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ACLU Charges Violation of Free Speech by KFWB as Remarks on Nisei Censored

Portion of A. L. Wirin's Interview Expunged by Request of Management

LOS ANGELES — How the 151st anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights was "celebrated" last week in Los Angeles by a "substantial, if not flagrant violation of free speech," is told in the Dec. 19 issue of the "Open Forum," official publication of the Southern California office of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The "Open Forum" declared that KFWB, Warner Brothers radio station in Hollywood, had expunged all references to the Japanese evacuation issue from the prepared script of a broadcast on Sunday, Dec. 13, when A. L. Wirin, counsel for the ACLU, was interviewed by Joe Crail, chairman of the Citizen's Committee on the Bill of Rights, who is also in charge of the "Meet Another American" radio series on KFWB.

(The "Pacific Citizen," in its issue of Dec. 17, reported that Mr. Wirin had discussed the American Civil Liberties Union position on the Japanese evacuation issue over KFWB. The "Pacific Citizen" report was prepared from the script, approved by Mr. Crail, which had been written for the broadcast but which was later changed on the day before the broadcast and all references to the evacuation question deleted.)

The "Open Forum" said that Mr. Wirin had been invited by Joe Crail to be interviewed by him on the subject of the Bill of Rights and the word of the American Civil Liberties Union, in connection with nation-wide ceremonies observing this year's anniversary of the Bill of Rights. Mr. Wirin accepted and a script was prepared. It had the approval of Mr. Crail. A record for transcription was prepared and the broadcast scheduled for Dec. 13. The subject matter included the ACLU stand on the wholesale evacuation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast, the "Open Forum" reported.

The ACLU publication noted that on Dec. 12 "Mr. Crail regretfully advised Mr. Wirin that officials of KFWB objected to any reference to the rights of Japanese — that a discussion on that subject at this time was 'in bad taste'."

Accordingly, it was stated, all references to the Japanese were expunged from the broadcast.

"KFWB'S censorship of Mr. Wirin's radio talk constitutes a far cry from observance of the mandate of the Bill of Rights, so far as according him the right to speak — as he pleased," the "Open Forum" commented.

The "Open Forum" urged friends of civil liberties, "who do not agree with KFWB that Mr. Wirin's proposed statements about the rights of Japanese were 'in bad taste,' and those who believe that KFWB'S censorship constituted an interference with freedom of speech" to write to the Federal Communications Commission in Washington.

the WORLD at PRESS-TIME

Bad for Axis . . . .

This week's news makes bad reading in Berchtesgaden, in Tokyo and in Rome. The United Nations are on the march—from New Guinea to the Russian front. In North Africa British forces are chasing Rommel, while the Americans under Eisenhower are hammering at the key cities of Tunisia. Italian war production centers are reeling after a succession of devastating air raids. In the Pacific MacArthur's men are threatening to push the enemy into the warm tropic seas off New Guinea. The Japanese are clinging to a beachhead near Buna, (while the Guadalcanal front remains static. Around Stalingrad the Nazis are falling back as the Soviet counter offensive gains momentum. The optimistic tone of the recent war dispatches augurs well for the United Nations in 1943 — but thoughtful Americans will remember that the war has only begun. The road back is long and some of the hardest battles lie ahead.

* * *

Chungking Reports . . .

A strange story came this week from the Chinese high command at Chungking. Chinese intelligence had reported that General Chang Chinghui, premier of Japan's puppet Manchukuo had shot and killed a Japanese adviser and five high-ranking officials of his Quisling government and had then committed suicide. Chinese reports said that the premier was "unable to stand any longer the Japanese oppression." The Associated Press commented "no word of his death has come yet from Hsinking, the Manchurian capital, or Tokyo, but if the circumstances were as described by Chungking, the Japanese naturally would try to supress the news."

* * *

Propaganda Shift . . . .

U. S. monitors have reported a change in the propaganda being fed the people of Japan by the militarists in power. Japanese are now being told not to "underestimate" the opposition, that America is strong. The New York Times commented last week that one reason for this changed attitude could be found in the reports brought back by Japanese diplomats and newspapermen repatriated on the Gripsholm from the United States who undoubtedly took back a good picture of America's growing strength . . . . Some time ago it was reported that ex-Admiral Nomura, last Japanese ambassador to the United States, would hand Gen. Tojo a batch of bad news when he arrived home. It was stated that through a special agreement winked at by Washington, the exAmbassador was permitted to obtain fairly detailed data on U. S. military and industrial progress since Pearl Harbor . . . Columnist Ray Tucker stated that U. S. "propaganda bosses want him (Nomura) ready to answer a few imperial questions when they are asked. Nomura is especially equipped to give the lowdown to his masters. He knows the United States like a native, having served here as naval attache during the first World war. A smart diplomat, he kept in close touch with business and army-navy people before December 7. Among his old friends here he is acquitted of having a prior knowledge of Tokyo's assault on Pearl Harbor. He was generally credited with opposing the lords of conquest in Nippon and with seeking a firm and friendly alliance with Britain and ourselves. It was because of this attitude on his part that he was allowed to have access to newspapers, maga-

(Continued on page 5).

Here's Interview NOT Broadcast by Radio Station KFWB

Here is the script of the radio interview which was NOT broadcast over KFWB:

Mr. Crail: "When, in wartime, you take up a fight on behalf of our Japanese population, aren't you likely to get a great deal of censure from those who feel that where the security of the nation is threatened, the end justifies the means?"

Mr. Wirin: "We're accustomed to censure, Mr. Crail. We've had plenty of it every time we've gone to bat for any minority. If we permitted disapproval to stop us, the American Civil Liberties Union

Continued on page 2).

Japanese Evacuee Supports Adopted Chinese Children

TOPAZ, Utah — A Japanese evacuee at Topaz who is supporting two adopted children of Chinese ancestry was revealed following a "Your Opinion, Please," poll published in the Topaz Times, project newspaper. The poll was on relocation plans.

Interviewed by a Times reporter, Henry Mine, formerly of San Francisco, said:

"I have no family of my own, but I adopted two Chinese orphans some years ago whom I have been supporting. It is my desire now to go to them and to educate them to become great men so that they may serve their country and the world of the future nobly and intelligently. I am an old man now, and that is my goal before I die."

Death Valley Children Get Christmas Gifts

Evacuees from Manzanar Now Housed at U. S. National Monument

DEATH VALLEY, Calif.—Santa Claus came this week to the 12 children among the little group of evacuees who had been evacuated to the Death Valley national monument from the Manzanar relocation center along with their parents following the disturbances on December 6.

The children were sons and daughters of Manzanar residents, mostly American-born, who were removed from the center for their own protection following threats against their bodily safety because of their outspoken Americanism.

Several boxes of Christmas gifts for the children at Death Valley arrived from JACL national headquarters in Salt Lake City.

In addition, gifts from the American Friends Service Committee, especially consigned to the group at Death Valley, were delivered.

Northern Utah JACL Aids Scrap Drive

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Members of the Northern Utah chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League in Box Elder county recently concluded a scrap metal salvage drive, collecting 35,000 pounds of the metal for war purposes.

A JACL representative then submitted the check which had been received in payment for the scrap to the Brigham City junior chamber of commerce, Ed Ward, jaycee president, reported.

The Northern Utah chapter's scrap drive topped the results of the salvage campaign conducted by the Salt Lake City chapter which turned in 16,000 pounds of metal.

200 Leave War Relocation Centers as Resettlement of Loyal Evacuees Accelerated

Departure of Individuals On Indefinite Leave Also Helps Relieve Crowding

WASHINGTON — Approximately 200 of the 110,000 west coast Japanese who were sent to war relocation centers last spring in the greatest mass migration of its kind in American history have been released to resume normal activity in American life, it was reported here last week.

Statisticians of the War Relocation Authority estimated Friday that others are emerging at the rate of about 10 a day, after being investigated for character and loyalty to the United States. They are leaving voluntarily to take regular jobs outside the prescribed areas of California, western Washington and Oregon and southern Arizona.

The WRA stated that it was fostering this method of dispersing some of the evacuees, most of whom are native United States citizens, as one means of solving the crowded relocation problem now centered in 10 camps.

The granting of indefinite leaves to those obtaining regular work supplements the program under which some 250 were allowed to transfer from Pacific Coast to midwestern and eastern colleges, and under which large groups are granted temporary leave for seasonal work.

More than 9000 were allowed to go out on temporary leave to help harvest sugar beet crops in the west, but most of them have returned to the centers.

Those who have gone out on indefinite leave have been offered jobs as domestics, nurses and clerical, restaurant, laundry and floral nursery workers.

In addition, there have been a few mechanics and "one or two" engineers.

John Baker, director of the WRA's office of reports, said there are "very few" pro-Axis sympathizers among those remaining in the centers.

They include temperaments ranging from the gentle to the rough — and tensions resulting "normally" from a mass of persons living together, Baker said, account largely for recent troubles in the centers at Manzanar, Calif., and Poston, Ariz.

Back of these troubles, Baker said, are a variety of nerve-straining factors common when large groups live together under unavoidably crowded conditions, and a complexity of other factors such as personal differences and jealousies and factional disputes.

The ultimate issues, however, revolve around the question of whether the self-rule governments, fostered by the WRA and operated by American-born evacuees, or outside authorities should take jurisdiction over evacuees accused of beating up others.

In both recent cases, the center government was given jurisdiction, Baker was quoted by the A. P. as saying, and now the WRA has laid down a policy to avert further trouble — when evacuees are accused of a crime classed as a felony, they will be tried in regular civil courts, but center governments may try misdemeanor cases.

War Secretary Mentions JACL Work in Letter

"I take this occasion to express my appreciation for the fine work you and your organization are doing in helping our Japanese population to carry on in the face of many difficulties," Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, wrote Saburo Kido, national JACL president last week.

Secretary Stimson thanked the Salt Lake chapter of the JACL for a gift of Thanksgiving celery from Utah farms.

"It was very delicious and we thoroughly enjoyed it," the War Secretary noted.

It was remembered that Secretary Stimson had stated in a statement to the Pacific Citizen last summer, "We are not unmindful of the fact that the majority of those evacuated are American citizens.

"Any interference with the liberties of individuals would be held down to an absolute minimum," he stated at that time.

New Mexican Farm to Fire Evacuee Help

RATON, New Mexico—The Maxwell Farm and Livestock company, which several months ago abandoned plans to sell land to American farmers of Japanese ancestry, last Friday agreed to dismiss three Japanese American employees after Colfax county residents rose in indignation over reported "infiltration" of Japanese into the area.

President John H. Sherritt, agreeing to hire no more Japanese labor, said he would discharge the three men as soon as they could be replaced, an Associated Press dispatch stated.

Fish Culture Under Consideration as Source of Food

POSTON, Ariz.—A program of fish culture to augment the food supply of evacuees at the Colorado River relocation center in Arizona was discussed last week by representatives of the Arizona and California fish and game commissions.

Large quantities of carp could be obtained and bass and blue gill could be grown to be added to the diet of the evacuees, K. C. Kartchner, Arizona game warden, pointed out.

The meeting was attended by W. Wade Head, project director.

Story of the Week

Nisei Commando to Avenge Deaths of Prep Teammates

LUBBOCK, Texas—Staff Sergeant Bill Goto, believed to be the only Japanese American glider student in the United States, is out to avenge the death of three Merino, Colo., high school teammates, the Associated Press reports.

Goto, a winged commando at the South Plains army flying school, is of Japanese ancestry, but was born in this country. His home is in Merino, where his farmer-family has lived for many years.

His teammates—whom he remembers as Pete, Peck and Gil—were killed on Bataan.

Goto played basketball and football at Merino high and at Colorado State college. He also plays basketball here.

He believes that physical weakness of the Japanese enemy—because of deficiencies in diet lies behind the underdog, inferiority complex that makes the Japanese such savage fighters.

Bill isn't worried about what would happen to him if the Japanese should capture him, the A. P. report declares.

"I don't think they will. Not all in one piece, anyway."

TOPAZ CITY ADOPTS NEW CONSTITUTION

TOPAZ, Utah — By a decisive 3 to 1 vote, Topaz City residents approved the city constitution on Tuesday, December 15, reports the Times.

Of 32 of 33 voting blocks, the count was 3434 ayes to 830 noes. Twenty-eight blocks voted for the constitution. About 75 per cent of the residents with ballot privileges voted.

Thirty-six absentee ballots were recorded.

Regional Office Abolished as WRA Centralizes Functions

Denver Office Will Be Maintained for Field Assistant Director

DENVER, Colo.—An administrative reorganization abolishing regional offices of the War Relocation Authority, federal agency responsible for the care and conduct of 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from west coast military zones, was announced today by Joseph H. Smart, who has been regional director of WRA in Denver.

Mr. Smart said all functions and responsibilities of the three regional WRA offices at Denver, San Francisco and Little Rock have been consolidated under Washington WRA headquarters.

Mr. Smart will retain his Denver office in the Midland Savings Building, serving as a field assistant director. The reorganization also enlarged the district covered by the Denver office to 10 states, adding Idaho, Utah and Montana.

There are four relocation centers in the 10-state district: at Granada, Colo.; Cody, Wyo.; Hunt, Idaho, and Topaz, Utah.

A considerable part of the former regional staff, including the employment division, will continue to maintain the Denver office, Mr. Smart said. Other staff members are to be transferred to Washington.

Mr. Smart said the change does not affect the administrative organization at the relocation centers.

KFWB Censors Wirin's Talk on Evacuation

(Continued from page 1).

would have been dissolved long ago. Naturally there's been controversy about our stand in connection with the wholesale evacuation from the entire Pacific Coast area of over one hundred thousand Japanese; over seventy thousand of whom were born in the United States, most of them in California, and who are therefore citizens of the United States.

"There can be no criticism of Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt and the military authorities. The military carried out their assignment with great skill and the ut most efficiency.

"The Civil Liberties Union is of the opinion, however, that the wholesale removal was the result of strong feeling — mass hysteria, if you will — against the local Japanese and 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."

Mr. Crail: "Isn't it possible, Mr. Wirin, that the Japanese evacuation is a measure for protecting the internal security of the nation — and that when such security conflicts with civil liberties, however rergettable the action, the liberties must be temporarily curtailed for the common good?"

Mr. Wirin: "Undoubtedly that is why the measures effected were taken. But the Civil Liberties Union takes this stand — that failure to distinguish between the guilty or suspect on the one hand, and the completely innocent and entirely loyal on the other hand, on an individual basis, constitutes an abandonment of fundamental concepts of American due process of law.

"We feel that loyalty hearings should be given, and the proven loyal allowed some kind of substantial freedom outside of internment camps. Department of Justice and other high Government officials have attested 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 suspect, is not the American way."**

Mr. Crail: "How do jurists feel on the subject?

Mr. Wirin: "There is difference of opinion, naturally. It's a controversial subject. One Federal Judge, James A. Fee, of Portland, Oregon, in ruling that the military had no authority over citizens, declared:

"'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'."

Nisei Start Work In French Canadian Logging Town

KAPUSKASING, Ont. — Canadian-born Japanese evacuees, having completed one essential war job in southern Ontario province by harvesting a large part of the province's sugar beet cop, are now turning their hands to relieving the desperate shortage of men in the Canadian woods.

A camp manned by 52 nisei Canadians has now been established as a part of the Woodland department of the Spruce Falls Power and Pulp Co., whose huge plant is located at Kapuskasing, 320 miles northwest of Toronto, and 63 miles west of Cochrane. The town is peopled with French Canadians.

The nisei workers are engaged in cutting pulp and cordwood.

20 Thousand Evacuated from Canada Coast

Only Few Voluntarily Evacuated Restricted British Columbia Area

KASLO, B. C. — The British Columbia Security Commission through its own machinery evacuated 19,867 persons of Japanese ancestry from the 100-mile coastal restricted area, the New Canadian, only newspaper of Japanese Canadians, reported recently, citing Hon. Ian Mackenzie as the source of information.

Only 105 persons are now left in Vancouver, according to Mackenzie, and these persons are the patients and staff of the tuberculosis hospital at Hastings Park, who are to be moved to New Denver in the interior as soon as construction of a sanitarium there is complete.

"When Japan entered the war on Dec. 7, 1941, there were 23,546 Japanese living in the whole of Canada," the minister said.

"Of this number 21,349 were living in areas which are now defense areas. The B. C. Security Commission by its own machinery has evacuated 19,867."

Canadian Japanese evacuees were relocated in the following manner, according to Mackenzie: Interior housing projects, 11,964; sugar beet projects, 3,988; self-supporting projects, 1,161; approved employment, 1,337; road camp projects, 986; and, industrial projects, 431.

The remainder of the Canadian Japanese living in the now-restricted were disposed of as follows: Voluntary evacuation (before March, 1942), 579; repatriated to Japan, 42; internment camps, 699; detention in Vancouver, 57; and Hastings Park hospital, 105.

Tule Lake Nursery Schools Hold Holiday Parties

NEWELL, Calif. — Parents of nursery school children were invited to parties and programs planned for the nursery schools at Tule Lake this week.

Gifts, candy and cookies were to be distributed by Santa Claus, who was to visit each of the eight nursery schools.

Block managers, the recreation department and the parents' group made arrangements for the parties.

Junior Red Cross Handicraft Work Goes on Sale

NEWELL, Calif. — Made under the auspices of the Junior Red Cross, art and handicraft articles made by elementary school children of Tule Lake went on sale this week.

Generous Response Marked Community Xmas Campaign

NEW YORK CITY — Winding up the Community Christmas party fund drive for the evacuees in the War Relocation Authority's ten projects, Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu, who acted as treasurer for the Japanese division of the campaign, on December 17 turned over a check for $625.66 to the Home Missions Council of North America as the contribution of Japanese and their Caucasian friends in the "free" zones.

This was matched by the council with $628.84, presented by friends and constituent denominations. The total thus reached was $1254.50. In addition to this many donations were sent directly to the Centers.

The fund was raised for emergency purposes to cover any shortages of gifts in the Centers, and was a remarkable expression of the generosity and good will generated by the campaign. Apart from this fund, an estimated 40,000 gifts were believed to have reached the 10 projects from all parts of the United States.

Sent to Centers

The $1254.50 was distributed by the Home Missions Council in certified checks December 18, by airmail special delivery, to the treasurers of the Christmas Party Committees in the various Centers. The money was apportioned according to the demand and need that was made known by the project directors and Christmas committees in the Centers. Certain amounts were designated by their contributors for specified projects, and this wish was carried out.

The American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in two army camps contributed generously for their friends, families and relatives back in the centers. At Camp Crowder, Mo., the headquarters detachment raised $85 in less than 12 hours, which together with the $51 raised earlier by the medical detachment, made a total of $136 for the camp.

Nisei Soldiers Contribute

The nisei soldiers of the quartermaster detachment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, presented $74 to the fund. In all, the army boys contributed $210.

Members of the JACL headquarters staff and delegates to the national conference gave $51.50, with the Arizona chapter presenting $50 and the Northern Utah chapter $10.

Boys and girls of various churches and Sunday schools, in sympathy with the children in the centers, all added their bit, including members of the Community Church School of Summit, N. J.; Arlington Street Church School and Junior Alliance of the Second Unitarian Church, both of Boston; Japanese Methodist Church Sunday School, Spokane, Wash.; Japanese Church of Christ, Salt Lake City; Japanese Methodist Church, and Young People's Christian Federation of New York City.

Contributions Sent Fund

The Japanese Americans of the Hershey, Neb., area contributed $46.50, and those of Washington, D. C., $73.50. The Japanese Relocation Aid Committee of Salt Lake City added $25.

In addition to these were many individuals swelling the fund, and all expressing their sympathy and friendship, and wishing for those in the projects a Merry and White Christmas.

The Community Christmas celebration for the war relocation centers was initiated by the National JACL, in cooperation with religious groups and social work agencies. Mike M. Masaoka, national JACL secretary, was the executive secretary of the Community Christmas drive, with Joe Kanazawa as his assistant. Kanazawa is a special representative of the national JACL in the east.

Community Cnristmas Parties Bring Yule Spirit to Isolated Wartime Relocation Centers

NEW YORK CITY—Christmas Eve came today to some 110,000 American Japanese uprooted from their homes and lives of a year ago, and living this year in the ten relocation centers of the War Relocation Authority scattered throughout the western United States and Arkansas.

Tonight and tomorrow they were to observe, through various programs and services of the churches, the one-thousandth, ninehundredth and forty-second anniversary of the Nativity. Several services were held last Sunday.

Lending the traditional festive touch to the solemn and sacred occasion were the community Christmas parties planned, with varying degrees of thoroughness and variety, for this evening in the various projects. So reaches a climax the drive started more than two months ago by religious and social work organizations and the JACL to bring some measure of happiness into the hearts of tens of thousands of little children on this, their day.

Sharing this Yuletide joy will be the thousands on the outside who through their gifts, donations, time and labor made possible the full realization of the community Christmas parties. Their only regret was that they did not have more time, or that they had not learned of the project earlier. Tonight their thoughts will be with those whom they served so generously.

Perhaps they may have a preview, in the words of a project director:

"We are having a huge Christmas tree in our Center athletic field, which will be decorated and lighted for several nights before Christmas. On Christmas Eve afternoon on a large outdoor stage (if weather permits), we are having a pageant of the Nativity. This includes the manger scene, the shepherds and so forth. There will be a background choir music throughout the pageant and the singing of carols. The audience will participate in the singing of carols in a community sing fashion.

"Announcements will be made at this time that Santa Claus is coming tonight. The block managers are cooperating in having their individual Christmas parties on Christmas Eve tonight. There will be several Santa Clauses, who will be portioned to different blocks. At the appropriate time, Santa Claus will go in with all the trimmings and leave with the block managers, the gifts and candies which were donated for this purpose. Following that, the blocks will have their own Chrismas.

"The churches of the center are having appropriate Christmas programs on Sunday and Christmas night. The social activities wil ltake place on Christmas eve and Christmas night."

Such will be typical of the final act of the community Christmas party campaign.

Lack of space prevents a report and recapitulation of the project, but this will be attempted in the next issue.

Release of Loyal Evacuees Urged After Manzanar Incident

WASHINGTON — Release of citizens of unquestioned loyalty to the United States from western relocation centers for evacuated Japanese was advocated on Dec. 15 in a "letter to the editor," appearing in Washington Post.

The letter, from Alfred Baker Lewis of New York City said in part:

"The newspapers report that in a riot by pro-axis Japanese at the relocation camp in Manzanar, Calif., Fred Tayama, the president of the Japanese American Citizens League, was wounded when he tried to prevent the Japanese who had been born in Japan from celebrating the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. Mr. Tayama was described as a leader among the anti-axis Japanese in Los Angeles both before and after we entered the war.

"It seems to me monstrous that a citizen who has proved his loyalty as Tayama has, should be incarcerated in what amounts to a concentration camp. Surely the government can set up a system for separating the unquestionably loyal west coast Japanese from the rest and releasing them.

Girl Reserves Sent Presents To Evacuees

Clubs in 23 States Participated in Drive For Center Children

NEW YORK CITY — Girl Reserve Clubs of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America sent Christmas boxes and letters to most of the relocation centers, as an expression of their friendship and good will.

The members of the Business Girls' Council of the western area were also sending in gifts. The letters were expected to lead to correspondence between the girls, most of them of high school age and above.

Clubs sending in boxes of gifts included those of:

Indiana, Anderson; Pennsylvania, Newcastle, McKeesport, Titusville, Wilmerding; New Jersey, Troy, Ridgewood; California, Redlands; Iowa, Perry; Massachusetts, Boston; Connecticut, Hartford, Greenwich; Kentucky, Barbourville, Hebron, Dry Ridge; New York, Albany, Kingston, White Plains; Wisconsin, Green Bay, Waukesha; Oklahoma, Tulsa; South Dakota, Rapid City, Aberdeen; Maine, Lewiston, Auburn; Nebraska, Omaha; Michigan, Clio, Berkley, Highland Park; Hawaii, Honolulu; Colorado, Pueblo, Rocky Ford and Arkansas Valley; Idaho, Twin Falls and Idaho district; Utah, Salt Lake City; Oregon, Portland; Washington, Bellingham, Tacoma; Ohio, Mansfield, Toledo; Texas, Beaumont, and Arizona, Tucson.

Tent Factory Considered at Newell Center

City Council Studies Proposal to Permit Industry to Function

NEWELL, Calif. — Contractors from the Sun Tent-Luebbert company have approached the city council of the Tule Lake war relocation center with the possibilities of building a tent factory at the project.

It was reported that members of the planning board and the city council are studying the proposal and expect to present the facts to the colonists for their opinions. Ward and block meetings have been called for this purpose.

Under the present setup, only nisei will be eligible to work in the factory with the pay on a piece work basis.

Approximately 300 men and women workers will be used, it was stated.

A three-way contract which binds the WRA, the U. S. Army Quartermasters division and the contractors is required by the WRA, it was stated.

The evacuee workers' wages will be based on the profits of the industry, it was indicated. Tentatively, ten percent will go toward the contractor's expenses and profit, fifteen per cent as a maximum for overhead expenses and 65 percent will be distributed to the workers.

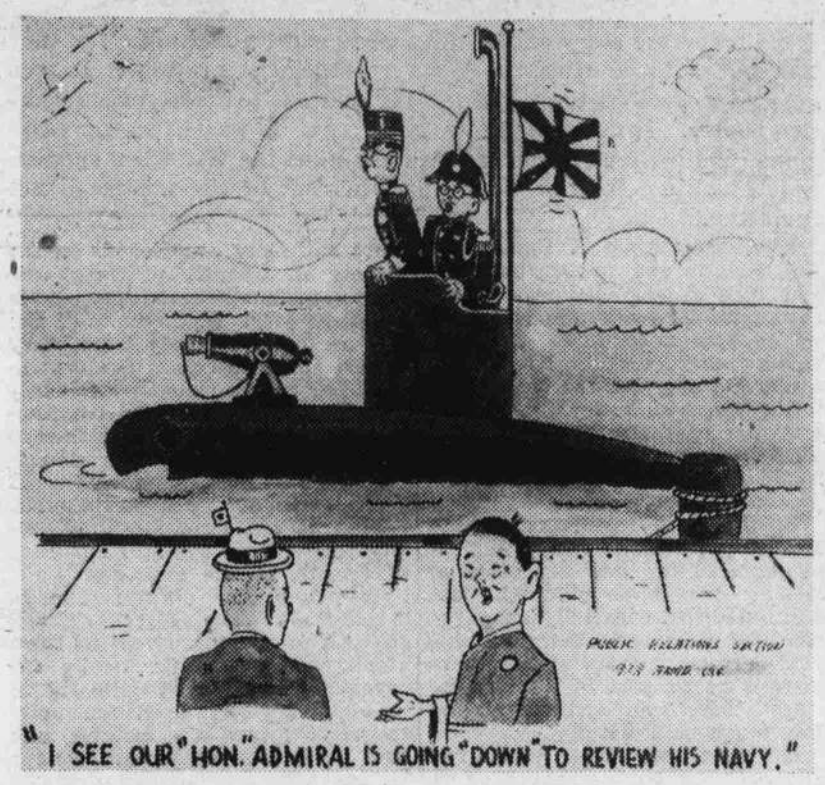
Rohwer Center Fetes Rotary, Lion's Club

ROHWER, Ark. — Rohwer's Community Activities last week honored 90 guests from the Rotary and Lions Clubs of Monticello at a special good-will dinner, reports the Outpost.

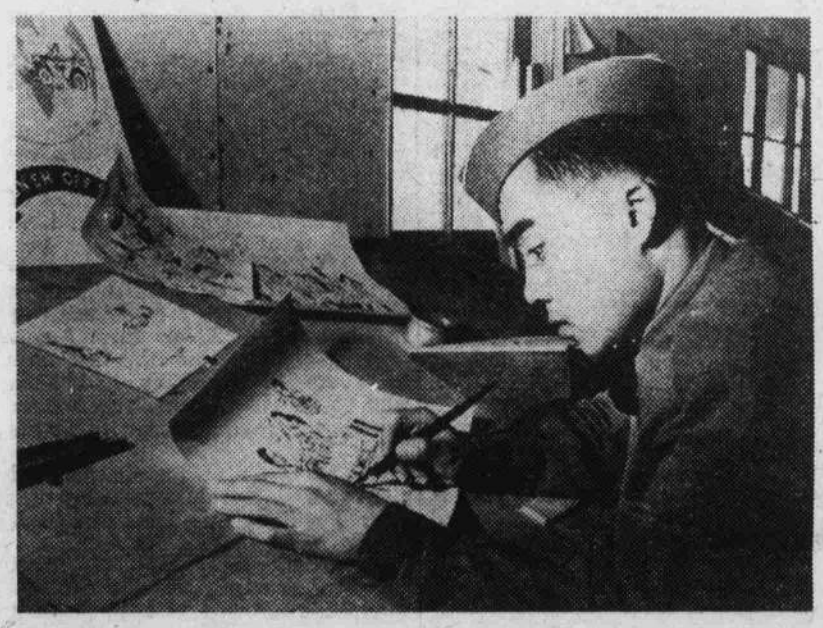
Speakers included E. B. Whitaker, regional project director; Ray D. Johnston, project director; Lamar Williamson, chairman of the International Service committee of the Rotary club; William Mimbu, chairman of the temporary government council; V. B. McCloy, mayor of Monticello; Eugene Conmer, president of the Rotary club; Helems Owens, president of the Lions club, and the Rev. Walker B. Haley, pastor of the Monticello Presbyterian church.

Akira Mori, an issei who has a perfect attendance record for 12 years as a member of the Montebello, Calif., Rotary club, was introduced by James Nakamura, chairman of the Constitution committee of the council.

Army's 9th Armored Division Proud of Its Nisei Cartoonist



"I SEE OUR "HON." ADMIRAL IS GOING "DOWN" TO REVIEW HIS NAVY."



"Second only to Walt Disney." That's what the 9th Armored Division thinks of its cartoonist, PVT. MITCHIE M. MIYAMOTO, an American-born citizen of Japanese descent from San Francisco. Pvt. Miyamoto is a "natural" with the drawing pen and ink and spends his spare time sketching caricatures of his troopmates and officers. Lately he has been working on an original for the 92nd Reconnaissance Squadron's insignia contest, according to the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations.

Pvt. Miyamoto, 22, was inducted into the army on October 15, 1941, and was sent to the Cavalry Replacement Training Center at Fort Riley, Kansas. After basic training he was placed on duty with the 92nd Reconnaissance Squadron and was later transferred to Headquarters Detachment of the Station Complete and is now on special duty with the public relations section of the 9th Armored Division as a cartoonist. Born in the United States, he does not speak Japanese. His parents are now in the Heart Mountain war relocation center in Wyoming.

Country Faces Basic Racial Problems After War, Is View

WASHINGTON — Hawaii has proven a testing ground for cooperation of civil and military government and it was establishing a pattern for race relationships which would be "invaluable" in determining solutions for treatment of racial problems in the postwar world, Delegate-elect Joseph R. Farrington said last week upon his arrival in Washington.

Delegate Farrington succeeds Samuel Wilder King, present delegate from Hawaii who has entered the nation's military service.

The delegate-elect told a press conference there would have to be "certain adjustments" under which the civil authority would assume greater responsibility than it now has.

Farrington said there was a vast difference between mainland and island attitudes toward the war. He explained Hawaii's war contribution was one of both physical and spiritual devotion which was not paralleled here.

"The keynote of Hawaii's whole position in the war effort," he declared, "is expressed in the phrase — Hawaii is American."

Asked if he felt the recognition of Hawaii's aid in the war would assist its chances for postwar statehood, Farrington replied:

"We expect to be treated like Americans."

Nisei Cartoonist Joins U. S. Army

AMACHE, Colo.—Lil' Neebo, Suzie Heby Lamar, Johnson and Lil' Joe waved their creator, Chris Ishii, off to the wars last week.

Ishii, whose "Li' Neebo" cartoon appeared in first the Santa Anita Pacemaker and later the Granada Pioneer, left for Camp Savage on Monday of last week.

The Pioneer promised its readers that though Ishii was gone, Lil' Neebo and his pals would continue to appear.

St. Louis Dispatch Schedules Sunday Feature on Rohwer

ROWHER, Ark.—Every-day accounts of the Rohwer and Jerome centers will appear as a Sunday feature in the St. Louis Dispatch, leading midwestern paper, reports the Outpost.

Dispatch newsmen and photographers are expected in Rohwer within the next two weeks.

Seattle JACL Sends $3000 To National

The Seattle chapter of the Japanese American Citizens' League, at a meeting held at the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho, voted on December 17 to turn over $3000 from the chapter treasury to the National JACL, according to a letter to Hito Okada, national treasurer, from James Y. Sakamoto, at Minidoka.

Sakamoto said that the members had decided upon the contribution as a recognition of the "importance of the work now being done by the national body."

Sakamoto stressed that it was the wish of the chapter members that the contribution be made to the National JACL's work.

Shirrel Takes New WRA Post

Tule Lake Director Will Be Transferred To Work in Midwest

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — Elmer L. Shirrel, manager of the Tule Lake war relocation center since its inception seven months ago, disclosed last week he will leave on December 27 to take over new duties for the War Relocation Authority.

Shirrel said he will report first to Washington, D. C., and then probably will return to the midwest to help loyal American-Japanese obtain employment in areas outside restricted regions.

Shirrel did not say who his successor at Tule Lake will be.

Granada Veterans Consider Forming American Legion

AMACHE, Colo.—American legionaires among evacuee residents and the administration who are interested in forming an Amache American Legion post were contacting Assistant Project Director Harbison here.

If sufficient interest and numbers can be mustered at the Granada war relocation center, Harbison promised that correspondence will be initiated with the commander of the Colorado state American Legion as to the possibility of a post at Amache.

Death Sentence Of Killer Commuted

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Governor Olson last week commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of T. J. Elie, 28, of Los Angeles, who had been scheduled for execution at San Quentin on January 8 for the slaying of Sokotare Okita, 68.

Olson said he acted on the recommendation of the advisory pardon board, the district attorney and the trial judge of Los Angeles county.

Pearl Buck's Views Countered by Caldwell In New York Talk

NEW YORK — Taking exception to Pearl Buck's recent statement that the Asiatic people no longer felt they would gain freedom through our participation in the war, Dr. Oliver Caldwell, secretary of the Associated Board of Christian Colleges in China, maintained last week at a meeting of the Association of Teachers of the Social Studies, that America's allies in the Far East realized that they would benefit greatly from a United Nations victory.

However, he warned that unless "we get over the idea that we are superior, we won't get much cooperation from the Chinese."

China, he said, has been dominated by Europe for the last 150 years, "but will refuse to be dominated any longer. We must deal equally with China if at all and if we do not the Asiatic combination is likely to rise against us. If we do get over our superiority and work together, then we will have a lasting peace."

Japanese American at Buna Given Personal Bodyguard

Sergeant Fred Nishitsuji, U. S. army, now a member of American advanced combat forces somewhere on the New Guinea front, has been assigned a personal bodyguard with a rifle lest other Americans make an embarrassing mistake, a delayed United Press dispatch reported this week.

Describing Sergeant Nishitsuji as "one of the most valuable men" in the U. S. army forces now operating in the Buna sector, the United Press dispatch filed from "Somewhere in New Guinea. Via Courier," reported:

"The man is 26-year-old Sergeant Fred Nishitsuji, an American whose parents are Japanese. A former Los Angeles wholesal liquor salesman, he is now an interpreter-translator with an advanced command post which is in almost constant contact with retreating Japanese.

"As he goes about his duties, the sergeant is accompanied during every waking moment by his grinning bodyguard, Private Albert Jackson, Charlevoix, Mich. Fred and Al are good pals and Fred gets along fine with his campmates now that they have grown used to the situation.

"The other day Fred and I sat on the edge of a slit trench at advanced headquarters within four miles of Buna—there were Zeros hovering around at the time—and he told me his story.

"Neither Fred nor his family minds talking about his peculiar position in the army. They no longer have any close relatives in Japan, and all are the most loyal of Americans.

"Fred was born on his father's farm at Las Animas, Colo. He finished high school in Colorado and later worked in Pueblo. His family went to California five years ago, but voluntarily moved inland to Fort Garland, Colo., last March.

"Fred volunteered for the army July 11, 1941, trained 13 weeks at Camp Roberts, Calif., and was then assigned to the Thirteenth Infantry at San Francisco. Last October the army sought interpreters from the 3000 American-born Japanese in its ranks, and Fred was one of the 60 picked for special training.

"He went to school last November and took a six-month course. He had learned ordinary Japanese as a child from his parents, but had to learn the intricate technical language of the Japanese military organization and other specialized courses.

"Assigned to Australia shortly after graduation, Fred worked for a while at General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters. He joined his present unit in mid-September, shortly before it was ordered to New Guinea.

"Fred says his family likes the idea of his being in the U. S. army. 'America has given us everything,' he explained."

Tule Lake Residents Prepare Yule Activities, Says Coverly

Nisei Soldiers Send Gifts to Relatives in War Relocation Centers

SAN FRANCISCO—The United States government Sunday night wished a Merry Christmas to the 102,000 Americans and alien Japanese now isolated in ten war relocation centers, the United Press reported.

The evacuees, moved inland following evacuation orders last spring, were busily preparing to celebrate their first Christmas at camp, with Christmas trees, carol singing, toys for the children, church services and noliday dinners—with the official blessing of the War Relocation Authority, it was stated.

"We want to encourage them to be good Americans," Harvey M. Coverly, acting regional director of the WRA, explained.

The evacuees are going in wholeheartedly for Christmas observance, the WRA official indicated.

The evacuee children dream of a ruddy cheeked Santa with a white beard and subscribe to the chimney-sliding, reindeer-driving legend of St. Nicholas—and have an even chance for a real white Christmas at the two California camps, well in the snow country, as well as at the Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Colorado centers.

At the Tule Lake relocation center, 30 crates of toys have already arrived from outside church societies and individuals. Christmas trees have already been set up and decorated in hospital wards and in the camp messhalls.

(The Community Christmas celebration, in which various U. S. religious and social work organizations are participating, to distribute Christmas gifts to the 38,000 children in the WRA centers, has the JACL as one of its sponsoring agencies.)

The evacuees, about 65 per cent of whom are American citizens, live in army-style barracks, the chimneys of which are small, it was stated.

One school boy at the Tule Lake center drew a picture on the blackboard showing a slender Santa on a low roof-top smiling at a narrow chimney. Over the picture he wrote:

"He's a cinch to make it!"

Choir concerts and "The Messiah" were offered at Tule Lake comunity halls over the week end. School children enacted a Christmas pantomime and the project's eight nursery schools invited the parents for Christmas parties.

Many of the American-born, as well as the alien Japanese long-resident in America, subscribe to the Christian faith; those who are not Christians, mainly Buddhists, also observe Christmas as a custom, Coverly added.

There are 15,000 evacuees at Tule Lake, surrounded by the snow-clad Siskiyou mountains. Of the 15,000, the number of small children is relatively low, it was stated. The largest age group is in its 'teens.

The colonists at Tule Lake have their own cooperative stores, but not much Christmas stock, Coverly added. However, outside donations were expected to fill the stockings.

There are several thousand Japanese Americans serving in the United States armed forces, and they are sending money and presents to camp residents, Coverly revealed.

Coverly said that at Salt Lake City, books, records and toys were being collected for the children at the Topaz, Utah, center, and a national campaign was providing similar help for residents of other centers.

Whether Christmas Day would be a holiday in the camps depended upon whether federal employees are given a holiday, Coverly said. If the Caucasian federal employes at the camps have to work on Christmas, the residents have to work, too.

Case Against Evacuee Worker Dropped, Report

The government's case against Tito U. Okamoto, American-born Japanese evacuee, charged with leaving Phillips county, Montana, against the orders of Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commander of the western defense command and Fourth Army, was dismissed last week on request of the U. S. Attorney, the Open Forum, publication of the California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union reports.

"No explanation for the government's move was given," the Open Forum stated. "It is reported that the prosecutor was impressed by the arguments presented by defense attorney John Dwyer to the unconstitutionality of the General's order."

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LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

More Pity Than Fear

Evacuation today is *fait accompli*, and there is little purpose in stirring the embers merely to see the sparks. But we are concerned with the prevalence and intensity of feeling evident in California against persons of Japanese ancestry. There is every reason to believe that a deliberate campaign is being conducted to keep the "Japanese" issue alive in California.

A study of the California press in the short months since evacuation will show that propaganda against persons of Japanese ancestry has had a good running start. The McClatchys and the Lechners have been active and the Native Sons have not been alone in demanding the deportation of all persons of Japanese race. The recent resolution of the Imperial county grand jury, asking the California Legislature to pass laws barring the use of agricultural land to any person of Japanese race and seeking the deportation of the state's Japanese residents, has been echoed by the Los Angeles county grand jury and will no doubt reverberate in many of the fifty-odd counties in the state.

Although there is no legal basis for either the deportation of citizens, because of racial ancestry, or for the denial or occupancy or use of land by citizens because of race, the function of these anti-democratic campaigns seems to be the maintenance of a public opinion which will make difficult any reassimilation of the evacuated people.

The stress and continuance of these campaigns make it increasingly evident that military necessity alone was not the only catalyst in activating evacuation. The creation and maintenance of a strong public opinion in California which demanded evacuation may be traced to these same individuals and groups which are today demanding added reprisals against Americans because of race alone.

This open and frank exhibition of fascist-like race thinking endangers democracy itself. The triumph of racial prejudice in California establishes beach-heads in which the fascist mind flourishes. This attitude is only the conservative expression of a brand of Hitler-like propaganda which has as its extremist voice the ranting of a Father Riker (recently tried for sedition in San Francisco) who preaches a race war of the "whites," including Nazi Germany, against the Oriental peoples.

It is an interesting fact that of all the myriad peoples of America, the American of Japanese extraction is the only individual being singled out as the potential victim of native fascist race laws.

The Native Sons, the Joint Immigration Committee and the other groups which advocate this racial discrimination must still be mentally existing in a world of imperialism and dollar diplomacy, in the passing world of colonialism which countenanced the exploitation of peoples. Theirs is the mind of the past. We pity rather than fear this mind, for it can have no comprehension of the global war for the survival of free men which is being waged upon this earth. Theirs is the type of reaction we fight in the war against fascism, against the Hitlers and the Tojos, who would impose anew the imperialism and racial exploitation which a newly awakened world is discarding. There can be no place in the world of the future for those who live in hatred and advocate doctrines of racial superiority.

Farewell to 1942

And now it is behind us, the year 1942.

We had greeted the New Year with uneasiness. And as the months of the year went by, we grew to know terror, and anger and despair.

Our parents were "enemy aliens," and we saw them fingerprinted and registered. We saw them when their bank accounts were closed and their homes were searched.

We listened with growing concern to the hysterical voices of racial discrimination that asked for our blood and our sweat and our tears—but not in the defense of our country, only in vindictiveness and in greed. Those were loud voices and they were heard.

Evacuation orders were issued. Military necessity, they said. We read and obeyed the decrees. There was a curfew, there were travel restrictions. There was the day we registered our homes, and then our lives.

We saw our homes go on the market and our lands and our possessions.

And there was that day, evacuation day. We rode to the depot trying hard to be unconscious of the curious and searching eyes in the street. There was the ride to the assembly center, the shades of the car drawn at night.

And there was registration all over again. There were numbered tickets on our bags.

And now we make our new lives in relocation centers. We shall not make a permanent peace with this new life, for we know it is but a pause before we strike out again, for resettlement.

But we know that 1942 is over. The pain, the despair and terror are over, and we shall never know it again.

We are rebuilding now. We foresee work and perhaps privation. But we know where we are going, what we are doing. The days of uncertainty are over.

We have hope—for 1943.—M. T. T.

The Promise of Peace

The history of the world is a history of its battles. The years of peace have never been enough.

Today the entire world is locked in the most all-embracing conflict we have ever known. Not a continent nor even a nation exists and is not touched by it.

And yet today, we face the promise of peace. We are closer than we have ever been to a realization of justice and honor for every man on the face of the earth than we have ever been. It is for this belief that the common man in every free land has taken up arms.

We have yet a long way to go. Perhaps we shall see 1943 through, and not yet see the end of the battle. But we know that the offensive for peace is on, and it shall not be stopped.

Hope for Tomorrow

In some quarters outside Heart Mountain there seems to be an excessive amount of hope being placed in the decision of Federal Judge Fee regarding the case of Min Yasui in Portland, Ore. Judge Fee's opinion, in which he declares the military has no authority to regulate the lives of citizen civilians without proclaiming a state of martial law, is extremely interesting and worth reading.

Yet the practical aspects are clear. If evacuees were to try to return to areas from which they have been banned, the military would have no alternative but to declare a state of martial law which would inconvenience the lives of millions, and not just the 110,000. If the military does not want us back on the west coast—and there is no indication that they have changed their minds—it has ways and means of seeing that we do not return. This situation would provide the American fascists with just the ammunition they are seeking to persecute us further, even to the point of exiling us from our native land by deportation.

The yesterday of our lives is gone. Today we are living in an unpleasant but bearable interlude. But there is hope in tomorrow when with the understanding support of great Americans we may strike out anew to make our destinies in this, our country.—Editorial in the Heart Mountain (Wyo.) Sentinel of Dec. 5, 1942.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

This Is What Happened in the Town of X

This is the story of the town of X and its attitudes, for they have much to do with the WRA resettlement program. X is a one-street western town, not too far and not too close to a relocation center. It doesn't matter which one. X was living an easy-going, and perhaps rather isolated life until the war when suddenly it found a relocation center growing out of the wasteland not far away.

In a short time X found that the government meant business, and that a new city was mushrooming near by. It meant manpower was needed, so a lot of rough characters drifted into town, and many of the local striplings who had been contented to work as gas pumpers, soda jerkers and grocery clerks, found they would earn fabulous sums as carpenters on the project.

So the town found itself being flooded with new money and it experienced the new sensation of lacking in manpower for the less desirable jobs, especially since the war had beckoned others of the young men. And out of this there grew a hectic sort of atmosphere where there was uncertainty and too much activity.

Many of the people who lived in ranches in the neighborhood of X had never been far from home. In a manner of speaking they were like some group of isolated hillbillies, and they didn't like the outsiders and the new goings-on. In fact, some of them don't even like the dudes that came out for the summers and talked in a Brooklyn or Virginia or New England accent. They were outlanders.

For a while after the evacuees came there wasn't anything startling to speak of. The better-educated of the citizens of X took an interest in the project and made visits there simply because it was the neighborly thing to do. The others ignored the place.

As time went on more and more evacuees were able to visit X. Some even got jobs there and went to work for established X families or firms. Others dropped by to shop on their way to and from agricultural work in the neighborhood. Soon the merchants of X began to find a considerable market in residents of the project and they appreciated the trade.

But as the evacuees became more and more conspicuous on the streets of X, some of those who had been against the project in the first place began to talk. Being as bitter as they were, they scored some successes against influential people who were friendly toward the project. Soon the feeling began to get so bad toward the evacuees that it was considered discreet to keep evacuees off the streets as much as possible.

That is the situation in X today where there are still hundreds of friends of the evacuees.

Why and how did this change in attitude take place? That's difficult to analyze. Even the town editor who knows practically everyone by name can't quite figure it out. He has been unusually friendly toward the project and now he is sick at heart. Perhaps he has been too friendly publicly. He says that perhaps if he had attacked the project editorally at every opportunity, then the public perversely would have swung in the opposite direction and backed the project.

At any rate, here are some of the obvious reasons for the reversal of opinion:

1. Too conspicuous presence of evacuees on the streets and in the stores of X.

2. Too large a purchasing power in the project resulting in a shortage of goods for residents of X. For instance, one farmer was told by a clerk that the last pair of boots in the shop had been sold to an evacuee and the farmer went away raving mad without his boots.

3. Lack of a systematic and planned public relations campaign between project residents and local people.

The things that happened in X are apt to happen anywhere. They cannot be allowed to happen very often or the entire resettlement program will fail. The story of X can well serve as an example of what unplanned progress can do.

WASHINGTON LETTER

America Finds New Strength Under Stress

"While a number of flapjaws (note to translator): Use appropriate slang for big talker) have been telling us how muddled and confused we are, we may quietly become the strongest military power on earth," writes Samuel Grafton in the New York Post. While some Americans have been complaining about inefficient government, he continues, "we have somehow come to outproduce the entire Axis in the field of munitions. By the end of next year, we shall outproduce the world, and we shall have done all this while most of us have been talking about something else."

Mr. Grafton's comment gives emphasis to the fact that by the end of 1942 we were producing shooting equipment at a rate more than four times faster than in November, 1941. It reminds us that under the spur of wartime necessity American industry and labor have opened up vast new resources of the vital materials of modern war—chrome, manganese, magnesium and the bauxite from which aluminum is derived. The aluminum shortage has, in fact, been overcome. It reminds us that the whole new industry of synthetic rubber has been developed, and that our production of machine tools—the basis of manufacturing—has risen 20 times between 1939 and 1943.

Yet no statistics have made us quite conscious of the important fact that, as Mr. Grafton says, "this is an entirely different country from the one of two years ago. The America of 1939 is so far behind us that we might almost as well be talking about Plymouth Rock. Every problem, from our ability to win the war to our ability to feed the world, to our ability to take care of our own, has been profoundly affected by our success of crowding 20 years of normal industrial expansion into two years, and that knowledge ought to shine out of everything that is said on all these matters."

It is in the light of this tremendously expanded economy that America's strength must be considered. Those who view with alarm the expansion in government staffs and activities need to be reminded that we are fighting a different, and a vastly larger, war than the last one. Those who take alarm at the costs of this war should balance against such costs the tremendous expansion in our production—in other words, in our capacity to create wealth.

In terms of its ability to produce, America is a far greater nation than it was three years ago. That strength will bear important fruit after the war, when production is turned to peacetime needs. For the war has proved that we were living far below our capacity, and that in the future we can—we must, in order to keep our factories and our workers busy — provide such an abundance of the necessities and the comforts of life as we never had before. That we can do this, and supply the stricken areas of the world with their needs, too, the expansion during the past year or two proves beyond doubt.

It is one of the tragedies of our society that it has found only in war the spur to all-out production, which, if applied to peacetime needs, would provide adequately for all. The war is teaching us that we are far richer than we had supposed, and that we will merit these riches only by using them. When the war is over, men are not likely to forget this lesson. The advances in industrial methods, the discovery of new ma-

(Continued on page 5).

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Last Time We Saw San Francisco

The last time we saw San Francisco her lights were still bright against the sky. The bay was indigo and red and green lights blinked on and off along the Embarcadero.

We worked in San Francisco for six years, long enough to make us a San Franciscan for life. We have often wondered what peculiar quality the city held which would make men, meeting in some remote corner of the world, suddenly remember with sharp poignancy the night mist drifting down the street, the neons fuzzy through it, or the pepper and salt fog sweeping in from the seas off the Gate. It is difficult to recall other cities with such sudden nostalgia, Los Angeles, Chicago or even New York.

Other cities may be able to approximate its atmospheric or topographical conditions, although even this is a matter for argument, but there is more to San Francisco than that. San Francisco is an amalgam of races, American races and faces, the Chinese on Grant avenue, the Italians in North Beach, the Irishmen from South of Market and Butchertown, even the Japanese out on Western Addition, (most of whom are now living in a wartime city called Topaz on the alkali edge of the Sevier desert).

The people of San Francisco have an air of savoir faire, from the native sons and daughters on Nob Hill to the longshoremen on the docks below. And there is dignity in the way a worker walks in San Francisco. Watch the longshore workers in their own hiring hall where, white, black or brown, you get your job in your turn in San Francisco and then watch a group of stevedores gathering for a "shape-up" on a dock in Brooklyn or Baltimore.

San Francisco is a city of sudden hills and breath-taking panoramas, of Market Street with its four-trolley tracks and more bars per capita than any city in the world.

One night, in company with a press service correspondent, we started out on a newspaper story in search of a dope ring in the shadowy one-way streets off Kearney and wound up in a bar watching a trained duck do tricks. The news agency writer never did get his story, for we went on from there to a barbecue pit for spareribs. Which brings us to the subject of food, with which San Francisco is synonymous.

For you can eat better food in San Francisco than in any city in America, in the world for all we know. On Fishermen's Wharf you can watch crabs and lobsters boiling red in steaming sidewalk cauldrons or buy a pound of shrimps boiled in brine to take on a ferry ride to Sausalito (the ferries are back again because of the gasoline rationing, according to the Chronicle). And it is not easy to forget the endless Chinese and Italian course dinners in these days of food shortages. For San Francisco had food, from the hamburgers at Compton's to banana fritters at Julius' Castle, which hangs on a ledge on Telegraph Hill.

There is art in San Francisco, in the alley studios of the young artists, and in the stately halls of the Legion of Honor, where the masters hang, not to forget the WPA murals on the inner walls of Coit Tower. There is music, too, and young writers sit on Russian Hill and tell of the great novels that will be written.

San Francisco has two memorials to men of dreams. One to Robert Louis Stevenson in Portsmouth Square, across from the police station, and the other to a man who drew plans in the back rooms of San Francisco restaurants and one day overthrew a dynasty which ruled 400 million people, San Yat-Sen. Bufano's impression of Dr. Sun is a shining stainless steel symbol in the little park in Chinatown, where so many nisei clerks from the Japanese-operated Grant avenue shops used to eat their lunches.

This has been an exercise in nostalgia, a few random vignettes of a city. Late in November the body of an aged Japanese was found in a Skid Row hotel, south of Mission, six months after all Japanese had been ordered out of the city by military fiat. Without touching on the facts of the case, we can still understand how he might have been so reluctant to leave the city.

Blake Clark Writes in "Asia":

Reactions of Hawaiian Nisei To Pearl Harbor Reflected in College Freshman Compositions

Reactions of nisei and issei in Hawaii to Pearl Harbor and its aftermath are revealed in University of Hawaii freshmen compositions quoted in an article by Blake Clark, "Some Japanese in Hawaii," published in the December issue of "Asia and the Americas."

Coming directly from the nisei, these compositions are revealing and frank and show how the everyday life of the Hawaiian Japanese changed on December 7, 1941.

"I think of Mr. Masai Shintaku, kamaaina (long-time) resident of Wahiawa, who has served in the Japanese army. On the morning of December 7, his son James was at home on leave from Schofield barracks. As soon as the blitz was on, the father rushed for his jalopy with Buck Private James and drove him to his post, lecturing him all the way, saying, 'Jimmy, this is your chance, and, by God, you get out there and prove your stuff as an American or never come home again!'" Jimmy came home, bleary-eyed and weary, a few days later, and the proud father greeted First-Class Private James with tears of joy. And, from my observations, Mr. Shintaku is typical of the attitude of alien Japanese parents who have citzen sons wearing the uniform."

Thus wrote Larry Oshima, who, according to the author, is "one of the younger Japanese who before December 7, took a leading part in the move for total expatriation from Japna."

"Most of the student papers," writes Mr. Clark, "showed an older generation which did not look much like a fifth column. These older people were extremely careful to obey all military orders and avoid even the slightest run-in with the authorities."

Among them was the father of Clara Fujimoto, who wrote:

"My father is one of the many jittery individuals in Honolulu now. The military governor and his staff of officers need never worry about him. He is all for the blackout and sees to it that all lights in the house are turned off a good quarter of an hour before 7 p. m. He has only recently permitted the family to black out two of the five rooms in the house. He first said we should know the interior of the house well enough to get around in the dark. He changed his mind when he ran and fell over a chair in the living room.

"Father is so insistent that we follow all regulations that to the rest of the family he seems fussy. 'Do you have your gas masks? Don't use Japanese over the telephone. Don't tune in on foreign stations. No going outdoors after 6 p. m. . . .'

"Father does not think that forces from Japan would attempt a landing here, nor use gases, but he sees to it that we have our masks at all times. He feels that the United States has been most generous in distributing masks free of charge to all the population of Hawaii, aliens as well as citizens, and you may be sure he is grateful. . . .

"Although father is an enemy alien, he believes in the democracy, liberty and justice for which he knows the United States stands. He has often said that he looked forward to the day when Japan may also have a democratic form of government. He came to Hawaii at 16 and has lived here 38 years. He has done well here, and has never been back to Japan."

In different vein is the story of Alice Nakamura, who described a group of aliens listening to Radio Tokyo.

Describing her article, Mr. Blake writes:

"Alice went on in an indignant tone, saying that such older ones deserved the cold shoulder which they were receiving from their children and grandchildren. 'They don't like it when the younger ones call Japan a "pilau" (stinking) nation,' she said, 'but what can they expect?'

"She did not believe, however, that the older people were organized. She thought that many who were favorable to Japan had been influenced by the nightly propaganda broadcast from Tokyo. It was fine, she thought, that the authorities were taking all short-wave receiving sets from Japanese homes. Now, if one of the local stations would broadcast a clear, true account of the news each evening in Japanese, she said, these older people could get facts instead of lies and could even have the real issues of the war explained to them. 'They are not particular as to whether they get "the news" over KGU or Radio Tokyo,' she ended, 'but they are particular as to whether they can understand it.'"

Another student, Katsumi Harada, wrote tellingly: "If we Japanese in Hawaii are treated like 'Japs,' perhaps in time we shall come to feel like 'Japs'; but if our friends continue to treat us like Americans, we will feel and act like Americans."

Vagaries

Nisei Commando . . . .

The A. P. report of Sgt. Bill Goto, the nisei commando, now in training in Texas, recalls the report of two nisei soldiers now reportedly in training with a commando unit in the east. Also a nisei soldier has been reported to be fighting under General Eisenhower in North Africa. . . . A letter received by a friend of ours recently reports: "We have potential allies and a potential underground "V" movement among the Japanese peasants and workers... I've heard from unofficial sources that among Japanese prisoners who, as you know, have been taken only lately, there were quite a few who were bitterly opposed to the war against China, the war against the U. S. and to militarism and the emperor in general. . . ."

* * *

Revived Interest . . . .

U. S. magazines are showing a revived interest in the problem of evacuee relocation, following the Poston and Manzanar incidents. Especially timely is Dillon Myer's article on relocation in the Winter, 1943, issue of Common Ground. . . Incidentally, a short article by a nisei soldier in Texas, George Morimitsu, called "Shipment," also appears in Common Ground. . . . Several books are being written concerning evacuation, some by nisei writers. . . . It might be recalled that one of the greatest of American novels came out of a mass migration, somewhat similar to that of the U. S. Japanese. This was the evacuation of the dust bowl in the middle thirties by some 250,000 farmers, farmhands and their families. Out of this came John Steinbeck's "The Grapes of Wrath." Out of it also came the dust bowl ballads, sung by Woody Guthrie and others which are now a part of American folklore.

* * *

YMCA to USO . . . .

Many of the buildings on the west coast, vacated by evacuated Japanese, are now being utilized in the war effort. One of these is the Japanese YMCA building on San Francisco's Buchanan street, which is now a USO club for army men. . . . Liu Liang-mo, a former YMCA secretary in China, indicated the other day in New York City that this war is in one way a war of elevateds: "Today New York's Sixth avenue 'el,' sold to Japan, is fighting New York's Second avenue 'el,' used in American armament." . . . The FBI in San Francisco reported last week that 500 enemy aliens had been excluded from the bay area during 1942. This group was in addition to all persons of Japanese ancestry who were moved under military evacuation orders.

* * *

Suggestion . . .

Senator A. B. "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky has suggested that the military take over the operation of the relocation centers. . . .

Nisei Soldier Marks Dec. 7 Anniversary With Poetry

SPARTA, Wis. — A young Japanese American soldier at Camp McCoy marked the first anniversary of the Japanese attack on Hawaii with a poem, "Morning Attack on Oahu," which appeared in the Dec. 5 issue of "The Real McCoy," weekly newspaper of the military personnel at Camp McCoy.

The writer is PFC Rioe Tomita of the 100th Infantry Battalion. Pvt. Tomita was in Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941.

His poem, as published in "The Real McCoy," reads:

When morning grass shone with sparkling dew,
And sea wind murmuring swept the isle,
The half-hid sun behind the distant range
Struck the clouds with its long golden blows.

In a home a newly born babe nursing,
Clutched his mother's pale weak hand;
An older sister in her ruffled pajama,
Tended the stove to cook the morning meal;
While two savage brothers, insistent and hungry,
Grumbled and sputtered, then quickly calmed
When food was finally laid on the kitchen board.
Bearded father thoughtfully sitting,
Planned the garden he dug that morn,
And the shelf fixed, and the toy-train mended,
And the neighbor's garage roofed that noon.

Out in the streets freshly awakened,
Scraps of paper like white yachts at sea sailed,
And barefoot newsboys to their street corners ran,
As a milk wagon rumbled along—
While scattered church goers from far and near
Sang lusty morning greetings.

On the highway nature worshippers drove,
In sleek Packards, shining Chevies and ancient Fords.
Sped to their favorite haunts — the broad countryside,
The sandy shore, the wave-washed casting rocks,
And warm woods where birds sing and play.

No one was aware on that early morn,
What shock; what barbarism; what death would fall,
On the innocent populace of the isle!

From ships of destruction stealthily steaming afar,
Unseen and unheard by the people of the isle,
Blunt planes droned into air, climbed high,
And sped on to their mission — to destroy and kill!
The isle rang in confusion as bombs screamed down
Exploding ships, buildings, homes, and flesh!
Our guns in answer snarled; our planes roared a challenge,
And soon downed them while the rest fled —
As cowardly as they appeared, so departed!

That day in the hearts of the brave beat fear,
But not for long. Fear quickly changed to anger.
Anger molded hearts to a stronger heart,
And grim people drew closer. They cried:
"Cowards, you have not heard the last from us!"
The pages of history have shown us

Though Tojos and Hitlers have pillaged and killed,
That in this world where God rules supreme,
God's Justice rings each telling blow he strikes.
Mighty America an exponent of Justice
Will crush that unruly horde to their miserable knees!

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 4).

terials, the development of new industries, the improvements in surgical techniques, the increased production of foodstuffs—these are benefits which war, in spite of its horror, has practically forced upon us. In the postwar years they will offer an abundance beyond anything we have known. They can be lost through that strange fear of producing and utilizing plenty whch has plagued our civilization, or they can be utilized to create a fuller, richer life. Public opinion will in the end decide the issue.

In any case the possibility of a world of plenty has been opened to us. Mr. Grafton's conclusion is worth quoting: "There is almost no plan for the world's rehabilitation that we don't have the power to carry out. The big adventure ahead will be for each of us, from President to busboy, to try to grow as big as his country has grown."

World at Presstime

(Continued from page 1).

zines and radio accounts describing our preparations . . . . "

* * *

Proof that this reasoning by U. S. propagandists may be working can be seen by the report that ex-Ambassador Nomura has already giving a series of speeches in Japan in which he has warned the Japanese people of the strength of the United States. Reports from these repatriates, along with actual encounters with U. S. forces in the southern Pacific are believed to have had much to do with the revising thinking of Tojo, Inc.

Report on the IDC: Two Years Of Activity Told in History

Intermountain District Welcomed Into National JACL in 1940; "Free Zone" Chapters Assume Large Share of League's Financial Burden.

Although the Intermountain District Council (IDC) of the Japanese American Citizens League is only about two years old, it is well prepared to assume the leadership thrust upon it by the temporary suspension of the other three district councils due to the military evacuation of the west coast Japanese.

The notion has long been prevalent among the Pacific Coast Nisei that their fellow Americans in the Rockies were too young and inexperienced to cope with the profound problems of a maturing nationality; yet a casual outline history of the Japanese Americans in this area reveals the fallacy in that thinking, for, in their own way, they have accomplished more in promoting better public relations than have their older compatriots on the coast.

Because the average age of the Nisei in this region is from five to seven years younger than those on the coast, the history of organization activity is much shorter here. Records indicate that the first clubs were organized in Utah about 1930 and about three years later in the sister state of Idaho. In 1933, the Utah clubs in Salt Lake City, Ogden, and Tremonton met in a special convention which developed into an annual affair. It was called "The Intermountain Nisei Conference" although the southeastern Idaho Nisei societies in Rexburg, Idaho Falls and Pocatello began to dispute that title by sponsoring yearly meetings of their own The yearly agendas were only for a single day and featured typical Nisei discussions on such problems as marriage, a banquet, and a dance. Guest speakers were introduced as the conferences began to take on the pattern of the Nisei conclaves on the coast.

About 1935, the Nisei leaders in Salt Lake City organized a club and borrowed the name of "Japanese American Citizens League" for it. Joe Masaoka, present Director of the Associated Members Division of the National JACL staff, was its first president. Several years later, a similar organization was formed in Ogden. Neither of these societies were members of the national association although the question of affiliation was a much mooted matter in both localities.

In the fall of 1938, Walter T. Tsukamoto, then national president, as the guest speaker at the Idaho Falls sponsored Southeastern Idaho Convention, suggested that the Nisei in the intermountain area consider membership in the national JACL. The delegates at the conference unanimously approved the suggestion and the three southeastern Idaho clubs merged into a single chapter. Early in 1939, at the call of Mike Masaoka, three times president of the Salt Lake League and present national secretary, representatives from Idaho met with those from Ogden and the host chapter to discuss possible membership in the national JACL. After much debate, it was decided that the three prospective chapters petition for a district council of their own so that they would be in a better position to render effective service to their own membership if they were affiliated with either the Pacific Northwest or Northern California district councils. Among the Nisei leaders who advocated national affiliation were Yukio Inouye, Yoshiko Shikasho, Paul Okamura, George Shiozawa, Novo Kato, Mary Kasai, Haruo Yamasaki, Tom Miyasaki, Tatsuo Koga, George Yoshida, Charles Tsukamoto, Michi Mukai, Bill Yamauchi, Joe Kurumada, Shigeki Ushio, Miye Asahina and Ben Terashima.

The first executive officers of the IDC were Mike Masaoka, executive chairman; Yukio Inouye, vice-chairman; Bill Yamauchi, vice-chairman; Tatsuo Koga, executive secretary; and Joe Kurumada, treasurer.

Late in the spring of 1939, national charters were issued to the chapters in Salt Lake, Ogden, and Southeastern Idaho, but it was not until the Sixth Biennial National Convention convened in Portland in 1940 that the IDC was unanimously welcomed into the organization by the National Council members who granted it jurisdiction over the seven western states of Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Montana, Colorado, and Nebraska. In 1940 the Southeastern Idaho group dissolved and the Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Yellowstone chapters were created. The following year, the Big Horn Mountains chapter embracing southern Montana and northern Wyoming; North Platte, Nebraska; and Fort Lupton, Colorado, applied for and received national recognition. This spring, Davis County, Utah, and Boise Valley in southwestern Idaho and eastern Oregon were admitted into the IDC and, recently, Northern Utah was recognized as a member.

At the special national emergency meeting of the National Council which was held in San Francisco this spring, the territorial jurisdiction of the IDC was reduced to "the states of Utah, Nevada, and Montana, and adjoining sections of Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado."

Although much of the work of the Executive Committee has been devoted to organization matters since its inception, the IDC has been very active in promoting Americanism and public relations. All chapters were encouraged to participate in the local community drives and projects. The present cordial relationship which exists between the Japanese residents in the intermountain west and their Caucasian neighbors attest to the success of their program.

In addition to cooperating with the various national projects, most of the chapters sponsored active campaigns of their own. Most noteworthy among them were Idaho Falls' annual community good will banquet and sportsfest, Ogden's prize-winning floats in their yearly civic "Pioneer Days" celebration, and Salt Lake City's traditional intermountain athletic tournaments, scholarship awards, "Thanksgiving Celery Gift Packages" for national and state officials, and participation in the President's Birthday Ball campaigns. On the latter two, the Salt Lake unit received favorable national newspaper and magazine comment.

Among some of the district projects which were successfully completed were the speakers' bureaus which were organized in every chapter and aggressively carried the story of Nisei Americanism and loyalty to hundreds of community churches, clubs, and other organizations; scholarship awards which were given to the outstanding high school graduates in the respective chapter territories and the district's top-ranking graduate received special recognition; participation in local, state, and national elections which evoked the admiration and support of all municipal and state officials; patriotic oratory and public speaking contests which trained the younger members for civic leadership; etc.

Since the outbreak of the war, the chapters have been most helpful to their local communities in furnishing accurate information, aiding in filing questionnaires, cooperating with local authorities in scrap, paper, and other patriotic drives. They have also aided the voluntary and "furloughed" evacuees and sugar beet workers in finding jobs, housing, etc.

In spite of their affiliation with the national organization for two years, it was not until the recent emergency national conference in Salt Lake City that most of the IDC leaders became intimately acquainted with the leaders and problems of the National. That they were deeply impressed with the sincerity of their leaders and the tragedy of their mutual problems was the typical comment of the Intermountain Nisei who were privileged to listen in on the important deliberations. Typical of the leadership and "willingness to accept responsibility" characteristic of the IDC is their "pledge to raise and contribute ten thousand dollars to the National JACL in order that they may carry on their spendid work in behalf of all Americans" which was made during the last conference.

Not only has this district pledged financial support to the general program of Nisei betterment but they have also contributed much to the JACL program to date, especially when one considers their relatively recent affiliation. These contributions include the present national slogan "For Better Americans in a Greater America," the Japanese American Creed, the "Nisei of the Year, 1941" and present national secretary and field executive Mike Masaoka, and the national oratorical champion, Miss Michi Sato who won all honors at the Portland convention.

The IDC Executive Committee members who are pledged to carry on the high traditions and calibre of leadership of this region are Bill Yamauchi, Springville, Utah, Executive Chairman; George Shiozawa, Pocatello, Idaho, vice-chairman; Jerry Katayama, Salt Lake City, Utah, vice-chairman; Tatsuo Koga, Ogden, Utah, executive secretary, and Mitsugi Kasai, Idaho Falls, Idaho, treasurer.

Intermountain JACL Chapters Cognizant of Responsibilities Brought by War, Says Masaoka

Intermountain district chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League are cognizant of their increased responsibilities, particularly in regard to the government's new policy of resettling evacuees in permanent and gainful occupations outside the relocation centers, Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, said this week.

Masaoka complimented the Intermountain area chapters on their activities during the past year, particularly for their participation in scrap salvage drives and other community activities geared to the nation's war effort.

Active IDC chapters at the present time are Salt Lake City, Ogden, Davis County and Northern Utah in Utah, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Yellowstone and Boise Valley in Idaho and Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming.

The Spokane subchapter of the Yakima Valley chapter and the Arizona JACL have been invited to join the IDC.

Two other JACL chapters outside the IDC are North Platte, Nebraska, and Fort Lupton, both of which are east of the Rockies.

"The Intermountain District of the JACL, youngest of the district councils, has assumed a large share of the financial burden for the maintenance of the National JACL," Masaoka said. He recalled that the IDC had pledged $10,000 to the National JACL in 1943.

"The nisei in the Intermountain area, although younger on the average than their fellow Japanese Americans from the coast, are now taking an active part in the leadership of the nation's Americans of Japanese ancestry toward a solution of our mutual and common problems," he declared.

Masaoka said that the cooperative attitude of the people of Japanese ancestry in the western intermountain area had been an important factor in helping the settlement of the evacuee relocation problem.

He lauded the splendid efforts of the Salt Lake City, Northern Utah, Idaho Falls and Yellowstone chapters in sponsoring scrap metal drives during the past year and estimated that JACL chapters in the Rocky Mountain area had contributed approximately 100,000 pounds of scrap metal to the nation's scrap pile.

The IDC chapters have also sponsored magazine and book drives to furnish libraries and recreation halls at relocation centers.

Several JACL groups also contributed labor to help meet the agricultural manpower shortage, he said.

Masaoka predicted that the Intermountain chapters would increase their scope of activities during the coming year and foresaw a greater cooperation between these JACL organizations and JACL units within the relocation centers.

"The intermountain nisei are aware of the difficult problems faced by the evacuees from the west coast and are doing their utmost to help their fellow nisei meet these problems," he stated.

IDC Chairman Sends Greetings

To all Americans of Japanese ancestry everywhere, the members of the Intermountain District council of the Japanese American Citizens League send their cordial greetings and best wishes.

We are cognizant of the tremendous responsibility which faces us as the only functioning district council left. We are fully aware of the many problems which confront all of us as Americans and as nisei. On behalf of my colleagues in the intermountain states, I give to all of you our pledge that we shall do everything in our power to fulfill our obligations to you as individuals and as fellow JACL members.

I know that all of you join with me in the wish that victory will soon crown the efforts of the United Nations.

BILL YAMAUCHI,
Executive Chairman, IDC.

Ogden JACL Chapter Schedules Dance

OGDEN, Utah—The Ogden JACL will hold a Christmas dance on December 26 at the Third Ward hall in Ogden, according to Fumiko Takahashi, social chairman.

Rexburg JACL Group Recalls '42 Activities

House-to-House Drives Carried on to Assist Community Campaigns

REXBURG, Ida. — As the last days of 1942 came off the calendar, members of the Yellowstone JACL chapter looked back to a year of increasing activity and service.

Highlighting the year's work were several patriotic drives carried on by active house-to-house canvassing. Among these drives were a U. S. O. drive, a Red Cross drive, a Navy Relief Drive, and a house-to-house drive to encourage the sale of U. S. war bonds.

The chapter was led throughout the year by President Kiyoshi Sakota. Advisers for the year were John Porter and Prof. M. D. Beal.

A monthly record of the group's activities would include:

Jaunary: Membership drive contacting all eligible for JACL membership.

February: Encouragement of bond-buying; election of advisers, John Porter and Prof. Beal; election of Tsutomu Hanami and Tsutomu Miura to public relations committee.

March; U S O drive; emergency fund drive.

April: Two-day sugar beet thinning drive. Pacific Citizen drive.

November: Navy relief drive; scrap iron drive, with five tons gathered in one day.

Idaho Falls JACL Participates In Community Welfare Activity

It was on the day that will go down in history books of the nations . . . the day that Pearl Harbor was attacked so viciously. It was on that very same day that the Idaho Falls Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League met to elect its officers for 1942. Little did the members or the officers elected realize then how the year would be crammed with hardships and headaches, with moments which could be so difficult and at other times so gratifying. The officers selected were: Mitsugi Kasai, president; Yoshiko Shikasho, vice president; Tadashi Watanabe, second vice president; Kinuko Tokita, secretary; Sadao Morishita, treasurer; Tadashi Kuwana, official delegate; Yukio Inouye, alternate delegate. (Later in the year, however, Miss Tokita resigned, and Miss Shikasho was requested to take her place; Mr. Watanabe became first vice president.)

The first meeting of the year was an important one . . . held at the Bonneville county courthouse rather than at the usual Gakuen. Local officials asked that too many gatherings of nisei not be held; issei gatherings were banned.

It was in March when members first began realizing more and more the gravity of the world situation and of the situation of Japanese and American of Japanese ancestry residing here. Heartaching stories of evacuation were heard . . . how great problems were being met by fellow Americans on the Pacific Coast . . . all these were learned from four chapter delegates sent to San Francisco. The four . . . Mitsugi Kasai, Sadao Morishita, Tadashi Watanabe and Yukio Inouye.

It was at this chapter meeting in March that it was resolved that these nisei in Idaho Falls must and would do everything possible to assist those on the Pacific coast who had voluntarily sacrificed in every way . . . given up or were about to give up their homes to do their bit toward the important all-out war effort of our country. It was then that the matter was brought up . . . the necessity of preparing for an emergency fund to be used whenever and wherever called upon. Two thousand dollars at that time seemed a large amount to raise for a membership of only sixty-odd . It was at the next meeting that means of raising funds was discussed.

In February many members ... Miki Sakaguchi, Martha Nishioka, Bette Nii, Mariko Ogawa, Sadao Morishita, Kay Tokita, Ky Nii, Asako Haga and many others helped in filing alien property reports and registration. Issei living in the Snake River Valley from Blackfoot to Rigby, including Firth, Shelley, Idaho Falls . . . all who needed assistance found it accurately and willingly given at JACL headquarters.

Later Ada Mori took over the tremendous task of registering all Japanese residing in or coming to Bonneville county. If anyone from out-of-the state remembers a smiling face, jovial and joking, while really performing a serious job appreciated by the local law enforcement officers as well as investigators, it probably was Ada's. Miki Sakaguchi and Martha Nishioka were good assistants.

During this time, too, Treasurer Sadao Morishita and Todd Kuwanana, chairman of the membership committee, were busily convincing all eligible valley people of the work of the JACL. They did a splendid job. Proof is that a near 100 per cent membership was obtained. That meant that practically every person eligible to membership in the Idaho Falls chapter of the JACL in Bingham and Bonneville counties had joined.

In the public relations department, Yoshiko Shikasho met for the first time in February with John Churchill, administrator of State War Savings stamps and bond sales. She made sure that the JACL was represented at all the Bonneville defense savings staff meetings.

At a meeting in June, the chapter decided the best way to raise funds was for each family represented in the chapter to contribute 100 sacks of field-run potatoes to the JACL, and the chapter would store these potatoes in a cellar, the male members would sort them, and they would be sold on the market. Thus would a fund be created. Then, after harvest . . . gas rationing became imminent. That's why Mits Kasai and the officers decided to ask for cash contributions . . . pledges were solicited. In the midst of tire shortages and insufficient farm help—with no time on their hands to hardly spare, Sadao Morishita, treasurer, and Mitsugi Kasai, president, drove over miles of roads to contact 41 families in widely scattered parts of the valley. Pledges to date total over $1800. The prospect of going over the $2000 mark looks bright.

While contributing to the JACL cause, the Idaho Falls chapter did not forget local civic and charity drives. The chapter was one of the first organizations in the county to make a Red Cross war fund drive among its group. Yu-

(Continued on page 8).

Hawaiians at Camp McCoy Hope To See First White Christmas

CAMP McCOY, Wis. — Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, spending their first Christmas away from home, have rummaged through the stores in the towns in the vicinity of Camp McCoy and selected choice gifts for their relatives and friends in the Hawaiian Islands.

Local merchants report that the members of the Japanese American battalion have bought up a large part of their supplies of Christmas cards dedicated to mothers, indicating that the boys were thinking about home as they faced their first white Christmas.

All gifts and cards were on their way to Hawaii, where the battalion was activated last spring, before the shipping deadline.

An article in the LaCrosse (Wis.) Tribune and Leader-Press recently declared that the nisei members of the 100th Infantry have learned why the residents of the area have stovepipes on their houses.

"The stovepipes were confusing the boys," the article said. "They finally decided they were provided as an entrance for Santa Claus at Christmas time, but since the job of tending furnaces has been added to the duties of the young men they know the stovepipes are for another purpose.

"Coming from a balmy Hawaiian climate, where a 60-degree temperature is very rare, the boys of the 100th Infantry have endured the 14-degree Wisconsin temperatures and are getting toughened up for their first winter in the "north."

"The boys are wearing their overcoats for the first time and feel that they are very burdensome, wondering how they will be able to navigate at all when heavy overshoes are added. They have donned heavy underwear, mittens, ear muffs and mufflers and still shiver. They can't quite understand how the girls in their ankle socks keep from freezing to death.

"The temperature in the Hawaiian Islands where the boys have spent their lifetime averages 74 degrees. The unusually high temperatures of some of the days during the past summer were also an extreme for the boys.

"Some of the young men in the battalion are suffering from colds, but nothing serious has developed. Except for chapped skins and dry lips they have suffered little effect from the colder weather.

"Snow . . . has been a great curiosity to the soldiers of the battalion. All of them are eagerly awaiting their try at skiing, skating and tobogganning."

Although some of the Japanese Americans of the 100th Infantry lived in the continental United States, the great majority are spending their first year on the mainland.

Meanwhile, gifts arriving at Camp McCoy from Hawaii include pineapples, guava jelly and other island delicacies. The boys of the 100th pass these along to friends around Camp McCoy, along with leis which some of the soldiers make in their spare time.

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A newspaper like the PACIFIC CITIZEN can be published, presenting the story of Americans with Japanese faces and their unending struggle to win equality of treatment and opportunity.

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN is a fighting newspaper, published by the JACL in the interests and welfare of all loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN believes in the coming "Century of the Common Man," in the people's war and a people's peace. It opposes all appeasers and all practitioners of fascist theories, whether foreign or domestic.

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN is unsubsidized, depending wholly on its support from its readers for its life. . . This holiday season, help us by getting subscriptions from your friends.

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Nisei Woman: Directions Given For 'Beanies'

Last week the Tulean Dispatch reported that a $3500 stock of yarn sold out on the second day. That's an indication of the amount of knitting being done in the centers. Sweaters, mittens, scarves, caps — all these are mighty important right now to keep out the cold.

Because they're so warm and snug, knit wool beanies have attained a considerable popularity in all the camps. They happen also to be good looking, particularly when made in bright colors with contrasting pompoms on top.

Grace Nichols of San Francisco this week sends us three patterns for these beanies. These caps make up very quickly, and, as she says, afford "a way to use up little odds and ends of yarn of which every knitter has a supply available." Each cap requires about 2¼ ounces of 3 or 4 ply wool.

Pattern one is made on sock needles, the other two on the straight needles. However, for beginners who want to learn to knit socks, we suggest they try the first beanie pattern. It is much less complicated than a sock pattern and affords a way for beginning knitters to get the "feel" of sock needles.

PATTERN NO. 1

4 double pointed needles, No. 5 (or 4, if preferred). Gauge: 5½ stitches to 1 inch; 7 rounds to the inch.

Cast on 36 stitches on each of 3 needles. Join, being careful not to twist stitches. Work 2 inches in ribbing of K 1, P 1. Then knit each round for 6 inches.

To shape crown: *1st round: Slip 1 as if to knit. K1 - PSSO - K1 PSSO - K12 - K2 tog.* Repeat from * to * all around. 2nd and 3rd rounds: Knit plain.

4th round: *Slip 1 - K1 - PSSO K10, K2 tog., K2.* Repeat from * to * all around.

5th and 6th rounds: Knit plain.

Continue, decreasing 12 stitches in every third round until 24 stitches remain. Break yarn, leaving an 8 inch end. Thread needle with this end and run through the remaining stitches. Draw up tight and fasten securely on wrong side. Turn back cuff.

PATTERN NO. 2

1 pair No. 4 needles.

Cast on 90 stitches, if you knit loosely, or 108 stitches if you knit tighter.

Knit 1, purl 1 for 1½ inches.

Knit 1 row, purl 1 row (stockinette stitch) for 6 inches.

Line 1: * Slip 1, knit 1, PSSO. Knit 12 - K2 tog., K2.* Repeat from * to * to end of line. Purl back. Knit 1 row, purl 1 row, then repeat line 1, knitting 10 instead of 12.

Knit 1 row, purl 1 row, then pattern again with K8. Repeat these lines, reducing the stitches in the middle by 2 each time you do the pattern, until there are 24 stitches on needle.

Draw a piece of wool through all the stitches and tie up and fasten firmly inside. Sew up the side and turn up cuff.

PATTERN NO. 3

1 pair No. 2 steel needles—12 inches.

1 pair No. 3 steel needles—12 inch.

Scale: 6 stitches to 1 inch.

With No. 3 needles cast on 90 stitches and work pattern as follows:

Row 1: *Slip 1, K 1 Y. O. Repeat from * across row, ending Slip 1, K1.

Row 2: *Slip 1, K 2 tog., Y. O. Repeat from * across row, ending Slip 1, K 1. Repeat Row 2 for entire cap.

When work measures 6 inches, change to No. 2 needles and work pattern for 2 inches. Then change to K 1, P 1 ribbing, working the Y. O. slip 1 of previous row as one stitch. When work measures 10 inches from start, K 2 tog., across row. Bind off. Sew side seam, pull top together, and finish with a pompom.

ABBREVIATIONS:

K: knit.
PSSO: pass slip stitch over.
K 2 tog.: knit two together.
Y. O.: yarn over.

Rumor Clinics

The Tule Lake Dispatch calls it the "Rumor Clinic," and neatly picks apart the latest camp rumor.

National Meat Ration Rules Being Observed at Centers

Rumors of Ham, Bacon Breakfasts Noted by Relocation Official

SAN FRANCISCO — If Japanese evacuees in the relocation centers are breakfasting on bacon and ham, they are doing so only on occasion and within the limits of an informal rationing of two and a half pounds of meat per person per week.

This was stated today at the San Francisco regional office of the War Relocation Authority in regard to a story which has been making the rounds in Northern California for several days.

The story is that a truck driver, hauling a load of bacon and ham to the Japanese center to Tule Lake, California, was unable to buy either bacon or ham to go with his eggs at a reasonable eating place.

Observes Rules

While unable to pass upon the truth or falsity of the story, Harvey E. Coverly, acting regional director, did have this to say:

"All ration rules, voluntary and involuntary, are being observed in the Japanese centers operated by the War Relocation Authority.

The government has asked all citizens to restrict themselves to two and a half pounds of meat per week. This is being observed at Tule Lake and the other centers under jurisdiction of the WRA.

"When meat of any kind is served, it comes out of this ration. Also, all general rationing regulations in regard to sugar and coffee are in effect in the centers. Of that, the public may be assured.

Receive No More

"It is groundless to assume that food is being served the Japanese in excess of quantities it is available for the general public. Even if a truck load of bacon and ham was consigned to the Tule Lake center, it must be remembered there are 15,000 persons there and this would amount to just about one or two slices apiece.

"The Japanese in the centers are receiving no more and probably less than they would be able to get if they were not confined to the relocation centers."

Most of the purchasing of food for Tule Lake is done by the army quartermaster after the requisitions have been checked by the project director and at the regional office of the War Relocation Authority.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Kunitaro Kishigawa, a girl, on Dec. 7, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Masa Matsumoto, a girl, on Dec. 7, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Keiji Sasahara, a girl, on Dec. 9, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Shinichi Miura, a girl, on Dec. 9, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Yonemi Kubota, a girl, on Dec. 12, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Kazuo Domoto, a boy, Gerald Asao, on Dec. 12, at Jerome.

To Mrs. John Maruki, a girl, Irene Setsuko, on Dec. 13, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Masao Mura, a girl, Sayoko Kay, on Dec. 13, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Henry Shimasaki, a girl, Carol Yooko, on Dec. 13, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Kaji Yamauchi, a boy, on Dec. 14, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Ichi Hashimoto, a boy, on Dec. 17, at Poston.

To Mrs. Tokuichi Yamamoto, a boy, on Dec. 17, at Poston.

To Mrs. George Y. Morishita, a girl, on Dec. 14, at Poston.

To Mrs. Tom Mori, a girl, on Dec. 14, at Poston.

To Mrs. Shigeo Kishiyama, a boy, on Dec. 15, at Poston.

To Mrs. Keiichi Inouye, a girl, on Dec. 15, at Poston.

To Mrs. Watanabe, a girl, on Dec. 15, at Poston.

To Mrs. Mankichi Natsume, a girl, on Dec. 4, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Haruo Murakami, a girl, on Dec. 5, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. George Fukuyama, a boy, on Dec. 9, at Heart Mountain.

DEATHS

Seiichi Takebayashi, on Dec. 8, at Base hospital, Tule Lake.

Sanaye Okamura, 21 days, on Dec. 10, at Rohwer.

Manzo Nishimura, 64, on Dec. 13, at Tule Lake.

Mrs. Sumako Shimizu, formerly of Lindsay, Calif., on Dec. 15, at Poston, Ariz.

Yasaburo Hoshizaki, 59, formerly of Arvin, Calif., on Dec. 17, at Poston.

Infant Shiratsuki, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Shiratsuki, on Dec. 12, at Poston.

Harry Savage Mitani, 54, on Dec 5, at Heart Mountain.

MARRIAGES

Mikie Matsuda to Frank Tashima, on Dec. 7, at Jerome.

Kimi Maekawa to Pvt. Nobuo Mizuta, at Fort Riley Post chapel, Kansas, on Dec. 16.

Stella Nawa to Pvt. Riuji Kishi, Camp Savage, Minn.

Ruth Kawano to Ronnie Yonemoto, at Rohwer.

U. C. Extension Courses Open to Rohwer Residents

ROHWER, Ark. — University of California extension courses are open to Rohwer residents, who retain their California privileges, reports the Outpost.

Holiday Greetings!

From the Intermountain District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League

Salt Lake City
Ogden
Northern Utah
Davis County
Big Horn Mountains
Idaho Falls
Yellowstone
Pocatello
Boise Valley

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

THE TEN CHAPTERS of the Intermountain District Council are "subbing for Santa" by donating the cost of this, our Christmas edition and for this the national headquarters and our readers are keenly grateful . . . the chapters who have each assumed $25 of this expense and their leaders are as follows — Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming, Tom Ujifusa; Boise Valley, Idaho, Mrs. Martha Nishitani; Davis county, Utah, Takeo Nakano; Idaho Falls, Idaho, Mitsugi Kasai; Ogden, Utah, Tatsuo Koga; Pocatello, Idaho, Paul Okamura; Salt Lake City, Utah, Dr. Jun Kurumada; Yellowstone, Idaho, Kiyoshi Sakota . . . chapters recently accepted by the IDC are northern Utah, Nobuichi Sato; Arizona, Bill Kajikawa, and Spokane, Wash., Joe Okamoto . . . for a district council that is actually but three years old, much credit must be given to the way in which this group has assumed its new-found responsibilities .

THE UTAH CHAPTERS Davis county, northern Utah, Ogden and Salt Lake also participated in the Christmas edition of the local Deseret News, published on December 19, 1942 . . . the local chapters took advantage of this opportunity to extend holiday greetings to their sons, brothers and husbands and to all Americans in the armed forces, wherever they may be . . . the Deseret also carried a news article describing the active participation of the American-born Japanese on the fighting front and on the production front to help insure a democratic victory.

THE LARGEST SINGLE contribution yet to be received by the national organization in Salt Lake City was voted last week by the Seattle chapter in the Minidoka Relocation Center, Idaho . . . the sum of $3000 is being turned over to the national treasury "in recognition of the importance of the work now being done by the national body" . . . this refers in particular to our program on resettlement under the direction of George Inagaki, which contemplates the sending out of six to ten field men throughout the midwestern and eastern sections of our country to secure openings for individuals and families in receptive communities . . . the Seattle chapter has always been one of the staunchest supporters of the JACL movement ever since its inception and is continuing in the same vein.

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS and remembrances received from our friends and readers we are very grateful . . . for instance, our Seattle friend, Mr. Albert D. Bonus, sent us a delicious box of chcolates last week, together with several beautiful lithographs — one for each member of the staff . . . George Inagaki has already mounted and framed his spring countryside scene and seemingly gains much inspiration while gazing at the picture over his desk . . . also, we thank the Arizona chapter for its kindness in sending us the box of grapefruit (the product that put the Valley of the Sun on the map), which is certainly a luxury here at this time of the year . . . and each and every member of the staff is indeed happy to find so many friends remembering us with their greetings cards.

1943 MEMBERSHIP cards, receipt books and new streamlined oaths of allegiance are now ready . . . chapter officials should order these now to get a good start in the new year . . . as per the new constitution, membership cards will cost 25 cents each, while there will be no charge for receipts or oaths . . . the latter are necessary for new members only, not for renewals, and for convenience's sake notarization will not be required. Two witnesses will suffice.

NOTICE

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

Camp Crowder Nisei Cagemen Enter Joplin YMCA League

Japanese Americans From Army Camp Win Applause of Spectators

JOPLIN, Mo. — Displaying a speedy, well-rounded attack, the Camp Crowder Hq. detachment A-J basketball team smashed out a convincing, 33-19 win over the Sunny Jim Candy store team in their first game in the Joplin YMCA City league last Wednesday evening. The game was played at the Joplin Y.

The Crowder quintet found trouble getting started in the first quarter due to the strangeness of the court; but upon once finding their eye, pulled away from the candy merchants, enabling themselves to make use of their wealth of reserves.

Pfc. Tomo Kanzaki, diminutive right forward, took the scoring honors for the evening with 12 points. Pvt. Nobby Togioka, left forward, was second high with 7 points.

The nisei cagemen were scheduled to appear in an exhibition game against the Miami All-Stars on Saturday in the final day of a three-day basketball tournament being held at Miami, Oklahoma.

The team has been outfitted with gold uniforms with black numerals.

The nisei soldiers won the plaudits of the Joplin crowd with their speed.

Although a nisei basketball league has been functioning at Camp Crowder, this was the first time that civilians in Missouri had ever seen an all-nisei team, and judging from the applause the soldiers nade a fine impression. They were approached by other teams for games following the Sunny Jim contest.

The team is being managed by Pfc. Vincent Tajiri. Pfc. Abe Ohama is coaching the squad, while Pvt. Jack Tagawa and T/4 Sat Yamamoto are co-captains.

The Box Score

CROWDER HQ. A-J'S (33)

Player:	FG	FT	PF	TP
T. Kanzaki, f	5	2	0	12
N. Togioka, f	3	1	1	7
T. Momoda, f	0	0	0	0
J. Yamamoto, f	1	0	0	2
V. Tajiri, f	1	0	1	2
H. Hattori, f	1	1	0	3
M. Nakata, c	0	0	2	0
K. Tani, c	1	0	1	2
T. Hozaki, c	0	0	0	0
S. Yamamoto, g	1	0	2	2
J. Tagawa, g	0	1	0	1
S. Ishida, g	0	0	0	0
S. Teraji, g	0	0	2	0
J. Shimizu, g	1	0	0	2
J. Wakamatsu, g	0	0	0	0
	14	5	9	33

Vancouver Citizens Oppose Radios for Canadian Evacuees

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Citizens here last week expressed strong opposition to "coddling" of evacuated Japanese and stressed the danger of allowing them use of their confiscated radios, which was hinted earlier in the week.

"I think the Japs would be far better employed in works of national importance than in sitting around stoves twisting radio dials," Mayor Jack Cornett declared.

"Instead of thinking about amusing these people, the federal authorities ought to be devising plans for putting them to productive labor," the mayor said. "The Jap camps provide a reservoir of labor which would meet some of our most critical shortages."

Jerome to Produce Soap for Own Use

DENSON, Ark.—Soap for use in the Jerome relocation center will be manufactured here under Katsuji Oyama, former cosmetics maker, reports Communique.

Fats salvaged from messhall kitchens will be used to make the soap.

Idaho Falls JACL Recalls Activities During Past Year

(Continued from page 6).

kio Inouye, chairman of the drive, did an outstanding job.

Again, the fall Community Chest drive was fully supported by JACL members. Yoshiko Shikasho and her committee did commendable work. They exceeded their quota by almost 50 per cent. The willing and capable workers were: Mariko Ogawa, Bette Nii, Isamu Mayeda, Takeo Haga, Yosie Ogawa, Kazuo Honda and Ada Mori.

In November, too, Sumiko Ando was instrumental in starting a first aid course which is still being conducted under a qualified instructor, Miss Sorenson. Upon completion of the course, if all enrolled earn it, 22 nisei will receive a standard certificate. After completion, the members of the class will prepare and send medical supplies to a WRA project.

In November the members resolved to "adopt" the Hunt relocation center at Minidoka. The executive board is now investigating and will soon decide on a definite course of action. It has been announced, however, that part of the emergency fund will be used for carrying out this program. It is possible that the relocation center recipient will be changed, however, inasmuch as the Boise Valley chapter has also announced that they will send aid to Hunt.

The scrap harvest . . . a part of the Bonneville county campaign, netted approximately eight tons of iron and steel and other metals. Todd Kuwana, chairman, was assisted by Kay Tokita, Jun Ueda, Mits Kasai and Mas Kuwana.

Activity in the athletic department was confined to basketball. However, Idaho Falls had the only nisei team in Idaho. The season was climaxed by sending the team to the annual Salt Lake JACL-sponsored tournament. With full strength not represented, the team did more than expected of them by bringing home consolation honors. Also, two Idaho Falls' names were on the list of ten outstanding tourney players. These boys were Keiji Taki and Mos Ogawa. Forwards Jun Ueda and Keiji Taki were also the two highest scorers of the tournament. The team managed by Takeo Sato consisted of: Keiji Taki, Jun Ueda, Ky Nii, Joe Nishioka, Leo Morishita, Mos Ogawa, Mits Kasai, Sam Yamasaki, Mas Kuwana and Isamu Mayeda.

Big socials were not frequent. The first dance since the outbreak of the war was held in November. It was a success from every angle. The committee made it so. . . . Margaret Inouye, Joe Nishioka, Takeo Haga, Sud Morishita, Kiyoko Sato. Part of the proceeds have already been sent to the Pacific Citizen for Idaho Falls' part in defraying costs of publishing the Christmas Edition.

Idaho Falls is proud that we have a JACL chapter. Each of its members is willing to get behind the wheel and push. Here's hoping next year will be just as good a year if not better than the past. And may we be able to do our part . . . to be better Americans so that it will be a greater America because we put forth the effort!

Promise Seen for Civil Service Jobs For Evacuee Group

AMACHE, Colo. — The outlook for citizen evacuees in search of federal civil service positions has some promise, according to Elmer M. Rowalt, deputy director of the WRA, the Granada relocation center Pioneer reported last week.

It will be several months before any volume of employment is available, however, Rowalt added in communication to the Granada project.

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200 Issei Attend Lecture Series at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — Two hundred adults are regularly attending the Americanization lectures in Japanese which are given four times a week, according to Ichiro Akiya, who is in charge of the lecture program.

Lecturers are Tsutow Morozumi, on common law, giving briefs of cases with the audience as jury; James Oki, college lecturer and history scholar, on Americana; Kantaishi Nishimura, archeologist and anthropologist, on geology and history of Utah, with special emphasis on the study of Mormonism and comparative religions, and Hoko Ikeda, on American foreign policies and the present conflict.

Historic Bell Rings Hours at Topaz City

TOPAZ, Utah — An historic bell, first presented as a Garfield memorial by the Ladies of the Presbytery of Troy, N. Y., now rings in the hours at Topaz, Utah.

Cast into the bell are the words, "At the sound of my voice, come!"

"This bell of peace, as it might aptly be called, can probably be used to sound danger if the need arises, but if we cooperate as a united group, and perform our duties well, this bell should symbolize harmony and peace instead of discord," declared the Rev. T. Kashima in the Topaz Times.

Dr. Fisk Speaks to Topaz Young People

TOPAZ, Utah—Dr. Alfred Fisk, professor of philosophy at San Francisco State college, spoke on "Seeking for a Workable Philosophy of Life," in a series of lectures last week at the Topaz relocation center.

Chairmen for the series included Kiyosuke Nomura, Mas Wakai, Kuwa Yoshida and Bill Fujita.

Poston Forms Mixed Choir

Choral Group Makes Several Appearances During Holiday Week

POSTON, Ariz. — The largest mixed choir, composed wholly of Japanese Americans, in the United States has been organized in the Colorado River relocation center at Poston.

Under the direction of George Zaima, former choir director at the Los Angeles Christian Church, the Poston Mixed Choir now boasts 175 voices. The members range in age from 16 years to 38. Their first mass rehearsal was held on Dec. 6.

Cognizant of the fact that a yuletide music festival would alleviate many of the shortcomings of this first evacuee Christmas, in bringing the spirit of the holiday season to this desert relocation center, the Christian church groups in Poston Units 1, 2 and 3 are sponsoring a series of choral programs by the Poston choir.

Christmas anthems and carols will be featured on the program.

A string trip composed of Michael Sosnowski, music director of the Poston public schools, violin, Mary Toyoda, formerly of Santa Ana, violin, and Kenji Nakane, formerly of Coachella, cello, will play Tschaikowsky's "Andante Cantabile."

Assistant director of the choir is Mary Momose, formerly of Los Angeles, Gladys Onoye, formerly of Salinas, is the accompanist.

Colored Comic

With a two-color print job on the comic strip, "Jankee," the Topaz Times scored another center paper "first" last week. Originator of the strip is Bennie Nobori.

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