating the loyal from the disloyal—confining the disloyal and setting free the thoroughly loyal majority.

"It is particularly up to us citizens on the West coast to take the initiative in bringing about an immediate and sweeping solution to this terrible situation. Every day's delay in unscrambling this mess will create more and more enemies out of otherwise loyal and devoted citizens, besides tremendously increasing our post-war difficulties.

"The fact that we are at war does not justify abandonment of democratic processes—what in hell are we fighting for anyway?"

A letter from Mary Farquharson of Seattle to the editor of the Post-Intelligencer stated:

"Instead of jusifying mass evacuation I think riots in Japanese camps show that this policy is a serious mistake. The worse you treat people the worse they act and concentration camps might be expected to make the soil fertile for propaganda of a small group of pro-Axis agitators. Of course they ought to be isolated.

"The exemplary conduct of a very large majority of citizens and aliens (who were never allowed to become citizens) over a period of many years should not be forgotten. As a group the Japanese usually led all others in donating to the Community Fund, their children had the lowest delinquency rate and highest scholarship records, and few members of their group were ever on relief rolls. And the official record regarding lack of sabotage at Pearl Harbor or any other place is unbelievably good. Secretary Stimson, J. Edgar Hoover, the Honolulu chief of police and other officials have all attested to the facts regarding sabotage. But in face of the facts all Japanese have been treated as enemies."

Korematsu Case Briefs Filed in U. S. District Appeals Court

Internment of Nisei In Relocation Centers Challenged by Attorney

SAN FRANCISCO — Opening briefs in the appeal of Fred T. Korematsu, 23-year-old American-born Japanese and a shipyard worker before evacuation, from an order placing him in a war relocation center on probation for five years, were filed last Thursday in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Arrested in San Leandro last June, Korematsu claims that evacuation of citizens of Japanese ancestry from the West coast was illegal.

The appeal declared that "for the army to intern any citizen is a usurpation of judicial powers and an interference with judicial administration."

Wayne M. Collins, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, who is representing Korematsu, now a resident of the Topaz Utah, relocation center, declared in the brief "that aliens here from neutral countries should enjoy greater rights than these unfortunate people (Americans of Japanese ancestry) is unwarranted; that Japanese nationals (those born in Japan) should enjoy rights equal to theirs is indefensible; that alien enemies, nationals of Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, should possess greater rights, privileges, immunities and liberties in America than those native-born citizens is a disgraceful travesty on justice."

From the Gila News-Courier: Actions of Handful Threaten To Destroy Future of Evacuees

It happened at Poston. It happened at Manzanar. Let's look at this thing square in the face, for we are now people that must consider problems realistically and honestly. These riots of disorder have involved a large number of persons; yet examination of the facts reveal that only a handful of persons were the instigators of them. They have started with a ganging and a slugging.

Yes, it is appreciated that we lead an abnormal life in these centers. That on the "outside we had opportunities to expend our energies on many things—on studies on work, on play, but in these camps many of us now have little to absorb our full energies. The world outside is on fire, and though we are isolated from it, we cannot keep out altogether its flames. Our frustrations, our pent-up emotions, and yes, what rancor we have tried to keep undercover cries out for relief, for action, and when an "incident" gives us the opportunity to shoot the works, some of us find our limbs surging with hot blood . . . . and we are led to join the shouting and the tumult . . . . What is gained? Nothing.

If it were a case of nothing gained it would not be so importtant. It is important because a good deal is lost . . . .

Sure, some of us have turned cynical. Some of us are pessimistic about our future in this country. There is talk of taking away our birthright — our citizenship. There is talk of deporting all of us, citizens and aliens alike. Sure, that kind of talk doesn't make our future seem too bright in this country. But, honestly, regardless of how we may have been hurt by evacuation, if we were seriously threatened to be sent from these shores . . . . wouldn't we oppose and fight like the dickens to stay in this country? . . . . Realistically, come what may, we know that our future is with this country . . . . that it is the soil that bred us, and that our love of country is as deep as its heart . . . . and here we wish to work, to play, and to raise our children.

We won favorable public reaction with our splendid cooperation in the process of evacuation and relocation. Are we to sacrifice all this by conducting ourselves in such an unfavorable way that it becomes juicy reading in the leading newspapers of this country? Is this sort of news conducive to making the American people sympathetic towards us; towards accepting us as fellow citizens and residents of this country? And what about those forces which are striving to send us down the river and out of this country? They're waiting for breaks like this. It's a lot to think about.

What about it? . . . you, the type of guys who cause these disorders, would you have history record you as the handful who sold the rest of us down the river?

Labor Shortage At Minidoka Relieved

HUNT, Idaho—Minidoka's acute labor shortage, which hit its peak six weeks ago when 2000 residents were out on harvest work, has been overcome with the return of almost half the workers, reports the Irrigator.

Their return has caused shifting of the emphasis on establishment of job priorities to the equitable distribution of available materials and machinery by the Placement Bureau, says the Irrigator.

Rep. Ford Asks Investigation Of Camp Incident

WASHINGTON—Calling for a congressional investigation of relocation centers for Japanese evacuees, Rep. Leland Ford told the house he blames "socialistic experimenters" for "confusion" in the administration of resettlement centers, the Associated Press said.

Pointing to a recent disturbance in the camp at Manzanar, Calif., Ford told the house: "I hope an investigation will be made to find out whether this was, as the relocation authorities state, a relatively small trouble or whether it was 4,500 Japanese carrying on these actions."

The Californian was the chairman of the west coast congressional committee on evacuation and is credited with having had much to do with the decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Rep. Ford Calls Attention of Congress To Manzanar Incident

WASHINGTON —Congressional leaders in the movement for evacuation of alien and citizen Japanese from the West coast last week indicated that they would bring the Manzanar incidents to the attention of congress.

Rep. Leland Ford, (R., Calif.) chairman of the informal West coast congressional bloc which played an improtant part in the pre-evacuation demands for removal of the coast Japanese, criticized the War Relocation Authority for its "social experiments."

Ford, one of the bitterest reactionaries and labor-baiters in congress, declared:

"Months ago, officials of the War Relocation Authority were warned very bluntly that if they tried to carry out social experiments in these camps there would be trouble. In a report based on personal investigation, I protested about the loose way these camps were being run.

"The Manzanar situation demands firm action . . . "

Rep. Sheppard, (D., Calif) said that "if the officials who are in charge are not capable of maintaining and exercising necessary restraints, the time has come to put somebody else in charge."

Allege Land Law Violated In California

Placer Grand Jury Asks for Amendment Of Present Alien Law

AUBURN, Calif. — The 1942 Placer County grand jury reported last week an investigation has shown the alien land law of California has been "flagrantly and openly" violated by Japanese, both alien and native born, and asked State Senator Jarrold Seawell and Assemblyman Allen G. Thurman to take the lead to have the law amended at the next session of the state legislature at Sacramento.

The grand jury stated its recommendation is based upon investigations made by the office of state attorney general, Earl Warren, and by district attorneys of the 58 counties of the state.

As a result of this investigation the grand jury report says "it has found that the alien land law of California was being and has been for a number of years flagrantly and openly violated by Japanese, both alien and native born, by numerous and ingenious devices, all of which are condoned, aided, abetted and encouraged by many American citizens."

Wyoming WRA Chief Resigns

Robertson to Succeed Rachford as Director

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — C. E. Rachford, project director, last week announced his resignation from the WRA effective, Dec. 15. Guy Robertson, assistant director, will succeed Rachford.

Mr. Rachford will return to his ranch at El Cajon near San Diego, California, from where he was called out of retirement to assist with the War Relocation Authority program.

In a statement addressed to "my good friends and fellow workers," Rachford said:

"It will not be easy to leave you but regardless of where I am, I shall be wishing you the best of luck and carry with me the fondest memories and the hope for your continued enjoyment of pleasure and happiness."

Joseph H. Smart, regional director, pointed out that Mr. Rachford, who had retired from the U. S. Forest Service where he had been assistant administrator, had been asked to help the WRA on a temporary basis. He became manager of the Tule Lake project where he expected to remain only a few weeks, but from the position he was requested to take over Heart Mountain.

He had originally expected to leave Heart Mountain by October 1.

Abrogation of Exclusion Act Advocated by Methodist Group

Resolution Expressing Confidence in Nisei Passed in Cleveland

Abrogation of the Exclusion Act for all members of the United Nations and for all nations at the close of the war was advocated in a resolution passed at a board meeting of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church in Cleveland, according to Dr. Frank Herron Smith, superintendent of Japanese Methodist churches.

Also passed was a resolution on Japanese-American resettlement, which expressed confidence in the nisei Americans and commended the WRA policy of resettlement.

The resolution in full declared:

"We deplore the circumstances that have eventuated in the evacuation from their homes on the West Coast of 110,000 Japanese-Americans, aliens and citizens alike,—and their removal first to temporary assembly centers and now to more permanent relocation projects.

"We desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to our pastors and members and to all the evacuees in the hardships this experience has brought them. We realize that many have suffered great financial losses, and all have undergone much inconvenience. The plans of years have been wrecked and the education of the children and young people interrupted.

"It is a cause of reassurance that the authorities have carried out this measure with consideration and kindliness. The evacuees too have cooperated with admirable courage and loyalty. Christian pastors have been and are the leaders in seeking to bring forth from these painful experiences many fruitful results, and in sustaining the morale of the entire group. We are proud of their splendid spirit and service.

"We desire to reiterate our confidence in the loyalty of our citizens who stem from Japanese ancestry. Hundreds of young men, many of them sons of our own pastors and members, are serving in the United States Army. Japanese-American soldiers are now giving their lives at Guadalcanal, New Guinea, and North Africa.

"With much appreciation we would commend our Caucasian churches for their splendid expression of Christian love in self-sacrificing services rendered the evacuees during their days of greatest need.

"We note with hopefulness the present policy of the War Relocation Authority in promoting as wide as possible a dispersal of the evacuees through individual resettlement in normal American communities. We view this as a challenge to our people and would prayerfully commend it to them, bespeaking for selected and accredited individuals or families a friendly welcome and such aid as they may need.

"We desire to continue to assist the young people who are being and will be released from camps to pursue their education in our colleges and universities. They need our friendship and practical help.

"As a long-time objective we would pledge our Board and summon our entire Church to unceasing efforts in the Christianizing of atitudes toward racial minorities among us, and not least toward those of Oriental extraction. We hope for the full protection of civil rights and the natural return to free American life of all persons now affected by emergency war measures. We must work for the removal of all traces of racial discrimination in the treatment of our fellow Americans.

"The assignment of missionaries, returned from Japan, to Reconciliation Ministry in this country has proven far-sighted strategy. We rejoice in the remarkable work they have accomplished and heartily recommend their continuance in this vastly important field.

"These returned missionaries have brought untold spiritual and practical reinforcement to the Japanese Provisional Annual Conference, as it faced exceedingly difficult and perplexing problems. They have also been builders of Goodwill and understanding in a multitude of Caucasian groups.

"We note with profound appreciation the remarkably able service of Dr. Frank Herron Smith, not only to our own work, but to the work of all the Protestant Churches. As Chairman of The Protestant Commission for Japanese Service he has helped to unify all Protestant activities. At the same time he has been a valuable liaison officer between the Church and the Government.

"The unity of this Board of Missions and Church Extension has been strikingly revealed in the hearty cooperation of all its divisions and departments in this overwhelming task for which there were no guiding precedents.

"We feel the particular urgency of this entire undertaking in view of its direct relation not only to the unity of American life but also to the future of the World Mission, and of that new and better Order in which, under God's providence, we are to have our part."

Nakama Named on All-American Swimming Team

NEW YORK — Kiyoshi Nakama, Hawaiian nisei swimmer and national A. A. U. one-mile champion, was named on the 1942 All-American swimming team announced last week by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Nakama's teammate from Hawaii, Bill Smith, won three individual berths and a relay place on the All-American team. Smith was chosen the top-ranking U. S. performer in the 220-yard free style.

Smith is a protege of S. Sakamoto, noted Hawaiian-born Japanese coach whose Alexander House, Maui, teams have swept many U. S. swimming titles.

L. A. County Jury Indorses Move to Bar All Farm Lands To Persons of Japanese Race

Minority Report Objects to Imperial County Grand Jury's Attempt to Exclude Japanese In America from Rights of Citizenship

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles county grand jury went on record by a majority vote last Wednesday, Dec. 9, indorsing a recent resolution of the Imperial county grand jury which, if approved by the California state legislature, will prohibit any person of Japanese ancestry alien or American-born, from occupying agricultural lands in the state.

At the same time a minority report which was approved by a portion of the jury, objected to several phases of the Imperial county resolution, including one which would exclude the whole Japanese race from citizenship in the United States. The group filing the minority report pointed out that this would work a hardship on the 5000 loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry now serving in the United States armed forces.

The Imperial county resolution was directed to the California state legislature asking amendment be made to the California alien land law to prohibit any "Japanese" from holding, occupying, owning or using agricultural land in the state.

In addition, they urged the legislature to ask congress for a constitutional amendment to exclude all Japanese from citizenship.

The latter request, it was pointed out in the minority report made public by Grand Juryman Harry Braveman, would create a dangerous situation in regard to children born of persons of Japanese ancestry who are now citizens of the United States. They would be "children without a country," it was stated. The citizenship section of the resolution was also vague as to whether it was retroactive to cover persons of Japanese ancestry who now hold citizenship rights.

The minority report attacked the advisability of excluding any race or group from the rights of free citizenship.

The Imperial county action was also forwarded to all California grand juries, seeking indorsement.

Girl in Vermont Gives Savings To Evacuee Fund

NEW YORK CITY — Among the contributors to the Community Christmas Party Fund was an American high school girl of Rutland Vermont, who gave eight dollars.

This represented a year's savings which she had planned to give to people she thought needed it most. Hearing of the Christmas Party for the evacuees, she made this donation.

With more than one hundred dollars being received here at the Home Missions Council offices, the fund has now gone over six hundred dollars with more coming in.

In addition to this, individual and group contributions have been sent into the various projects to augment the gifts.

Ask Removal of Disloyal Group

Commissioners Forward Resolution to Military

LOS ANGELES — The Board of Water and Power Commissioners has called upon the army for immediate removal of all alien-born and any disloyal American-born Japanese from the Manzanar relocation center, scene of a riotous outbreak last week, according to the Associated Press

The board, in a resolution addressed to Lt. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, chief of the Western Defense Command, asked that they be "removed to some other place and interned, and that the U S. Army continue to be in charge of the Manzanar camp."

Interest in Evacuee Welfare Shown by Support Given to Community Christmas Project

BY JOE KANAZAWA

NEW YORK CITY—One fact becomes evident as the campaign for a Community Christmas Party in every one of the War Relocation Authority's ten centers moves into its final week. And that is that the some 110,000 American Japanese evacuees have many thousands of friends among their fellow Americans on the "outside" who remember and who newly know them, who are keenly interested in their welfare, and who are doing what they can for them.

It is being revealed in the generous response of gifts and funds that have been pouring into the projects. This week the Community Christmas party committees in every center have been wrapping and relaying these presents for distribution to the children at Christmas time.

The center of attention now is the projects. Some have well-organized Christmas committees. whose members head sub-committees involving finances, publicity, trees, decorations, Christmas dinner, gifts, public relations and correspondence and program. These sub-committees are responsible for the over-all planning and for advising with block Christmas committees.

It was expected that in all projects, representatives of every denomination, organization and group interested in having Christmas for the evacuees would work together with the project evacuees committeemen, and members of the rcreation, enterprise, community service and other divisions in making of the Christmas Parties truly community affairs.

A surplus of presents was expected in most projects, and this surplus was to be spread up the age scale so that the boys and girls over fifteen years of age would also receive their share of gifts. It may be explained here that the fifteen year limit was set because at the time work was started on the Christmas project—this was about the first of November—the groups taking part weren't sure they had time to take care of all the children, but they wanted to be sure to take care of every one under fifteen at least. Now it is hoped that everyone will be remembered.

Some centers are planning a huge central Christmas tree outdoors, with smaller trees in the messhalls and assembly places. Carols, music, stage entertainment and programs with a Christmas motif have been planned. Dinners and refreshments with the usual Yuletide trimmings are in store for the evacuees.

Residents Cooperate At Cody, Granada

DENVER, Colo. — Cooperation of the evacuees in the two relocation centers under the Denver regional WRA office has been "excellent," Joseph H. Smart, regional director, announced.

When interviewed in Denver, Smart declared that there had not been any trouble of any kind at either the Granada center in southeastern Colorado or the Heart Mountain center in northwest Wyoming.

Smart indicated that there was no change in policing of the center due to repercussions of the outbreak at Manzanar.

Possibility of Rehearing for Interned Alien Told by Ennis

New instructions to interned enemy aliens and members of their families were issued recently by Edward J. Ennis, director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the U. S. Department of Justice.

According to Ennis, a recent regulation makes it possible, in cases where it is believed that on internees background indicating his loyalty to this country was not fully presented at his hearing or new and substantial evidence is now available for consideration by the Alien Enemy Hearing board, for a member of the internee's family or an interested person to make application for a rehearing directly to the U. S. District Attorney in charge of his case.

The application need not follow any set form, according to Ennis, but should present clearly and in sufficient detail the basis for a rehearing.

Upon examination of this evidence, Ennis said, the United States attorney at his discretion, may grant a rehearing.

Ennis also stated that his department was desirous of uniting family groups in all worthy cases.

He stated that in cases where the husband and wife are both aliens of enemy nationalities and have both been interned, the Enemy Alien Control Unit of the Department of Justice can arrange for a joint transfer to a camp under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"It is proposed to establish additional accomodations at this camp for the care of family groups of the present internees. Wives of husbands who have been interned and minor children can file applications directly with this office for permission to join the internee in a family camp when these accomodations are evailable. The procedure is open to all persons irrespective of whether they are aliens or American citizens," Mr. Ennis said.

He added:

"At centers under the War Relocation Authority, no provisions have been made for the custody of persons interned under a final order of the Attorney General. Consequently internees may not be admitted to relocation centers, even in cases when their close relatives are there.

"A special appropriation has been provided for the relief of needy wives, children and other dependents of internees, whose straightened financial condition or loss of support results from their internment. Application for this relief may be made to the United States Attorney in the district where the dependents reside."

Instructions For Evacuee Workers Issued by WRA

Evacuees in the Salt Lake City area on group work leaves were cautioned by the War Relocation Authority in Salt Lake City this week to have their travel permits with them at all times.

Evacuee workers on group, short-term or indefinite leaves from the relocation centers were also reminded to notify the War Relocation Authority of any changes of address.

A local WRA official also declared that any evacuees on group or short-term leaves should consult with the local WRA office if they wished to travel outside the county or counties for which their permits have been issued.

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LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Lessons from Manzanar

The recent disturbances at Manzanar are now a part of the crazy-quilt sequence of events which were set into motion last spring by the military order for the mass removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast. The Manzanar incident has been settled, to all outward appearances at least. Military police patrol the streets of the strange barrack city, born of fiat out of wartime exigencies. A group of citizen leaders, whose opposition to the anti-democratic activities of a small minority within the evacuation camp was a factor in precipitating the rioting, have now been temporarily relocated with their families in a CCC camp, several mountains and miles of desert land away from Manzanar.

The authorities concerned are now wielding a rapid and keen scalpel, performing the surgical operation of cutting away the diseased portions which threaten the life and future of the whole. But for the most part, the conditions which caused the emotional combustion of Dec. 6 at Manzanar are still in force. The segregation and isolation which were the results of evacuation continue to sharpen the frustration of the people. The defeatism and disillusionment, which the pro-Axis minded instigators of the recent disturbance attempted to exploit, still walk with the people of Manzanar.

There are lessons to learn from what happened at Manzanar, lessons which if applied can be used to find a solution for the wholly artificial situation born of evacuation. One of these is the practical demonstration of the combustible result of forcing mutually incompatible groups to live together in the restrictive atmosphere of a camp such as Manzanar.

Another is that no group of citizens or loyal aliens can be kept for eight months behind barbed wire and under the eyes of armed sentries without that experience somehow affecting their faith in democratic processes. The fact that many of those residents of Manzanar actively resisted the defeatist propaganda of politically-inspired agitators and, in the face of threats of bodily violence, spoke out for democracy, speaks stirringly of their fundamental faith in America.

Despite the fact that the War Relocation Authority has established internal democracy in the centers, the atmosphere of a concentration camp remains so long as there are watchtowers and barbed wires and sentries. And in this atmosphere the impossibility of extending Americanism is readily apparent.

The Manzanar affair has shown that there is a politically-minded minority in the camps which is entirely willing to sacrifice the future of the whole group to achieve their own mean ends. We can brook no easy truce with these malcontents. They must be ferreted out and isolated.

But it must be remembered that these agitators cannot carry on their anti-social activities if conditions do not favor their existence. Internment has bred the circumstances on which these malefactors feed. The answer to the question posed by the Manzanar situation is that of segregation and isolation for those who oppose America, for the apostles of defeatism and despair. The answer is that of greater freedom for those who stand by America, for those who look to democracy. Anything less would be to rebuke those loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who have fought, in the bleak, unglamorous setting of a desert relocation center, the same battle which men of freedom fight throughout the world.

Christmas, 1942

Christmas will come to many a bare and stricken land this year.

The Pole, in his ravaged home, will offer prayers for peace. The Frenchman, feeling still the invader's heel, will for a brief moment feel pity for the German who has suffered that worst and most subtle degredation —loss of soul. The Czechs, the Slavs, the Belgians, the Swedes, the Dutch—the roll call of the conquered will answer to Christmas time.

No less, we hope, will the innocent in the land of the conqueror beg absolution in the name of Christ.

Christmas will come, too, to great barrack lands in this country where the Japanese evacuee has made his home. There the nights are black and still, and the houses lie in stiff straight rows.

And each of these in his own way, and to the degree in which he is capable, will celebrate the birth of the Christ child.

To those who have suffered during the past year we can offer no empty interpretations of the spirit of Christmas. Those who have known hunger and deprivation and still know pity have no need for empty phrases.

Those who have known deep humiliation and still have courage know their own interpretations of the meaning of the birth of Christ.

And the millions upon the face of this earth who have known great suffering and still know pride, still know love, still know humility—these need no empty symbols for Christmas, for they walk with Christmas in their hearts, and they carry it through all the days of the year.

Ford of California

California's Representative Leland Ford has seized upon the recent Manzanar incident as a springboard for another of his attacks against progressive, humane government, this time against what he calls the "socialistic" experiments of the War Relocation Authority.

Representative Ford has cried "wolf" once too often to get anything more than the usual newspaper attention to attacks upon the Roosevelt New Deal. And it will be remembered that before he advocated putting all "Japs" in concentration camps, he had suggested in Congress that all CIO labor leaders be placed behind barbed-wire.

Mr. Ford is a "lame duck" congressman and is, no doubt, entitled to his last fling. But we regret that history may record that his last act in Congress was an undemocratic attack upon an American race group and upon a governmental agency which has established a creditable record for democratic action in time of stress.

Crisis in Japan?

Hirohíto made a journey down to Ise, 250 miles southwest of his capital, where, according to the official Japanese version, he spent two days in prayer at the shrine of the sun goddess, Amaterasu, reporting to her the triumphs of his arms thus far and asking continuation of her divine assistance.

Amaterásu is the chief of the Shinto deities, according to Japanese belief, the divine ancestress of the imperial house and the whole Japanese people. Her shrine is the fountain head of that primitive, barbaric national faith which keeps Hirohito's subjects in unquestioning subservience to the will of the generals and admirals who control his person and direct his acts.

The journey to Ise, unannounced beforehand and revealed only after its conclusion, indicates strongly to observers of long experience in Japan that a crisis of some sort, undisclosed to the outside world, had arisen. It is safe enough to make the general assumption that the government felt the need of recharging the batteries of the nation's faith in its leadership and its gods. But the details of the picture remain hidden; if we could see them we might know much more about the home front of our enemy. — *Glenn Babb, former Tokyo bureau manager for the Associated Press, in a recent column of war analysis for the A. P.*

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The farthest we've been away from home, home being California, U. S. A., was a day in June, 1936, when we were standing in the railroad station in Harbin, watching a train pull out for Chita. We don't know why it comes to mind now, on a frosty midnight in Salt Lake City, but perhaps it's because so many Americans are away from home today—on military duty, on war work, or through dislocation engendered by war, like the 110,000 evacuees in tar-paper covered barracks in the relocation centers. Home is a pretty wonderful place, especially when it's six or seven thousand miles away.

We stood on the station platform and watched the train pull out for Chita and for the junction with the Soviet Trans-Siberian. We had something of a personal interest in that train, for we had tried to get a ticket for it. International complications, such as visas, had intervened. And there was fighting, too, that summer between Soviet and Japanese guards along the murky, winding frontier of the Dragon river, the Amur. But visas take time, and considerable red tape, especially perhaps for a transit across Siberia by an American with a Japanese face.

The train, loaded down with its complement of tall Manchurian railway guards, chugged down the track, the old Chinese Eastern roadbed, for the control of which the blood of thousands have been shed. The Japanese had it that summer, have had it since a September night in 1931 when many historians say that the second World War really started. And the Japanese explained that the tall stolid-faced railway guards were necessary to protect the train against attacks by "bandits." We know better today, of course. We know that the "bandits" were guerrilla bands of Manchurian patriots who may, even today, be resisting the invader. In 1936 the "bandits" were far from being pacified and lightning raids in the night terrorized lonely Japanese garrisons out on the sweeping Manchurian plains. For the kaoliang grows high in the summer and can hide an army.

In a few minutes the train was out of sight, on its brave journey across the endless Siberian plains, across the Urals, to Moscow, Warsaw, Berlin and Paris, bright capitals of a Europe which still believed that appeasing the upstart Hitler would mean peace for our time. In 1936 the Spanish republic was fighting for its life but the democracies looked the other way. Remember non-intervention?

We went back to our hotel at Kitaiskaya Ullitsa, the main street of the city the Russians built. For Harbin was one of the most cosmopolitan of cities, the northernmost "big town" in Manchuria, a city of nearly 500,000—Slav, Mongol, Manchurian and Japanese. And there were three Harbins, Russian, Chinese and Japanese. The Russian section, European in architecture, was dying. The Japanese, with the help of the Army, had sucked away its trade. The great Russian bazaars were boarded up, closed, unable to meet the cutthroat competition of the Japanese mercantile mansions. Only the little candy shops and the restaurants were open.

A few blocks from Kitaiskaya were the slums, the terrible slums of Harbin, where wretched White Russians lived in degradation unmatched by even the shacks of the poorest poor white or Negro in the deep American south.

And the story of Harbin may one day be the story of Hongkong and Singapore and Batavia. For Army-enforced Japanese imperialism picks clean the bones of the invaded cities. Hunger stalks in its wake and women beg for food in the streets.

The broad, ugly Sungari is Harbin's channel of commerce. River steamers and junks ride its waters. On shore White Russian and Chinese coolies vie for the right to row passengers across the Sungari to an island bathing beach.

The hotel, the Moderne, was once the best in Harbin, before the Japanese built their own. It had an "American Bar", a restaurant and a movie theatre. We visited each, the movie house last of all. There we saw an Astaire-Rogers movie, "Top Hat," with dialogue in American English and written titles in Russian, Japanese and Chinese on the film. To the Slav-Oriental audience the garish Hollywood-made scenes were probably just some wonderful never-never land. But we felt at home and homesick, for despite our Japanese face we were an American in an alien land.

The next day we took a train for Mukden. One month later we were back in California.

Someday, we'd like to go back to California again.

In the Marysville Appeal-Democrat:

Recognition of Loyal Evacuees Asked Following Manzanar Riot

By LOU EICHLER

In the Marysville Appeal-Democrat, December 10, 1942

It took a riot to bring proper consideration of the fact that there are patrioic American Japanese, and it is to be hoped that what should have been done at the beginning will now actually be done —the internment for the duration of those who are enemy, and the extension of proper recognition to those who are truly American.

The Japanese themselves have called attention to the danger of corralling all, regardless of their inclinations, into camps where the enemy has opportunity to undermine those who support American principles. The concentration itself is an assistance to the enemy Japanese in working on those who are American or were until they were uprooted from homes and associations and subjected to unaccustomed hardships.

The American-born Japanese and those others who were staunchly American admitted the necessity for removal of all from the coast regions. They acknowledged that there was no means for definitely determining who might be an enemy. But wise ones among them urged that the known enemies be handled separately, and be interned safely.

There are groups among the Japanese who do not and never will get along together. Those born and educated in America are largely patriotically American. Those born in Japan, who migrated to this country many years ago and reared families are open to question, but it is known that many of these are good Americans, too. Those born in this country, who went to Japan to be educated, can well be classified as enemy.

The riot at Manzanar resettlement camp on Pearl Harbor day was precipitated by the patriotic American Japanese. And it is to their credit that this is true. The enemy Japanese of the camp planned to celebrate the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor. The other Japanese objected and tried to thwart the plan, but it went forward. The enemy group staged a parade Monday, and the patriots tried to break it up. A battle royal ensued, until the soldiers appeared, when the loyal Japanese withdrew from the combat. The enemy Japs turned on the soldiers, breaking up only when gas bombs and rifle fire subdued them. One was killed and a number were wounded.

It is good that this battle occurred. It proves that we have Japanese who will fight those of their own blood who are traitors to this country. They deserve substantial recognition, and the whole Japanese situation should be gone into and thoroughly straightened out. Those Japanese who are known to be loyal should have that loyalty recognized. The others should also receive the sort of treatment that is their due—confinement as enemies.

Name of the week: Tri-Jappa club, organized recently at Gila River relocation center.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Heart Mountain Has a Blackout Test

For 20 minutes on Sunday, December 13, and again for the same period on Monday, Heart Mountain relocation project underwent test blackouts. The first was a trial ordered for Park County, Wyoming, by the local civil defense officials. The second was a government ordered blackout held in all sections of Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, the two Dakotas and Wyoming.

At 9 p. m. all lights on the project blinked out as a master switch was thrown at the main power outlet. No effort was made to undertake the regular air raid precautions in the barracks for it was out of the question to try to make the little aparments light-proof, to get buckets of sand, install blackout curtains and light hoods and all the other precautions that are now so commonplace in many sections of the world.

The project was a strange sight with the myriad of street lights at the ends of barracks suddenly turned off. There was a feeling of desolation and lonliness, of being isolated amid the bleak, cold Wyoming hills.

And those minutes of blackout brought back poignantly memories of hectic, frantic, disorganized blackouts of a year ago when we were on the coast. It took a good while before many realized then that war was here, and that blackouts were absolutely necessary. We remember that many took those blackouts, and the radio blackouts with some irritation, and on one of the earlier nights a Seattle mob roamed the streets throwing bricks and stones and bottles in a spirit of fun at neon signs and store windows that careless merchants had left illuminated.

A year later with the government's announcement of the full damage suffered at Pearl Harbor — which amounted to almost complete incapacitation of the Pacific fleet and the Hawaiian air force — the necessity for those blackout measures can be realized in retrospect.

In those days there was almost no preparation for air raid precautions. There were no warning sirens, no civilian volunteer forces, only the rudiments of disaster preparations in the hospitals. A raid then would have had terrible consequences.

We remember back in 1939 when we underwent our first series of blackout tests in Singapore. The authorities had installed giant sirens of the type used in Britain, and their ghoulish moaning struck fear into the hearts of practically everyone who heard them for the first time.

Even there many refused to take the blackouts seriously, and the first night there were streams of tiny glowing lights in the streets as the natives walked about with cigarettes in their mouths. The authorities finally had to order everyone indoors for the duration of the tests.

Heart Mountain's practice blackouts served to bring back once again the realization that we are still at war, and that anything is possible. From a layman's viewpoint it would appear that an air raid on the continental United States is more remote now than ever, and that raids into the heart of the continent which underwent the trial blackouts are next to impossible.

Still there is nothing like being prepared, and a few Heart Mountaineers if any begrudged the 40 minutes of darkness. Participation in the blackout was also proof that we are not afraid of anything untoward happening in the dark, and that we have taken our place among the communities of the land.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Beveridge Plan Is a Blow for Democracy

By Peter Wood

The Beveridge plan for social security in England is as strong a blow for democracy, as strong a blow against Fascism, as the operations in North Africa. Anyone who remembers the effect of Wilson's Fourteen Points on the Allied cause in the previous war will understand how strong it is.

The Nazis themselves have revealed the strength of the Beveridge plan as a formidable psychological weapon by attempting by every means to discredit it. For the Nazis have been offering their "new order" as the best of all possible worlds, and have accused the democracies of being "plutocratic".

"Consequently," writes Harold Callender in the New York Times, "when the democracies take measures to safeguard the worker, or to improve his standard of life, they strike at what the Nazis reyard as one of their chief claims to the domination of Germany and of Europe."

The Beveridge proposal is, as Sir William Beveridge himself remarked, a plan for turning the promises of the Atlantic Charter into deeds. It makes complete provision for unemployment, a national health service, endowment of all children after the first, protection of the aged and helpless, and for the crises of birth, death and marriage. It provides a unified plan for workmen's compensation, and places the whole program for social security under a single ministry. It makes provision for housewives and others not gainfully employed as well as for workers.

The plan is to be financed by payments from individuals, employers, and the government.

No one can doubt that the proposals are of utmost significance in revealing the shape of a postwar world built upon the concept of social and economic justice. The Beveridge plan is evidence of the fact that democracy is a dynamic force, moving always in the direction of greater security for the common man. As the report puts it, the proposals "are a sign of the belief that the object of a government in peace or war is not the glory of rulers or race, but the happiness of the common man. That is the belief which unites the United Nations and divides them from their enemies."

Naturally, the report has the enthusiastic support of the Labor party and the Trades Union Congress in England. It has the support of all progressive opinion, and of the men in the armed forces who are deeply concerned over safeguards against unemployment after the war.

More than this, however, it arouses the enthusiasm of free men everywhere because of its specific proposals for a method by which democracy can develop as a living and vital force. It insists that it is not necessary, or even desirable for action to be postponed until the end of the war. It maintains that action must be taken now in order to forestall economic collapse and the hardships of unemployment at the war's end.

The Beveridge report emphasizes the fact that the stronger we make democracy from within, the more we extend the principles of democracy to touch the lives of the people — their physical and economic and social well-being — the greater is our military strength against the enemy. Every step toward greater freedom in our free world is a stroke against the Axis. Every victory in the realm of freedom from want assists our military victory, too, because it convinces the enemy that we mean what we say in the Atlantic Charter, because it assures our soldiers that they are fighting for something they can participate in when the war is over, because it arouses confidence on the home front.

In England the report has been received with general enthusiasm by the press. No one there has talked about crack-brained professors as would, to our shame, have been the case if a similar report had been presented here. For the English have been close enough to this war to understand that it is a revolution, and that only revolutionary measures will win it and the peace which follows. Reaction and revolution — backward and forward impulses — are always at work, and at work against each other. The Nazis have been trying to convince the world that theirs is the revolution, ours the reaction. The Atlantic charter gave them the lie; the Beveridge report has confirmed our right to the title of revolutionists.

The Beveridge report has not yet been debated in parliament. Powerful opposition from certain interests there is sure to be. But there seems no doubt that the vast majority of the English people are for it, and that in some form or other it will be adopted.

The courage of the English people in looking forward to their future in the midst of a devastating war is not by any means pure idealism, but the soundest common sense. It bears resemblance to the attitude of another courageous people, the Chinese, whose slogan is "Resistance and Reconstruction," and who are undergoing many social and economic reforms in the process of fighting a strongly armed enemy.

A government which can conceive such a plan as that envisioned in the report of Sir William Beveridge is a government for the future. The cause of the United Nations gains stature from this report.

A Statement By Pearl Buck:

Barring a Miracle, a 2nd War Must Be Fought for Freedom

Pearl Buck, one of the great forward-looking Americans of our day, gave a speech in New York last week which, in the words of PM, "'unquestionably will be quoted, debated, denounced and evoked for months—perhaps years—to come."

Speaking at the Nobel Anniversary dinner given by the Common Council for American Unity, Mrs. Buck voiced her pessimistic conviction that the war between the United States and the Axis was ceasing to — perhaps already had ceased to be—a fight for freedom. "The victory over the Axis does not mean the victory over Fascism," she declared, predicting that, barring a miracle, "a second war must be fought for freedom."

The present war between the United Nations and the Axis powers is only the beginning of the real war, which remains the war between the principles of democracy and the principles of fascism, according to Mrs. Buck. And, in this, the war has no geographical boundaries.

Sometime during the year since Pearl Harbor, the character of the war changed. "You remember how heartily all our allies, in Asia as well as in Europe, entered into the war for freedom. No war that ever has been waged was entered into with more devotion to freedom than was this war. Millions of pople, dark and light, rallied to the cause of Democracy.

"I am not exaggerating when I say that there was a moment almost a day, nearly six months ago now, when the great peoples of Asia were very close to the anti-Axis peoples of Europe and America. Could there have been a man great neough at that significant moment to have declared that this war was a war for the freedom of all peoples, we would not have had to face now, as we do face, another war of which this is only the beginning. . . . This (present) war has been limited in its true aims. It has become a military struggle. It has ceased to be a fight for freedom . . . .

"All of Asia knows and acknowledges, and so must we if we are honest, that the principles of human equality and human freedom may have nothing to do with our victory in this war.

"Certainly the peoples of Asia are now coming to believe that for them our victory will have nothing to do with freedom and equality.

"And who can give them any other hope? One hears everywhere of plans for a reconstructed Europe, of plans for feeding Europe's hungry millions, of health measures for Europe's sick and wounded. But who hears anywhere of feeding India's hungry millions, hungry not only in the brief years of this war, but always hungry?

"Eghty percent of India's people do not know and never have known what it is to be fed adequately. Yet there are no plans made for feeding them. Medical care is even more inadequate, in Asia always has been, but who plans for that?

"The war has been limited still further. It is now not even a war to save civilization. It is only a war to save Europe's civilization. For we of the West never seem to realize that in the East there are civilizations far older and as great if not greater than Europe's civilization. Shall those not be saved?

"It was out of the Mideast that Europe's civilization was once reborn. It will be out of the Far East, out of India and out of China, that our own civilization will be reborn.

"When we talk of saving only Europe we save a partial thing, a secondary thing. The civilization of Europe has never been integrated, ordered civilization. Because of this Europe has been the breeding place of wars, and will continue to be.

"The roots of human civilization are in Asia, not in Europe. It is in Asia that people have learned the ways of living together that bring peace and not continual war. It is in Asia that people believe in and practice the laws of individual and collective freedom upon which alone peace can be built.

"The only war-like people there are the Japanese whose civilization, like that of Europe, is a derivative secondary thing . . . .

"I am not afraid to speak to you boldly. The victory over the Axis does not mean the victory over Fascism and you and I must know this, must acknowledge it, we must reckon with it.

"Only by acknowledging it, and reckoning with it, can we do our part to save civilization — not only the civilization of Europe, of our own country, but human civilization for all humanity.

What Shall We Do?

". . . . Our full part is to insist that the war is not won unless democracy wins against fascism, here on our own soil, as well as in Europe, until people are free in Asia as well as in France.

"I conceive it is our duty as citizens of democracy and as human beings not to be content today merely to put on a uniform, either the uniform of army or navy upon our bodies, or the uniform of docility upon our minds, nor of expediency upon our hearts. Now as never before in the history of the world we who believe in liberty of the mind and freedom of the body must speak, again and again, regardless of the danger to ourselves. If we do not make this war into a war for freedom, we shall lose freedom, without which life is worthless. If freedom must be lost, then let us lose it boldly, still speaking what we know to be true and not in the timidity of silence."

Vagaries

Welder . . .

Speaking of relocation, a nisei who had been a welder in a west coast defense plant before evacuation is leaving for a new job in Michigan. He left the Minidoka relocation center last fall to work as a topper in the beet fields. In a few weeks he will again be helping the war effort as a welder — in a Lansing industrial plant . . . By Hays office order, an appellation which would suggest that all Japanese are illegitimate has been stricken from the March of Time motion picture, "We Are the Marines." . . . Betty Ito, the Chicago nisei girl who once had a regular role in "Jack Armstrong" and other nationally-broadcast CBS pragrams, is now in government work in Washington At the time of evacuation she was in Berkeley . . . . Watchtowers at the Tulare assembly center, one-time evacuation home for 5000 coast evacuees, are now serving as stations for plane spotters.

* * *

Chaplin . . .

Charles Chaplin revealed in Hollywood last week how close he had come to assassination at the hands of Japanese terrorists when he was visiting Japan in 1932. The night the murderers of Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai entered the Premier's residence, Chaplin, who had been a guest at the home, was at a wrestling match with the Premier's son. The terrorists had wanted to kill Chaplin in order to precipitate an international incident . . . Incidentally, the Premier's son, Ken Inukai, is reported to have been arrested some months ago in Japan for anti-militarist activities.

* * *

McEvoy on Nisei . . .

J. P. McEvoy, creator of Dixie Dugan and a roving editor for Reader's Digest magazine, is doing an article about the war relocation program. He visited the Topaz relocation center last weekend and left Salt Lake City on Monday evening for Tule Lake. The article is expected to appear in an early issue of the Digest . . . J. P. McEvoy has written novels, plays and is currently writing a national radio show. His character, "Dixie Dugan," will soon be seen in a forthcoming Twentieth Century movie with Lois Andrews playing the lead . . . Several years ago Mr. McEvoy toured the Far East and wrote a series of articles on Japan for the Saterday Evening Post. . . His son, Dennis McEvoy, now with OWI, was a U. P. correspondent in Japan . . . So the McEvoys know much that is first-hand about our common enemy . . . Incidentally, it's rumored that the Reader's Digest will soon carry an article about the nisei soldiers at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, in a forthcoming issue.

"Government by Assassination"

Hugh Byas' New Book Tells How Militarists Won Power

BY STEPHEN PEARCE

Hugh Byas spent 23 years in Japan as an American newspaperman, and his recent book, "Government by Assassination," testifies to the thorough knowledge of the country which these years imply.

In happier times Hugh Byas has written, and written well, of the Japanese people — of their industriousness, their strong sense of family loyalties, their artistic sensitivity. But the present book, in keeping with the times, is concerned with the cancers of Japanese society, and particularly with the thugs and nationalists who operated behind the scenes to drive Japan into her present course of conquests.

Americans have had little knowledge of the processes by which Japan during the past 12 years or so has been driven to war by forces from within. Americans have seen the evidences of Japan's militarism, but they have not known what human groups and agencies determined it. The particular value of Mr. Byas' book is that it tells the story of three influential groups—the underworld, one might say, of Japanese patriotism. These are the "young officers" in the army, the so-called patriotic societies, and the thugs who do the dirty work of the societies.

The revolt of the young officers against their superiors was manifested in 1936 when a number of them led their troops into the Diet building and other public places in Tokyo, hunting down and assassinating as many of Japan's high government officials as they could find. Their purpose, as the trial ultimately uncovered it, was to force the civil government out and to effect a military control over the country. Dissatisfaction with capitalistic control of the nation, and a desire to "purify" the country's politics, were stated as reasons for their conduct. What they really wanted was to erase even the remains of representative government, to vest economic and political control in the hands of the military, and to pay lip service to the theory of a divine and all-powerful emperor who would actually be but their tool.

Mr. Byas makes it clear that in desiring such a state of things they were not going to Germany for their pattern, but returning to a feudal Japan (which existed until 1868) in which the emperor was a figurehead controlled by military caste. By describing several

(Continued on page 6)

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

VISITORS GALORE

this past week from Topaz . . . . Mr. and Mrs. Imai, formerly of the Aoki Taiseido in San Francisco, were in town on business last week and we all had the pleasure of visiting with them . . . . we were regretful that all hands were occupied with the voluminous record of our recent conference and we could not spend as much time with our visitors as we desired . . . for their donation to national headquarters, we say "many thanks" . . . . also visiting us was Dave Tatsuno, evacuation president of the San Francisco Chapter, and now one of the community leaders at Topaz . . . . Dave was in Salt Lake City on a buying trip for the Community Enterprises at Topaz . . . . also here on the same business was Toby Ogawa . . . another member of the buying party, also here on personal business, is Mr. Ino, formerly of Ino Merchandise Co., San Francisco, and his family . . . . with so many former northern Californians, particularly Bay Regionites, visiting Salt Lake City and our office, it is not without reason that one of our office force (a former Southern Californian) dolefully remarks, "Gosh, our visitors are nothing but Northern Californians."

XMAS GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS

are coming in thick and fast and our supply of Christmas gift cards is very limited . . . . if you are planning to send the PACIFIC CITIZEN as a gift to some friend, you'd better rush your order in time for Christmas and before our lovely cards are gone.

THE NEW DIRECTOR

of our Associated Members Division is about to take unto himself a new wife, or perhaps we should more correctly say—a wife . . . . at any rate, there is probably not a happier man in this section of the country right now than Joe Masaoka . . . . the reason for his happiness is lovely Mary Ann Sakamoto, his fiancee, who arrived here from Rivers, Arizona, last week . . . . they are to be wed this Wednesday evening (December 16) at Memory House, Memorial Grove, with a good number of their friends present . . . . our very best wishes and much admiration to you, Joe and Mary Ann, for undertaking a normally difficult project under the present difficult circumstances . . . . p.s. to Joe—of course, there is a brother of yours whose name starts with M. who is hoping that after the ceremony and short honeymoon, you will settle down sufficiently to help out in getting the minutes and reports in shape before the New Year.

P. C. SUBSCRIPTION

contest between Rivers, Poston and Tule Lake remains in the same status as last week . . . . due to Denson's good showing, we have suggested to James Yoshinobu there that his group also enter the contest . . . . an answer is now being awaited.

THIS IS THE LAST

issue to reach most of our readers before Christmas, so we take this opportunity of wishing each and every one of you the best Christmas possible in the circumstances and hoping that by this time next year all Japanese American families will be observing their own Christmases at their own hearthside, with all other American families.

Topaz YWCA Fetes Fifteen Soldiers

TOPAZ, Utah—Fifteen soldiers from various army camps were feted by the Topaz YWCA last week, reports the Topaz Times.

Among those planning the program were Nobu Kumekawa, Doris Hayashi, Yoshi Morioka, Amy Kajiwara, Martha Nozawa and Toshi Koba.

Nisei Soldiers Lead as Buyers Of War Bonds

SPARTA, Wis. — The 100th Infantry Battalion, the Japanese American military unit now in combat training at Camp McCoy, won the praise of Lt. James G. O'Rourke, post war bond officer, for their increase in bond subscriptions recently.

Ann Nisei Says:

Make Christmas Live for Your Children in Evacuee Centers

Christmas, like a good many other holidays, has been commercialized through years past by high-pressured advertising and by a world willing to let the material things be of first importance

But children, thank Heaven, still have a feeling for essentials. They have a feeling for Christmas completely native to the child heart and the child mind. They have yet to come to the adult stage when Christmas becomes a matter of price tags and bank books, or clothes and high celebration.

And so, this Christmas, don't let your child feel that Christmas depends upon the circumstances of time, of place, of war, of politics, and government. A child places no price tags upon gifts.

The parent will feel more strongly than his child the absence of a huge Christmas tree with piles of gifts. The parent naturally misses these only for the child.

The child will react as happily to small gifts, to small surprises. But these he must have.

He must also be allowed to keep, this year, as in years past, the feeling that he is participating in a family Christmas. Let him help you put up simple decorations. Better still, let him plan them and put them up himself.

Children like color, big splotches of it. So don't protest if he wants to put up huge, red and green paper chains across your ceiling. Just give him a hand, if he'll let you.

Be sure your children put up their stockings this year.

Hang the stockings on a line strung in back of your stove, under the window, or across a make-believe mantel. If you can put up a temporary mantel on one wall, so much the better. It need be just a narrow shelf. It will also make a good place to center your own Christmas decorations.

At the least, let these Christmas decorations be a pair of candles. Any kind of greenery will help immneesly. If you're in one of the artificial-flower making classes, you may find it simple to make Christmas wreaths.

Very young children would like a paper Christmas tree on one wall, sort of like a mural. Cut a big one out of green paper, or paint it green afterwrads. Decorate the tree with paper ribbon bows, with paper chains, with cutouts of Santa and dimpeld angels. You'll enjoy doing this yourself.

You'll find, once you're started, that Christmas decorations can be fun to make. If you're using the mantel, try making a row of paper Christmas trees. These are easy. Just make cones of green paper, stick these cones on painted bases. Very tiny trees might sit on spools. Work up to large trees sitting on tin can bases. Use ribbon bows, bright string, beads and other odds and ends to decorate these trees.

A whole row of these trees, all of different sizes, would look wonderful.

In preparing the child's Christmas sock and presents, remember that the element of surprise is as important as anything else. Even if you use plain white paper to wrap presents, put his name across the top in big paper letters. Or decorate the top with paper cutouts — honey-haired angels with wings, fat Santas, Christmas trees.

And don't forget the sock. Fill it with nuts, candy and silly small presents.

Let your child enjoy Christmas this year as it ought to be enjoyed — simply, fully.

And to all of you, a merry Christmas.

Willing to Die for America, Yasui Said at Portland Trial

The following statement was made Nov. 1, by Minoru Yasui before the court of Federal Judge James A. Fee in Portland, Oregon before sentencing on charges of curfew violation.

Yasui is now serving sentence of a year in jail.

Your Honor: If the court pleases, I should like to say a few words. There is no intent to plead for leniency for myself or to request a mitigation of the punishment that is about to be inflicted upon me.

Despite the circumstances, I am compelled to pay tribute and give my unreserved respect to this honorable court for its clear-cut and courteous re-affirmation of the inviolability of the fundamental civil rights and liberties of an American citizen.

As an American citizen, it was for a clarification and the preservation of those rights that I undertook this case, confident that the American Judiciary would zealously defend those rights, war or no war, in order to preserve the fundamental democratic doctrines of our nation and to perpetuate the eternal truths of America.

My confidence has been justified and I feel the greatest satisfaction and a patriotic uplift in the decision of this honorable court, for it is full of significance for every American, be he humble or mighty.

I say that I am glad, regardless of the personal consequences to me, because I believe in the future and in the ultimate destiny of America. Ever since I was a child, I have been inculcated in the basic concepts and the traditions of those great patriots who founded our nation.

I have lived, believed, worked and aspired as an American. With due respect to this honorable court, in all good conscience, I can say that I have never, and will never, voluntarily relinquish my American citizenship.

The decision of this honorable court to the contrary notwithstanding, I am confident that I can establish in law and in fact that I am an American citizen, who is not only proud of the fact, but who is willing to defend that right.

When I attained majority, I swore allegiance to the United States of America, renouncing any and all other allegiances that I may have unknowingly owed. That solemn obligation to my native land has motivated me during the past 12 months upon three separate and distinct occasions to volunteer for active service in the United States Army, wheresoever it may be fighting to preserve the American way of life.

For I would a thousand times prefer to die on a battle front as an American soldier in defense of freedom and democracy, for the principles which I believe, rather than to live in relative comfort as an interned alien Jap.

The treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, the bombing of Manila, the aggressor policies of the warlords of Japna are just as reprehensible to me as to any American citizen.

If America were invaded today, I, and 70,000 other loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry would be willing, no eager, to lay down our lives, down in the streets, down in the gutters, to defend our homes, our country, and our liberties!

Be that as it may; I reiterate, regardless of the personal consequences, even though it entail the sacrifice of my American citizenship which I regard as sacred and more dear than life itself, I pay homage and salute this honorable court and my country, the United States of America for the gallant stand that has been taken for the preservation of the fundamental principles of democracy and freedom!

Schmidt Named WRA Internal Security Head

SACRAMENTO — Willard Schmidt, former instructor in the police school at Sacramento junior college, has been appointed national director of internal security for the War Relocation Authority, he announced recently.

Schmidt will make his headquarters in Washington, D. C., and will direct police activities within the relocation centers.

Until two weeks ago Schmidt was the director of internal security at Manzanar.

Liberal Issei Dies at Home In New Jersey

Takeji Kusanobu Was Opposed to Spread Of Fascism in Japan

ARLINGTON, N. J. — Takeji Kusanobu, a Japanese liberal who consistently and energetically spoke out against the spread of fascism in his country and opposed control of it by the war lords, died on Dec. 6 at his home in Arlington, New Jersey, after an illness of several months. He was 65 years of age.

Mr. Kusanobu traveled from Ja general manager of the New York office of the Takamine corporation, a large Japanese importing house, retiring from that position five years ago. He had lived in Arlington for 29 years, and often expressed regret that the laws of this country prohibited him from becoming an American citizen.

Regarded as an authority on Japanese American trade relations, Mr. Kusanobu was twice a delegate to the meetings of the opium control board of the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. He served as delegate without portfolio, as an expert on trade relations of the United States and Japan.

Mr. Kusanobu traveled from Ja pan to Canada in 1894 and had been a resident of Canada or the United States since. He was a member of the Nippon club and a former president of the Japanese Association, both of New York. He was a member of Triune Lodge, Masons, and of the Triumph Commandery of Knight Templars. He was also a member of the Arlingington Players' club.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Mary Murray Kusanobu; three sons, Murray and Davis Kusanobu, and Bertram Kusanobu, of Bound Brook, New Jersey, and a daughter, Miss Annabel Kusanobu.

Rev. Sojiro Shimizu of the Japanese Christian Institute of New York officiated at the funeral services on Dec. 8 in Arlington.

Hugh Byas Tells How Militarists Won Control in Japan

(Continued from page 5)

of the trials of these younger officers, Mr. Byas shows how they terrorized their superiors and forced the government toward an ever more active belligerency.

The number of patriotic societies in Japan, all of them bent on terrorizing the government into undertaking military conquests, and the way these societies had of rising and disappearing, make hard going for Mr. Byas. But out of them emerges the figure of the smiling, bearded, and speechless Toyama, patriarch of the whole breed of patriots, acclaimed as a great man by his followers, credited with a tremendous influence on the government, and yet always in the background.

Least savory of all the tribe of "patriots" were the gangs who undertook political murders for pay. Mr. Byas traces their historical connections back to the gangs of laborers who had carried the possessions of the great feudal lords on their yearly processions to Tokyo (then Yeddo) from their estates. The use of these men reduces the high-sounding professions of the patriotic societies to the shabbiest kind of murder. Crime and patriotism become indistinguishable.

Mr. Byas' book has faults of organization which suggests that it is a somewhat too hasty putting together to separate articles. But it offers the best description yet available of that patriotic underworld which by assassinating Japan's most liberal leaders brought on the war in the Far East.

Baptist Home Mission Offers Tuition Money To Lamar Students

AMACHE, Colo.—An offer of $500 to aid prospective Lamar JC students has been made by the American Baptist Home Mission of New York, reports the Granada Pioneer.

The offer was revealed by Paul J. Terry, superintendent of education.

the copy desk

Of Dec. 7

Of December 7: "The war has dragged on now for a year. The end is not in sight. The optimistic feel that the tide has begun to turn and the United Nations are ready to follow up with new offensives their initial successes in Africa, in the southwestern Pacific and the Russian fronts. Yet the only certain fact is that the road to final victory is long and filled with much blood, sorrow, tears, hardships and sacrifices.

"This anniversary, then, is an opportune time, not to look backward on the trials and tribulations that all of us have experienced so poignantly, but to peer into the future and gird ourselves for the struggle that lies ahead." — Editorial in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Topaz Daily

The Topaz Times has changed its name to the "News Daily," has added a weekly called the "Saturday Times."

Daily editor is Evelyn Kirimura, formerly of the New World Sun, San Francisco daily, and the Pacific citizen. Editor of the weekly is Iwao Kawakami, also of the New World-Sun.

On Nostalgia

If we, here, only 300 miles from our former homes and still intact as families, experience . . . strong yearnings for home, how sharp must be the nostalgia of those men on the white sands of West Africa or on the fire-strafed beachheads of New Guinea. They will not even have the tempting whiff of roasting turkey to conjure up memories of past years.

But we Japanese-Americans, as well as all Americans, have much to be thankful for. These are things more precious and lasting than turkey and pumpkin pie. These are the things for which we fight — the free world of the common man in which all peoples, including Japanese, Italian and German will know freedom from fear and want. — From an editorial, "Thanksgiving, 1942," in the Manzanar Free Press.

Poston Press Bulletin staff members were last week eagerly awaiting equipment including a flat bed press, chases, a power unit and an intertype machine. With the arrival of this equipment, the long-awaited printed Press Bulletin is expected to become a reality.

800 Persons Attend Bazaar at Japanese Church in New York

NEW YORK—Over 800 persons attended the fourteenth annual bazaar of the Japanese Methodist church held here recently under the chairmanship of Mrs. C. W. Iglehart, president of the Women's Society of Christian Service.

Funds will be used to increase the activities of the church and increase the many services to the Japanese community.

"We were rather skeptical about the success of the bazaar as the local Japanese population had been reduced by one half, and we didn't know how our other friends would react, but with over 800 attending the two-night affair, we are more than encouraged by the continued faith of our friends," said the Rev. A. S. Akamatsu, minister of the church.

Kebo Wins Jerome Community Post

DENSON, Ark. — In the second meeting of the temporary Community Council, Johnson Kebo, representative from Block 14, was elected acting chairman of the Jerome center's self-government.

The first official act by Kebo, former Fresno, Calif. resident, was to appoint three councilmen, Frank Ishii, James Hashimoto and Dr. T. T. Yatabe, to serve on the organizational committee.

These three councilmen, together with Kebo, will be joined by two non-citizens to be appointed by the block managers, and the group will serve as the center's organizational committee.

Evacuee Beet Crew Freed After Incident

One Taken to Denver Hospital with Severe Head Injury, Report

DENVER, Colo. — It was revealed here that Eddie Okahara, 37, of Oakland, Calif., was the injured evacuee beet worker who was taken to Denver General hospital with asevere head injury after an altercation between a group of evacuees returning to Poston, Arizona, and military police in the Denver Union station.

Police arrested three of the beet workers after the fight.

Military officials were investigating the incident.

The three evacuee workers were released shortly after the incident and allowed to continue their journey to Poston, it was reported.

Arkansas Resident Sentenced for Attempt To Assault Evacuee

DENSON, Ark. — Nebo Mack Person, 57, was sentenced to one year on the Chicot county farm and a fine of $100 following conviction on charges of indecent exposure and attempted assault on a resident of Jerome relocation center, reports the Jerome Communique.

The accused pleaded guilty in open court before Justice of the Peace Joe W. Sitlington in Dermott. His sentence was the maximum sentence for such cases.

Administrative officials assured Communique that they had received full cooperation of J. N. Golden, district prosecuting attorney, and Thad Hawkins, Dermott city marshal.

J. B. Cook, chief of the internal security officers, declared that his men are patrolling the project 24 hours a day

CCC Camp Will House Evacuee Coal Miners

RICHFIED, Utah—D. C. Winget, attorney for Sevier county reported Saturday that arrangements had practically been completed for the county to take over from the federal government the Willow Springs CCC camp, which was abandoned several months ago when the CCC program was curtailed.

Plans are to use part of the buildings to house evacuee Japanese workers at the Willow Spring coal mine, which furnishes coal for the Topaz relocation center near Delta. The necessary buildings for that project will be moved from Emery county about two miles over the line into Sevier county, according to Mr. Winget.

Work on Skating Rink Begins at Minidoka Center

HUNT, Idaho — Work on the Hunt skating rink has begun, reports the Irrigator, with seventy-five boys now busy clearing the rink, setting up stakes and making dykes in preparation for flooding of the site.

The rink will be located on the west side of Block 21 adjacent to the lumber pile.

Yule Puppet Show Scheduled by Hunt Drama Club

HUNT, Idaho — A Christmas puppet show for elementary school children is now in preparation, reports the Irrigator.

The play will be produced by the Drama club, which is now making the dolls.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Akira Higashi, a girl on Nov. 23, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Tokuye Hamasaki, a boy on Nov. 29, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Soichiro Mano, a boy on Nov. 28, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Sadao Yamaguchi, a girl on Nov. 29, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Keiji Kameyama, a girl on Nov. 30, at Gila River.

To Mrs. James H. Wakiji, a girl on Dec. 2, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Kinjiro Hasegawa, a girl on Dec. 2, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Ted Kawata, a girl on Dec. 3, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Tsuru Fujito, a girl on Dec. 3, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. John Nishimoto, a boy on Dec. 3, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Kaoru Kamachi, a boy on Dec. 3, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Jiro Nakagaki, a girl on Dec. 5, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Daisuke Yoshiwara, a boy on Dec. 5, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Masaru Mitsueda, a boy Phillip Kazuo, on Dec. 5, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Kameo Yamashiro, a girl on Dec. 5, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Kanmo Imamura, a girl on Dec. 6, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Harry Nishikawa, a boy on Dec. 8, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Kiyoshi Matsuda, a boy on Dec. 8, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Shigenobu Fujino, a boy on Dec. 10, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. T. Arai, a boy on Dec. 2, at Minidoka.

DEATHS

Shigetaro Horita, 72, on Nov. 18, at Minidoka.

Mrs. Shika Shinoda, 54, on Nov. 24, at Minidoka.

Shinzo Yoneda, 67, on Dec. 3, at Heart Mountain.

Yoshiko Takeuchi, 28, on Dec. 4, at Heart Mountain.

Kizo Kiyozo Outa, on Dec. 6, at Jerome.

Otokichi Otomo, at Gila River.

Sadakichi Shibuya, 56, on Dec. 9, at Minidoka.

MARRIAGES

Connie Furuta, 26, to Sam Kurihara, 28, on Nov. 21, at Lamar.

Mary Fukui to Frank Murai, on Dec. 1, at Cody, Wyoming.

Shigeko Nishimura to Masao Aoyama, on Dec. 3, at Cody, Wyoming.

Tatsumi Suzuki to Kazunobu Tamura, on Dec. 8, at Cody, Wyoming.

Dassie Shigeko Yasunaga to Toshio Matsuoka, at Jerome.

Sueko Tamura to P F C Gary Yonemoto of Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Kiyoko Yamada, 20, to Shunzo Jack Sugimoto, 24, at Rohwer.

Mary Ann Sakamoto to Joe Grant Masaoka, on Dec. 16, at Salt Lake City.

Utah Relocation Unit Foresees Cut in 1943

A 25 percent reduction in the present population of 8300 Japanese and Japanese Americans now residing at the relocation center at Topaz, Millard county, is contemplated during 1943, Charles F. Ernst, project director, said Thursday in Salt Lake City, according to the Tribune.

"Nine have been released during the past 30 days to take jobs in the middle west," he said, "and others will be released as the FBI gives clearance and after each individual is assured of employment."

He said men at the center are principally tradesmen and professional men, including approximately 500 graduates of principal California universities. Few agricultural workers are included, he said.

Strawberry Shortcake Foreseen at Gila

RIVERS, Ariz.—Gila River residents were looking forward to plenty of strawberry shortcake this spring with the announcement that twenty acres set aside for this fruit now await only the arrival of 20,000 berry plants.

Tokuji Kobayashi, formerly a strawberry grower from the Selma district in central California, is supervisor of this plot, which has been under cultivation for two months.

Yukio Inouye Will Head Idaho Falls JACL Organization

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Yukio Inouye was elected president of the Idaho Falls chapter of the JACL at elections held Sunday, Dec. 13.

Assisting him will be the following: Mitsugi Kasai, vice president; Masaye Nishioka, secretary; Sadao Morishita, treasurer; Eli Kobayashi, 2nd vice-president; Margaret Inouye, official delegate; and Kaichi Tokita, alternate.

The Idaho Falls chapter will soon begin its membership drive. Voluntary evacuees who have settled in this region will be contacted. Also to be pushed is the Pacific Citizen drive.

Mitsugi Kasai, chairman of the Family Pledge Drive, reported that the campaign is nearing completion. $1815 has already been collected. The pledges are payable on installments, the first due Febuary 1, the second March 1.

Evacuee Labor Use Suggested

KLO Commentator Says Group May Help Meet Manpower Shortage

A suggestion that the "frozen" manpower of loyal evacuees of Japenese ancestry, now in western relocation centers, be thawed out as a means of helping meet the present shortage of labor in industry was made in an "On the Home Front" broadcast Tuesday afternoon by Barrett Chadwick, commentator for KLO, Salt Lake and Ogden, and the Intermountain radio network.

Chadwick devoted his program Tuesday to a discussion of the evacuee problem.

Utilization of the skills and training of loyal evacuees on the home front may help bring the day of victory closer, he said.

He mentioned the loyal stand taken by evacuees in California and Arizona relocation centers in resisting anti-democratic elements.

Jiro Tsukamoto Will Head Ogden Chapter

OGDEN, Utah — Jiro Tsukamoto was elected president of the Ogden chapter of the JACL at the last meeting held on Dec. 1 at the Utah Power and Light company.

Other new members of the cabinet are Toyse Kato, vice president; Yoshi Sato, recording secretary; Fumiko Takahashi, corresponding secretary; Michiyo Mukai, treasurer; and, Mrs. Ayako Ota, reporter.

Tatsuo Koga, executive secretary of the Intermountain District council of the JACL, reported on the recent national meeting in Salt Lake City.

Joe Masaoka of the National headquarters staff of the JACL was the main speaker.

Stage Manhunt In Desert for 'Japanese' Man

Two Indian Trackers Used After Scare in Mojave Region

BAKERSFIELD, Calif. — Kern county officers last week employed two Indian trackers from the Isabella district in their hunt for an alleged Japanese fugitive in the desert country east of Rosamond.

Ten members of the Kern county sheriff's mounted posse last week joined Los Angeles and San Bernardino county officers in the manhunt following a report from Mrs. Lorraine Baker of Rosamond that a middle-aged man, described as a Japanese, came to her home and demanded a gun, food and shoes.

Mrs. Baker, who was alone at the time, told the man she had no gun in the house, but, being terrified, she gave him food and shoes. She said his shoes were in tatters, as if he had walked a long way through the Mojave Desert.

Sheriff John Loustalot of Kern county said that he had no information that any man had escaped from the Manzanar relocation center.

Airplanes piloted by army men also took to the air to join in the search after the report had been received.

A mounted posse also went out on the hunt.

Kimiko Sato Weds Isamu Mayeda in Salt Lake Ceremony

Miss Kimiko Sato, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. Watanabe of Provo, Utah, became the bride of Isamu Mayeda, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Mayeda of Idaho Falls, Idaho, in ceremonies held Saturday, December 5, at the Methodist Christian church in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Mayeda is an active member of the Idaho Falls JACL and is engaged in farming.

Fifteen Mothers Rejoin Families At Rohwer Center

ROHWER, Ark. — Fifteen mothers, formerly from Santa Anita and Stockton assembly centers, arrived in Rohwer last week with their infants to rejoin their families. They were hospitalized at the time of relocation.

They are the Mesdames Grace Suyehara, Kasako Itow, Sonoye Okamura, Haruye Kobayashi, Tsuruye Nishikawa, Masako Oseto, Kimiye Sako, Takako Maisuni, Terry Fukushima, Takazo Nakasa, Tery Eiri, Jane Hanaoka, Manaye Yamashita, Hana Otochi and Chiyoko Kawamoto.

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The WORLD at PRESS-TIME

East Evacuation

Buried in the news last week was an item about the completion of plans by the Army's eastern defense command for the evacuation of "dangerous" citizens and aliens to the interior. The news evoked little comment, for the Army contemplates no such mass evacuation as the removal of the 110,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans from the west coast. Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum indicated in New York that removals would be on an individual basis and will be based on west coast reports. Gen. Drum's eastern command covers 17 east coast states. Gen. Drum said the "power to exclude, if exercised judiciously, was a weapon to be used against our enemies who are potentially dangerous, and in no wise was to be used to the detriment of loyal citizens or aliens." . . . . All orders for east coast evacuation will also be subject to review by U S. Attorney Mathias F. Correa, now liason officer between Gen. Drum's command and the Justice Department.

* * *

Ward's and Labor

Montgomery Ward, the huge mail order house which today is doing a tremendous business with evacuees in western relocation centers, has been in hot water with the U. S. Govrenment for weeks now on its labor policy. Ward's finally got out of the boiling brine last week after President Roosevelt had personally intervened for a second time in the dispute between Ward's and the War Labor Board. The presidential crackdown came as the result of the company's second rejection of a WLB ruling calling for Ward's to sign a maintenance-of-membership agreement with a CIO union. Ward's first defied the WLB order but later conceded . . . . At one time during the dispute, with Ward's apparrently adamant, government seizure of the huge mail-order busiwas considered a possibility.

* * *

Loyal Scouts

Last week's story of the defense of the flag by young Boy Scouts at Manzanar made practically every U. S. newspaper. The L. A. Times called it "a star-spangled story of heroism" . . . An editorial cartoon inspired by the incident appeared in the Phoenix, Ariz., Republic, drawn by famed cartoonist, Reg Manning, the picture showed a young Japanese American defending the stars and stripes from a writhing tangle of snakes . . . . Some fiery remarks by Rep. Leland Ford and other members of the west coast delegation on the evacuation and relocation issue were placed in the Congessional Record, following the Manzanar distrubance . . . . Another offshoot of the Manzanar trouble was the gigantic manhunt organized in the Mojave desert when a woman reported that a "middle-aged Japanese" had come to her door in a lonely desert community. Planes, mounted posses, and Indian trackers were called on to find the man. But the hunters drew a blank.

* * *

End of 77th

The 77th Congress creaked to its final adjournment this week, its final weeks marked by two filibusters, one against the anti-poll tax bill which would have guaranteed a greater share of democracy for millions in the eight southern poll-tax states, the second conducted by a group of western silver senators against legislation to open up the nation's nonmonetary silver stocks to industry at 50 cents an ounce . . . . The 77th Congress was one of the most important in the nation's history. Before Pearl Harbor it had taken steps to prepare the nation for the holocaust which was to come. It had passed the lend-lease act, extended the period of drafted men in service and had provided funds to build up America's peacetime defenses. After Pearl Harbor it had passed vital legislation which had converted the nation from peace to war footing. The Senate's grand old man, George Norris of Nebraska, a member of the body for 30 years, stayed away from the final session. "I didn't want to see it die — poor thing," he said.

Topaz Group Cannot Acquire Resident Rights, Says Official

Evacuees of Japanese ancestry living at the Topaz relocation center in Millard county, Utah, cannot acquire residence in Utah for the purpose of obtaining divorces, voting privileges or being licensed as pharmacists, dentists, doctors, or in other professions, Attorney General Grover A. Giles of Utah held in a legal opinion to Charles F. Ernst, project director.

"In the usual course of events," the opinion said, "one establishes a residence by voluntarily living in a particular place, and considering that place as his permanent abode. The residents of Topaz were in most, if not all, cases sent to the project as a result of the war. They did not voluntarily choose Utah as their new residence, or as their permanent abode. Under these circumstance. those individuals cannot acquire a residence in this state for the above-named purposes."

Arkansas Governor Blocks Plan to Use Evacuee Labor

Request for Nisei Workers for Norfolk Dam Turned Down

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Governor Adkins last week blocked the first attempt to transfer Japanese American evacuees from the war relocation centers at Jerome and Rohwer to other parts of the state.

Answering a request from B. William of the Utah Construction company, Norfolk Dam, Governor Adkins flatly declared that he would not approve the request to have 36 American-born Japanese transferred from the relocation centers to work at Norfolk dam.

Mr. Williams, in his telegram to Governor Adkins, said that the request for the 36 men had been approved by police officials at Norfolk and WRA officials. He said that the Governor's approval was necessary before the men could be transferred.

Construction officials at the Norfolk dam project said that they are unable to get any workers from the U. S. Employment Service, and that they were turning to the war relocation centers for help.

Governor Adkins, who has taken a firm stand against removing any evacuees from the center for any reason, declared in his tele gram that:

"In my opinion it would be inadvisable and unwise to assign Japanese to your project or to any project other than the two Japanese relocation camps, where they are constantly under military guad. My agreement with the War Department was that they would be kept under military guard, and under no consideration can I alter my position in this matter."

Mary Ann Sakamoto, Joe Masaoka Married In Salt Lake City

Mary Ann Sakamoto, formerly of Los Angeles and Joe Grant Masaoka were married Wednesday evening at simple rites solemnized by Rev. Taro Goto at Memory Grove.

More than one hundred guests were present.

The bride, a registered nurse, arrived in Salt Lake City last week from the Gila River center.

The groom is a member of the national headquarters staff of the JACL. He came to Salt Lake in November from Manzanar where he was on the project documentation staff.

Rev. Goto came from the Topaz center especially for the wedding.

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Mass Evacuation Criticized By Wirin in L. A. Radio Talk

ACLU Attorney Speaks On Removal of Nisei From Pacific Coast

LOS ANGELES—Mass evacuation and the resultant failure to distinguish between "the guilty or suspect, on the one hand and the completely innocent and entirely loyal on the other . . . constitutes an abandonment of fundamental concepts of American due process of law," declared Al Wirin, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, in a radio talk December 13, on KFWB in Los Angeles.

He spoke on the "Meet Another American" broadcast during a program dedicated to the Bill of Rights.

He was introduced by the host, Joe Crail, as "a crusading attorney who is famous for his championship of the underdog."

Wirin discussed first the ACLU fight to protect the rights of the Jehovah's Witnesses.

Of the mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast, Wirin declared:

"The Civil Liberties Union is of the opinion . . . that the wholesale removal was the result of strong feelings—mass hysteria, if you will — against the local Japanese; this resulted in the denial to the American citizens of Japanese ancestry of that fair and equal treatment which the Constitution affords to all citizens. The exclusion of Japanese Americans as a group without similar treatment of Germans and Italians seems to constitute unwarranted discrimination; evacuation based upon Japanese ancestry moreover constitutes discrimination solely because of race and runs counter to the traditional American concept that no one may be deprived of liberty solely because of race, color, creed or nationality."

In support of his stand, Wirin declared that "Department of Justice and other high government officials have testified to the loyalty of the vast majority of the younger Japanese—all American citizens. Internment of the thousands who are loyal, because the loyalty of some is suspected, is not the American way," he said.

He quoted Federal Judge James A. Fee of Portland as saying: "The history of this country contains too many examples of loyalty of persons of foreign extraction to justify any blanket treatment. The precedent, if valid, can be made to justify exile or detention of any citizen."

Dr. Kurumada, Sako Win Third Place in Salt Lake Bowling

The doubles team of Dr. Jun Kurumada, Salt Lake JACL president, and Tadao Sako took third place in the Salt Lake City Bowling tournament at the Southeast alleys in Salt Lake City last week.

The nisei pair, who placed sixth in the Utah state tournament last year, posted a 1213 on Sunday, Sako rolling 603 and Dr. Kurumada a 610. Sako had high game of 253.

Both Dr. Kurumada and Sako, members of the Westerfield Dairy bowling team of the Federal league, bowled with the team in the team matches of the city tournament. The Westerfield Dairy five finished just out of the "first ten" with a 2600-370-2970. Other members of the team in the tournament were Aki Oki, Larry Tajiri and Sam Matsukawa. Bob Shriver, who anchors the team in the Federal League matches, was unable to play in the tournament.

NOTICE

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

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