Announce Names of 68 Nisei Casualities

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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War Department Reveals Tw[illegible] Killed, 66 Wounded During Recent Mediterranean Figh[illegible]g

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified two more Japanese Americans who were killed and 66 others who were injured in recent action against the German enemy in Italy. All are from the Territory of Hawaii.

On Dec. 20 the War Department listed the following two Japanese Americans as killed in action:

KAWANO, Pfc. Yasuo—Miss Shigeyo Kawano, sister, Box 1292, Hilo, Hawaii.

KIYOTA, Staff Sgt. Edward Y.—Miss Kikue Kiyota, wife, 4561 Farmers Rd., Honolulu.

On Dec. 19 the War Department listed the following eighteen Japanese Americans as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area. In addition, Capt. John A. Johnson, Jr. of Honolulu, presumably an officer with the Japanese American unit in Italy, was also listed as wounded:

ABE, Sgt. Tatsuo—Mrs. Kane Abe, mother, Ewa, Oahu.

FUJIMORI, Pvt. Masaru—Mrs. Yukie Fujimori, mother, 1876 Lusitania St., Honolulu 6.

FUJIMOTO, Pvt. Kunio—Hikoso Fujimoto, brother, 285 Paoakalani Ave., Honolulu 30.

FUKUSAKI, Pfc. Mack M.—Mrs. Yukie G. Fukusaki, wife, Waipoi, Wahiawa, Oahu.

FUNAKOSHI, Pvt. James G.—Gisho Funakoshi, father, Box 464, Wahiawa, Oahu.

JOHNSON, Capt. John A. Jr.—John A. Johnson, Sr., father, 2115 Kamehameha Ave., Honolulu.

KAWAMOTO, Pfc. Toshio—Miss Yoshiko Kawamoto, sister, 2550 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu.

KIHARA, Pvt. Yuzo—Hoichi Kihara, father, Box 141, Wahiawa, Oahu.

KOBAYASHI, Pvt. Harold M.—Yutaka Kobayashi, brother, Waiakea Mill Camp 4, Hilo, Hawaii.

NAKAMURA, Pfc. Fred H.—Mrs. Maki Nakamura, mother, 920-D Akepo Lane, Honolulu.

OKIMOTO, Cpl. Yoshio K.—Mrs. Hatsu Okimoto, mother, Koolau, Kilauea, Hawaii.

SAKAMOTO, Pvt. Myer K.—Goichi Sakamoto, father, Box 169, Hawi, Hawaii.

TAKEHARA, Cpl. Yukio—Mrs. Haru Takehara, mother, Waialua, Oahu.

TOKAIRIN, Pfc. Hideo—Mrs. Kei Tokairin, mother, 87 Laimi Rd., Honolulu.

TSUBOTA, First Lt. Shigeru—Isaku Tsubota, father, 54-A Kapena St., Honolulu.

TSUKAYAMA, Sgt. Conrad C.—Tomoyoshi Tsukayama, brother, Lanikai Post Office, Kailua, Oahu.

UCHIDA, Cpl. Hideo—Kiyogo Uchida, father, 3327 Kaimuki Ave., Honolulu.

USHIJIMA, Pvt. Shigeru—Buaachi Ushijima, father, 58 Omao St., Hilo, Hawaii.

On Thursday, Dec 23, the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese Americans as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

ARAMAKI, Pfc. Tadao T.—Shigeyoshi Aramaki, father, Box 381, Puunene, Maui.

AZUMA, Pvt. Taira—Minakichi Azuma, father, Tenny Village, House No. 16, Ewa, Oahu.

BABA, Pvt. Yoshito—Miss Kazue Iwahara, friend, 263 North King St., Honolulu.

HASHIMOTO, Pvt. Terue—Mrs. Misayo Hashimoto, wife, Lihue, Kauai.

HATAKENAKA, Pvt. Tadashi—Zenkichi Hatakenaka, father, 2535 Namauu Drive, Honolulu.

HATAYAMA, Pvt. Masae—Iamasa Hatayama, father, Kaneohe, Oahu.

HAYAKAWA, Pfc. Haruo—Mrs. Yoshino Kuwada, sister, 1092 South Beretania St., Honolulu.

HAYASHI, Staff Sgt. Fumio—Mrs. Teruyo Hayashi, mother, Makaweli, Kauai.

HIGASHI, Pfc. Taichi—Mrs. Masa Higashi, mother, Kekaha, Kauai.

HORIUCHI, Pvt. Toshiyuki—Masataro Horiuchi, father, Box 12, Honolulu.

IMAMURA, Pvt. Stanley H.—Mrs. Taka Imamura, mother, 1266 Kapakahi Rd., Honolulu.

IWAMOTO, Pvt. Raymond K.—Kenneth T. Iwamoto, brother, Box 24, Waihee, Maui.

KANEKO, Cpl. Kenneth K.—Miss Aiko Kaneko, sister, 1537 Young St., Honolulu.

KANETANI, Pvt. Isamu—Chujiro Kanetani, father, Box 144, Kurtistown, Hawaii.

KATSUDA, Pfc. Masaichi—Mrs. Totiko Katsuda, wife, Eleele, Hawaii.

KAWAGUCHI, Pvt. Yoshimasa—Mrs. Kura Kawaguchi, mother, Mountain View, Hawaii.

KAWANISHI, Pvt. Kikumatsu F.—James Y. Kawanishi, uncle, Box 456, Hilo, Hawaii.

SUZUKI, Capt. Taro—Mrs. Asayo Suzuki, wife, 728 10th Ave., Honolulu.

TAMASHIRO, Cpl. Hiroshi B.—Miss Aiko Tamashiro, sister, Box 38, Eleele, Kauai.

TESHIMA, Pvt. Takeshi—Mrs. Miyono Mizumoto, aunt, 2628 Rooke Ave., Honolulu.

TSUCHIYA, Pfc. Lawrence S.—Henry A. Willey, friend, Kapaa, Kauai.

TSUTSUMI, Pfc. Hisao—Miss Sachiko Tsutsumi, sister, Vineyard St., Wailuku, Maui.

UMEDA, Pvt. Yukio E.—Kohie Umeda, father, Box 21, Kohala, Hawaii.

URADA, Pfc. Matsunobu—Matsuyoshi Urada, brother, 981-A Akepo Lane, Honolulu.

YAMASHIRO, Pvt. Charles Y.—Yamato Yamashiro, father, Box 36, Ninole, Hawaii.

YAMATO, Pvt. Shiro R.—Mrs. Seki Yamato, mother, Box 735, Paie, Maui.

(Continued on page 4)

California Agricultural Board Backs Japanese Americans

Nisei Battalion Holds Advance Post, Says Correspondent

DES MOINES, Ia.—Gordon Gammack, correspondent of the Des Moines Register and Tribune on the Mediterranean front, revealed this week why he has never written a story about the Japanese American battalion of the Thirty-Fourth division.

Gammack reported he was trying to contact the unit because their commanding officer, Maj. James Gillespie, is a Des Moines man whom he would like to interview.

Gammack declared that the unit was holding an advanced position and that he had never been able to reach them.

Fair Play Group Wires Support Of WRA Head

Coast Committee Cites Five Reasons for Retaining Dillon Myer

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play on Dec. 22 wired President Roosevelt its confidence in Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

The committee, headed by Dr. Robert Gordin Sproul, president of the University of California, sent a duplicate telegram to the chairman of the California congressional delegation.

The wire listed five reasons for the committee's opposition to west coast congressmen's requests for Myer's resignation because of disturbances at the Tule Lake segregation center:

"1 Excellent relocation program of the WRA.

"2. The director's recognition of international complications involved in WRA programs.

"3. The director's determination to administer this unprecedented program within the best possible American tradition of fairness.

"4. The director's recognition of the civil rights of law abiding persons.

"5. Myer's courage in the face of prejudice and misrepresentation."

The Pacific coast committee said the November disturbances at the Tule Lake camp were caused partially by difficulties in obtaining adequate personnel. The telegram recommended recognition of the need for additional experienced personnel by the bureau of budget and recognition of higher priorities by the War Manpower Commission.

Members of the committee include: Maurice Harrison, former chairman of the California state Democratic committee; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, chancellor of Stanford University; A. J. McFadden, chairman of the California State Board of Agriculture; Henry F. Grady, head of the State Department's Economic Commission to Italy; and, General David P. Barrows.

Minidoka Residents Will Vote on Charter

HUNT, Idaho—Residents at the Minidoka relocation center will go to the polls on December 28 to vote on ratification of the self-government charter, reports the Irrigator.

State Farm Group Opposes Continued Ban on Racial Grounds Against Evacuees

Race Prejudice Scored in Resolution Passed After Heated Controversy; Member of Board Notes Nisei Soldiers Serving in Pacific, Italy

SACRAMENTO—The California State Board of Agriculture Dec. 20, after a heated controversy, passed a resolution which, in effect, declares that Japanese Americans should not be barred from the agricultural life of California after military authorities approve their return.

Presented by Prof. Paul S. Taylor of the University of California, Berkeley member of the board, the motion was seconded by Stewart Meigs, Carpinteria member, the Associated Press reported.

Opposition to the resolution was led by James F. Armstrong of Los Angeles, who vigorously protested the motion on the ground that it was not the time to take such action.

Taylor asserted that the barring of Japanese Americans from the state's agriculture is "flaring up in the east to the detriment of the good name of California."

Armstrong interjected angrily to say that if the resolution were passed "people will say it would be better if the governor kicked this board out."

Mrs. McDonald noted that the board had passed a resolution August 16 against racial prejudice in agriculture, and that this measure would merely supplement that resolution.

The resolution declared:

"WHEREAS, it will be the responsibility of military authorities to determine the duration of that period of military necessity on the ground of which they decided early in 1942 to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast,

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that if an when the military authorities no longer requires that persons of Japanese ancestry shall be excluded from this state, the California State Board of Agriculture in the light of that decision will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation of this or any other group in the agricultural life and industry of the state."

In addition to Taylor and Meigs, Mrs. Garce McDonald of San Jose voted for the resolution, with Armstrong being the only one opposing.

A.J. McFadden, Santa Ana, board chairman, did not vote, nor did W.L. Smith, Buttonwillow. Three board members, W.B. Parker of Berkeley, John S. Watson of Petaluma, and Don C. Bull of Marysville were absent.

McFadden said during the discussion on the resolution:

"I'm convinced the truth is not in the Japanese, from all my dealings with them, but I don't believe we can afford to abridge the constitutional rights of any racial group and if I voted I think I would be for the resolution.

"If we discriminate against the Japanese we might do the same against the Chinese, and then the Swedes and then the Scotch.

Mrs. McDonald said she had been up and down the state and has been "appalled at the race prejudice shown."

"I happened to know what Japanese American soldiers are doing in the Pacific to save the lives of United States soldiers," Taylor said. "We are depending upon the intelligence work of many Japanese, in and out of uniform, to save thousands of our lives. That work should be recognized here in California."

Taylor added in support of his resolution that Japanese Americans fighting in Italy are "entitled . . . to a public recognition that the exclusion of people of their ancestry rests on no ground other than military necessity."

Gov. Warren Raps Action by State Board

Complains 'Holdovers' Responsible for Motion Against Race Prejudices

SACRAMENTO — Gov. Earl Warren on Dec. 21 voiced strenuous criticism of a resolution adopted by the State Board of Agriculture on Dec. 20 advocating the right of persons of Japanese ancestry to return to California agriculture should military authorities approve this move.

Gov. Warren complained that the action was taken by "three holdovers on the board taking advantage of a skeletonized meeting."

The resolution was introduced by Dr. Paul S. Taylor, University of California professor, whose four-year term on the board expires on Jan. 15

Taylor, Stewart Meigs of Carpinteria, and Mrs. Grace McDonald of San Jose, who cast the votes for the resolution, were all appointed by the previous Democratic administration of former Gov. Olson.

Minidokans Send Gifts to Men in Armed Services

HUNT, Idaho—Japanese American boys who are fighting in Uncle Sam's Army will not be forgotten this Christmas. The Parents-Soldiers Organization of the Minidoka Relocation Center formed by parents of boys in the service mailed Christmas cards to 470 soldiers whose parents or close relatives are living in the Minidoka Relocation Center.

The Parents-Soldiers Organization, which is in effect a local branch of the U.S.O., will entertain Nisei soldiers who are lucky enough to be home on leave during the holiday season.

Residents of Hunt have soldier sons, brothers and husbands fighting on many fronts. At least one saw action in the Aleutians; several in North Africa and Italy; and several in the South Pacific where they are invaluable as front-line interpreters. About half of the number were in the Ahmy before Pearl Harbor and the other half volunteered since.

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LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Christmas, 1943

Some 25,000 Japanese Americans have relocated, and nearly all of them within the twelve months since Christmas of last year.

This year they will hold their own Christmas celebrations in homes of their own choosing, and for this they have special reason for gratitude and joy this holiday season.

The part other Americans have played in the relocation of this minority group is a tribute to the country's creed of fair play, and its devotion to justice.

To those many groups and to those thousands upon thousands of individuals who have voluntarily gone to the support of nisei Americans, we give today our heartfelt thanks. We know the nisei will not fail their trust.

* * *

Almost two thousand years have passed since the advent upon this earth of the Prince of Peace. And this year, as last year and the year before, Christmas comes to a world laid waste by war, and in some lands and on some battlefields, men, as they fight, will only note in passing that this is Christmas day.

In twenty centuries man has not come to the peace offered on that first Christmas day when a star shone over Bethlehem and showed men the way to the Christ child. Men learn so slowly, as though each generation must learn for itself the horror of war. And as man's knowledge grows, and as his actions daily affect more and more of the world's population, so do wars encompass each time more and more of the earth's surface, until today no nation remains untouched by the present conflict.

But wars do change, and war aims change. As each generation comes to hold more dear the principles of freedom and justice, so does it learn that justice and freedom are sometimes secured only by fighting. Each passing century finds the value man puts upon himself and all other men rising higher. Today surely we do not fight wholly for greed. Today at this Christmas season men of all races are fighting for things they hold dear. They fight, too, not only for themselves and the perpetuation of things they value, they fight also for men of other races. This is no racial war. The Russians and the Chinese and the British and the Americans—together with men of all the other countries of the Allied cause fight against the evil that has overtaken the countries of the Axis.

And in the uniform of just one of those countries, our own, are men of all races, all creeds, made one by their participation in a common cause.

Today we fight for peace and brotherhood. We are surely closer to the peace brought us on that first Nativity.

And when peace comes, it will come to a world sobered by resolution, made stronger by suffering. The price we pay today for peace shall surely not have been in vain.

Save the FEPC

Sixteen southern railroads last week openly defied an order from the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) to cease discrimination against Negroes. This is the most serious challenge yet faced by the committee set up by the executive authority of President Roosevelt to insure fair employment practices in war industries.

It is of especial concern to Japanese Americans today, for the FEPC in recent weeks has broadened its base of activity to cover employment practices affecting all racial minorities, and an FEPC directive recently advised local officers of the committee to consider cases of job discrimination practiced against Japanese Americans. The FEPC is a wartime bulwark aganst attempts to force inequitable treatment on racial grounds against certain sections of our democracy. It must not be sacrificed to special interest.

Inquisition by Gannon

No one will accuse Assemblyman Chester Gannon, chairman of the legislative investigating committee, the tactics of which were too crude and unfair for even the Los Angeles Times to bear, of being in any way unbiased about the so-called Japanese American problem. Before launching his recent inquisition in Los Angeles, Mr. Gannon wrote a special article for the Hearst press in which he roundly condemned the organizations which his committee was to investigate one week hence.

This week Mr. Gannon indicated that he was proceeding with his "investigation." He visited San Francisco to confer with officials of the Native Sons and the state department of the American Legion on a proposed meeting of his committee in San Francisco. It is no secret that the Native Sons and the California Legion are the two west coast organizations which have been most violent in their demands for repressive treatment of loyal Japanese Americans. And now we have the spectacle of a leading member of the California legislature conferring with these hate-mongers on the question of the persecution of a racial minority. The Gannon committee, like its predecessors, the Tenney and Donnelly groups, have perverted the role of legislative investigations.

Un-American Resolution

Here is how one American editor reacted to a resolution passed recently by the Idaho State Grange proposing an un-American restriction upon citizens of Japanese ancestry. The editorial is from one of Idaho's leading newspapers, the Daily Statesman of Boise. The editorial of Dec. 22 declared:

"Among the resolutions passed by the Idaho State Grange at Weiser the other day was one that must be abhorrent to any American not completely robbed of his senses and his decency by hatreds. This is it: 'We recommend that no part or parcel of land in the United tates be sold or leased to any Japanese by the owner or agent thereof (who else could do it?) or by the United States government.'

"We heard some Grangers talking and they were almost frenzied in their approval of that stupid and contemptible resolution We don't know if any of them have sons in the service, or, if they have, what they think their sons are fighting and dying for. We don't know whether Ray McKaig or E.T. Taylor introduced the resolution, or whether this piece of barbarism came out of the deluded soul of someone else; but if we know anything at all we know that it is bad patriotism, bad Christian doctrine, and a form of gangster democracy.

"This resolution, you understand, applies to American Japanese as well as to aliens. It applies to Japanese men now fighting for their country, this country, in Italy and elsewhere. It's bad enough to find lunatics and barbarians going off their nut in time of war—in time of war, mind you, that is to build a better world; but to find a State Grange doing it merely confirms an old conviction of ours that most likely this war too, in spite of all its noble hokum, will at least reach the level where brigands fight over the spoils.

"We are well aware that if McKaig, Taylor, et. al. read this, they will come at us in letters that will reek of outraged piety, of shining ideals kicked around, of cheap rationalizing that can be had anywhere at a dime a dozen. Well, let them come. If we are not going even to make an attempt to be decent with the loyal Japanese fighting side by side with our own sons, then to hell with the war and let the barbarians have it."

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN — By Taro Yashima



East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Nisei and the War

This is the story of what Americans of Japanese ancestry are doing on the side of democracy in this war for the survival of the world of free men. This is the story that Herr Goebbels and the race war propagandists of Radio Tokyo are not broadcasting. This is the story that anti-democratic forces inside our own country, the Hearst papers and the rest of the yellow press, and the hate-mongers of the Pacific coast, have ignored.

In fact, is some ways the enemy is far more cognizant than some sections of our own country that men of Japanese ancestry are fighting actively for democracy. The campaign of the Pacific coast race-baiters is vile and slanderous, and is designed to maintain an aura of suspicion about Japanese Americans. They, as Time Magazine noted last week, ignored the facts in the case.

The contributions of Japanese Americans to the military effort, particularly against Japan, may not be told in full until the war is won. At present information concerning the role that Japanese Americans are playing in the Pacific war is restricted by the War Department. But the combat performance of the Japanese Americans from Hawaii in the Italian campaign are a matter of public record. It has been announced that 34 of these men have been killed, and 130 wounded. At Camp Shelby deep in the hills of Mississippi a combat team of Japanese American volunteers, from the mainland and Hawaii, is now in the final stages of training.

On nearly every front of this global conflict Japanese Americans are serving alongside other Americans of every creed and color. The names of a few have been publicized, like that of Sgt. Ben Kuroki, a farmer boy from Hershey, Nebraska, who has won the Distinguished Flying Cross as a turret gunner with the Eighth Air Force in Europe. Sgt. Kazuo Komoto, who has been awarded the Purple Heart, was shot by a Japanese sniper in a New Guinea jungle. Sgt. Paul Sakai participated in the invasion of North Africa. News dispatches have told of others at far-flung battle sections. Hundreds more are doing important work within the continental United States.

The Japanese American seamen from war relocation centers, who have been given berths in Liberty ships in Atlantic convoys, have been bombed, torpedoed and strafed while sailing in combat zones. In regard to these merchant seamen there has been disturbing news, however, that a State Department technicality is preventing many of these men from shipping out. Meanwhile, the War Shipping Administration's effort to place some 400 more Japanese Americans in the merchant marine is temporarily stalled by Navy Department reluctance and red tape.

The specialized talents of many Japanese Americans may become a vital factor in the war in the Pacific. Hundreds of Japanese Americans are now engaged in the teaching of the Japanese language to the men of the armed forces. The Navy recently proudly publicized the success of its intensive language teaching program at the University of Colorado. Most papers, however, did not note that the great majority of the teachers at Boulder were Japanese Americans. News reports also tell of the use of Japanese Americans as instructors in the Army Specialized Training program at many universities and colleges.

Japanese Americans are monitoring the propaganda tales of Radio Tokyo at U.S. listening posts, and many more are needed in this type of work. The demands from the various military and civilian services, however, have virtually drained the reservoir of available Japanese Americans for these fields. Recently the propaganda services of other United Nations have been seeking Japanese Americans for similar work.

The fighting of the war on what has been generalized as the "home front," the production of food and the tools of war, and the maintenence of essential services, is difficult to dramatize. The mass evacuation of 1942 temporarily eliminated west coast Japanese Americans from the home front production effort, but others, in the Hawaiian Islands and in the non-evacuated areas of the inland west, continued to work for victory. Hawaii's 165,000 persons of Japanese ancestry have been instrumental in maintaining essential civilian services at peak efficiency, and have assisted in the astounding rejuvenation of the Pacific bastion following the debacle of Dec. 7. Reports from Hawaii indicate that Japanese Americans, particularly the members of the VVV's, a group of young volunteers, helped rebuild Hawaii's shattered defenses. Incidentally, members of the VVV's were among the first to volunteer when recruiting was opened for the combat team which is now in training at Camp Shelby.

Meanwhile, in the weeks that followed the army's decision for

(Continued on page 4)

Civil Liberties in Wartime:

Test Cases May Be Necessary To Define Legal Rights of Japanese American Group

By ROGER N. BALDWIN
Director, American Civil Liberties Union

The history of civil rights in the United States plainly forces the conclusion that such progress as we have made, and it has been great, has been largely due to the decisions of our highest courts. Since, as former Chief Justice Hughes said, "the Constitution is what the Supreme Court says it is," it follows that the interpretations of a majority of that court determine in the last analysis our rights and libertes.

But the court necessarily reflects the pressures in our national life. In time of war court decisions will rest upon a somewhat more sensitive response to military security and to the "clear and present danger," as the court puts the principle, of obstruction to the conduct of the war. Thus, in sustaining the curfew orders in the west coast military area and by implication the evacuation, the court came very close to what Justice Murphy called "the brink of constitutional power." That observation rested, of course, upon the wholesale discrimination against American citizens because of their racial ancestry, a position the court has never before taken and one which it conceivably took only in time of war for reasons of extreme military precaution.

It seems fairly certain that the court will not go beyond that decision in considering any later phases of the evacuation. It has not approved, and doubtless would not approve, the detention of American citizens after evacuation or prohibit their free movement in other than restricted military zones. It has already refused to consider the case presented by California reactionaries to take American citizenship from persons of Japanese ancestry. The President has given his assurances that the population of Japanese ancestry may return freely to the Pacific Coast as soon as conditions of military security warrant. In view of the inflamed hostility in California prompted by hysterical patriots, that time will probably not come until the war is over—at least not for the entire population of Japanese ancestry. It is quite conceivable that before that time limited categories may be permitted to return in line with the permission already given to soldiers in uniform. The families of men in the armed service, veterans of World War I, and others may be allowed to go back, since they are in categories to whom no reasonable opposition can be voiced even by "patriots." As the war comes to a successful conclusion, prejudice will tend to diminish and the various proposals for deporting aliens and limiting the rights of Japanese Americans will fall on deaf ears.

The present proceedings in the courts involving the evacuation in the case of Korematsu, and possibly the detention issue involved in the case of Miss Endo, may go up to the higher courts for further consideration. But the results are not likely to change the present situation. Further tests cases may be brought at a somewhat more favorable time than the present, when prejudice is so rife because of the distorted press accounts of the disturbances at Tule Lake. The public has not been led to distinguish between that center, housing elements disloyal to the United States, and the overwhelming majority of loyal Japanese Americans. The Tule Lake minority's attitude is unthinkingly ascribed to all Japanese Americans.

But test cases may be necessary to enjoin the military officials from preventing the return of Japanese Americans to the west coast, and to challenge the detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry at Tule Lake in cases where it appears doubtful whether they are in fact disloyal as determined by the administrative authorities. Even so, such cases would take months to get to the Supreme Court and might well not be decided until after the war is over.

The discrimination against American citizens of Japanese ancestry has been the greatest blot on a record of general sanity and tolererance during the war. It has its roots not only in the unreasoning fear aroused by the threat of invasion just after Pearl Harbor and the resentment against Japan's attack, but also in the anti-Orientalism which has marked California so strongly over so long a period, and in less degree other large sections of the country. We have made a beginning in redressing an old wrong to the Oriental peoples by our repeal of the special Chinese exclusion laws, although we have not yet granted the Chinese full equality with other nations. Inevitably the demand will come to extend the no-discrimination policy to Filipinos, Indians and others now barred from immigration and citizenship. It is even possible that the outcome of the war may permit extension of such a policy to the Japanese. But it is far too early to consider that.

Our Japanese American fellow citizens have to carry a heavy burden, together with their alien relatives. But it is a burden which I am sure they understand in the complex of racial prejudice which unhappily marks American life. When 13,000,000 of our fellow citizens of Negro blood are denied effective participation in our democracy, the fate of the Japanese American minority is painfully understandable, The United States, like so many other countries, suffers from the complex of white superiority. The concept of a world run by the white minority exploiting the vast majority of darker peoples is slowly yielding, as it must, if we are to have a world which squares with the Four Freedoms, the Atlantic Charter, and the other democratic ideals voted by allied leaders.

The racial policies involved in legislation, court proceedings and administrative rulings affect not only Japanese Americans, but all Negroes, 3,500,000 Mexican Americans in the southwest, and all the Oriental peoples. Only as the injustices inherent in these racial discriminations are righted will Japanese Americans, along with these others, share the full rights of citizenship in our democracy.

Vagaries

Hollywood . . .

George Schulyer reports in his Pittsburgh Courier column that Chinese American actors in Hollywood are refusing to play Japanese roles in atrocity pictures, despite the big money offered, because they believe such pictures stimulate racial prejudice . . . It's also reported that Chinese American actors have turned down roles depicting Japanese Americans as saboteurs. In "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." the part of a loyal Japanese American who is killed in the first reel was played by a young Chinese actor, but the parts of disloyal Japanese Americans were taken by white actors . . . Incidentally, the War Department is balking at films showing Japanese atrocities, on the ground that such films might incite further mistreatment of Americans in Japanese hands.

* * *

Draft Status . . .

Many Japanese Americans have already received reclassification notices from their local draft board, placing them again in 1-A, although there is no general selective service policy to that effect. Particularly because of the splendid showing of the Japanese American battalion in Italy, chances are believed good for an early revision of present draft policy regarding nisei . . . Published reports indicate that many Japanese Americans who have served in the South Pacific are now returning from their tour of duty to enter officer candidate training schools, while others have been upgraded to the rank of warrant officers. The whole story of nisei participation in this theatre will not be released probably until the end of the war, although affirmative stories of nisei loyalty are urgently needed at present to combat the violent race hysteria exhibited on the west coast.

Christmas in the Camps By Mine Okubo



THE EVACUEES: Passive Victims or Dynamic Creators?

By GALEN FISHER

From the outset, the evacuees have fallen into two contrasting groups. The first group have thought of themselves as victims of fate, to be "shoved around", impotent to free themselves or to help shape a momentous turn in human history. The second group have refused to be like lifeless stage props, and have resolved to play a decisive role in the drama. The first group follow the fatalistic philosophy of the Orient, which makes man, at his worst, a cringing puppet, and at his best, an uncomplaining wave in the ocean. The second group follow the philosophy of the Occident; that makes man, at his worst, a self-sufficient, boastful defier of fate, and at his best, a creative cooperator with the constructive forces of the universe.

At first thought, the entire evacuation appears to be nothing but a minus quantity, a loss to the evacuees, and a liability to America as a nation. But the point I wish to make only comes to one at second thought, namely, that the evacuation can be made into a plus quantity for individual evacuees, and into a smaller liability for our nation, but only on condition that individual evacuees take a creative, masterful attitude toward their situation, instead of lying down and being crushed by it. In order to make this point crystal clear, let me presume to psycho-analyze the evacuees still further, from the angle of their reaction toward the resettlement program.

Assorting them all in a long line, we should have, at the extreme right (1) those who so fiercely resent all they have suffered that they defiantly refuse to cooperate with the resettlement program, and bitterly denounce the government and the public as hypocrites and race-baiting rascals. At the middle right are (2) those who feel mildly resentful and despondent over democracy, but refrain from sweeping denunciation and only passively resist resettlement. At the middle left are (3) those who waver between mild resentment and resignation to their lot as a by-product of war. Enforced idleness and dependence on government hand-outs have sapped their ambition; so that they are afraid to face the risks involved in carving out a new career. They will take the plunge only after being coaxed and boosted.

At the extreme left are (4) those who feel acutely the injustice of indiscriminate evacuation and the anomalous race-bias of the white protagonists of "freedom and democracy", but they take the long and impersonal view of the situation. They know that God helps those who help themselves. They also know that resentment, like hate, shrivels the soul of the resenter. They are resolved to let white friends fight the battle of civil liberties for minorities and to demonstrate their own loyalty to the nation and the war effort by hard work and unobtrusive sacrifice.

I believe this fourth group is already as large as any of the others, and that it will continue to grow. It includes the 25,000 who have already gone out on indefinite or temporary leave, most of them nisei. The reports they send back to the centers should convert many of the doubting Thomases in the middle. They are what Arnold Toynbee calls a "creative minority". He holds that all through history the creative minorities have broken the shackles of outgrown creeds, of caste, exploitation, and tyranny. A creative minority works out its own salvation, instead of waiting for some one to bring it to them on a silver platter.

The creative minority of evacuees can confer a great benefit on the rest of the country if they will act upon some such credo as this:

1. We believe it is the job of others, primarily of light-skinned citizens, to carry the brunt of the fight for the constitutional and social rights of us and all other minorities whose skin happens to be darker.

2. We believe in supplanting resentment—which is blighting—with Lincolnesque charity for all and with undiscourageable faith in the ideal America that we can help to actualize.

3. We believe that dispersed resettlement of all evacuees, including families and elders, is necessary to prevent further waste and demoralization, and that the settlers should heartily respond to opportunities for participation in community life.

4. We believe that what looked at first like an unrelieved calamity is our summons to demonstrate that we, as workers for the general good, careless of immediate gain or praise, are a part of the creative minority of an America, fitter to win both the war and the peace.

The writer has penned these words with mingled feelings: with sincere conviction that the ideals here recommended are sound and workable, even though he has by no means fully lived up to them himself; with shame for the offenses against colored minorities by many members of the dominant white majority; and with admiration for the nobility and patriotic devotion already exhibited by many evacuees of both the older and younger generations.

CLOSE QUOTES
Matt Weinstock

"Now perhaps the inciters of disunity who have been heckling the War Relocation Authority got what they wanted—the statement out of Tokyo that increasingly jeopardizes the welfare of American prisoners of war." — Matt Weinstock in his column of Dec. 18 in the Los Angeles Daily News.

NISEI USA: Japanese Americans in War

(Continued from page 2)

evacuation, west coast Japanese Americans were fretting in Army-controlled assembly camps. The shortage of farm labor, particularly in the sugar beet fields of the intermountain west, helped determine a policy of releasing these evacuees from behind the barbed-wires of army camps. Since the day in the early summer of 1942 when the first evacuees left California assembly centers for farm work, Japanese Americans have gradually returned to normal civilian life after the harrowing experiences of evacuation and detention.

Contributions which are being made by Japanese Americans in the civilian front of the war effort are no more or no less than those being made by other race minorities, and by all other Americans, The important fact is that the government policy today encourages the participation of Japanese Americans in nearly every phase of "home front" activity. The important fact is that Japanese Americans are accepted by their fellow citizens wherever they go in the 44 states outside the restricted area, and even in three of the four states with restricted military zones. California, the fountainhead of a new "yellow peril" campaign directed at American citizens, is the only state from which Japanese Americans are totally excluded.

Even in the nine relocation camps of the War Relocation Authority, there is production for victory. Camouflage net projects, producing directly for the armed forces, functioned at Poston, Gila River and Manzanar. At Gila River evacuee workers wove more than a million square feet of camouflage netting daily. Both Gila and Granada do Navy work, trained craftsmen at Rivers producing scale models of Allied and enemy seacraft for the Navy training program, while the silk screen shop at the Colorado camp turns out multi-colored posters for recruiting and other purposes. The WRA camps are now largely self-sufficient in farm products, saving American tax-payers millions of dollars annually.

The more than 25,000 evacuees who have already left the camps are now engaged in every conceivable field of employment activity. Evacuees are working in aircraft plants in Buffalo, and in Detroit's huge war industries. Some make batteries for electrical equipment in Dayton, while others turn out shell casings in Denver. Many have taken over important civilian jobs left vacant as men and women leave to go into the armed services, or into vital war industries. Every week in the the pages of the relocation center press there appear calls for additional Japanese Americans. Last week the army wanted a hundred Japanese Americans to handle war equipment in Chicago, while Henry Ford was seeking a hundred more for an experimental plantation in Georgia. To the nisei made race-conscious by their experiences since Pearl Harbor, one statement in Mr. Ford's call for Japanese Americans struck home. Reciting the civic and educational advantages on the Ford farm, the announcement blandly stated that there were separate schools for whites and Ngroes.

Evacuee workers mine coal in Utah's Carbon county, and copper in Bingham Canyon. Others, even as you read this, are driving heavy trucks through the snows of mountain passes to bring the coal fuel to cities and towns and to railroad shipping points. There is a nisei cop in Brooklyn, and a street-car conductor in Minneapolis, while in Honolulu nisei-manned transit systems help keep war workers moving to and from work.

Nisei construction workers in the intermountain area are building defense housing, laying war plant installations, even constructing enemy war prisoner camps. Others pack meat, sort scrap metal, and work on railroad crews.

The greatest single service which Japanese Americans from the evacuee camps have contributed has been on the farms of inland western states. In 1942 evacuees harvested enough sugar beets alone to supply the nation's requirements for a month. Evacuee labor in 1942 saved sugar beet crops in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and eastern Oregon. Farm products grown on farms operated by Japanese Americans have contributed greatly to the nation's foodbasket, though not nearly as much as these Japanese Americans could have produced on their own farms had there been no evacuation.

And as more and more evacuee Americans leave the barbed-wire and the guard towers of the relocation camps, the contributions of Japanese Americans will grow in volume.

BREWED SOY SAUCE—
AGED OVER ONE YEAR



GALLON BOTTLES

Army Officials Decline Comment on Tule Lake Report

Officials of the army's ninth service command, which has jurisdiction over the military guard at the Tule Lake segregation center, declined to comment this week on reports that army restrictions have been relaxed at the California camp.

The Call-Bulletin in San Francisco had reported that army officials had lifted the curfew at the center.

Bishop Tucker Sends Greetings to Japanese Americans

NEW YORK — The Rt. Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States, expressed confidence that "citizens of Japanese descent will be eager to take their part in our national life, and to give an example of good and loyal citizenship," in a Christmas message to all Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Bishop Tucker declared:

"May I extend to American citizens of Japanese descent my Christmas greetings, and my hopes that the coming year will bring them many blessings.

"America is a nation composed of people drawn from many races. Our great problem is to blend these together into national unity."

Speaking of loyal Japanese Americans, Bishop Tucker added:

"May God's blessing rest upon them and may the Christmas promise of peace to men of good will be fulfilled."

WRA Director Asks Families Plan Relocation

WASHINGTON — In a holiday message to Japanese Americans in the war relocation centers, Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, expressed his "fervent hope" that every eligible family will give serious consideration "to plans for finding a place in a normal American community."

Mr. Myer expressed hope for the progress of the WRA's present outside resettlement program "in order that there need be no hastily contrived adjustment when peace returns to the world and good will again prevails."

The WRA director expressed great concern for the children in the relocation camps, noting that "their great hope for the future lies outside the relocation centers."

In his Christmas and New Year's message, Mr. Myer said:

"'Peace on earth, good will to men.' From the time of the first Christmas, those words have been the hope and comfort of a troubled world. Our prayers today are for the return of peace and for the establishment of good-will in the hearts of mankind. Our way of life is threatened. Our husbands, sons, and fathers, of many races and ancestries, are offering their lives in our defense. Cherishing thoughts of them, we can hardly let our gaiety be unrestrained. The exception which I believe rightfully should be made is the children, whose happiness should not be clouded by war and its attendant trials."

A Christmas Message

By Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D.

This Christmas Season is difficult for anyone with a sensitive conscience and a heart susceptible to sympathy and goodwill. The tragedy of the world grows more terrific as the months pass; and when one thinks of the Christmas story, it is Herod's blood-lust to slay all the little children in Bethlehem that naturally occurs to one, rather than the beautiful elements of the sacred story we have always loved to remember.

Nevertheless, Herod is dead now, and the divine beauty of the Christ's coming has gone on across the ages, influencing the world as Herod never did. That victory of love over hate, of good over evil, will happen again. Let none of us despair. Those whose faith is like a fire, not blown out by a gale but fanned to fiercer flames, now are the need of the world.

This message of goodwill I send with special affection at this Christmas season to my Christian Japanese friends in this country. You have the confidence and support of millions of us who understand, at least a little, the difficulties you are facing, who believe in your loyalty, and count on your cooperation in building a more humane and brotherly world.

Once more in a fearful generation Christ, along with all he stands for, is confronted by antichrist; and at times our hearts are heavy with the thought that this is a ghastly time to be alive. But it is also a great time to be alive—when great issues are at stake, and great faith and courage, sacrifice and wisdom, are called for. If only our Christian confidence and our undiscourageable goodwill, across all racial and national lines, can rise to match the times we live in, we can make of this era the beginning of a new world order organized for peace instead of war.

So may God grant! And to that end may the memories of this sacred season, when we celebrate Christ's coming, contribute.

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Casualties

(Continued from page 1)

The following soldiers from Hawaii, presumably members of the Japanese American combat unit, were also reported as wounded:

ALAPAI, Pvt. Abraham—Sam Alapai, father, Box 23, Hanakei, Kauai.

KAHOLOKULA, Pvt. Edward B.—Henry Kaholokula, father, 1211-A Kinau St., Honolulu.

KAPUNIAI, Pvt. Robert—Robert Kapuniai, father, Makaweli, Kauai.

The list also included the name of a Korean-American officer of the Japanese-American battalion, also listed as wounded:

KIM, 2nd Lieut. Young O.—Mrs. Ida Kim, wife, 734 Temple St., Los Angeles, Calif.

The War Department on Dec. 24 announced the names of the following Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

HIGA, Pfc. Thomas S.—Kamezo Higa, father, Box 81, Kahaluu, Kaneohe, Oahu.

IWASAKI, Pfc. Yasuo—Motozo Iwasaki, father, 160 Kawailani Rd., Hilo, Hawaii.

KANEKO, Pvt. Noboru N. — Kiyoshi Kaneko, brother, 1239-1 Weaver Lane, Honolulu 56.

KIMATA, Sgt. Noboru—Tadao Kimata, brother, Hana, Maui.

KUWAYE, Pvt. Yoshihide—Mrs. Hatsuye Shiroma, sister, 1636 East Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu 16.

MAEDA, Cpl. Kiyoshi—Mrs. Misayo Yamanaka, friend, 784 South King St., Honolulu.

MIURA, Pvt. Kisaku—Mrs. Yuki Miura, mother, Box 26, Hawi, Hawaii.

MORISAKI, Pfc. Harold H.—Yohei Morisaki, father, 1749 Waiola St., Honolulu 27.

NAKAMURA, Pvt. Thomas T.—Mrs. Umeno Okazaki, sister, 3073 Puiwa Lane, Honolulu.

NAKASONE, Pvt. Frank Z.—Matsu Nakasone, father, 2136 Waiola St., Honolulu.

NIHEI, Pfc. Nobuo—Ted. T. Nihei, brother, 1501 Gulick Ave., Honolulu.

NOZAKI, Cpl. Al Y.—Mrs. Kimiyo Nozaki, mother, Box 524, Waialua, Oahu.

SAITO, Pfc. William S.—Kenneth T. Saito, brother, 2854 Date St., Honolulu.

SASAKI, Pvt. Tetsuo E.—Fumio Sasaki, father, Box 482, Waipahu, Oahu.

SHIMOGAKI, Sgt. Calvin K.—Mrs. Ethel M. Shimogaki, wife, 1931 Kahai St., Honolulu.

UCHIDA, Sgt. Gary K. — Walter K. Uchida, brother, 921-C Hausten St., Honolulu.

YAMAMOTO, Cpl. Akira—Mrs. Masa Yamamoto, mother, Waimea, Kauai.

YOSHIMURA, Pvt. Minoru—Mrs. Toku Yoshimura, mother, 1425-C Kam Four Rd., Honolulu.

On Dec. 22 the War Department announced the names of the following Japanese American soldiers as wounded in the Mediterranean area:

WAKAKUWA, Pfc. Sakai—Mrs. Masu Wakakuwa, mother, Box 5, Papaaloa, Hawaii.

WAZUMI, Pfc. Ukichi—Mrs. Frances F. Wazumi, wife, 630 South King St., Honolulu.

YOSHIMOTO, Pfc. Eddie T.—Kame Yoshimoto, father, 471 R Rd., Honolulu.

YOSHIMOTO, Pvt. Tsutomu—Mrs. Dora S. Muranaka, sister, Lihue Kauai.

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Washington Post Questions Move to Disfranchise Nisei

WASHINGTON, D. C.—U. S. citizenship is too precious a thing to be cancelled by any "Congressional whim," editorialized the Washington Post on Dec. 17 on the subject of Tule Lake nisei.

Every American citizen has a direct interest in protecting the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans, says the Post, "for our own rights may be vitally linked to theirs."

The evacuation and the later segregation program at Tule Lake caused a serious dilemma, says the Post, for it is "clearly unconstitutional to intern or imprison American citizens who have neither committed nor even been charged with, any violation of the law.

"A number of facile and exceedingly reckless remedies have been proposed for this dilemma. Many of these, as Attorney General Biddle testified recently, are of doubtful constitutionality. Their sponsors appear to feel that the way to repair on violation of the Constitution is by committing another.

"But who in these troubled times may not some day be called 'disloyal,' considering the extreme flexibility with which the term is currently employed by Congressman Dies and other self-constituted authorities on Americans. Citizenship in the United States is a great deal too precious to be subject to cancellation by any congressional whim."

Discussing the proposal made recently by Biddle for the enactment of a statute to enable individuals to expatriate themselves voluntarily by expressing a preference for citizenship of another country, the Post declared: "But expatriation by such a process should not, of course, be based on any past statement made without a full knowledge of the consequences. It should be carefully safeguarded to make altogether certain that the act is genuinely voluntary. Beyond this, we believe, Congress cannot go without establishing precedents infinitely more dangerous to our civil liberties than the condition which they are designed to correct."

Japanese Americans Hailed at New York War Fund Rally

NEW YORK—Loyal residents of Japanese, Bulgarian and Hungarian ancestry were hailed in New York on Dec. 19 as part of the United Nations during a rally which marked the contribution to the National War Fund of $732,505 by committees representing residents of New York City from twenty-five separate national origins, the New York Times reports.

Season's Greetings

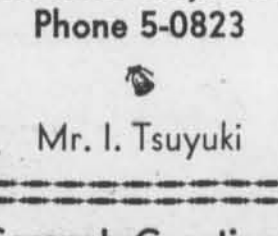
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Joe Grant Masaoka's Column:

Marching Forward in the Century of the Common Man

It seems like cruel irony to observe Christmas here in festive gaiety while those closest and dearest are facing the deliberated destruction that blasts about them on far-off battle-fronts. But in Christmas is the perennial hope and surety that good shall triumph over evil. And in this streamlined day of modernity and technological advances there is the certainty that want, hunger, sickness, and cold shall be abolished. In this Century of the Common Man when the people's revolution is on the march, we have the faith that idleness, destitution, ignorance and injustice shall also pass away. Christmas, when we more nearly than at any other time approach the spirit of the brotherhood of man and come closest to God, gives us these promises.

The talents of this country turned to destruction appall in the enormity of their output. More than half of the production of this country is diverted to war uses. Not much of the billions being expended militarily can be salvaged for the pursuits of peace. The resources and manpower are flung away into the insatiable maw of war with a diminishing prodigality. But in this terrible production for war is a vivid demonstration and proof of our equally fantastic ability to produce for human needs, when peace shall follow war.

Want Should Exist No More

The huge shipments of foodstuffs rolling out of this country to devastated regions symbolize our agricultural know-how. We now know enough about food production that nowhere on earth need there be starvation or a dearth of nourishing sustenance. Famine shall be no more.

Under the impetus of accelerated war needs, we now know how to fashion durable materials in quantity so that comfortable and convenient houses can be made available to all. More than before will the laborer be able to afford a warm and secure home. For a fraction of the cost of war the means for this production can be placed at the disposal of other peoples. No longer need beings live in squalid hovels.

Today, medical science can control pestilence. All but some three or four diseases can be prevented or cured. The life expectation of people in this nation has been steadily pushed upward. The resources of medicine and the skill of surgery are being multiplied. These benefits should be even more rapidly extended to other regions of the world.

No more can the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse ride rampant and roughshod over apprehensive peoples. War, pestilence, famine, and fire are controllable—we have the knowledge and means. At hand are technicians, agriculturists, production managers, financiers, educators, public administrators, artists and manufacturing and distributing genius to arrange and provide for a more abundant life.

The President has recently affixed his signature to an agreement with 43 nations to unite for the rehabilitation of the war-ravished nations of the world. Inherent in any step toward setting up world machinery for peace must be the preliminary of distributing the absolute and necessary subsistences for living. These must not be merely handouts or charities but permanent opportunities for a respectable existence must be provided.

In this challenge we must marshall all our intelligence and skill in sociology, economics, and statescraft. For now we must cope with unemployment, scarcity, prejudice and inequities on a world-wide basis. Radio, aviation, and rapid transportation have shrunk the world so that inextricably we are bound together. What affects one gradually sets its mark upon all others. In the freer intercourse of the common people of the nations, there must inevitably evolve the consciousness that all men have a common destiny.

Along with a promotion of international economic well-being, there must be a different approach to the peace table. There must be a recognition of the principle of universality and equality among nations. No country in the council of world government should claim more seats on account of its size. No alliance or group of nations can be set off against another bloc. Or, we fall again into the error of "power" politics and counteralliances. 21 American republics belong to the Pan-American Union. The United States has one seat, the same as Uruguay. No grouping of nations on this hemisphere is ganging up on any other. This is the foundation of the "Good Neighbor" policy—the equality of all.

In the society of individuals, as in the society of nations, there is this irresistible impulse toward the basic equality of all, thwarted though that essential unity may be from time to time. No longer can we ride along with the mental ease and comfortable indifference of Kiplings: "East is East, West is West, and never the Twain shall meet.

For now, strong men have met from the outermost ends of the earth. They know that everywhere men are seeking "life, liberty, and the pursuit off happiness." Thoughtful men realize that in their dealings with one another and in their treatment of others, there can be no East, no West, nor North, nor South.

When within this nation, as between nations, this fundamental brotherhood of man is recognized, then will America have achieved its ideological democracy and Christmas its poignant and purposeful significance.

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Two Senators Back Bill for Deportation

Stewart McFarland Support Proposal for Disfranchising Group

WASHINGTON — Senator Tom Stewart, D., Tenn., author of the "concentration camp" bill to intern all persons of Japanese ancestry for the duration, and Senator Ernest W. McFarland, D., Ariz., have introduced a bill for the deportation of citizens who indicate allegiance and fidelity to a foreign country. The bill provides that these citizens would be deported to the land of their ancestors.

It was believed that the bill is a legislative reaction to the recent Tule Lake disturbances, and followed Attorney General Francis Biddle's testimony to a Dies subcommittee last week that the disfranchisement of disloyal native-born citizens would be a possible solution to the problem presented by the segregation of citizens as well as aliens at the Tule Lake camp.

McFarland said the bill was particularly aimed at American-born Japanese who gave negative answers to a War Relocation Authority questionnaire regarding loyalty to the United States.

Legislation has also been prepared in the House for similar action against disloyal citizens, it was stated.

91 Colleges Rescind Ban Against Nisei

Restricted Policy Was Result of Military Work in Universities

AMACHE, Colo. — Ninety-one large universities and colleges, which have hitherto been closed to evacuee students of Japanese ancestry because of military regulations, may now accept Japanese Americans as far as military authorities are concerned, tht Granada Pioneer reported last week.

The Pioneer quoted Thomas R. Bodine of the National Student Relocation Council in Philadelphia as authority for the statement that Japanese Americans who receive special clearances may now attend these schools. Previously, approximately 500 colleges and universities have been approved for evacuee students.

(The army's seventh service command recently announced that tht University of Minnesota, one of the 91 universities which had been closed to evacuee students because of military experiments could accept Japanese Americans who have been cleared by the office of the army provost marshal general.)

Denver Nisei May Reclaim 'Contraband'

DENVER, Colo. — American citizens of Japanese ancestry who turned in personal property, including firearms, radios, and cameras, to the United States attorney after Pearl Harbor "are eligible to reclaim" such property, with permission of the U. S. attorney, it was stated here last week.

It was explained that many citizens of Japanese and German ancestry turned in such articles "as a safeguard" although not required to do so by the authorities who, however, imposed contraband restrictions on enemy aliens.

N. V. Cooley, deputy U. S. attorney, reported that the articles which were turned in to the authorties are now locked in a basement vault of the Denver postoffice.

He reported that among items not specifically requested by the government, but turned in voluntarily, are three 'wicked-looking" Japanese sabers, measuring 38 inches and sheathed in hand-carved scabbards.

"American born Japanese brought those in to us," Mr. Cooley said. "They apparently felt they were almost as lethal weapons as the guns."

Report to the Nisei:

National President Refutes Rumors Regarding JACL in Summarizing 1943 Activities

By Saburo Kido

The eventful year of 1943 is fast coming to a close. Many of us a year ago were looking out at the world from inside relocation centers. Today, thousands have relocated successfully throughout the nation.

1943 has been a tumultuous year. For JACL it has been a year of ups and downs. Ours has not been a "bed of roses."

During the year the work of the JACL has been hampered by ugly rumors. During the course of the year the JACL has been charged with:

1. Causing the evacuation.
2. Not opposing evacuation.
2. Being instrumental in sendthe issei to concentration camps.
4. Profiting from the evacuation.

It is time to set forth the facts.

The JACL did not cause the evacuation. The national leaders of the organization opposed the evacuation at the conference called in Sacramento by the then-governor Culbert Olson. We stood on our constitutional rights as citizens when we were asked to cooperate in a program to send all male persons of Japanese ancestry from the coastal region of California.

But when the army ordered evacuation, we decided to cooperate, although we were cognizant of the discriminatory policy being adopted. We did not know then enough of the economic interests, the race-baiters and other forces which had intentionally distorted stories to fan race hatred, nor did we know to what lengths they would go in the future.

We decided on a policy of working for the welfare of the majority. It is needless to tell of the situation which faced us. Everyone knows about the 48 hour notice given Terminal Island residents to leave their homes. The result of that order was that women, children and babies slept out in the open in Los Angeles till they could find homes. We decided that as an organization we could not allow the entire Japanese populace to be placed in such a position.

Colonel Karl Bendetsen, who was in charge of the evacuation process, told the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco in May, 1942, that the army had two alternative plans for evacuation. One was to place all persons of Japanese ancestry into army cantonments within 24 hours in case of emergency. The other was the gradual process which was eventually carried out.

As an organization pledged to support national defense, we saw no other alternative but compliance with military orders. Our decision has been supported by numerous friends. Had the JACL opposed the program of evacuation, a repetition of the Terminal Island affair might have occurred. The Hearst and other race-baiting papers would have exploited the situation thoroughly. We would have been branded as saboteurs, and our loyalty would have been under attack.

Had we not cooperated with the army, our friends could not today come to our aid and defense, and the resettlement program might not today be in effect.

The JACL did not send the issei to concentration camps. Neither the JACL leaders nor the organization submitted the names of those who were confined immediately following the war. The FBI did not consult us as to whom they were going to arrest. Before the war and at the present time we cooperated with the government agencies, but never merely to turn in names.

This charge rose partly from the fact that there was at times disagreement between our chapters and issei leaders, and the suspicion arose that the names were turned in out of spite.

The JACL did not profit from the evacuation. Certainly as an organization the JACL at the time of evacuation and ever since has been greatly handicapped by insufficient funds. Had we profitted from evacuation, we could have carried on far more work and paid adequate wages to the people who have been working with the organization. Nor did JACL leaders as members of the organization profit. If any leaders had their private business or special connections, the organization had no control over this fact.

Certainly most of our leaders suffered as much as any other person, in cases more. Many of them could have gone to the free zones if they had not chosen instead to remain because they felt they could be of service to persons in their communities. We believe the JACL chapters rendered splendid service and saved the evacuees much grief, worry and loss.

JACL Aims

These were our aims in 1943.

FOR LOYAL AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

I. Restoration of every citizenship right and privilege.
   - A. Re-institution of the Selective Service on the same basis as for other Americans; equal treatment and opportunities for advancement within the army; equal opportunities for commissions for qualified doctors, dentists, etc.; and the "opening up" of the WAC and other established women's services to eligible young women of Japanese ancestry.
   - B. Freedom of movement anywhere in this country, on the same basis as other Americans, including the right to "return" to the Pacific Coast and to enter the Eastern Defense Command.
   - C. Revocation of the "contraband articles" regulations of the Western Defense Command.
   - D. Equal opportunities for employment in the defense and war industries and the government services; and the "opening up" of membership, on an equal basis in labor and trade unions.
     Elimination of unwarranted supervision of Americans of Japanese ancestry as a class.

II. Defense of attitudes, loyalty, citizenship and property rights.
   - A. Legal vindication, by court action, as in the Regan, 'evacuation" and Oshiro cases.
   - B. Defeat of anti-American discriminatory bills and ordinances.
   - C. Retraction of, if possible the elimination of lies, rumors, and vicious un-American proposals suggested by motion pictures, magazine and newspaper stories, and radio broadcasts.
   - D. Public acknowledgement and recognition of the loyalty and "unprecedented sacrifices" made by Americans of Japanese ancestry.
   - E. Acceptance by the government of its complete responsibility for this "unfortunate" situation.
   - F. Greater cooperation with, and understanding on the part of, interested persons and individuals.

III. Re-assimilation into normal community life, to aid the war effort and to restore self-respect.
   - A. "Speeding up" of the WRA resettlement program in all its multitudinous aspects.
   1. "Decent jobs at decent wages, with decent working and living conditions."
   2. Government transportation subsidies, at least, as a matter of right, for persons seeking resettlement, and their "storaged goods" from the relocation center to point of employment.
   - B. Post-war planning for rehabilitation and adjustment in order to avoid "undue and unnecessary" movement, sacrifices, and hardships.

(Continued on page 10)

Six Japanese Americans Relate Combat Experiences After Action on Italian Front

Des Moines Register Reports Iowan is New Commander of 100th Infantry Battalion Which Is Fighting Germans on Road to Rome

DES MOINES, Ia.—"You don't need to ask the unit of Japanese American infantry in Italy what they think of the Axis," the Des Moines Register declared in a four column feature on Dec. 13 under the headline 'Jap-Americans Give Lives for U. S. in Italy."

"Daily they are giving their lives for Uncle Sam in rough mountain action against the Germans. The U. S. army unit, made up of Hawaiian residents who are nearly all of Japanese descent, has distinguished itself in action as daring as any in the entire Italian war theatre," the Register added.

"Before Pearl Harbor most of the men were in the national guard in Hawaii and are now putting their training to work for America," the article added. Photos of six of the Japanese Americans, taken by an army cameraman during a breathing spell after the unit had engaged in continuous warfare for eight days running, were published with the article.

The Register also noted that the new commanding officer of "these gallant Japanese infantrymen in Italy" is Maj. James Gillespie of Des Moines. Maj Gillespie's wife, daughter, and parents are residents of Des Moines.

The Register's article described six of the Japanese Americans now fighting with the 100 Infantry Battalion:

"CPL. KENTOKU NAKASONE is recovered from the shellshock he suffered in a series of almost incredible deeds of heroism. During a heavy artillery barrage he saw his wounded platoon sergeant lying out in the open unable to help himself. With a pal, he left the shelter of his foxhole and crossed the area where shells were bursting, and brought his leader back to safety. His companion was killed.

"SGT. FRANCIS P. GARO, former St. Louis college (Honolulu) football lineman, will take on a pair of Nazis any day. In recent action, he tracked down and captured three Germans single-handed, when the enemy fighters were trying to escape Yank forces. Sgt. Gora's assignment was to guard the rear of his unit as if was attacking a patrol, but he noticed the fleeing Germans and took on a little extra duty.

'PVT. MASAO AWAKUNI of Mincie, Hawaii, can take a joke, but not a German one. Recently on a night patrol he and his assistant gunner went to meet an enemy tank they heard approaching. Hiding behind a low bridge, Awakuni waited until the enemy machi ne was 25 feet away before letting fly with his bozuka. Then he let go with three more shots at close range. The Nazi crew was found dead and the vehicle wrecked.

"PVT. TAKEO SHIMIZU has his own methods of waging warfare against the Axis. When he stumbled onto a German soldier skulking in a slit trench, Shimizu gave him a boot to start him on his way, then finished the job with his Browning automatic as the Nazi tried to draw his gun. He received the commendation of his superior officer for his daring but unorthodox action in an Italian theatre.

"STAFF SGT. ROBERT OZAKI of Honolulu, who looks a little like a dreamy-eyed young student, is a tough fighter. He led his company in the first mass bayonet charge reported in the Italian war zone. So determined was the charge and so frightening were the Japanese American war cries. that the fighters pushed right through the German positions without stopping to count the casualties.

"SGT. HENRY YOSHIO NAKAMURA of Honolulu learned his fighting tactics in the ring. After a recent battle he related how some Jerries went on their knees and tearfully prayed for mercy after a party he led captured some of the enemy in the hills before Pozilli. He said one of them yelled, 'Joe, I'm hurt," in English, but Nakamura wasn't fooled and led back his share of prisoners."

Spanish Officials Inspect Tule Lake

SAN FRANCISCO—The Spanish Consulate announced on Dec. 14 that Counsul F. De Amat, who represents interests of Japanese nationals under provisions of the Geneva convention, has arrived at the Tule Lake segregation center and "is not expected back for several weeks."

Sentiment Against Return of Evacuees Noted by Newspaper

SACRAMENTO — The Sacramento Union announced on Dec. 16 that approximately 600 readers had voted 12 to 1 for total exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast.

The Union poll was patterned on a similar survey conducted by the Los Angeles Times and the same questions were used. In both cases readers were urged to mail votes to the newspapers.

Of those answering the questionnaire, 87 favored excepting American-born Japanese from any deportation proceedings, while 497 wanted wholesale deportation.

Nisei Soldiers Among First To Answer Call to Action on Dec. 7, Says Ex-Commander

HORN, Ariz.—Japanese American soldiers were among the first to answer the alert at Pearl Harbor during the attack on Dec. 7, 1941, Colonel Welhelm A. Anderson, former comcanding officer of a Hawaiian National Guard unit, declared here on Dec. 14.

Not a man among the Japanese Americans failed to report for duty and all seemed eager for a chance to avenge the treachery, Col. Anderson added.

These Japanese Americans of the Hawaiian National Guard are now fighting in Italy as the 100th Infantry Battalion of General Mark Clark's Fifth Army. They were praised as "fine soldiers" by Col. Anderson, their former commander who is now inspector and co-ordinator of training for the Timberwolf Division, stationed here for training under the command of Maj. Gen. Terry Allen.

"They are fine soldiers, those boys," Col Anderson observed. "They are eager to learn, quickly absorb weapons lore, and we never were forced to discipline them for misconduct. I am proud to have had a hand in training men who are signing with their life's blood their pledge of loyalty to the United States and its democratic principles."

A number of news stories with Italian datelines have mentioned many of Col. Anderson's old men and letters he receives from his former officers warmly commend the work of the Japan-ese American troops in Italy.

Col. Anderson is a native of Hawaii, his parents having come there from Norway in 1880. He spent many years in the armed services.

JACL President Reports on Organization's Objectives

(Continued from page 9)

FOR LOYAL RESIDENTS OF JAPANESE NATIONALITY

I. Passage of the "Marcantonio Bill" or any bill with similar objectives, permitting Orientals to gain citizenship by naturalization proceedings.
   A. "One cannot demand loyalty to country without granting the privilege of citizenship."
II. Status of "friendly alien," with all rights and privileges thereto appertaining.
   A. Freedom of movement.
   B. Freedom of employment.
   C. Freedom from "special regulations" regarding "enemy aliens."
III. Privilege of enlisting in the armed forces of the United States.
IV. Protection of property rights jeopardized by the evacuation.
V. Defeat of laws and bills discriminating against persons of Japanese origin on the basis of race.

During 1944 we will continue to work on the objectives which still remain as unfinished business. There is no doubt, however, that the public relations front will become the most important. As soon as emphasis shifts to the Pacific warfare, there is likelihood of great hatred against all persons of Japanese ancestry being fanned. Unless a firm foundation is laid to offset any hate campaign, the tide will turn against us once again.

Briefly summarizing some of the things we hope to undertake for 1944, the following matters may be listed:

1. Public Relations
   a. Research work to compile data on the "Japanese problem."
   b. Information Bureau to attend to inquiries.
   c. Educational campaign to disseminate accurate information.
   d. Campaign to combat falsehoods being spread.
   e. Contacting of all friendly groups and organizations.
2. Restoration of citizenship rights and privileges.
   a. Freedom of movement.
   b. Opening of all military services for Nisei.
   c. Military service and naturalization for aliens.
   d. Equal treatment and opportunities for advancement in the armed forces.
   e. Opening of special army training program in colleges to Nisei.
   f. "Friendly alien" status for parents with sons and daughters in the armed forces.
   g. Revocation of "contraband articles" edict of the Western Defense Command in the unrestricted area.
   h. Change Nisei draft classification from 4-C.
3. Equal Employment Opportunities.
   a. Elimination of discrimination in hiring, training and upgrading.
   b. Acceptance into labor unions
   c. Defeat of proposals discouraging rent, lease, sale of homes and business establishments and farms; eliminate restrictions against issuance of business and professional licenses.
4. Un-American Discrimination.
   a. Defeat of anti-American discriminatory laws, bills, ordinances and proposals.
   b. Test cases to have our rights as citizens clarified.
5. Post-War Planning.
   a. Encouragement for family and individual resettlement from the centers.
   b. Post-war measures for rehabilitation, adjustment and occupational re-training.
   c. Regional surveys for opportunities for permanent resettlement.
   d. Encouragement of systematic savings for Post-war needs.

The most important work of the JACL during the past year lay in two distinct fields: combatting of hostile, unfair criticism and legal fights for recognition of nisei civil liberties.

Dies Committee Hearings

The Dies committee was used by the anti-evacuee forces to discredit the War Relocation Authority and raise doubts as to the loyalty of the nisei.

When the hearings opened in Washington, it was announced that its purpose was to show that the WRA was dominated by a "Japanese" organization, the Japanese American Citizens League.

Privates Mike Masaoka and Tooru Kanazawa appeared as witnesses from Camp Shelby, Miss. Dillon Myer of the WRA appeared on the witness stand to blast the untruths given wide publicity by the Dies committee in Los Angeles. Nothing was proved against the loyalty of the members or the JACL. There was no question that there had been numerous meetings between the WRA and the JACL. Our interests in the work of the WRA made such meetings inevitable. But there was no truth to the charge of JACL "domination" of WRA policies.

This was the first time the JACL was under congressional investigation. But our friends assured us that the JACL increased in stature after the hearings.

Fight for Civil Rights

In spring the JACL submitted an extensive brief to the Supreme court in the Yasui and Hirabayashi test cases. Today that brief serves as valuable source material for all persons anxious to know the facts about the evacuation.

Close to $4500 was spent by the JACL for legal matters last year. Most significant successes were the Regan case, which sought disenfranchisement of nisei voters and which was defeated in the Circuit Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court; and the Ikeda case testing the Arizona race law, which prohibited anyone to transact business with persons of Japanese ancestry without ten days' prior notice. This test case was initiated by the Arizona chapter of the JACL. The law was declared unconstitutional by the lower court and the supreme court of the state of Arizona. In the Regan case the JACL participated as a friend of court.

The Japanese Americans were evacuated from the Pacific coast because of military necessity. Many problems pertaining to our civil rights may have to be tested. The American Civil Liberties Union is studying many of these problems, and the JACL may enter some of these test cases that the viewpoints and rights of the nisei may be fully represented. Because of the large amount of money required to fight these cases, however, only those matters which affect our fundamental rights as citizens will be considered.

New Offices

The year 1943 was a year of changing personnel for the JACL. But during the year three new offices were opened to carry on league work. The New York office, Chicago and Denver offices were opened, and one office, the St. Paul, was closed down.

Major projects of the league during this year were the credit union, started late in the year by Hito Okada, and the continuation of the Pacific Citizen.

During the fiscal year 1942-43, the Pacific Citizen had a circulation of 6,000. The readers were about 40 per cent nisei, 60 per cent were other Americans. In 1943 hundreds of gift subscriptions given by departing chapters from the west coast to persons in California, Oregon and Washington were not renewed. The general problems of relocation and resettlement brought about another big drop in circulation, which finally reached a low of 4,000.

Today circulation is once again rising. Subscriptions are coming in from resettled evacuees, from Hawaii in large number, and from soldiers here and abroad.

With a more aggressive sponsorship on the part of JACL members, we can prevent another crisis in the finances of the Pacific Citizen. The JACL goal is one subscription to each JACL member or his family. This newspaper is one of the mediums through which our members can acquaint themselves with the work of the JACL.

When war came, national headquarters had only a few thousand dollars and one full-time staff member. Four months earlier a budget of $5,000 for a full time national secretary had been proposed at a emergency national board meting in San Francisco. Mike Masaoka started his duties in September. When the war broke out, many of the chapters had not paid their assessments.

We were severely handicapped by a lack of funds and a paid staff. Even today we are not certain of the following year's budget. National staff members have been expected to perform legal, political and social miracles without a sufficient staff and with small funds.

Shall it be a repetition of the same story—too little and too late? In order to place our work on a sounder basis, we must unite our energy and funds. In combatting any organized effort to destroy us, we must work together. There is no substitute for directed, concerted movement. We cannot rely wholly upon our many friends, our church advises, upon civil rights groups. We must carry our share of the work.

JACL Headlines: 1943

January

January, 1942: Into this bleak and barren month came suddenly the announcement of the War Department of the formation of the Japanese American combat unit for overseas duty, to be made up of volunteers of Japanese ancestry. Said War Secretary Stimson in his announcement: 'Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard." Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL offered his services to the army, to be followed shortly afterward by Tooru Kanazawa of the Washington office and George Inagaki, resettlement director. In January, too, JACL chapters and the IDC closed their 1942 books, elected new cabinets, looked on to 1943. Boise Valley, looking backward, recalled it had started the year of '42 with a bond drive, that BV members and other residents in that area had purchased $15,000 worth of bonds in the twelve months of '42. New cabinet presidents for the chapters, elected that month, included Jiro Tsukamoto, Ogden; Abe Saito, Boise Valley; Micheo Yamagata, Yellowstone; Dr. Jun Kurumada, Salt Lake City; Paul Okamura, Pocatello; Ted Miya, Davis County; and Bill Yamauchi, chairman of the IDC.

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February

In February the JACL announced the appointment of A. L. Wirin, Los Angeles attorney and Southern California representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, as its legal counsel, to represent the JACL in the pending Regan Native Sons and the Oshiro cases. Hawaii reports that month indicated that nisei on the islands, jamming their local draft boards, had within days over-subscribed her quota for the combat team.

* * *

March

The JACL strode into March with its sleeves rolled for battle. The League charged that California race-baiters deliberately misrepresented facts in using the "dual-citizen" issue in attacking loyal nisei. The editorial columns of the Pacific Citizen that month asked for a Pacific Charter, charged the Tenney investigating committee in Los Angeles with "witch-hunt" tactics, named the American Legion as the most powerful of the pressure groups demanding evacuation. "Legion men like John Lechner, James Fisk and Clyde Shoemaker have made almost a professional career of race-baiting," wrote Larry Tajiri in his column of March 25. By the end of March the War department announced that over one thousand nisei had volunteered for service with the U. S. Army in its new Japanese American combat unit.

* * *

April

In April the JACL, national headquarters and the local chapters, were well in their year's work. The league announced through its president, Saburo Kido, that it would file briefs as a "friend of court" in the evacuation test cases scheduled to be heard by the Supreme Court early in May. Dr. T. T. Yatabe arrived in Chicago to take over the Chicago office of the JACL. The IDC granted a charter to the Magic Valley chapter, and nisei of the South Central Idaho area met to plain a new chapter of the JACL.

* * *

May

Several major problems faced the JACL as the month of May progressed. The brief submitted in the Supreme Court hearing of the Yasui and Hirabayashi test cases, contended that the evacuation orders, aimed only against one racial group, violated the "minimum requirements of equality inherent in due process of law." The successful defeat of the Regan case, when it came to the Supreme Court, was hailed by the nisei as a decisive defeat for the Native Sons, as a decisive victory for citizenship rights. Attorneys for the JACL, the ACLU and the National Lawyers' Guild, though ready to appear in the case, were waived aside by Judge Curtis Wilber, who noted it was not necessary to hear any arguments by the defendants. Also in May were the first public outbursts of the Dies committeemen, who, long before the hearings on Japanese Americans began, gave indications of the type of testimony to be allowed and the type of charges to be made. Wholesale accusations, later to go unrefuted, were thrown pell-mell at the nisei. On May 17 and 18 representatives of over 50 organizations met with JACL officials in New York City to discuss resettlement problems of the nisei. Dillon Myer, Roger Baldwin, C. V. Hibbard and JACL representatives addressed the group.

* * *

June

June found the JACL tackling the restrictive law passed by the state of Arizona banning all financial transactions with persons of Japanese ancestry, except with ten days' notice. The Dies committee, warning gleefully for its task, announced it would investigate the Pacific Citizen, siezed the Washington files of the JACL, declared it would call as witnesses Pvt. Mike Masaoka and Pvt. Tooru Kanzanawa. But Japanese Americans everywhere noted with approval the words of Dillon Myer. Chester Rowell, the Los Angeles Federation and other persons and groups demanding justice for the nisei by the Dies committee. On June 2 Joe Masaoka announced that the Denver office of the JACL would begin functioning at 618 Empire Bldg.

* * *

July

July, hot and sultry, found defenders and attackers of the nisei Americans still hard at work. Flash news of the month was the announcement that WAC enlistment would open for nisei women. The Dies hearings, which burned furiously for the first two weeks of the month, suddenly burnt out with the decision of the group to drop the hearings, but not before Dillon Myer, other WRA officials and JACL leaders managed to score a few points. The announced Pacific Citizen investigation did not come off. On the 25th Dillon Myer announced that the Tule Lake center would be the segregation camp for the War Relocation Authority.

* * *

August

Nisei WAC recruiting began this month of August as officers for that branch of the army started a drive in the relocation centers. Many of the JACL chapters called a temporary summer halt to meetings, though the IDC met on August 15 in Idaho Falls. JACL leaders managed to put in several speaking engagements in Pocatello, Idaho Falls and other cities.

* * *

September

With the advent of cool weather things speeded up in the month of September. Segregation was in full force this month; Lieut. Gen. Emmons replaced Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt as commander of the Western Defense Command. President Roosevelt reported that 'the great majority" of evacuees were loyal "to the democratic traditions of the United States." Carey McWilliams spoke to the Denver JACL, and that same month Joe Masaoka of that office addressed several groups in that city. The Salt Lake JACL closed its office with the induction of secretary Jerry Katayama, and the National JACL opened its New York office with Teiko Ishida as its representative.

* * *

October

In October National Treasurer Hito Okada announced the opening of the JACL credit union, which in short weeks disclosed a membership of 70 and assets close to $2,000. The Boise Valley JACL discussed means of fighting a non-resident tax charged evacuee school children entering Idaho schools, and the Salt Lake chapter announced its War Chest drive. But especially was this the month that nisei everywhere watched the courageous advance of Japanese Americean troops in th Italian campaign.

* * *

November

In November the JACL faced another attack, this time from the American Legion, which charged the League with cooperation with Japanese consulates, lack of cooperation with the FBI. But it was the month, too, that Francis Biddle, attorney general of he United States, Ex-Ambassador Joseph C. Grew, Governor Maw of Utah, and other government officials spoke out strongly in defense of nisei rights. It was the month that Tule Lake segregants went on strike and caused violent repercussions in coast newspapers. It was also the month the first casualties were announced in the Japanese American battalion fighting in Italy.

* * *

December

In December, during the remaining days of 1943, nisei throughout the country looked back upon a year of strife, of turmoil, of good and bad. They could look back to the thousands of the words spoken against them the words spoken for them. They looked back to a year pretty much filled with the up and downs that characterize the workings of a democratic state in wartime. But they looked forward to a year healthier, fuller, and stronger, and their hope remained whole.

Another Coast Group Formed For Exclusion

New Los Angeles Organization Wants Deportation of Aliens

SACRAMENTO—Articles of Incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State on Dec. 16. by the American Foundation for Expulsion of Japanese.

Purposes of the new organization, as announced in its articles, include:

Expulsion of every person born in the empire of Japan or islands adjacent to the empire from California and the United States.

To oppose the landing of any person from the empire or adjacent islands without a permit from the United States Commissioner of Immigration certifying the immigrant is a person of good character.

To "promote greater happiness and a more abundant life for the laboring classes of California and the United States."

The articles name nine Los Angeles residents as directors. The headquarters is in Los Angeles.

First Snowfall At Manzanar

MANZANAR, Calif.—Manzanar recently looked forward to the possibility of a "white Christmas" this year as the center received the first traces of snow since its founding.

Snow was reported on the eve of December 5, but the main deposit began Monday morning at 7:08 o'clock and continued for two hours. Youngsters, clad in apparel varying from pajamas to pea jackets welcomed the arrival of snow by "whooping it up" from early morning. For the majority of them it was their first experience in real snow, said the Free Press.

"The so-called evacuee 'experts' here believe that this unusual 'shipment from heaven' was originally scheduled for delivery a year ago but was delayed due to wartime transportation difficulties," the Free Press declared.

Agitators of Race Hatred Hit By WRA Official for Campaign Against Japanese Americans

Witchhunt Charged By Regional Director Of Relocation Authority

SAN FRANCISCO — "Agitators of race hatred" were sharply condemned here on Dec. 14 by Robert B. Cozzens, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, for their 'malicious" campaign against persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Cozzens declared that racial agitation was responsible for interruption of prisoner exchange negotiations with Japan.

"The major responsibility," he contended, "for jeopardizing the lives and welfare of thousands of American women and children and soldiers in custody of the Japanese should be placed on the shoulders of agitators of race hatred."

Cozzens declared there could be no doubt that "the break in negotiations for return of American soldiers and civilians was caused by the malicious campaign carried on by these agitators, including public as well as private organizations and individuals."

The WRA official reviewed the disturbances in November at the Tule Lake segregation center and commented:

"But the witch hunters were not content with the facts. Distortions, half truths and misstatements were more in keeping with their desires.

"Official investigation and public office were used to dignify the most fantastic stories, thus giving them the semblance of truth. The result of this was a wave of hysterical demands for severely repressive measures against the Japanese in the various centers."

Cozzens contended most of the measures demanded would have been in violation of the Geneva convention and insisted that the Tule Lake incident itself caused no particular concern to Tokyo. This, he said, was shown by the official broadcasts from Tokyo at the time.

But as the agitation continued, the San Francisco Chronicle quoted Cozzens as adding, Tokyo became interested and finally announced it would reconsider its treatment of U. S. citizens. The Japanese government concluded by halting negotiations for the exchange of nationals with the Allies.

"The heedless race haters have hit at every American family which has loved ones in the hands of the Japanese," Cozzens said. "The thought of American women and children and soldiers in the hands of the enemy, anxiously awaiting the day of their exchange, should have a sobering effect on the fanatical superpatriots who have been agitating for a more restrictive policy on the part of the WRA."

Cozzens insisted the WRA had always conducted its program with full consideration of the security of the nation and of the delicate international situation involved. "I must and will continue to do so," he said.

The statement of the WRA director was obviously directed at the Hearst press, Congressman Costello and the Dies subcommittee, the senate and assembly interim committees of the California legislature, and at Congressman Engle who have been among the leaders in urging repressive treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry.

End of University Ban Clears Way for Education of Nisei

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The last barrier in the way of Yoshio Sako's medical education was removed last week when the University of Minnesota announced the end of a ban on Japanese American students, it was reported here last week.

Sako, 25-year old interne at Children's hospital, already has his entrance blanks from the university medical school, and the rest will be a formality.

Clearance from the office of the provost marshall general must be obtained first.

He finished his third year at the University of California medical school in May, 1942, but his training was interrupted when he was sent to the Heart Mountain relocation center. After his release last February he came to St. Paul.

With his education partially completed, he qualifies to work in hospitals as a junior interne.

The native Californian tried vainly to enter about 40 medical schools in all parts of the United States. He kept in touch with the University of Minnesota, however, and he learned from friends nearly two weeks ago that a change in admission policy was expected.

Sako wrote to the school immediately, and the papers were sent to him. He has fulfilled scholastic requirements, he says.

Rohwer Buys Three Jeeps For U S Army

ROHWER, Ark. — Rohwer school children will this month buy not one, but three jeeps for the U. S. Army with returns from their Bond and Stamp drive totalling $3,505.95, compared to the original goal of $1165.

All the students participating as bond stamp salesmen. It was reported that 53 per cent of the high school students now possess War Stamp books.

Student leaders in the campaign were Shinya Honda, Satoshi Oishi, Ruth Kambara, and Grace Ogata.

Dies Witness Charged with Illegal Entry

Earl Best Was Source Of Denver Post Stories Against WRA Camp

CODY, Wyo.—Earl Best, star witness for the Dies Committee in last summer's hearings on the War Relocation Authority , was arrested on Dec. 17 on charges of illegally entering the United States from Canada.

Best was the source of information for a series of sensational newspaper articles in the Denver Post which were reprinted in the Congressional Record by Sen. Robertson, R., Wyo., as part of a campaign against the War Relocation Authority. Best, former steward at the Hearst Mountain center, testified to the Dies Committee concerning alleged irregularitis in the managemnt of the evacuee camp.

Best was ordered held by the Department of Justice Immigration and Naturalization Service. He already was under arrest on charges of passing a forged check.

The Justice Department said that Best, alias Gerald Earl Coull, had been deported from the United States in August, 1939, and had illegally reentered this country at Detroit, Mich., in Nov. 1941.

To Our Fellow Americans:

The North Platte, Nebraska Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League extends to fellow Americans, greetings and best wishes for the New Year. May we further wish that the coming year will see a continued and vigorous prosecution of the war effort by all Japanese Americans, thus contributing to the day of final peace, the eventual victory of the United Nations; that fellow Nisei, not looking too much at their obstacles, will go forward in the new year with patience and firmness, borne of a deep conviction that right makes might. All great peoples and nations have been built in the face of seeming impossibilities.

NORTH PLATTE CHAPTER

Japanese American Citizens League

Hawaii Reopens Voluntary Induction

HONOLULU, T. H.—Voluntary induction of qualified men of Japanese ancestry for special service with the U. S. Army was reopened in Hawaii last week.

A recruiting team of five Hawaii-born soldiers of Japanese ancestry arrived in Hawaii recently from Camp Savage, Minn. to assist in the recruiting drive.

Those inducted will be sent to Camp Savage from Hawaii, where they will undergo several months of training before being assigned to active field service with other soldiers, it was reported.

GREETINGS
MR. AND MRS. JOHNSON KEBO
311 S. Sacramento St.
Chicago 12, Illinois

GREETINGS
AKIRA MIYAMOTO
553 W. Fullerton Park Way
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS
JIM AND YOSHI FURUTA
940 N. Clark
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS
DR. AND MRS. GEORGE HIURA
6116 S. Dorchester St.
Chicago, Illinois

Greetings
SUMIO HOSHIKO
3200 Franklin Blvd.
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Greetings
MR. AND MRS. KELLY YAMADA
713 Warren St.
Peoria 6, Illinois

Greetings
PERRY SAITO
2929 Broadway St.
New York City 25, New York

Greetings from St. Paul, Minnesota
MR. AND MRS. KAZUO YEMOTO — 229 University Ave.

Season's Greetings from Oklahoma Way
SGT. AND MRS. TOSHIO TSUBOI
Medical Detachment, Hospital Station
FORT SILL

Greetings from Milwaukee, Wisconsin
MR. AND MRS. MAC KANEKO — 4301 N. 48th St.

Greetings from Worthington, Illinois
MR. AND MRS. TADAO HATAKEYAMA — 1015 7th Ave.

Greetings from Minneapolis, Minnesota
HARRY SHIRACHI — 2801 Garfield St.

Greetings from Evanston, Illinois
THE MINETA FAMILY — 816½ Foster St.

Greetings from Gary, Indiana
RAY HASEGAWA — 225 W. 5th Ave.
GEORGE KITAHARA — 225 W. 5th Ave.

Greetings from New York City
JAPANESE METHODIST CHURCH — 328 W. 108th St.
REV. AND MRS. A. S. AKAMATSU
JOHN IWATSU — 5C 545 W. 111th Street
WAKA MOCHIZUKI — 212 Fifth Ave.
WILBUR TAKIGUCHI — 604 W. 114th St.
DR. AND MRS H. T. YAMASAKI — 241 W. 108th St.

Californian Seeks to Stir Arizona Attitudes on Nisei

Los Angeles Speaker Addresses Mass Meeting Of Phoenix Farmers

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A "citizens' mass meeting" was held on Dec. 14 in the auditorium of the Phoenix Union high school to hear John R. Lechner, a leader in the movement for repressive treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry.

The "mass meeting" was called on the day following the announcement of the decision of the Arizona Supreme Court which had declared unconstitutional the wartime Arizona law restricting normal business operations of persons of Japanese ancestry.

The "mass meeting" was advertised by newspaper ads, handbills and by announcements on local radio stations.

Lechner, executive secretary of the Americanism Educational League of Los Angeles, told the gathering:

"California is asking the support of all other states in demanding a thorough reexamination of all Japanese Americans."

Declaring that the people of the west coast do not look on the "Japanese question" as a racial problem, Lechner said:

"The citizens of California are not unreasonable in their demands. Of course they will not tolerate the return of the Japanese before the end of the war as a precautionary measure in the interest of public safety."

Lechner declared that Japanese-controlled agricultural and propaganda associations must be broken up forever as a measure of national safety.

At the close of the talk, Al N. Zellmer, chairman of the meeting, asked for questions or comments from the audience. The only ones offered came from Jay Whitmore, who described himself as having worked in the postoffice at the Poston relocation center for one year. Whitmore stressed the thought that there are loyal Japanese Americans here who deserve consideration, but that no defense could be offered for disloyal ones.

GREETINGS
SUSUMU SAM MORI
4545 Ellis Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS
G. M. IKEGAMI
2026 N. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Illinois

Greetings
MR. AND MRS. FRED KATAOKA
110 Cedar Ave.
Peoria, Illinois

Greetings
MR. AND MRS. YOSHIKAWA
Box 188, R. R. No. 1
Cincinnati, Ohio

GREETINGS
DR. TADASU IMOTO
OPTOMETRIST
30 North LaSalle
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS
K. MATSUMOTO ART REPAIR SHOP
14 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS . . .
JACK AND ITSUME KAWAMOTO
1801 Goodrich Ave.
St. Paul 5, Minnesota

GREETINGS
MR. AND MRS. HERB M. HIRASUNA
3430 N. Elaine Place
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS
JAMES H. SORAOKA
3430 N. Elaine Pl.
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS
CHARLES SHIMAMOTO
5130 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS
MR. AND MRS. SUSUMU TOGASAKI
3426 W. Adams St.
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS
MR. AND MRS. ICHI K. SHIRAKAWA
328 S. Winchester
Chicago, Illinois

GREETINGS
JACK A. KAKU
328 S. Winchester St.
Chicago 12, Illinois

Greetings from Normal, Illinois
MISAO SHIRATSUKI — 404 Locust St.
SUMIKO SHIRATSUKI — 404 Locust St.

Greetings from Oak Park, Illinois
MR. AND MRS. FRANK ISHII — 714 Linden Ave.
MRS. FLORA ITA — 115 N. Oak Park Ave.

Greetings from Peoria, Ilinois
MR. AND MRS. SHUNKICHI EGO — 530 N. Glen Oak
TAD YEMOTO — 713 Warren St.
MIKE HIRAHARA — 321 Greenleaf St.
YUTAKA DUTCH TATEKAWA — 321 Greenleaf St.

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MR. AND MRS. BOB YOSHIKAWA — 287 Central Ave.
MR. AND MRS. SHIG TOKUMOTO — 280 Laurel Ave.

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KEN UTSNOMIYA — Room 1008 189 W. Madison
S. JAMES NAKAMURA — Rom 1010, 189 W. Madison
YOICHI NAKASE — 553 Fullerton Parkway
YUZO KADOTA — 553 Fullerton Parkway
ROY MIURA — 111 W. Huron
CAL SAKAMOTO — 5208 N. Winthrop, Apt. B-21
PETE HAMATANI — 5208 N. Winthrop, Apt. B-21
MR. AND MRS. WILLIE HOSHIYAMA — 5623 So. Dorchester, Apt. 16.
MR. AND MRS. TOGO TANAKA — 5831 S. Blackstone
DR. ERNEST TAKAHASHI — 6127 Kimbark Ave.
DR. HARRY KITA — 3767 Ellis St.
HARRY M. YAMAMOTO — 3767 Ellis St.
ROBERT KIMURA — Lawson YMCA, 30 West Chicago Ave.
KAZUE TOGASAKI, M. D.
TOSHI AND MAE NAGANO — 1518 N. Fairfield Ave.
MR. AND MRS. TOM NAKAMURA — 2735 W. Warren St.
AKIRA HORIKOSHI — 866 N. State St.
TOM TAMOTSU & MARY K. ITO — 1428 N. Clark St.
ATSUKO JUEN SHIGEMATSU — 4710 Ingleside
RUBY M. KAMEOKA — 1900 W. Polk
DR. PEARCE HIURA — 611 S. Dorchester
DR. WILFRED HIURA — 6116 S. Dorchester
MR. AND MRS. WM. T. HIURA — 6116 S. Dorchester
ERNEST TAKEDA — 4639 Drexel Blvd.
MASAKI HOSHI — 4639 Drexel Blvd.
ART NAKAHARA — 4639 Drexel Blvd.
TARO KATO — 4229 W. Carroll Ave.
MAC HORI — 4229 W. Carroll Ave.
ALICE INOUYE — 4229 W. Carroll Ave.
ENNEY AND COFFEE OSHIMA — 4229 W. Carroll Ave.
MIYOKO KITAHARA — 3442 W. Van Buren
KIMI KUSAYANAGI — 3442 W. Van Buren
JUNE YOSHINO — 3443 W. Van Buren
TERU FUKUTOME — 3426 W. Adams
WILLIAM YONE, DWIGHT MINAMI — 349 S. St. Louis
JACK ICHINAGA — 328 S. Winchester
SADAO YONAKI — 328 S. Winchester
JIMMIE KURISU — 328 S. Winchester
TOM KUWAHARA — 17 W. Superior St.
ROBERT NAKADOI — 17 W. Superior St.
NOBORU MATSUI — 17 W. Superior St.
GEORGE NAKASHIMA — 607 Oakdale Ave.
TED INAHARA — 553 Fullerton Parkway
MARY IIDA — 553 Fullerton Parkway
CHARLES K. KARIYA — 708 N. Dearborn St.
ALICE OTSUJI — 4718 Winthrop St., Apt. 16
MARY HANDA — 1634 Humboldt Blvd.
ROBERT TSUTSUI — 334 S. Clark St.
WILLIAM Y. FUJITA — 334 S. Clark St.
RICHARD NAKAGAMI — 4522 S. Greenwood St.
MASAMI NAGASAKO — 4522 S. Greenwood St.
GLORIA T. OGAWA — 1822 W. Washington
LUCY TAKASHIMA — 853 N. Clark
MARSHALL HIROSE — 328 S. Winchester
HARRY YOSHIDA — 328 S. Winchester
SETSUKO KIKUTA — 328 S. Winchester
HARRY MURASHIMA — 328 S. Winchester
JACK SAKAI — 328 S. Winchester
MORITO NAKAMOTO — 328 S. Winchester
Masaoka Family — 1739 North Wells

Los Angeles Kiwanis Raps Race Hatred Against Nisei

Full Equality for Race Minorities Sought by California Civic Group

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles branch of the Kiwanis club, a national businessmen's group, last week went on record with a hard-hitting resolution opposing racial incitement and demanding full equality of opportunity for all racial minorities, including Negroes, Jews, and Japanese Americans, it was reported.

The document, adopted Dec. 8, by the Board of Directors of the Kiwanis club, was interpreted by representatives of minority groups as one of the most significant war time pronouncements to come from any major Los Angeles civic body since the beginning of the war.

The resolution, signed by E. C. Farnham, chairman of the Public Affairs committee, declared "there is much to indicate that the hysteria being whipped up against Americans of Japanese ancestry is having a decided effect upon the race problem as a whole."

"The question of the race problem is more than local," the resolution continued. "It threafens to become a serious situation throughout the state, the nation, and the world. It appears quite possible that the present race issue has within it the makings of years of turmoil and conflict, if not of a future world war.

"Many wild rumors are afloat regarding the 'inevitability' of riots, and regarding untoward conduct by members of racial groups, which seem to have little if any foundation beyond the unhappy incidents to be expected of any congested, war-strained population. Anti-Semitism is reported increasing seriously."

The resolution recommended that members of Kiwanis "refuse to join in race hatreds, race-rumor mongering, or other practices, involving any and all races, the effect of which is likely to add to the seriousness of the situation, but that Kiwanians insist on first having all the facts as the basis of study and decision."

The resolution further recommended "that Kiwanis go on record as affirming that the racial groups in the United States must be protected in the citizen and racial rights guaranteed by the Constitution; that the racial groups have made and can coninue to make valuable cultural contributions to our civilization and should be encouraged and aided in so doing."

The resolution urged other Kiwanis groups to "seek the appointment by proper legislative process of suitable permanent commissions or boards on the national, state and city-county levels which shall engage a continuing studies of racial problems, shall recommend policies and courses of action to their appropriate civil authorities, and shall engage in such ameliorative processes as may be duly approved and provided for through legislative action."

FARM GROUP IN WASHINGTON WANTS BAN

PUYALLUP, Wash.—With the unanimous approval of its membership, the Washington Farmer's Products Control board, at its annual session on Dec. 11 at Redmen's hall, passed a resolution to be presented to the state congressional committee urging that it take steps to see that persons of Japanese ancestry be prevented from ever coming back into the Puyallup valley and the coast area.

According to James Hansen, chairman of the resolutions committee, the group took the stand that the "Japanese," contrary to the wishes of the white population have, during the past 20 years, taken over the most desirable lands in the valley. The group charged that thorugh "low standards of living," the "Japanese" had created a monopoly in the truck gardening field.

Three Face Liquor Law Violation Charges in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Three Japanese American evacuees from the west coast waived hearing on Dec. 14 before U. S. Commissioner F.A. Hickernell on charges they took 120 gallons of "sake," a fermented rice drink, into the Poston relocation center which lies within the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian Reservation near Parker, Ariz., the Associated Press reports.

Legion's National Commander Urges Sanity Over Evacuees

Warning Expressed By Atherton Before Yuba - Sutter Group

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — Warren Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, urged Californians to exercise "restraint and sanity" toward the treatment of internees and evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the United States in a talk before 400 legionnaires, auxiliary members and friends of the Yuba-Sutter post on Dec. 14.

Atherton, a Stockton, Calif., attorney who was elected national commander at last American Legion convention, declared:

"No matter how much we despise or dislike the Japs, we cannot afford to go off half-cocked and should soft-pedal talk about 'stringing the Japs up' or 'batting them around,' for if we give way to any violence we are only cutting the throats of our boys in the Japanese prison camps.

"The Japs care nothing for their people in our war camps, but they most surely will take out on our people who are their prisoners any retribution they can conceive if we give them license by our own words and deeds."

The Legion official called on all 'Jap-haters" to express themselves behind a gun in the south Pacific battle zones or to exercise themselves in war work that they will make their hate effective.

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Greetings . . .
From the
Fort Lupton, Colorado
CHAPTER
Japanese American Citizens League

Nisei in Merchant Marine Organize New Victory Club

NEW YORK — American seamen of Japanese ancestry have organized a seamen's club under the leadership of representatives of four east coast maritime unions, the News Letter, published by the Japanese American Committee for Democracy reports.

The United Japanese American Seamen's Victory club, as the new organization is called, is pledged, according to its sponsors, 'to unite all Japanese American seamen for victory of the United Nations, and to fight side by side with all other Americans to stop discrimination because of race, color or creed, in order to strengthen our democracy and our national unity.

The Organizing Committee is composed of Robert Inada (Maritime Cooks and Stewards, CIO). Kenneth Sato (Maritime Firemen, Oilers, Wipers and Watertenders). Masato Takashige (National Maritime Union, CIO), and Richard Nakamura (Sailors Union of the Pacific, AFL).

Auxiliary Teru Masumoto is secretary-treasurer.

The club has protested to the Fair Employment Practices Committee that Japanese Americans were not being admitted to the U. S. Maritime Training school.

Shore activities include plans for an athletic program, including a basketball team, to help incoming seamen feel at home while in port.

One Japanese American seaman recently returned to port after being dive-bombed and sunk while helping to deliver the goods to Malta.

Internee Receives Jail Sentence

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Frank M. Fukuchi, an evacuee who has been interned at the Leupp isolation camp of the WRA, was sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Dave W. Long in U. S. District Court last week.

Fukuchi was charged with using his training as a machinist in devising a counterfeit mold.

Evacuees Advised To Keep in Touch With Draft Boards

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Evacuees of draft age who are subject to Selective Service laws were reminded recently of their responsibility for keeping in touch with their draft boards, according to special instructions received from Washington. Male residents of centers were warned that failure to comply with draft regulations would automatically make them draft delinquents and subject them to possible criminal prosecution.

Under the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, as amended, all persons between the ages of 18 and 45 who are required to register with a local draft board must inform local boards at all times of any change of address, dependency, or marital status.

The regulation with respect to change of address applies especially to evacuees who relocate and settle elsewhere. As soon as relocation has been effected, evacuees must write to their draft boards, indicating their new address, the type of job, and current marital and dependency status. Each time an evacuee moves, the same procedure must be followed.

Young men reaching their 18th birthday are required by law to register at once with the nearest Selective Service Board. If living at a relocation center at the time, evacuees should contact the project director who will assist them in registering. If relocated, evacuees must register at the nearest local draft board.

L. A. City Council Sidesteps Resolution on Minorities

Passes Weak Statement After Long Debate on Discrimination Stand

LOS ANGELES—The Los Angeles City Council, by a 10 to 5 vote, refused on Dec. 15 to be led into a declaration of policy relative to discrimination "against minority groups" and encouraging broadest "racial" unity, it is reported here.

The matter was presented to the City Council in the form of a recommendation by the Public Health and Welfare Committee, which was based on a letter from the Hollywood Women's Council asking that the City Council go on record as opposed to any form of racial discrimination.

Chairman Carl Rasmussen of the City Council supported the motion and recommended the council "go on record as being opposed in principle to any form of discrimination against minority groups and that the council is desirous of encouraging in this community the broadest racial unity and tolerance as a means of strengthing the security of our community and our nation."

Rasmussen led the fight on the floor for the resolution, which was defeated by a close vote of 8 to 7.

Lloyd C. Davies, councilman from the 2nd district, summed up the opposition when he declared that he would always discriminate against Communists and against members of the Japanese race.

After five rollcalls on motions to file and amend, the Council scratched out the reference to "minority groups" and deleted the word "racial.'" In its "emasculated" form the resoluttion puts the Council record as opposed to any form of discrimination and in favor of general unity and tolerance, it was stated. However, proponents of a forthright declaration against discrimination opposed the resolution which was finally adopted, protesting the evasion of the issue.

The following councilmen voted in favor of the original resolution to oppose discrimination of minority groups and to urge racial unity: G. Gordon Bennett, 10th; Parley Parker Christensen, 9th; Harold Harby, 11th; Ned Healy, 13th; Delamere Francis McCloskey, 1st; George Moore, 15th; Carl C. Rasmussen, 7th.

The original resolution was opposed by Charles Allen, 8th; J. Win-Austin, 3rd; John W. Baumgartner, 12th; Lloyd C. Davies, 2nd; Earl C. Gay, 6th; John C. Holland, 14th; Ira J. McDonald, 5th; Robrt L. Burns, 4th.

GREETINGS

INTERMOUNTAIN DISTRICT COUNCIL

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

WM. Y. YAMAUCHI - - *Chairman*

TATS KOGA - - - - *Secretary*

MEMBER CHAPTERS

BOISE VALLEY
MAGIC VALLEY
NORTHERN UTAH
OGDEN
POCATELLO
SALT LAKE CITY
YELLOWSTONE

An All American Organization of American Citizens

GREETINGS . . .

ARIZONA CHAPTER

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

KEN SAKATA	Rt. 1, Box 188	Glendale
KOZUYUKI NODA	Rt. 8, Box 696	Glendale
HIROMU MATSUMOTO	Rt. 8, Box 696	Glendale
JOHN SAKATO	Rt. 1, Box 188	Glendale
Mr. and Mrs. SATOSHI TANITA	Rt. 2, Box 172	Glendale
JOHN TADANO		Glendale
LINDY OKABAYASHI		Glendale
HARUO TAKESUYE		Glendale
TANITA BROS.	Rt. 2, Box 172	Glendale
PAUL ISHIKAWA	Rt. 1, Box 215	Mesa
TSUTOMU IKEDA		Mesa
MASA HORIBA	Rt. 1, Box 215A	Mesa
TAIRA KUHARA	Rt. 8, Box 670	Phoenix
JIMMIE KUHARA	Rt. 8, Box 670	Phoenix
SUDA FAMILY		Phoenix

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and
ROSALIND
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Salt Lake City, Utah

MERRY CHRISTMAS
and a
HAPPY NEW YEAR

Caldwell District
BOISE VALLEY CHAPTER

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Season's Greetings

BOISE VALLEY CHAPTER

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

FOR THAT
RAINY DAY
JOIN THE
NATIONAL J.A.C.L.
CREDIT UNION
415 Beason Building
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

GREETINGS
from
Mr. and Mrs.
HITO OKADA
and
CAROLYN
107 Clinton Ave.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Japanese Canadian Soldier Returns from Overseas Duty

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A Canadian soldier returned "home" after overseas service last week —but he had no home to which to go, and no one to meet him at the station.

Gunner Joe F. Aida is of Japanese ancestry, and his parents and Japanese Canadian friends had been evacuated from the west coast area of Canada.

Gunner Aida was one of 17 men returning from overseas. When all other men were granted leave to go home, Gunner Aida found he had no place to go. He went alone to an army camp.

Although Canadians of Japanese ancestry are not being inducted into the Canadian Army, Joe Aida was allowed to enlist in the summer of 1941 at Prince Rupert.

Another Japanese Canadian, Sgt. Shigeo Kato, recently returned from overseas duty with the Canadian Corps, according to the Vancouver Province, Sgt. Kato was the first Japanese Canadian to succeed in breaking the barrier against the enlistment of Japanese Canadians in British Columbia. He joined up in Duncan, Vancouver Island. before the outbreak of war with Japan.

Rep. Johnson Looks at Nisei Post-War Status

WASHINGTON — Rep. Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., one of the house leaders in urging repressive legislation against Japanese Americans, declared on Dec. 15 that present problems concerning war relocation centers were "only transitory" in comparison with the questions which will confront the west coast if the Japanese Americans are allowed to return to their former homes after the war.

In a speech to the House Johnson called attention to a resolution he had introduced recently, recommending that the treaty at the end of the war include provisions for deportation of the Japanese who proclaimed their loyalty to Japan.

The Californian said the stumbling block in deportation arrangements is to find a country that would receive such deported persons, and unless a treaty with Japan lays such a foundation it may not be possible to provide for deportation.

Blue Network Correspondent Praises Nisei Unit in Italy

Broadcast by Hicks Mentions Two Sergeants From Honolulu Area

HONOLULU — Two Hawaiian soldiers of Japanese ancestry, one a former prizefighter and the other a son of a World War I veteran, were mentioned in praise by George Hicks, American commentator for the Blue Network, in a recent broadcast from Italy, which was heard in Hawaii.

Although the broadcast specifically mentioned only two of the Japanese Americans, the entire combat outfit of Hawaiian fighters now in Italy was commended for their bravery by Mr. Hicks.

"Yesterday I saw some of the bravest men I have ever met," Hicks commented in the broadcast carried by the national network. He identified these men as "Americans of Japanese ancestry, bivouacked under a clump of olive trees."

"These Americans of Japanese ancestry in one area charged so far ahead that their supplies could not reach them and they had to fall back," he added. "They got a kick out of capturing German prisoners, because the Nazis always are baffled to find men looking like Japanese fighting in American uniforms.

"One of these men is Sergeant Hank Nakamura of Honolulu. He used to be a featherweight prizefighter. He does not think much of the Germans as fighters. 'In the hills,' Nakamura said, 'Germans were found on their knees and weeping when they were cornered.' He said they were only kids.

"Leading some of these Americans of Japanese ancestry is a Korean, Lt. Young O. Kim of Fresno, Calif.

"When he was wounded in a recent action, his men charged with bayonets to rescue him and leading this charge was Staff Sergeant Robert Ozaki of Honolulu."

Sgt. Ozaki became 24 years old on October 2, the occasion when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Ozaki of Honolulu sent two checks for $50 each to the army and navy relief.

Mr. Ozaki, manager of a Hon- and navy emergency relief fund. olulu gasoline station, served as first sergeant in the First Hawaiian Infantry in World War 1.

Sincere Holiday Greetings

PAST NATIONAL PRESIDENTS
of
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

JAMES Y. SAKAMOTO
8-3-E Hunt, Idaho

CAPT. WALTER T. TSUKAMOTO
United States Army

DR. T. T. YATABE
189 West Madison St. Chicago, Ill.

Happy New Year

Mr. and Mrs.
CARL SATO
and
SUZANNE
Rt. 1, Box 215
Mesa, Arizona

Best Wishes

Shig and Haruko
TANITA
Rt. 1, Box 172
Glendale, Arizona

Season's Greetings

Cpl. and Mrs. G. J.
INAGAKI

GREETINGS FROM
WEISER, IDAHO
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JOHNNY DOI
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD FUJII
WILLIAM FRANK FUJITA
NOBI FURUKAWA
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE HASHITANI
MR. AND MRS. GEORGE ISERI
MR. AND MRS. MAT ISERI
MR. AND MRS. TUGGY ITOW
GEORGE MATSUURA
MR. AND MRS. ABE SAITO
PAUL SAITO
HIROSHI SHISHIDO
MR. AND MRS MAMARO WAKASUGI
MOTOJI YADA
DANNY YAMAGUCHI
MRS. KATSU YAMAGUCHI
MASA YANO

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And A Happy New Year

DR. JUN KURUMADA
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and
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
To Each and Everyone
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Season's Best Wishes

POCATELLO CHAPTER
OF
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Season's Greetings

TOM M. YEGO

GRANDVIEW
IDAHO

GREETINGS FROM . . .
IDAHO FALLS J. A. C. L.

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JIMMY "Q-Ball" KUBO
KENZO "Harpo" MORISHITA
SAM "Sachel" YAMASAKI
MOSA "Fatty" OGAWA
SUD "Rosenbloom"MORISHITA
MIKE "Toothless" KAMACHI
MORRIE "Lover" YAMAGUCHI
LEO "Jack-Hammer" KAWASAKI
MARTHA "Oscar" NISHIOKA
JUNE "Dave" Ueda
HISAO "Speed" NUKAYA
TODD "Bertha" OGAWA
DEAN "Dumbell" Marshall
YOSHIKO "Penny" SHIKASHIO
JOHN "Southerner" KOBAYASHI
KY "Romeo" NII
CHIZUKO "Skid" UEDA
JOSEPH "Snubby" NISHIOKA
GEORGE "Pappy" KOBAYASHI
TAK "Moonface" SATO
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Denver, Colorado, Sends Its Greetings

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CHAS., YUKI AND AIKO KAMAYATSU, 1260 Franklin, Denver 6

Greetings

WE'RE IN THE ARMY NOW!

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CPL. MIKE MIYAGISHIMA
CPL. KARL YONEDA
CPL. ALEX YORICHI
PVT. JOHN YOSHINO
PFC. JERRY KATAYAMA
STAFF SGT. PAUL SAKAI
CPL. KAZ KAMOTO
CPL. KOJI ARIYOSHI
CPL. H. YAMADA
CPL. MASAO YAMASAKI
PFC. MUNE MORIMOTO
STAFF SGT. JAMES T. KAI
CPL. TOMOMI ITO

Conduct of Hawaiian, U. S. Nisei on Dec. 7 Told During USO Fete in Mississippi

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—Before an over-flow audience of invited civic and religious leaders, six members of the Japanese American Combat Team in training at nearby Camp Shelby related the activities of persons of Japanese ancestry both in Hawaii and on the Mainland during the attack upon Pearl Harbor and afterwards as the feature of an "Open House Day" sponsored by the Japanese American unit of the USO here.

The speakers were Sergeants Joe Itagaki, Toshi Anzai, Earl Kubo, Barney Ono, and Shiro Amioka, all volunteers from the Territory, and Corporal Mike Masaoka, representing the soldiers from the continental United States.

An eye-witness account of the attack by Japanese bombers upon Schofield Barracks on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, was given by Sergeant Itagaki, one of the leading restaurant proprietors of Hawaii, whose home was just off the limits of the military reservation. Sergeant Anzai, member of the Territorial Legislature and district supervisor of the Island of Maui, told of the preparations made by the people of Hawaii to defend themselves against further attacks and their reactions to the Japanese invader. Sergeant Earl Kubo, member of the Honolulu Police Department, described the work of the department on that fateful Sunday as well as the system of cooperative investigation developed between the officials and the citizens. He denied the stories of sabotage and espionage which were so prevalent both on the Islands and on the West Coast and pointed to the official government documents to prove his statements.

A member of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard, Seregant Barney Ono told of its activation on the morning of the attack and their activities up to the time that persons of Japanese ancestry were discharged by War Department orders. Sergeant Amioka, also a member of the Territorial Guards, discussed the formation of the Varsity Victory Volunteers from among the students at the University of Hawaii who were willing to do any kind of work to prove their loyalty and their desire to serve. He summarized the contributions of the now famous VVV's by reading a tribute to their activities from the commandin general of the district.

Corporal Mike Masaoka, former national secretary and field executive of the Japanese American Citizens League, named the outstanding Nisei in America in 1941, and the first mainland volunteer, compared the activities and reactions of persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast with those in Hawaii and found them to be almost parallel. He called for tolerance and understanding for this minority and concluded the panel discussion by reading "The Japanese American Creed," which he authored and which was read in the Senate of the United States and printed in the Congressional Record in May, 1941.

Mr. Melvin H. Harter, director of the USO, was chairman of the discussion.

The Japanese American unit of the USO is sponsored by the YMCA in conjunction with the national USO. The local committee of management is composed of Reverend E. K. Latimer, pastor of the First Christian Church, chairman; Major Earnest Scheulder, Camp Shelby public relations officer, representing the Commanding General of the post; Captain Thomas E. West, Combat Team chaplain; Lieutenant Norman R. Gilbert, Special Service Officer, Combat Team; Sergeant Earl Kubo and Corporal Mike Masaoka, representing the enlisted men of the Combat Team; M. A. Mayo, businessman; Earl M. Finch, rancher; Dr. A. D. Boucher, civic leader; Reverend L. D. Haughton, pastor of the Court Street Methodist Church; Mrs. C. W. Pence, wife of the commanding officer of the Combat Team; Mrs. Thomas Donovan, secretary of the Council of Women Clubs; Mrs. Ralph Rollings, businesswomen; and Miss Alma Hickman, instructor at the Mississippi Southern College.

Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
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Beyond the Racial Frontier:
An Anthropologist Looks at Race Tensions

By Elmer R. Smith

Painful as the experiences of persons belonging to certain racial groups have been within the present crisis, there are certain forces tending to picture better days ahead. It is not, however, my purpose to "promise you plenty of bread tomorrow," and then let you discover that tomorrow never comes. I recognize the fact that politicians and "humanitarians" have preached and promised minority groups the large end of the horn of plenty from the beginning of history. These promises usually ended in the empty reality of "no tomorrows," at least it was so for men and women given those promises. Always new evils, discriminations, depressions, and wars arose to cut short the rose-colored picture painted by the politicians and humanitarians. It is true, however, that there has been very considerable improvement in conditions along the racial frontier over a long period of time, and many given forces now set in motion hint at even better conditions in the future. It will be our task to briefly trace some of these forces and suggest their possible trends.

The basic problem of our racial relations exists in the field of social and cultural relations between various groups of persons. Human society is made up of groups of persons each having strict social obligations between the members of the group to which they belong. All outsiders are considered as enemies or persons not to be trusted. A "closed society" exists for respective members of given groups within the local, national, international, economic, religious and political setting. The principles that hold these various types of societies together vary enormously, but common to all of them are social obligations within the group, antagonisms and prejudices against other parallel groups.

Race consciousness and antipathies become associated with "closed societies" because certain extternal characteristics that help assign an individual to his group are ever present. A person's very physical appearance singles him or her out as not belonging or belonging to a given "society." Each individual no matter what his or her own character may be, is at once assigned to a given group and treated accordingly. We have in this type of social divisions along racial lines the area known as the "racial frontier." As long as we have social systems closed along racial lines, we will continue to have racial tensions and conflicts.

The anthropological analysis of this present-day racial frontier must consider at least two cycles each a definite part of the other. The major cycle embraces a period of at least 500,000 years — and probably more. It opens in that long-forgotten age, hundreds of thousands of years before the dawn of history, when the earliest primate ancestor of modern man moved out from his place of origin to occupy all parts of the earth. This early creature learned how to live in various environments. In this process of migration, adaptation and settlement, combined with the many and varied factors of geographical barriers, great distances, isolation, inbreeding within a given biological group, and creating specific independent group ways of living, the various races and varieties of the human species and cultures were formed. For some time now, as we will see later, this old process of differentiation and isolation has been going and is going in reverse.

The second and minor cycle embraces a period of some 500 years. In the early part of this epoch the so-called "white races" were confined mainly to the great peninsula of Asia known as Europe. These light-skinned people were living in constant threat of being absorbed by the peoples of the Near East and Africa. Then, owing, to a series of cultural events, two of which were certainly the improvements in marine science and mechanical warfare, the tables were turned. The "pale-faced" people took to the offensive. They threw off the control of the Near East and Africa, and advanced into Africa and Asia, discovered and conquered America. By 1900 they held nine-tenths of the land surface of the earth, and by mechanical power dominated the remainder. The "white race" developed a sense of racial superiority, organized an efficient "closed society," and assumed that they were created to rule the world forever. In the present age the tables are again being turned. The break-down of a "closed" system of society in terms of both culture and race is taking place on a revolutionary scale.

Revolution is rampant on the racial frontier! Revolution in this sense does not mean necessarily blood and thunder. It means, instead, that large changes or transformations are taking place in areas of human contacts which are effected in a very much shorter stretch of time than the larger changes which ordinarily develop over centuries or millennia.

The evidences for this revolution along the racial frontier are varied and numerous, and only some general facts and implications can be presented here. In terms of the forces and life conditions that bind men together into communities and societies, the whole world is no larger than the tiny traditional "Garden of Eden." Science, the result of the accumulated knowledge of all ages and of all peoples, has re-united into one neighborhood the diverse members of the human family. The radio, telegraph, books, moving pictures, aeroplanes, and various other methods of travel and communication are forcing the peoples of the world to live together. The peoples of the world are no longer able to live in separate cultural and biological isolation. The "closed society" of the past is being revolutionized and disintegrated by the aid of some of the same forces that made possible self-sufficiency in the past. The mechanical and scientific achievements of the past and of the present of all mankind are becoming the common property of all humanity. The so-called "colored races" are beginning to take the offensive in the fields of the "higher" sciences and arts, and apparently will not be satisfied until they have destroyed the "closed society" myth of the white race of their superiority. This world-wide phenomenon comes to focus in our own "racial frontier" in the struggle of various minority groups in the United States to cast off the injustices of their own conditions.

Biologically, the racial frontier was crossed some thousands of years ago. Racial intermingling seems to have taken place at least 40,000 years ago in Asia and Europe with the Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon peoples. The prehistorian can definitely trace population movements and interminglings in ever increasing numbers in the ages following. This intermingling of peoples helps to explain why the anthropologist is unable to find in living "races" any physical differences that are absolute. In a strict sense, we cannot speak of absolutely valid hereditary racial traits. The historical records of the migrations and interminglings of peoples in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas further gives weight to the anthropological conclusions that pure races are no longer of importance in our consideration of the problems involved in our consideration of the racial frontier.

The main questions involved in our "race relations" are not biological but social and psychological. The prejudices and folklore we, as a specific group, have inherited from our culture determines the extent and power of our racial frontiers. The best opinion based upon tested facts has long since rejected the old notion that our racial prejudices are fixed instincts. In spite of the old, persistent and strongly held views of race, it is possible to see changes. We no longer burn witches because they are endowed by a racial spirit dangerous to us. We no longer find healing powers in moss taken from the skull of a Negro. We no longer beileve with Dr. Van Evrie, an early physician, that because of the sloping angle of the Negro's head (only some Negroes have this trait) any attempt to educate the Negro would "have the effect of destroying his center of gravity, rendering him incapable of walking upright."

The slanting eyes of the Oriental is no longer used as an explanation to explain the number of glasses worn by these people. These convictions and many others, once held with passionate fervor, are for the most part museum pieces now, and it is not hard to realize that many such comparable beliefs now held will be "archaeological" specimens in the future.

The life beyond the racial frontier is beset with many problems, trials and tribulations, but the frontier has at least been reached. Science and technology the world over are forcing men into living in one neighborhood. The great storm of world revolution that now sweeps humanity is sweeping us all along with it—beyond the racial frontier. Ideologies are no longer to be discussed as part of a public opinion within a "closed society," instead they have become things of reality—a way of life to be enforced through our common scientific heritage.

JUST Incidentally

By Dale Oka

ANOTHER BOOST . . .

Randy Hearst's No. 1 trigger man against anything Japanese American, Ray Richards of Hearst's Washington bureau, came up last Nov. 28 with another "sensational" spread concerning "10,000 nisei on the west coast who were being taught obedience to the Emperor." It was as Richards' articles usually are, calculated to poison the public against all American-born Japanese.

Fortunately, there are newspapers throughout the country who do not subscribe to Hearsts's theory of Americanism being a matter of race or ancestry. In Detroit for instance, the Free Press one of the most respected newspapers in the state of Michigan, editorialized against the "myrmidons of the sensationalist press." The editorial, titled "Grew Straightens the Record," appeared thusly in the Free Press' Monday (Nov. 29) morning edition:

"After the flood of bilge and hysteria loosed against all Japanese Americans, loyal and disloyal in aftermaths of the Tule Lake riot, it is refreshing to contemplate the words of a man who knows more about the Japanese mind than the myrmidons of the sensationalist press could learn in a dozen lifetimes. Joseph C. Grew our last ambassador to Japan, probably was thinking about the loyal Japanese Americans in the United States Armed Forces, many of them fighting at this moment in Italy, and about the other thousands given clean bills by the FBI, when he rebuked the irresponsible hatemongers in this fashion:

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

"Possibly, though, these strong words fell short of the minds they were intended to reach. Prejudice of the kind Ambassador Grew meant isn't only blind; it is deaf and dumb."

In his almost three score years of newspapering, Malcom W. Bingay, editorial director of the Free Press, has come across the scum and rot, as well as the highest type, of humanity. If his daily editorials are any criterion, he seems to be well qualified to speak on the shortcomings of men and further seems to wield the authority, as well as the guts, to express his opinions. At any rate, his last paragraph was probably true.

It is highly probable that the minds of Randolph Hearst, John Lechner and the other preachers of Hitler's doctrines within our shores were not reached by Ambassador Grew. But it is just as probable that the great majority of our fellow citizens did listen to the words of Joseph Grew.

And the fact that Hearst is what he is and that there are many other like thunderous demagagues should give the nisei more incentive to succeed in rehabilitating themselves outside of the relocation centers.

The nisei must have the fortitude and the will to "make good," come what may. We must assume seriously the obligations arising from the faith and trust which so many fellow Americans, like Joseph Grew and others, have in us. Yes, America is still the land of opportunity. But we must be aware of it and be willing to carry our respective share of the load. And we can't do it by carping, nor by dreaming, nor by being bitter.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Events Prove Stupidity of Coast Hate Campaign

The stupid nature, as well as the danger involved, in the west coast's hate program against Japanese Americans was brought out sharply last week with the State Department announcement that Japan had refused to negotiate for a third exchange of interned civilian nationals peding an investigation of U.S.-operated camps.

As a WRA official pointed out, there is plenty of evidence to indicate that the disturbances at the Tule Lake center were of no great concern to Tokyo until individuals and officials here began to whoop it up.

If past performances are any criterion, the bigwigs of Kasumigaseki don't give three hoots about what happens to pro-Tokyo Japanese in the United States. All their key men were brought home in the first two exchanges, and recalling a boatload of aged immigrants, disgruntled kibei and misled and embittered nisei is only provoking a lot of trouble from people who potentially are overflowing with "dangerous thoughts."

In the overall pattern of Japan's war effort the fate of several thousand nationals overseas (who have been told in propaganda broadcasts to consider themselves "sacrifices" for the empire's cause) are of small consequence.

To the United States, however, the individual in a democracy is of great importance, and no effort will be spared, or should be spared, to repatriate the unfortunates languishing through the indifference and carelessness of their Japanese jail keepers.

Whatever protests Japan has made over the treatment of her nationals in this country were based, no doubt, less on concern for their welfare than a desire to make things unpleasant for the United States. And yet there is likely to have been honest concern among Tokyo's underlings less callous about human life than their superiors, since it is presumed that the horrendous tales emanating from California's perennial rabble-rousers have reached Japan in even more exaggerated form.

Thus it can be seen that the professional Yellow Perilists are playing directly into the hands of the Tokyo military, as certainly as if they were in the pay of the Imperial government.

The Yellow Perilists are serving no practical purpose, either in the winning of the war, or preparing for a lasting peace. Their wind and fury is just so much energy dissipated. They are doing the nation a great disservice by provoking all persons of Japanese desdangering the welfare of unfortunate Americans in Japanese hands.

If it could be said that the victory over Japan could be brought a day nearer by disbanding the WRA, or passing resolutions banning al persons of Japanese descent from California for ever and a day, or deporting all "Japs" immediately, or otherwise violating the American principles enunciated in the Constitution and the United Nations principles exemplified in the Four Freedoms, there might be at least an argument in favor of these actions.

But nothing is to be gained by these manifestations of hatred, fear, and above all, greed. If the situation were not so desperately serious with the heavy significance of vast principles, these actions could be passed over as infantile gestures comparable to sticking out one's tongue and screaming nya, nya. nyaaa.

The first breach was made by the federal government when, 74 days after the attack on Pearl Harbor, an executive order authorized the evacuation of Japanese Americans for reasons of military security. We do not question the necessity for the evacuation; it is something that has happened, and was authorized by the chief executive.

But evacuation's aftermath is strewn with the sordid deeds and the cheap victories of the self-seekers, the native fascists, the professional chauvinists, the exploiters.

For a variety of reasons now there is a need for firm federal leadership in turning this west coast trend. It is not enough for liberals and leaders to point out the insanity of such goings on. There must be firmer action.

Earlier in this sequence of events there were many who said any acese Americans are an unknown tion is justified because the Japanquantity who have not proven themselves.

Now they have established proof of loyalty, in the blood, suffering and flaming courage of the men in the services on every front; in the unobtrusive service of production and maintenance on the home front; even in the quiet "exile" of the relocation centers.

There must be active recognition of these facts, and a stern warning to the racists that they are our real obstructionists and the enemy within.

Letter-Box
FROM OUR READERS

Pacific Citizen:

Good work—that editorial 'Democracy and Total War." Your words: "Raising of all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed, to equal status with all other Americans." I would have liked in larger print with the "all" in the first part in red ink or something no one could miss, and your following words: "But it must be remembered that any nisei who gains social equality for himself at the expense of any person of any other racial group serves only to strengthen racial discrimination" in italics or larger print.

From my limited view, limited because too few Nisei come this way, I don't think this lesson you are teaching can be given too often. It comes under the course taught by all the great and good teachers of the ages: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

One of my favorite columnists. Erna P. Harris, writing in the Los Angeles Tribune, gives what she calls an Ernagram: "If you help to let down the Constitutional bars, just remember you will be the next one to be carried over." The L. A. Tribune is a Negro weekly. I've been subscribing to it because of the Harris column and because it has given much space to the injustice of the evacuation. Then recently I was given a copy of "There Are Things To Do" reprinted from South Today, written to help us who wish to help the American Negro and among the things listed to do is "subscribe to a Negro publication." So if any "Pacific Citizens" want to do their bit toward the common cause, here is the list published in South today: Phylon, Atlanta University, Atlanta(Ga.; The Crisis, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Opportunity, 113 Broadway, New York City; The Atlanta World, Atlanta, Ga; The Crisis, 69 Oklahoma City, Okla.; Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va. And may I add the address of the L. A. Tribune which has been so generous in printing the truth about the evacuation—Suite 3, 4215 Central Avenue, Los Angeles, 11, Cal.

Yone U. Stafford,
Springfield, Mass.

Resettlement Program Affords Opportunity for Nisei Women To Apply Specialized Talents



MRS. MARY OKADA, who is now a secretary in a large New York office, is one of the thousands of Japanese American women who have left relocation camps in the past year and are applying their specialized training to help fill the nation's manpower needs. Before evacuation she was employed in a similar secretarial capacity by a Seattle importing company.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Japanese American women were first to leave the relocation centers for resettlement in the Chicago area, and about 1,000 of them now call this town their home, according to Jack Steele in an article in the New York Herald Tribune.

The great majority of evacuees, both men and women, are now well accepted, well adjusted to their new environment and expect to stay in the Middle West after the war, he says.

Women were first to leave the centers, says Steele, because the earliest jobs offered the WRA employment offices were for domestic work, and permission to leave the camps was given only to those with job offers.

Nisei women have now branched out from their jobs as domestics to work in a score of fields, says Steele. Many are employed in offices, including those of the federal agencies, and departments in Chicago as file clerks, typists, bookkeepers and stenographers. Others have found work in war plants and the food-processing industry, while a number hold professional positions as nurses, laboratory technicians and social workers.

Their success has led the WRA to alter some of its original rules and practices. For one thing, it will no longer place women as domestics. "We found that we could get many other jobs for them that were more essential from the standpoint of training and wages," said Elmer Shirrell, WRA supervisor for the Midwest.

Employers are more than pleased with their new nisei help, according to Steele. "I'd like to get fifty more Nisei girls tomorrow," one manufacturer said, while another reported that a nisei crew on an assembly line was turning out 134 instead of 70 units a day.

Besides the 2,000 Japanese Americans who have settled in the Chicago metropolitan area, where only 300 Japanese lived before the war, an additional 1,000 have settled in the surrounding states. Others are now moving farther eastward, and in recent weeks, the first Japanese Americans have begun to resettle in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, says Steele.

"The first chapters of the story of their migration can now be pieced together from the experiences of those who have resettled in Chicago," writes Steele. "These experiences graphically demonstrate to a world that has seen so much of the cruel treatment of minorities by the axis that America is still a land of human decency and common sense. Perhaps even more important, they offer proof to America that its job as a melting pot of peoples is not yet finished.

"Only two 'incidents' involving Japanese Amricans have occurred since the first contingent arrived in Chicago nearly a year ago. One was at Marengo, Ill., where some townspeople protested when several were employed on farms in the area owned by the Curtiss Candy Company. The WRA promptly withdrew them and called a meeting of leading citizens of the town, who voted to have them brought back."

"We find that people often stare at us, but have learned that they are more curious than hostile," Midori Makimoto, one of the first nisei women to come to Chicago, told the writer. "Of course, we are often mistaken for Chinese."

Younger nisei women have faced some problems of adjustment to life on their own in Chicago, according to officials of the WRA and the YWCA, but their troubles have been fewer than one might expect.

"Some of them are still rather shy," according to Kimi Mukaye, of the national staff of the YWCA, who has been directing social and welfare activities for nisei women in Chicago for several months, "but the more aggressive ones are taking part in church and Y activities and even helping at the USO."

The article is illustrated by two pictures of nisei women who have resettled in this area. Tetsu Sugi, described as a former teacher in Los Angeles, is shown in a midst of admiring young girls, students in her sewing class at Christopher House, Chicago.

Satsui Fujii, whose parents are in Hawaii, is shown working in a laboratory. She was formerly a laboratory technician at the Los Angeles county hospital.

FDR'S SIGNATURE ERASES BAN ON CHINESE

WASHINGTON — The 60-year old law excluding Chinese immigrants and denying aliens of Chinese ancestry in the United States to become naturalized citizens was erased from federal statute books last week.

President Roosevelt's signature on the bill passed by both the House and Senate recently removed the Chinese from the list of those excluded from the United States by law.

V-Mail

Dear A——: My first Christmas greeting and a sweet letter from you reached me yesterday, but not soon enough for me to read during the daylight, so it was opened this morning. It was nice of you to remember me in your prayers and we certainly need it, now and until this bloody war is over. News of our whereabouts has been published by the papers so you know that we are in Italy pushing forward.

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in remembering me with a package. But, when I think of this coming holiday season, it is going to be a little hard on the children as they won't be able to get anything from me. But the good public and the people all realize that these boys are sacrificing life against freedom for those back there. You will always remember my boys as a symbol of loyal and patriotic Americans, as they are matching their ability with many other American boys from all over the country. They will make you proud, and those of our kind who have faith in this country. Let those who are over and on the fence be relocated and segregated so the others may enjoy this country without disturbances.

If possible, you should go out and live like all other citizens are, and you have the right to. You will always be able to enjoy the outside world. Take your family. I know many of us will come back to tell the tale, and then I hope it is possible for me to visit you and your family. . .

Before I close, please extend my good wishes to your brother and your family. I know that the time will come when all of you will be able to restore your national life, and that's why we are out here. Take care as I know this letter will find you in good health and cheer. If Christmas comes, my greeting is there with you and your family, and the little prayer which you sent will be with me throughout this campaign.—"V" letter from Captain K. Kometani of the 100th Infantry Battalion to a Manzanar resident. Published in the Free Press.

Many of the editorials in the nation's press last week commented on the "battle of the bathtubs," and ranged from the violence of the editorialists of the Denver Post to the comparative sobriety of the San Francisco Chronicle and the New York Times.

Fair Play

TWIN FALLS TIMES-NEWS

The Times-News of Twin Falls, Idaho, argued last week for fair play for loyal Japanese Americans.

"Japanese Americans not at Tule Lake have every right to be considered and treated as plain Americans, without discrimination because of skin tone or cast of features," the Times-News said. "This is important to them. It is equally important to us who have no Japanese blood and who hate everything for which Nippon stands. Why? Because that is the concentrated essence of democracy. And if we are not fighting to make democracy work, why are we shedding good American blood and dissipating our material wealth?"

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Remembering Christmas in Camp

As we walk along the congested streets of Salt Lake City, into the stores, or listen to loudspeakers broadcasting Christmas carols, we know that the holiday season is here. Inevitably it makes us think of the Yuletide of 1942 when we were residents of Poston, Arizona. We were carefree then in one sense. Being the recipient of a $19 a month cash allowance from the War Relocation Authority, we were not in position to worry about purchasing presents for friends. Furthermore, even if we had the urge to spend the money, the "canteens" did not have the merchandise. It would have been a dreary and lonesome Christmas for our children if friends from the outside had not remembered them.

The one ray of sunshine was the Christmas party which the JACL and the various church groups made possible through the thousands of gifts sent in. Everyone who was not over seventeen years of age received something at the party each block sponsored. This year the churches in the centers are expected to take charge of the distribution of the gifts. Regardless of religious background, every child will be made happier by this tangible indication of having a friend on the outside.

Only a few had been permitted to relocate by December of last year. This year thousands are scattered outside of the restricted military areas. Most of them are happy that they are out of the relocation centers. But those who have been able to go out were chiefly single persons or families with grown up children or few little ones. Those with large families are in the majority of cases still stranded in the centers with the dificult problem of how to start life anew.

Children in Camps Miss Home Life

No matter how friendly the administration of the center tries to be, the regimented life deprives the little children of individual home life. In Poston there was hardly a home with its own Christmas tree. Even if there had been trees or decorations to adorn them, no one would have been permitted to have one because of the necessity of conserving electricity. Most likely the same conditions will prevail there this year. The other centers may be facing the same situation.

The parents undoubtedly realize the gravity of the outlook for the children who are being confined within the relocation centers without having the opportunity of visiting the 'outside world." The little ones may appear to be passing the days nonchalantly but they have long memories. They are still wondering why they are in the camps. We know from our personal experience with our own family. Many of the grown-ups have gone out as seasonal workers or on short term leaves or they may have been on shopping tours of nearby towns which are friendly.

Soon it will be two years since persons of Japanese ancestry were ordered out of their homes and confined behind barbed wire fences. We talked to a mother of one of our friends who was making her first visit to the free zone recently. She said, "It reminds me of the time I first came from Japan." If elders have such reactions, one can visualize how the growing generation will feel when they are released from their incarceration if it should be after many years duration. This means that the longer resettlement is delayed, the greater will be the tragic consequences.

Detention of Citizens Blot on U.S. Record

As long as her own citizens are behind barbed wire fences, it is going to remain as a blot to the proud history of this country. Excepting for Hitler's persecution of the Jews who were German citizens, no country has humiliated its own citizens as America has those of Japanese parentage. Carey McWilliams wrote in the early stages that the whole program was going to cost the American people at least $300,000,000 because of the evacuation. This was not considering the estimated $400,000,000 loss suffered by the evacuees themselves. Today, we believe he was conservative in his estimate.

The longer these American citizens of Japanese parentage are confined in the relocation centers, the greater will be the problem of readjustment for them once they come out. Many of them will be coming out into a strange world. They will have to find the America they knew prior to evacuation all over again.

Fundamental Principles Must Be Weighed

When the smoke of all the bitterness engendered through war hysteria is cleared, the fundamental principles of the American way of life must be weighed. We are thankful that the people outside of California are realizing gradually that all the agitation that is being stirred up is no longer based on military necessity. No one with race hatred alone could go as far as some of these Californians have on this "race war" in this country. Reports of representatives going to Oregon, Arizona, Colorado, and other states to spread their venomous propaganda are known facts today. Selfish, economic motives are the basis for the hysterical attacks. A careful study of the background of the speakers reveal this fact.

During this Christmas season when the nation is thankful that the fortunes of war are running in favor of the United Nations, America can give a little time and thought to the plight of the small minority represented by the citizens of Japanese parentage. We look forward to the day when more and more national leaders, both in Congress as well as in civic, educational and business fields, will stand up for righteousness, justice, and decency.

Mr. and Mrs. Ken Matsumoto
Cincinnati, Ohio

Greetings From Rivers, Arizona
Harry Miyake — 52-3-D
John Morooka — 48-2-C
Ken Kitasako — 48-1-A
Geo. M. Ikeda — 27-6-C

Greetings From Idaho
Miss Fumi Inukai — 507 Pueblo St., Boise
Joseph Y. Sasaki, Box 311, Twin Falls
George Makabe, Box 392, Twin Falls

Greetings From Intermountain Area
Jack Nagaoka & Family — Wagner, Montana
Joy Ushio — Alliance, Nebraska

Greetings From Cincinnati, Ohio
Dr. and Mrs. Makoto Yamaguchi — 319 Howell

Greetings From Clearfield, Utah
John Nakano — Rt. 1, Box 45-G
Ted Miya — Rt. 1
Kazuo Miya — Rt. 1
Michio Takasugi — Rt. 1 45-U
Min Watanabe — Rt. 1

Minidoka Christmas Fetes Will Be Typically American

HUNT, Idaho — The second Christmas for Jananese and all evacuee residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center will be marked by festivities and church services typical of other American communities.

For the past week, the residents of each of the 35 blocks in the center have been working early and late to decorate their dining hall in competition with the others. Due to the scarcity of decorative materials and lights, the evacuees are obliged to call upon their ingenuity to give a festive air to the dining halls, which seat from 275 to 300 persons at picnic-type tables.

Gifts for the children of the community and for the aged persons, 70 years and older, poured in from all parts of the United States, chiefly from religious groups. Many gifts came from the 2,250 former residents of Hunt who left the Minidoka Relocation Center since last Christmas to resettle in normal outside communities. One relocated man, who remained anonymous, sent a check for $525 from Denver to buy toys for the children. The gifts will be distributed by a Santa Claus in each dining hall on Christmas day.

Following a custom started last Christmas, groups of school children and church choristers will travel around the center singing Christmas carols. Young people's groups are planning to hold holiday dances.

The population of the center at the present time is about 8,800 compared with 9,000 at Christmas time a year ago. Only 95 were out on indefinite leave last Christmas compared with the 2,250 now out indefinitely and 700 still out on seasonal leave. Hunt's population has remained around the 9,000 mark due to the transferring of evacuees from other relocation centers.

Hunt high school students are having a one-day Christmas vacation in addition to Saturday and Sunday. The two elementary schools will have a vacation all next week.

Church groups will hold special services. Father L. H. Tibesar, Maryknoll Missionary, says Midnight Mass on Christmas eve in the recreation hall in block 22 which serves as the Catholic church. The Christian group will hold a worship service Christmas day.

Saturday, Christmas Day, will be a holiday on the project. Under the work schedule followed by government war agencies, Christmas is the only holiday in the year. Following the completion of seven four-apartment housing units, 28 members of the WRA staff and their families are now living on the project and they are planning a community party. About 40 teachers and other single persons on the staff also live on the project in dormitories.

Two American-Born Girls Hide Aboard Exchange Vessel

NEW YORK — Two eight-year old American-born girls of Japanese ancestry, who were going to Japan with their repatriate parents, didn't want to leave the United States, Captain Sigfrid Ericcson, commander of the exchange ship Gripsholm, reported in New York after the arrival of the Swedish liner from Portugese India recently.

Ericcson, according to Leonard Lyons in the New York Post, declared that when the Japanese repatriates had disembarked for the exchange of internees at Mormugao, a "physical checkup" showed that two of the Japanese had failed to leave the ship. They were finally found hiding in a closet downstairs.

F O R Group Clarifies Stand on Tule Lake Incident in Statement

BERKELEY, Calif. — "Recent statements in the press concerning the Fellowship of Reconciliation in relation to the Tule Lake disturbances have given an inaccurate impression," Jean McKay, field secretary of the Northern California F O R, declared in a statement here last week.

Noting that the FOR has been made the subject of discussion in recent legislative investigations of the Japanese American relocation program she declared:

"The Fellowship of Reconciliation has consistently opposed the indiscriminate mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. Unequal treatment of people purely on the basis of race is un-American as well as being un-Christian, and we oppose injustice done to this group for the same reasons that we oppose Hitler's persecution of the Jews; each is based on racial theories which deny the spirit of democracy and which neither historians nor anthropologists would support. Where there are persons considered potentially dangerous to national security we commend orderly investigation of each case on an individual basis as was done with suspected Germans and Italians. We oppose any move to revoke citizenship or to restrict the right of free movement solely on the basis of ancestry.

Evacuee Camp Children Hold "Biggest Christmas Party"

By Henry Tani

Children in the ten War Relocation Authority centers will this year again hold "America's Biggest Christmas Party."

Evry child receives a gift from some unknown friend on the "outside."

This is part of the story on the giving end, for every gift has a giver, and in most cases, these were mostly Christian organizations and individuals.

At Hamilton, Ohio, some 25 miles north of Cincinnatti, the pastor of the St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed church decided that this would be an opportunity for his Sunday school students to participate in Christian fellowship, and as a testimony of their Christian love, each member brought a gift for someone his own age and sex.

Sunday, December 5, was set as White Gift Christmas Day. A Christmas tree was set up on the platform. The choir sang Christmas carols. A hundred youngsters and their parents, carrying white-wrapped gifts, walked up to the tree and laid his gift there.

The youngest gift-bearer was barely able to walk, and with assistance by his teacher, he placed his little box by the tree. He was followed by every person in the room, by even the oldest member of the adult Bible class.

There are several tales to this story, but two will illustrate. One girl was forbidden by her mother to bring a gift, but she went ahead, bought a present out of her own allowance, and proudly participated in the gift-offering.

Another mother not only objected but went about seeing other mothers in protest. But on White Gift Christmas day, she was in the line of gift-bearers.

These gifts come from average Americans, and for some of them, it meant a personal sacrifice.

Though this one church's contribution was slated for Topaz, countless others are participating in the same program. To the church people on the outside, the Japanese relocation has become of personal concern, and evidence of this is in the increased participating in the Christmas program.

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sends
HEARTIEST SEASON'S GREETINGS
May the New Year bring Peace to a War-Torn World
THOMPSON'S DEPT. STORE
474 Shoup Ave.
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

ROSS HOTEL
sends
Heartiest Season's Greetings
343 C Street
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Season's Greetings
CAMPBELL'S CAFE
TWIN FALLS, IDAHO
★
"One of America's Better Places to Eat"

Season's Greetings
COLUMBIA POOL HALL
SHOSHONE, IDAHO
★
Eddie and Ray Tanaka

MALCOLM'S
MACHINE SHOP
SHELLEY, IDAHO
Home of
Gem State Potato Sorter
All Japanese Potato Farmers from Pocatello to Ashton use our Potato Sorters and Conveyors
PHONE SHELLEY 2721

Season's Greetings
QUEEN'S CAFE
BURLEY, IDAHO
J. Nakamoto, prop.

GENUINE FORD PARTS
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BONNEVILLE AUTO COMPANY Inc.
On the Ford Corner
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

TO EVERYONE WE WISH A MERRY CHRISTMAS
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POCATELLO, IDAHO
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Food for Freedom . . .
SNAKE RIVER FARMS
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Located Madison Ave., North
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Nisei Soldiers Prepare Pictorial History of Unit

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—A pictorial history of the 442nd Combat Team to date, in album form, for every soldier in the volunteer organization is Hawaii's Christmas gift to the men in the service here.

To remind their servicemen that the people of the Island Territory have not forgotten them, the Emergency Service Committee of Hawaii collected $6,000 in donations and sent it to the Combat Team. They asked the chaplains to use this sum to give all the men in training here, whether they are from the Mainland or the Islands, the best possible Christmas gift.

The chaplains questioned the soldiers and decided that a Combat Team annual, similar to a college yearbook, would be most appropriate and appreciated.

Staff sergeant Larry Mizuno of Honolulu was selected to edit **The Album**, as the Combat Team pictorial will be called. Sergeant Mizuno was the editor of the University of Hawaii annual Ka Palapala in 1937 which won all-American honors in competition with college and university yearbooks from all over the United States. Assisting editor-in-chief Mizuno will be Chaplains Masao Yamada and Hiro Higuchi, liaison officers; Private first class Larry Sakamoto, associate editor; Corporal Sam Sasai, business manager; and Sergeant Eddie Yamada and Privates Edward H. Sato and George Tajiri, artists. Private first class Sakamoto worked for the Honolulu branch of the Pan-Pacific Press Bureau, Corporal Sasai was employed by a Honolulu shipping firm, Sergeant Yamada was a leader among the Varsity Victory Volunteers of the University of Hawaii, while Privates Sato and Tajiri were art students, Sato is from Seattle, Washington, and Tajiri from San Diego, California.

The purpose of **The Album** is to graphically record the history of the Combat Team, which is unique in the annals of the United States Army, from its activation down to the present time with particular stress on the training and activities of the personnel both while on and off duty, according to the editors. Photographs and pictures, as well as action shots, will be used whenever possible.

"It is hoped that this album will recall to the men when they have returned to their homes after the war is won their training days and the buddies they made while serving in the Army of the United States. While we cannot hope to have it ready for distribution by Christmas, we know that the members of the Combat Team appreciate this gift from their folks back home and will be grateful for this remembrance long after this holiday season is over," declared editor-in-chief Mizuno as he reviewed the plans for what is believed to be the first pictorial yearbook ever issued by an Army organization while still in training.

Ann Nisei's Column:

Mental, Moral Stamina Shown By Nisei In Relocation

Back in the days when war was an academic question, there used to be a good deal of superfluous talk upon the subject of the nisei "inferiority complex," an all-inclusive term supposed to explain the nisei's character and personality, his social success or failure, the depth or shallowness of his personality and his preferences, his hates, his weaknesses and his strength.

The nisei woman was pictured as part of the pale, frightened mass that was the nisei. She was seen as vague, dull, stolid — a modernized version of her mother, and exuding withal the faint odor of cherry blossoms.

But events of the past two years have shown the falsity of this picture. Today thousands upon thousands of nisei women have relocated, alone or with their families. Instead of familiar streets in California, they now know the New York subway and the Chicago loop; they know the wheat fields of Minnesota and the green valleys of the Ohio.

Today they are clerking in government bureaus, and they run the power machines in Chicago's garment factories.

On December 13 three nisei women were inducted into the Women's Army Corps. And early this month hundreds of them packed food boxes for their husbands at Camp Shelby.

For many of these women it was surely difficult to leave their families and set out on their own. The nisei in general have led a sheltered life. They have all the sensitivity of a second generation immigrant group to their racial ancestry. And yet they were anxious and eager to meet the world, expectant that they could conquer it. They left the dull monotony of relocation centers to make their own places in the world outside.

It hasn't been easy for the nisei to move, to find new jobs, to make new neighbors in wartime. Many nisei have been cautious, many apprehensive. But they have not been afraid.

They know that of all the ugly things in this world, race discrimination is one of the ugliest. It is unreasoning, vicious, and horrible.

But the nisei have not shrunk from it. They want to find out what makes it tick. They want to worry it, to probe it, to dissect. They do not fear it as a personal thing now. Perhaps because they have, as a group, been subjected to a tremendous barrage of directed, controlled hate, they realize how artificial a thing it is.

It may be, perhaps, that they realize the whole problem of discrimination is one problem involving all racial minorities. It is partly that they know the thinking, truly democratic people of this country understand their problem and support them in their efforts to solve it; partly, too, because they realize how many more persons would, if they knew the facts, help fight the tidal wave of discrimination.

The amazing mental and moral stamina of the nisei, as displayed today in wartime, is one of the most gratifying aspects of the whole evacuation and relocation program. The nisei are showing tremendous vitality of spirit. They prove today that can absorb a terrific amount of punishment without permanent damage to their morale.

Nisei women are certainly part of this picture, and their batting average this season is very, very high.

New Relocation Policy Will Be Started Soon

Evacuees Will Find Jobs Though Personal Contact

RIVERS, Ariz.—A new policy of relocation inviting evacuees to go to cities with job opportunities to find their own jobs through personal contacts with prospective employers will be inaugurated soon, according to William Huso, Rivers' relocation head, the News-Courier announced here recently.

In all cities where there is a great variety of job opportunities, invitational offers of this sort will be used almost exclusively, the report states. These invitations will be implemented about once every two weeks by a brief area summary of jobs.

At the present time, evacuees relocate with specific job offers. In areas where few opportunities exist or in an area which has not been developed, specific job offers will still be made.

Name Mix-up Causes Induction Of Wrong Nakagawa

POSTON, Ariz. — Private Roy Nakagawa from this center and Roy Nakagawa, civilian, except to exchange clothes soon, following partial clarification of a mix-up resulting from their having identical names.

Pvt. Roy Nakagawa has been advised that he is receiving his official discharge papers because of an erroneous induction. Roy Nakagawa, now in Aberdeen, Idaho, is still waiting to get into the uniform that was originally intended for him.

Both boys were on leave from the center when the mistake occurred. Pvt. Nakagawa was working in Preston, Idaho, when he received induction papers. Reporting at Fort Douglas, Utah, he passed his physical examination, received a 21-day furlough and orders to report for training at Camp Shelby.

Roy Nakagawa, civilian, volunteered for the army in Poston before leaving on indefinite leave in June.

Two Hunt Center Officials to Train For AMG Work

HUNT, Idaho — Two members of the staff of the war relocation center here have left for Ford center here have left for Fort paratory to being assigned to a post in the AMG—Allied Military Government—division of the U.S. Army.

Philip Schaefer, assistant director, and Marlow Glenn, fiscal accountant, have received captain's commissions.

Captain Schaefer's place is being taken by Dean W. Miller of Boise, former state WPA director.

Citizens in Iowa Town Protest Land Sale to Evacuees

OMAHA, Neb.—The Omaha office of the WRA said here last week that a citizens' committee in Hamburg, Iowa, was writing letters protesting the settlement of three families of Japanese American evacuees south of Hamburg.

The committee has written both the sellers and buyers of the land, urging that the contract be cancelled.

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Vital Statistics

DEATHS

Masaru Okuhara (30-7-B, Gila River), on Dec. 1.

Shokichi Iwamoto, 63, (14-8-4, Manzanar) on Dec. 3.

Kiyoshi Ted Hara (4-6-D, Gila River) on Dec. 6.

Mrs. Ai Kasai, 48, (9E-6E, Granada) on Dec. 6.

Mrs. Shizuno Wada, 43 (7G-11E, Granada) on Dec. 12.

Teraichi Hiroi, 61 (12-23-F, Heart Mountain) on Dec. 13.

Juzo Sakata, 72 (27-1-B, Heart Mountain) on Dec. 15.

Yosuke Sumida on Dec. 21 in Salt Lake City.

MARRIAGES

Tomiko Sakata to Manabu Fukuda on Nov. 22 at Poston.

Fusako Tsuneyoshi to Larry Inouye on Dec. 1 at Poston.

Mary Iwamura to Ben Abe on Dec. 5 at Gila River.

Mary Tokeshi to Alpha Hajime Takagi on Dec. 10 at Rocky Ford, Colo.

Grayce S. Morimoto to Carnegie Ouye on Dec. 11 at Billings, Mont.

Gladys T. Takeuchi to Joe Fukumoto on Dec. 11 at Gila River.

Toshiko Hamai to Tatsuzo B. Kato on Dec. 12 at Gila River.

Helen Nozawa to Paul Motoyoshi on Dec. 15 at Heart Mountain.

Robert Nagata to Christina Nakano on Dec. 17 at Salt Lake City.

Alice Higuchi to Suketo Fujii on Dec. 18 at Heart Mountain.

Sue Sato to Pvt. Tom Okamura in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Shizuko Hironaka to Masayuki Royal Kaji at Billings, Mont.

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsuaki Sakon (59-9-B, Poston) a girl on Nov. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harushi Tsuchimoto (2-13-C, Poston) a girl on Nov. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ken Nakino (21-12-B, Poston) a boy on Nov. 28.

To Mrs. Haruye Kato (28-11-5, Manzanar) a boy on Nov. 28.

To Mrs. Mary Tanaka (9-11-3, Manzanar) a boy on Nov. 29.

To Mrs. Shigechiyo Ishii (28-12-2, Manzanar) a girl on Nov. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mitsugu Hamanaka (28-5-D), Gila River), a boy on Nov. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Francis Yamamoto (59-14-B, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 30.

To Dr. and Mrs. Tom Abe, a girl on Dec. 2 in Des Moines, Iowa.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shoichi Haranaga (22-10-A, Gila River) a girl on Dec. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuyoshi Ogata (9L-11B, Granada) a girl on Dec. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Iwao Shirokawa (12K-7A, Granada) a boy on Dec. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Okaneko (7E-12D, Granada) a girl on Dec. 3.

To Mrs. Asako Kadoya (35-13-5, Manzanar) a girl on Dec. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Komori (6-13-D, Gila River) a boy on Dec. 4.

To Mrs. Haru Hirata (25-1-3, Manzanar) a girl on Dec. 6.

To Mrs. Chihura Okamuro (23-13-5, Manzanar) a girl on Dec. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Y. Yoshimura (10-4-C, Gila River) a boy on Dec. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Nakashima (52-4-C, Gila River) a boy on Dec. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruki Sakamoto (328-13-D, Poston) a girl on Dec. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teruo Takahashi (307-14-D, Poston) a boy on Dec. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasumatsu Wada (26-3-A, Poston) a girl on Dec. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsumi Harada (44-6-D, Poston) a girl on Dec. 9.

To Mrs. Akida Harada (24-10-2, Manzanar) a boy on Dec. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuhiro Kajioka (10E-6F, Granada) a girl on Dec. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Oshita (23-8-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on Dec. 12.

To Mrs. and Mrs. Kengo Takahashi (30-1-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on Dec. 13.

Farm Organization Withdraws Registry In Oregon, Report

SAN FRANCISCO — California Evacuated Farms, a non-profit California corporation chartered in April, 1942, to assist in the evacuation of farmers of Japanese ancestry and others from crop production areas, has withdrawn its registry, it was reported here last week.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

NISEI USO

National Headquarters has remitted to Mr. Melvin Harter, director of the USO at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, a total of $122.00, which includes the latest donations of $59.00 from the following persons: Arizona Chapter JACL, $25.00; Magic Valley Chapter, $26.00 from the following individuals: Bill Nagasuye $5.00, Frank Kimura $1.00, Ben Gikiu $5.00; R. K. Dillingham, $2.00; Toda and Igarshi, $5.00; George Kawai, $3.00; and Shig Morita, $5.00; and Teiko Ishida, New York City, $3.00. It is quite a ways to our goal of $500.00, so send your contributions in.

KINGS COUNTY CHAPTER

A check for $197.01 was received at National Headquarters from Jiro Omata, treasurer of the Kings County Chapter, as a contribution in lieu of their inability to meet their pre-evacuation obligations to National Headquarters. The contribution is timely and we certainly appreciate the Kings County Chapter's remittance as their sincere desire to meet their chapter obligations.

CONTRIBUTIONS

A total of $39.05 was received in contributions this week from the following persons: Two anonymous contributors from Chicago; Dr. Kazue Togasaki and Dr. Randolph M. Sakada, Chicago, Illinois; Anonymous, Washington, D. C.; Ray Hashitani, Washington, D. C.; Perry Saito and Louis V. Ledoux, New York City; Miss Misao Shiratsuki, Normal, Illinois; Harry T. Ichiyasu, Topaz, Utah; Mrs. Ruth Whitcomb, Corvallis, Oregon; Hatsuki Takeshita, Salt Lake City; and Mr. and Mrs. Tad Hirota, Cleveland, Ohio.

MYSTERY

Last week National Headquarters received a nice box of chocolates shipped from Baltimore, Maryland. We would certainly like to know the name of our well-wisher to express our sincere thanks for bringing the Christmas spirit to our office.

Deny Reports Myer to Quit As WRA Head

Provinse Indicates Director Intends "To See It Through"

RIVERS, Ariz.—John Provinse, assistant WRA director, declared recently that he does not believe there is any truth in newspaper reports that Director Dillon Myer will resign his post as head of the WRA, according to the News-Courier.

Provinse, who made the statement during a recent trip to the Gila River center, stated that Director Myer feels that his job is with the WRA and he intends to see it through.

The Butte Community Council on December 13 unanimously approved a wire to Myer giving him a vote of confidence in view of recent newspaper articles regarding Myer's "coming resignation," the News-Courier said.

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"New Deal Dreamer" Turns Out to Be Ohio Republican

CHICAGO — The "starry-eyed, fuzzy-wuzzy professor' and "New Deal dreamer" who nearly caused apoplexy among Republican congressmen when he invited Japanese Americans from war relocations to relocate in the middle west, and who precipitated the now-famous "battle of the bathtubs," turned out to be a bird of an entirely different feather—a full-blooded Ohio Republican, the Chicago Sun reported in a Dec. 19 dispatch from its Washington correspondent.

The Sun's correspondent noted that Republican congressmen had a field day early this month when E. L. Dakan, chief relocation officer for the WRA at Columbus, wrote an article urging evacuee farmers to come to the middle west to help alleviate the farm labor shortage in the area.

Mr. Dakan's allusion to the fact that sanitary facilities on some midwest farms were not everything to be desired stirred midwest congressmen to angry protests. Rep. Crawford, R., Mich., described the statement as a "nefarious slur" and called for a Dies committtee investigation.

Rep. Hoffman, R., Mich., took the floor to describe how, in the cold Michigan weather, he "took a bath first in an old wooden washtub" and later graduated to the "galvanized iron washtub." "What we need is not a washing in Michigan," Hoffman shouted, "we need a washing out of the New Deal dirty linen down here, a cleaning out of the minds or the brains or the wheels that go around in the heads of those starry-eyed fuzzy-wuzzy professors."

The Sun's correspondent reported that Republican congressmen declined to comment when apprised of the fact that the object of their criticism was a registered Ohio Republican.

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Services Held for Nisei Killed in Fighting in Italy

HONOLULU—Services for Pfc. Chester Takumi Fukunaga, 20 who was killed in action in Italy on Nov. 5, were held at Grace chapel, Wahaiwa, recently.

Pfc. Fukunaga, who was inducted into the service in Nov., 1941, is the son of Mrs. Kazue Fukunaga of Wahiawa. Mrs. Fukunaga has two other sons in the service. Pfc. Ralph Fukunaga is in Italy. while Pfc. Harold Fukunaga is on the mainland.

Bedore his induction Pfc. Chester Fukunaga was a bookkeeper for a Wahiawa motor firm.

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Mr. and Mrs. Saki Arai — 2107 Panama St. — 7-5000
Mr. Kaz Arai — 2107 Panama St. — 7-5000
Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Kawaguchi — 631 E. 7th South
Mr. and Mrs. Yukus Inouye — Rt. 1 Box 340, Sandy, Utah
Betty F. Miyazaki — 525 W. 2nd South — 3-2258

Greetings

Yutako Takahashi — Rt. 1, Clearfield, Utah
Shay Miya — Route 1, Box 132, Layton, Utah
Henry Kawaguchi — P. O. Box 163, Layton, Utah
Kenji Kawaguchi — P. O. Box 163
Buster Miya — R. F. D. Rt. 1, Roy, Utah
Haruji Miya — Rt. 1, Clearfield, Utah
Yaeko Kosaiku — Rt. 1, Box 287, Layton, Utah
Mae Akasaka — Rt. 1, Box 252-A, Layton, Utah
Barbara Okuda — Rt. 1, Box 258, Layton, Utah
Ken Miya — Rt. 1, Clearfield, Utah
Ben Tsujimoto — Rt. 1, Kaysville, Utah
Hideo Miyawaki — Rt. 1, Box 234, Layton, Utah
George Nakano — Rt. 1, Box 45-G, Clearfield, Utah
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Nakano, 427 24th St., Ogden, Utah

Greetings From Layton, Utah

George Akasaka — Rt. 1, Box 252
Kiichiro Akasaka — Rt. 1, Box 252
George Fujiki — Rt. 1
Henry Kawa — P. O. Box 109
Jun Kikuchi — Rt. 1
George Kikuchi — Rt. 1
Yori Kosaiku — Rt. 1
Min Miya — Rt. 1, Box 149
Aiko Miya — Rt. 1, Box 141
Toshi Miya — Rt. 1, Box 141
Kiyoshi Miya — Rt. 1, Box 141
Chiyo Oda — Rt. 1, Box 140
Marjorie Oda — Rt. 1, Box 140
Carol Oda — Rt. 1, Box 140
Takeshi Okawa — P. O. Box 244
Takeo Satomura — Rt. 1
Tome Shiba — Rt. 1
Kay Shiba — Rt. 1
Yoshi Shiba — Rt. 1
Shige Shimada — Rt. 1, Box 179-A
Kiyoshi Shimada — Rt. 1, Box 179-A
Misuko Yamada — Rt. 1, Box 185
Ted Yamada — Rt. 1, Box 185
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Japanese-American Miners Help to Meet Coal Shortage

Japanese American miners, many of them from the war relocation centers, are helping to produce the coal to help meet the nation's acute shortage, V.W. Sweet, vice-president and general manager of the Hudson Coal Company in Carbon county, Utah, declared this week.

Mr. Sweet commended the Japanese Americans describing them to be "hard, earnest workers," although some did not have previous experience in mining when they went to work in the Carbon county mines.

"They quickly learn the different classifications of work underground," Mr. Sweet said. "We have some employed as miners, loaders, hoistmen, motormen and drivers."

He said the Hudson Coal Company employs 34 Japanese Americans.

Noting that these miners, both Japanese nationals and native-born Americans, have a very low absentee rate, Mr. Sweet added:

"Our experience has been that they are loyal, trustworthy and hard-working employees who are seldom late for work."

Some of the older men, he said, have sons in the United States Army.

Most of the Japanese American workers in Utah coal mines are members of the United Mine Workers Union.

Nisei Soldiers Attend Socials In New York City

NEW YORK—More than 50 Japanese Amrican soldiers, mostly from Camp Shelby, have attended the weekly social sessions sponsored by the Joint Social Committe here.

The Joint Social Committee is sponsoring a final New Year's dance on Dec. 28 at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

An average of 150 persons have attended the weekly gatherings. Recent arrivals from relocation centers have found the socials a good place to get acquainted and to meet old friends. Usually an outsid Caucasian group has been invited to mix and to get acquainttd with the evacuees.

The Joint Social Committee announced that winter social activities will be held every Tuesday at St. Thomas Chapel, 229 E. 59th street in New York City.

Among those devoting time to the evacuees of the social program were Rev. G. Kawamata, Rev. and Mrs. S. Shimizu, Rev. and Mrs. A.S. Akamatsu, Miss Riker, Miss L. Curtice and Mrs. C.W. Iglehart.

Study Possibility Of Moving M. P.

TOPAZ, Utah.—A study to investigate the advisability of removing the entire Military Police detachment at Topaz by January is being made by a special committee of the council and the project director, according to the Topaz Times.

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