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Eight Nisei Evacuees Enlisted In U. S. Army at Height of Disturbance at Poston Center

Project Director Seeks to Return Disrupted Civil Administration at Poston to Loyal Evacuees; All Positions Declared Vacant



Anniversary . . .

This is the fifty-second wartime week for the American nation in the global conflict. One year ago Japanese bombs had rained on Pearl Harbor, on homes and business districts in Honolulu, on Guam, on Wake and Manila. The early months of America's participation in World War II was marked by a series of setbacks to the allied cause, as military strategists had predicted. Manila fell and Singapore was taken. Java was overrun and the Dutch East Indies became, temporarily, a part of the East Asia Co-Prospersity Sphere. Tin and rubber (more than 90 per cent of our sources of supply) fell into enemy hands. Tojo, Inc., jubilantly announced, for propaganda purposes, that every child in Japan would get a rubber ball. . . . American defenders of Bataan wrote a stirring saga of courage. But Corregidor and the Philippines were lost before the overwhelming numerical and material superiority of the enemy.

This week, one year after Pearl Harbor, the war picture is considerably brighter for the United Nations. A series of great naval engagements, in the Coral Sea, off Midway and in the waters of the Solomons, has crippled the offensive striking power of the Japanese fleet. The forward momentum of Japanese militarism has been checked on little Guadalcanal, Australia, and the vital sea lane which feeds men, machines and materials to General MacArthur, are far safer now than six months ago.

In Europe, Soviet counteroffensives are loosening the Nazis' death embrace on Stalingrad. And in early November the new A. E. F. under General Eisenhower launched a second front in Northern Africa. The cities of French Morocco and Algeria quickly fell before the Yankee tide. The quivering admiral, Jean Darlan, co-operating with the allies, announced that Dakar, strategic key to any attempted Nazi invasion of South America, would not resist the United Nations. Today, United States troops are engaging the German enemy in the battle for Tunisia, as the Nazis fight to retain the key cities of Bizerte and Tunis in the land that was once Carthage.

War Week . . .

Last week nearly 500 persons were killed in a fire in a Boston night club. Georgia was picked for the Rose Bowl. The war really came home to Mr. and Mrs. America as nation-wide rationing of gas oil and coffee was instituted. Rationing of other food items, in which shortages seem inevitable, was to be expected. America, a nation which had rolled on rubber wheels, was learning to walk again, so that American fighting men facing the enemies overseas would get the necessary implements of war—neither too little, nor too late.

Last week the myth of French sovereignty in continental Europe, maintained by Laval and the Vichy French, has been ground under the hobnails of Hitler's troopers, who occupied every inch of native French territory. There was a report that the French fleet at Toulon has scuttled itself, but the U. S. Office of War Information (OWI) in New York cautioned that the reports came from enemy sources.

Secretary of the Navy Knox set

POSTON, Ariz.—Eight American-born Japanese evacuees, disregarding threats of alleged pro-axis sympathizers and the pleas of some of their parents, enlisted in the United States army at the height of last week's 'disturbance' at the Colorado River relocation center, according to the Associated Press Monday.

Norris James, press and intelligence officer for the War Relocation Authority, said that after initial training the American-born Japanese volunteers would be assigned to the army as interpreters in combat areas.

(U. S.-born Japanese in army combat units are already serving on the Pacific front, according to U. P. and A. P. dispatches from the southwest Pacific warfront).

Their action, James said, meant a complete severing of ties with their families.

In a move to restore the disrupted civil administration of Unit No. 1 of the Poston center to evacuees loyal to the United States, W. Wade Head, director, Monday declared all civil and commercial positions in the unit vacant. An election will be held to fill the self-governmental offices.

In a "rebellion," declared by Head to be quelled, alleged pro-axis elements on Nov. 18 forced the city council, composed of American citizens, to resign and stopped all work by 6500 of the 8500 inhabitants for five days.

It was also stated that the demonstration was quieted by the increasing of military police patrols around the center.

Manzanar J. C. Will Hold Classes Soon

MANZANAR, Calif.—Plans for Manzanar junior college are now being completed, following approval of the proposal for a junior college educational department at the relocation center, according to Charles Ferguson, director of adult education.

Story of the Week

Nisei Soldier Fights for Democracy on Pacific Front

The first U. S. press report mentioning the services of an American-born Japanese soldier serving with front-line troops in the battle for the southwest Pacific was published in American newspapers last week.

Don Caswell, United Press correspondent "With American Forces Near Buna, New Guinea" filed a dispatch on Nov. 20 which was carried over U. P. wires in the United States on Nov. 24. This dispatch mentioned Sgt. Fred Nishitsugi of Los Angeles as serving with the advanced American forces on the New Guinea front which are under Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Caswell reported that advanced American patrols were infiltrating into Japanese lines around Buna.

"We are driving toward Buna along the coast from the South-

west and closed in on Japanese defenses at Cape Endiaderre about three miles from Buna this morning (Nov. 20). "Captured Japanese equipment and papers brought back for identification made good reading for our interpreter, Sgt. Fred Nishitsugi, an American-born Japanese from Los Angeles." It is believed that many more nisei soldiers are serving on the combat fronts in all parts of the world. Nishitsugi's name was also mentioned in a front-line dispatch filed by Murlin Spencer of the Associated Press from an advanced position with Allied forces near Buna in New Guinea. Spencer's dispatch, carried in hundreds of U. S. papers, said: "During the height of the attacks on the ground troops, as Robert Doyle of the Milwaukee Journal and I lay flat, hugging the shelter of a tree (the Allied forces were at that time under the attack of Japanese bombing planes,) we heard a soldier saying over and over: "Damn them—but we'll get them yet." "The soldier was Sgt. Fred Nishitsugi, an American of Japanese descent from Los Angeles."

Believed Japanese, Dead in S. F. Mystery

SAN FRANCISCO—Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are attempting to determine why a Japanese, who was found dead in his hotel room, was in San Francisco and what the Japanese papers found on his body are about.

The man has been identified as one Takata, 58, former servant for a San Francisco doctor. The identification was made by Dr. John Sherry, his former employer, according to police.

On his body, besides the papers written in Japanese, was approximately \$400.

Takata, who had been drinking, police said, registered at a Howard street hotel last Saturday and his body was found dead several hours later. The body was taken to the morgue as an unidentified Chinese.

Ration Rules Observed in WRA Centers

Food Purchases by Evacuees Affected by New U. S. Regulations

SAN FRANCISCO — Purchasers of food for Japanese in assembly centers have been adjusted to conform with national rationing programs, the regional War Relocation Authority said today.

Menus have been altered and rewritten to cut down on consumption of scarce or rationed food items, such as coffee, sugar, meat and butter, the WRA said. The WRA now figures the food budget for about 120,000 evacuees on the basis of 45 cents a day per person.

Shortages of some foods such as coffee and meat have scarcely affected the planning of meals at the centers, it was pointed out, since the majority of the evacuees prefer tea to coffee and do not eat large amounts of fresh meat.

Major items on the evacuee menus are rice and vegetables, it was stated.

The Army quartermaster depot in San Francisco and the WRA both said that the evacuees are given the same quantity of food, on the average, that the normal American family eats, the United Press stated.

107 Evacuees, First Contingent From Hawaii, Relocated at Jerome Center in Arkansas

California State Official Thanks JACL for Wire

"It was very fine to receive your congratulatory wire following the recent election," State Senator Robert W. Kenny of Los Angeles, newly-elected Attorney General of California, declared in a letter to the National Japanese American Citizens League this week.

"I am sure you are sincere in your expression of support for the thing all loyal Americans are working toward. That is the elimination of those forces in the world which threaten our American way of life," Attorney General-elect Kenny said.

Mr. Kenny, national president of the National Lawyers' Guild, was in New York City last week to preside at the convention of the lawyers' group.

Long identified with progressive political activity in California, Mr. Kenny was the only New Deal Democrat to successfully buck the running tide of Republican sentiment in the California elections last month.

Old Women, Children Volunteered for Removal From Crowded Islands

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Arrival at the Jerome Ark., relocation center of 107 aliens and native-born Hawaiian Japanese from Honolulu, the first of several contingents to be evacuated from the islands to the mainland, was announced last week by Regional Director E. B. Whitaker of the War Relocation Authority.

Whitaker said the group is composed largely of women and elderly people who volunteered for removal from the Hawaiian theatre of operations. They were transported to the camp by the army.

Whitaker said he did not know how many more would be sent from Hawaii but that, by crowding the present occupants of the Jerome and Rohwer centers, approximately 2400 could be accommodated.

The first evacuees from Hawaii reported that they had been employed as clerks, salespersons, school teachers and office workers.

JACL Reiterates December 7 Denunciation of Military Japan

Expressions of Confidence in WRA, Greetings to Nisei Soldiers, Modification of 'Enemy' Status of Parents Among Resolutions Passed

Reiteration of the JACL's denunciation of the treacherous attack by military Japan on Pearl Harbor, one year after, is voiced in one of the many resolutions adopted at the recent emergency national meeting of the Japanese American Citizens League in Salt Lake City.

The resolution declared that the "Japanese American Citizens League . . . reiterates and underscores . . . its stand on the principles of duty to country and to Americanism is unwavering and holds with even greater significance in these times of stress."

Recalling its original denunciation of the enemy pronounced when Pearl Harbor was attacked, the JACL resolution declared that it "challenges our increased support in the war effort and evokes further our fervent hope for the speedy defeat of the enemy nations."

"Our belief, convictions, and faith in America and the American way of life remain undiminished and ours is the confidence that humanity, justice and tolerance will soon again prevail for us in the American scene," the resolution concludes.

Other resolutions passed at the national meeting included expressions of confidence in the WRA, greetings to nisei soldiers, commendation to the President of the United States on his selection of liberal personnel in the WRA, the voicing of gratitude to religious bodies for their work on behalf of loyal Americans and residents of Japanese ancestry, a request for reclassification of American-born Japanese from their present status in the draft and an appeal for funds for recreational purposes in the centers.

Another resolution to President Roosevelt sought the modification of the status of alien Japanese residents of the United States from "enemy aliens" to "friendly aliens."

The resolution to the President also asked that the "basic policy of humanity and justice toward our fellow citizens and neighbor Americans be continued in increasing measure so that the day will soon be here when all Americans, regardless of origin, will be able to fight for and live on an equal

basis in this America we call our home."

A resolution, addressed to the trade union movement, expressed the appreciation of nisei Americans to those labor unions and individuals in the labor movement who have fought racial discrimination and who have expressed confidence in loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. The resolution also asked the cooperation of the labor movement in the resettlement of persons evacuated from the west coast.

Similar resolutions were addressed to liberal, social work and religious bodies who have fought for the democratic rights of these evacuee Americans.

The conference saluted fellow nisei in the armed forces of the United States. In a resolution prepared by Joe Grant Masaoka, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, the JACL said to the nisei in the Army:

"You are not forgotten for we remember you in our prayers and hopes and wishes; that on whatever embattled front you serve, fearless laughter, untiring hands and blazing courage be yours. . ."

In a resolution addressed to Dillon Myer, National Director of the WRA, the JACL declared:

"This movement, unprecedented in United States history, challenges our traditional concepts and freedoms . . . despite the un-American restraints attempted upon this portion of the population, the humanity and justice with which you are handling this program is commended."

The resolution also noted the understanding and sympathy which the War Relocation Authority and its administrators were exercising in the relocation centers.

Judicial Commission Picked at Granada

AMACHE, Colo. — William R. Johnson, Donald E. Harbison, Dr. Masuichi Higaki, Dr. T. Shiina and Chiyoko Sakamoto have been appointed as a temporary judicial commission to hear misdemeanor cases arising within the center.

Delay in Prosecuting Cases Against Nisei Civil Service Workers Told Assemblyman

Dismissal Trials Sought Against State Employees Of Japanese Ancestry

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The dismissal trial of Japanese Americans employed in state civil service before evacuation cannot be prosecuted until each case has been investigated and sufficient funds are available for the hearings, the state personnel board said last week.

The statement was in answer to Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey of Rumsey, who asked that the cases be tried before the legislature convenes in January. He was informed that the investigations are proceeding as rapidly as possible.

Lowrey said he had talked to several members of the legislature and they agreed that the trials should be pressed. He said he was confident that the legislature would provide an appropriation for carrying out of the trials.

The Yolo county assemblyman was told that investigation of the cases was proceeding as fast as possible.

E. H. Christian, personnel board chairman, explained to Lowrey that many difficulties may be encountered in bringing the defendants to trial.

"Has any federal agency brought pressure to bear against bringing these people to trial?" Lowrey asked.

Christian said no such pressure had been made on the board, and suggested that Lowrey confer with the officials of the War Relocation Authority, which had charge of the relocation centers for Japanese evacuees, and resubmit his request at the January 5th meeting of the board.

Remove Curb On Wages Of Farm Labor

Agricultural Workers Get Preferred Status Under Byrnes Order

WASHINGTON — Of interest to evacuee farm workers in western relocation centers is the action this week by the government removing all restrictions on wage increases for agricultural labor receiving less than \$200 a month.

The order, by James F. Byrnes, economic stabilization director, gave agricultural labor a preferred status held by no other wage or salary group.

Byrnes also prohibited farmers from cutting wages below the highest rate paid between January 1 and September 15, 1942.

Byrnes said it was only fair that higher wages be paid farm laborers, because their general level of pay is "substandard," and a "wide disparity now exists between salaries and wages paid labor in agriculture, and salaries and wages paid labor in other essential war industries."

Youths Lodged in County Jail After Assault at Granada

AMACHE, Colo. — Two youths who attempted to assault a block manager and resist the police were taken to Lamar last week and confined in the county jail.

Police Chief H. M. Tomlinson of the Granada relocation center stated:

"We hope that hereafter we will not have to take matters of this kind outside the center and we urge the cooperation of the people with the police department and the block managers."

Manzanar Seeks Name for Shoyu

MANZANAR, Cal.—In a search to find a suitable trade name for Manzanar-produced shoyu, the local manufacturing division has announced a contest open to all center residents, according to the Free Press.

Prizes of shoyu will be awarded the winner and those submitting the second and third best names.

Sgt. Ike Masaoka Weds Sumi Andow Idaho Ceremony

In simple wedding rites at the Episcopal Mission on the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho, Miss Sumi Andow became the bride of Sgt. Ike Akira Masaoka on Thanksgiving Day.

Miss Andow was attended by Miss Mary Nishisaki. Mike Masaoka, brother of the groom, was best man.

Sgt. Masaoka is stationed at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, where he will return after a short honeymoon. He will be joined later by his wife.

U. S. Citizens Arrested in Shanghai Area

Americans Had Asked For Repatriation, Hull Forecasts Delays

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Cordell Hull said Monday that Americans were being arrested by the Japanese in Shanghai and other far eastern cities.

He said at a press conference that the State Department was giving constant attention to the question of getting Americans out of the far east in exchange for Japanese nationals who are under American detention or who are not detained, but are awaiting repatriation.

It was learned that approximately 200 Americans have been arrested in Shanghai.

Information indicates, it was stated, that further arrests are expected, not only in Shanghai, but in other cities where foreigners are awaiting repatriation.

The arrests were said to be in retaliation for alleged bad treatment of Japanese in American hands. The Japanese press has been complaining about the treatment of Japanese in United Nations' territory, including the enforced movement of Japanese from the west coast of the United States.

The persons in Shanghai who were affected by the order were on the lists for repatriation and no charges of any sort had been made against them previously.

The effect of the arrests on the repatriation negotiations was not clear. It was assumed that the exchange discussions would continue but there was little prospect of their early conclusion.

Evacuee Workers Win Over Public Opinion in Idaho Town

Youths Maul Tojo's Effigy After Preston Scrap Drive Parade

How Japanese American evacuee workers from WRA centers are winning public opinion in Idaho's Franklin county was told on the Intermountain network Tuesday afternoon by Barrett Chadwick, Salt Lake radio commentator.

Chadwick, on his regular KLO program, told how the relocation center volunteer workers were met with a certain degree of hostility and by "No Japs Wanted" signs when they first arrived in Preston, county seat of Franklin county in the southeastern corner of Idaho.

However, the evacuees through the contributions toward the harvesting of the country's crops began to break down the wall of prejudice surrounding them.

Two incidents, according to Chadwick, helped. During a victory parade, to speed the scrap metal salvage drive, in which the evacuees participated, figures of the three Axis dictators, Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo, were carried in the parade. Chadwick said that after the parade the young evacuees went to work on Tojo's effigy, mauling and kicking it and generally messing it up. Townspeople,

Thanksgiving Celery Sent to Topaz by Salt Lake Farmers

Thanksgiving celery for the dining halls of the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz was contributed by Japanese American farmers in the Salt Lake City area.

Sixty-five crates of Utah's famous farm product were taken to Topaz by Tom Kurumada last week as a gift of the Salt Lake JACL.

Dr. Russell Wehara, steward supervisor of the commissary department at Topaz, this week wrote to the JACL, expressing the appreciation of the residents of Topaz for the celery.

Utah Group Opposes Sale Of Farm Land

West Jordan Meeting Gets Reaction on Evacuee Farmers

Farmers in the West Jordan district in Salt Lake county, Utah, have gone on record as being opposed to selling land to persons of Japanese ancestry, favoring a controlled policy of renting land to Japanese and willing to hire evacuee Japanese labor only as a last resort, according to the Salt Lake Tribune.

E. O. Brothers, president of the Salt Lake County Farm Bureau, reported the attitude of the West Jordan area farmers after a meeting Monday night.

Called particularly to determine the reaction of farmers to the renting of land to persons of Japanese ancestry, the West Jordan meeting heard George Hobson, state farm bureau president, say that the state organization is opposed to any program that will settle the Japanese permanently in Utah. Mr. Brothers told the group that the county bureau had adopted a policy in line with the state organization.

Although the West Jordan farmers decided to hire the evacuees if additional laborers are needed on the farms, they agreed to investigate all other means of securing additional help.

Boise Valley JACL Hears Confab Report

CALDWELL, Idaho—Mas Yamashita, board delegate of the Boise Valley JACL, reported on the special national meeting held in Salt Lake City at a special meeting held here November 29.

A buffet supper followed the meeting.

noting the demonstration, were impressed by it as an outright expression of anti-Axis feeling on the part of the evacuees.

Some time later Preston high school played a nearby secondary school in an impromptu football contest. The evacuees turned out en masse for the game and organized their own cheering section for Preston high.

Chadwick stated that, although Salt Lake, Ogden and other nearby urban areas were suffering from overcrowding due to the influx of defense workers, southeastern Idaho, primarily an agricultural region, had lost thousands of its population. Although there is not enough housing in Salt Lake and Ogden, Chadwick said that Franklin county had many empty homes. In the town of Preston, which has a population of about 5000, he noted that at least 18 business houses had closed down since the war.

Tule Lake to Start Poultry Production

NEWELL, Calif. — With the completion of buildings in the brooder unit, the proposed 40,000-hen poultry plant at Tule Lake was nearer actual production.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Resettlement Is A Magic Word

Resettlement—this is the magic word which will be in greater use from now on in connection with the evacuees in the ten relocation centers. The new major policy of the War Relocation Authority will begin to swing into action once the machinery is ready and details worked out. Most likely, the movement will be in swing by springtime of next year when the demand for beet field workers and other types of farm labor will be great.

The first thing which must be done is to have the application for indefinite leave filed with the WRA. At Manzanar a special officer is receiving these applications from those who may not have any definite place to go at the present time. The purpose is to have the FBI clearance so that the resident will be in a position to leave whenever there is an opening. In the near future all relocation centers are going to have such an agency. This is very necessary since the complaint has been that applications on file for two or three months have not been acted upon.

One encouraging sign has been the willingness of defense industries to consider the possibility of using Nisei labor. If a few are given a trial and prove reliable and trustworthy, other offers should follow in view of the shortage of manpower. There is no doubt in my mind that the numerous skilled workers available in the centers could be put to better use than to just perform their daily chores to earn their cash advances.

Public Relations Work of Evacuees

Here and there we hear about the good public relations work of the evacuees. A few have settled down in Cincinnati, Ohio. There are those who moved to Minnesota. The reception in the beginning was not favorable in many places but the fine example set by the evacuees has brought about changes that have been encouraging. Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho and Utah are all going to be important resettlement areas.

The Middle West may absorb a large number. Large cities, such as Chicago, should be taken into consideration. If properly placed, a few thousand would not be noticeable. The important thing is to have some assistance given in finding jobs and in creating receptive community attitudes.

The JACL has offered its services to the War Relocation Authority to help in this resettlement job. Staff members are going to be sent to the various parts of this country to seek openings and to study conditions. Also these representatives will serve as typical exhibits of the Nisei. It is a known fact that those in the Middle West and eastward have had little contacts in the past. Thus, the vanguard will be introduced to the community. If this initial migration is successful, others will be able to follow.

Lack of Finances Stumbling Block

Because of the lack of finances which has always been the stumbling block for the enlarging of the JACL activities, the scope will be limited as far as the league is concerned. The WRA, the church groups, social welfare agencies, and civic groups will be taking the

leading roles with the league aiding wherever and whenever possible. A concerted effort must be made if the program is to be speeded and made ready by next spring.

The chapters in the "free zone" have promised to take a more active part in this resettlement program. They have a greater confidence because of the changed attitude of the communities and public officials. The hostile attitude displayed when voluntary evacuation was being encouraged by General De Witt has subsided to a great degree. Now the governors are planning ways and means of bringing the evacuee labor to the farms.

Every thinking Nisei will give serious consideration to this matter of resettlement. Fears of mass deportation after the war are making some feel as if any attempt to establish a new home would be a futile gesture. But if favorable opinion is to be the preventative for another movement which will bring new hardship, then the larger the number which can be resettled throughout the nation, the better will be the chance of stopping such agitation. Those who have nothing left on the Pacific Coast may be able to make this decision with less hesitation compared to those who still have their homes or farms where they were living prior to evacuation.

Instead of waiting for the spring to come, those who plan to apply for indefinite leaves should make up their minds as soon as possible and lay the foundation whereby they may be able to leave whenever job opportunities are offered them.

Furlough Suggested To Find Employment

The residents of the relocation centers outside of the excluded areas seem to have a simplified system of obtaining furloughs to go out to work. The additional fact that the employers are close to the centers has made it less difficult for them to arrange for the work contracts.

Many prospective workers at Poston were unable to leave because they were unable to have their employers move fast enough to make the necessary arrangements. There seems to be a need for improvement along this line for those in Arizona centers.

One suggestion for those in the California and Arizona centers would be to grant those desiring to find employment a thirty days' furlough to go to the state of their choice. This would enable the prospective worker to take a job as soon as there is an opening.

There have been numerous cases where jobs were offered but cancelled through the delay in obtaining the necessary permits. I hope the new machinery and arrangement being set up will facilitate matters.

Topaz to Purchase 500 Head of Cattle

TOPAZ, Utah — Authorization for the purchase of 200 head of cattle was received at Topaz, Central Utah Relocation Project, from Washington last Friday it was revealed by Roscoe Bell, Chief of the Agricultural Division.

The cattle, to be used as a source of beef supply, will probably be bought from the people who were living on the Project area when the WRA took over the land.

Yamamotos, Inouyes Found Most Numerous in Wyoming

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The Smiths and Joneses of Heart Mountain are the Yamamotos and the Inouyes, discovered Fred Yamamoto, Sentinel reporter, when he delved into the Heart Mountain registry.

Among other things, the reporter discovered: that there are 131 Yamamotos and 124 Inouyes in the center; that the Nakamuras with 102 and the Sakamotos with 100 are third and fourth in number; that the largest family is that of Nobuhiko Kamei and his wife, Asano, who have 13 Kameis in

their family, with all the children under 18; that the longest name is Suyeikichi Kushigimachi and the shortest is Ed So.

The reporter discovered that the first names of the nisei are "distinctly American," with "George" and "Tom" favorite names.

"But sprinkled in amongst the leaders are Dennis, Dawn, Renee, California, Lionel, Dale, Sandra, Carolyn, Lloyd, Lauren, Wright and Parker. Equally American are James, Lilly, Phoebe and Rufus, children of Yaeno and Yahay — Tojo!"

50 Evacuees To Work for N. P. Railroad

Permission Obtained To Use Japanese in Eastern Washington

SPOKANE, Wash. — Fifty Japanese and Japanese Americans will be brought from Montana to work for the Northern Pacific Railway in Spokane county, road officials indicated last week when they asked the Spokane county commissioners for permission to import the labor.

Commissioners, although refusing to endorse the plan, said they would not oppose it after being told by railroad Superintendent Frank C. Cook that authorization of federal government agencies has been obtained.

Cook said the War Department and Governor Langlie had agreed to the move, taken to alleviate a serious labor shortage.

The men will be picked from those previously allowed to leave relocation centers to work in the sugar beet harvest, it was stated.

Nisei Soldiers' Names Inscribed On Honor Roll

KENT, Wash. — The names of 16 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are inscribed with those of nearly 300 others now in the United States army from the Kent-Des Moines area in Washington.

The honor roll was published in the Kent News-Journal last week. Families of these nisei soldiers were evacuated from Kent Valley this summer to inland relocation centers.

The soldiers are Jack T. Hori, Charles Hiranaka, G. J. Hirabayashi, Shigeyoshi Iseri, Sanae G. Ikuta, Tadashi Kato, George N. Kadayama, Ted T. Kamo, Mat Mikami, Rikio Mishimatsu, Keji Nakatsuka, Harry Shimomura, George Y. Tamura, James J. Tamura, Minoru Tsubota and Henry Watanabe.

Services of Scout Troop at Portland Center Wins Citation

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A troop composed of young American-born Japanese youths is mentioned in the November issue of "Scouting" magazine as having been of "invaluable service" to the assembly center at Portland, Ore.

Members of the troop are now at the Minidoka relocation center, according to Paul Oyamada, former scoutmaster of Troop 123 and a resident of the Heart Mountain center.

"Scouting" commented: "They have maintained a first aid station on a twenty-four hour basis, perform all messenger and runner service, and supplied a drum and bugle corps on occasions. The Troop has participated in patriotic demonstrations by the 3,500 evacuees and has won hearty endorsement from the local Scout Executive who commends 'the loyalty and responsibility of the individual members of this Troop and its committee.'"

"We had 85 boys and an unexcelled troop spirit," said Oyamada.

75 Volunteer as Blood Donors at Granada Center

AMACHE, Colo.—Seventy-five persons have already reported to the Granada center hospital, volunteering as possible blood donors, according to the Pioneer, project newspaper.

The Granada relocation center is the subject of a series of articles in the Rocky Mountain News published in Denver. The articles are written by Lee Casey of the Denver paper, who visited the project recently.

Students from Granada will attend Lamar junior college shortly. Lamar J. C. is now on the list of approved schools issued by the National Student Relocation Council. A bus will take students to and from schools. Round-trip fare is 35 cents.

Army Camouflage Net Project Placed on Private Contract

Prevailing Wage Rate Seen for Citizens on Vital War Production

MANZANAR, Calif. — Prevailing wages for citizen evacuee workers on camouflage net projects for the United States army at the Manzanar, Gila River and Colorado River relocation centers is a distinct possibility, it was reported here last week.

A delegation from the WRA regional office in San Francisco told a town meeting last week in Manzanar that camouflage net production had been placed on a private contract basis.

It was reported that John M. Stahl of the Southern California Glass Works has contracted for 75 million square feet of garnished camouflage nets with the U. S. army engineers, the nets to be made by citizen evacuees at Manzanar, Poston and Gila River. The prevailing wage of \$4.80 for 1000 square feet will be paid for the

work it was stated. The Manzanar Free Press reported that on a basis of 1000 square feet of production a day (although under favorable circumstances workers may average 1500 feet a day) this would equal about 60 cents per hour for unskilled labor. On the basis of 1500 feet production the wage rate would then be 90 cents an hour. Workers may average from \$4.00 a day up to \$7.00 if they are proficient for this vital war work, it was stated.

The Free Press stated that there was room at the Manzanar camouflage net project for 655 citizen workers, including garnishers and reefers. Gila will have 960 workers and Poston a similar number.

The income of Manzanar workers will be raised by approximately \$50,000 monthly if the plan goes into effect, it was stated.

Chief headache accompanying the news, according to the Free Press, was the problem of equitable distribution of the wages of the workers, officials said.

Disturbance at Poston . . .

Newspaper Editorials Reflect Opinions on Recent Incident

Varying degrees of editorial criticism of the recent disturbance at the Colorado River relocation center has appeared to date in the nation's metropolitan press and even in newspapers in the WRA centers.

Here are some typical comments:

San Francisco Chronicle: "For humane reasons and to obviate propaganda charges that the Japanese evacuees are being abused, steps should be taken to stop the disturbances that occur in villages established as a war measure. Wherever groups are brought into involuntary proximity, emotional conflicts are inevitable. It might be well to have two kinds of camps and permit each resident to decide which one to occupy, subject to approval by its governing committees. There are some Japanese who are antipathetic to others. Neither should have to endure the ordeal of arbitrary association."

Salt Lake Tribune—"From Parker, Ariz., the other day came a story about disorders caused by a group of proaxis Japs interned there after being removed from critical areas on the Pacific coast. This flareup also serves to show that there are many Japs who are American-born and loyal to this country. These citizens by birth were victims of the proaxis gang that attacked them and forced them to quit jobs provided by the American authorities who are caring for them."

"Fortunately, the reign of terror was short-lived and the ring-leaders of the rioters are being disciplined. It is the extreme misfortune for American-born and loyal citizens of Japanese descent to be classed with these others. However it has been a difficult job for authorities to distinguish between the 'sheep and the wolves,' but many of those interned are bearing these annoyances with patience. . . ."

Heart Mountain (relocation center) Sentinel: "Experiences in other relocation centers should prove valuable to Heart Mountain residents despite the fact that public opinion as a result of the 'Poston disturbance' may turn sharply against all nisei and issei — regardless of their intentions. "Whether or not the handling of the matter between the local government and the administration was proper, facts are insufficient to warrant any expression of opinion by the Sentinel."

"Direct results of the disturbance were:

1. Placing the entire center of 20,000 people under military guard.
2. Creating doubt in the minds of the American people as to the sympathies of American Japanese and Japanese nationals alike.
3. Giving cause for outside pressure groups to influence public opinion and legislative bodies to consider prohibitive measures to further restrict the liberties of the evacuees.

"Because the Santa Anita assembly center riot was successful in the early days of evacuation, certain elements foolishly believe that riots and strikes are the so-

lution to their difficulties. Granted that food, housing and employment have not been all that might have been desired, the Sentinel believes that rather than correcting a situation such action only makes matters worse in the long-time planning of relocation. . . ."

Manzanar (relocation center) Free Press: "Far reaching reverberations and a barrage of unfavorable editorial comment in the nation's press is expected as a result of the deplorable disturbance at Poston. Now Leland Ford, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the wolf pack that howled for evacuation can say, 'I told you so.'"

"A small minority has again succeeded in turning suspicious eyes on all the Japanese in the relocation centers. Incalculable harm has been done to the relocation movement and our thousands of Japanese-American soldiers in the armed forces will be viewed askance."

"We know that the occurrence had understandable causes, which, when revealed in their entirety are not as subversive nor as formidable as they sound. But the damage has been done. All our efforts to win the sympathy and understanding of a misinformed public are erased in one sweep."

"We (at Manzanar) must avoid a repetition of the Poston 'incident' at all costs."

"If the small but vociferous few are willing to place their own necks in the noose, we ask that they be more careful of other people's necks, especially those of young and innocent children who have as yet no means of self-protection. Let's keep rowdiness and lawlessness out of Manzanar."

Volunteer Red Cross Knitters Making Tule Lake Sweaters

NEWELL, Cal. — Two hundred volunteer Red Cross knitters are now busy making 600 sweaters for local residents, reports the Tulean Dispatch.

Over 400 sweaters are already completed.

Students at the Rim Rock elementary school are knitting black shawls for the Red Cross. These are being made for outside use.

Heart Mountain High Staff Issues Paper

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — The first edition of the first high school newspaper to be published in a relocation center was issued here recently.

The paper is the "Echoes," published at Heart Mountain high by the school's journalism class.

The adviser of the paper is S. Melby.

The paper reported that 1532 students were attending classes at the relocation center high school.

Community Christmas Drive Seeks Gifts for 40,000 Children in Relocation Camps

Nisei Soldiers at Camp Crowder Insure Gifts for 400 with Contribution; Speed In Sending Packages Urged by Committee

Merritt Takes Manzanar Post

Prominent California Official Succeeds Kimball at Center

SAN FRANCISCO — Appointment of Ralph P. Merritt, former University of California official and president of two large agricultural co-operatives as director of the Manzanar relocation project, was announced in San Francisco last week.

He succeeds Roy Nash who resigned to accept a position in Washington.

Merritt, a native Californian, was graduated from the University of California in 1907. He was successively secretary to the president, graduate manager and, from 1912 to 1920, controller. During the first world war he was federal food administrator for California.

During the past ten years he has engaged in ranching and mining.

Following Nash's departure, the project directorship at Manzanar has been held by two WRA regional officials, Harvey Coverly, and, more recently, Solon T. Kimball.

Hospital at Rivers Opened Recently with Dedication Ceremony

RIVERS, Ariz.—Special dedication ceremonies opened the Rivers Community hospital on Sunday, Nov. 22, according to the News-Courier.

Vocal selections and addresses by staff members and administrative leaders marked the special ceremonies.

An "open house" following the services drew a huge crowd to the new 17-unit hospital.

The hospital, modern in every detail, includes an out-patient building, housing an X-ray room, dental clinic, pharmacy, minor surgery and medicine clinics; a maternity ward, with private rooms, nursery, solarium, labor rooms and a delivery room; a surgery building, with major, minor and emergency operating rooms, scrub-up room and nurses' work room, and an isolation ward.

New JACL Department To Handle Problems Of Resettlement

As part of the national JACL's expanding services, a new department to handle relocation problems was set up following conferences of national officers here recently.

George Inagaki, formerly director of the Associated Members division, will head the new department as Chief Relocation Officer.

Appointed to fill the vacancy was Joe Grant Masaoka, now in Salt Lake City on indefinite leave from the Manzanar relocation center.

Embroidery Pieces From Heart Mountain Will Be Exhibited

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — A recent exhibit here of embroidery pieces made by students of Isaburo Nagahama will be repeated in Cody, Powell and at the WRA regional office in Denver, it was announced here by C. E. Rachford, project director, according to a report in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Over 4000 residents viewed the exhibit of 340 pieces of embroidery from Nov. 16-22.

Instructor Nagahama formerly taught embroidery at the Emma Willard college in New York and later in Los Angeles. He is assisted in his classes here by Mrs. Yayoi Oki and Masako Kohno.

BY JOE KANAZAWA

NEW YORK CITY — With so little time remaining, all groups and individuals preparing to send in gifts to the ten relocation centers are urged to do so as quickly as possible, and preferably during this coming week of December 6.

Express and parcel post services should be utilized, as freight would never reach the Centers in time. It would facilitate matters if gifts were sent in as soon as enough were gathered to make initial installments on quotas instead of waiting until the whole amount was collected before sending it in.

Japanese alien and citizen alike, in the "free" zones, not to be outdone by their American friends, are also doing their bit for the Community Christmas Party. Those in New York City are carrying on a campaign to raise 500 gifts. Others are contributing to the Christmas Fund.

Forty-eight more Nisei soldiers, these stationed at Camp Crowder in the Medical Department, have given \$51.00 to make 400 children happy on Christmas Day. This is on the basis of the twenty-five cent ceiling that was placed on gifts.

Japanese residents of Washington, D. C., had donated \$69.00 at a late day to the fund. Contributions are reaching the Rev. Alfred S. Akamatsu, treasurer, 323 W. 108 Street, New York City, from all parts of the country. Included was \$42.00 from National JACL Headquarters staff members and ten dollars from the Northern Utah Chapter.

Committees composed of block leaders, recreational department and Caucasian staff members, representatives of denominations, organizations and service groups, and volunteer helpers from among the older folks, are hard at work preparing to receive the flood of gifts that are starting to pour into their respective Centers.

Many of the gifts are being shipped in unwrapped, and the older folks have taken enthusiastically to the idea of preparing these for their children, wrapping, labeling and sealing them.

One Center has already prepared to set up a Christmas tree in each messhall, with a giant central tree from which the gifts may be distributed.

Special food and refreshments, together with Christmas programs, seem to be on Santa's menu for all the people of every Center, with those living in surrounding communities assisting in this task.

The main job of those on the outside is to see that the 40,000 gifts for the children are sent in without fail. The Centers in Arizona, Poston and Gila, the two Centers in Arkansas, Jerome and Rohwer, and the Central Utah project will need assistance, and those undecided as to where to send their gifts, are urged to take care of the children at these places.

Because of the lateness at which the project was started, some of the groups may not be able to meet their quota, so that everyone is urged to do everything in their power to push this Christian project along, by either sending in gifts or contributing to the Christmas Fund, which will be used to cover shortages at the last minute in any of the Centers.

One or two of the denominations shown in last issue's chart have been changed to other Centers, but in the main the assignments remain the same.

Although getting the latest start, the American Unitarian Association of Boston has stated that they will triple their quota, helping out at Manzanar and at Poston. The General Sunday School Association of the Universalist Church, although handicapped by a late start, has appealed to its members to do what they possibly can.

Send a Pacific Citizen To a Friend This Christmas

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building, Phone 5-6501

Washington Office: P. O. Box 1721, Washington, D. C.

Saburo Kido, National President, 215-2D, Poston, Arizona

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Nisei Background

The majority of the nisei were born and reared during the quarter century of peace that followed the Armistice of 1918. It was a statesmen's peace, born out of a humiliated conquered people, a revengeful victor and the lost hopes of the ravaged, starving peoples of Europe.

That peace, for what it was worth, did well to last for twenty-four years. It was a peace, which at best, saw a stalemate between war-weary nations. It was a peace which at its worst watched the rise in Germany of a fanatic Austrian paperhanger; in Italia of a Socialist turned Fascist.

War was no sudden thing which struck first on December 7, 1942. As early as 1922, Hitler made his first tentative bid for power—and succeeded. Mussolini was no overnight dictator. His slow, steady inroads upon the power of the Italian masses progressed unchallenged, at times encouraged, by the United States.

And the Japanese militarist did not become the bogey-man of these Pacific on December 7. His was a record which extended back through the years. Manchuria—that was in 1931. And China—that was '37.

And yet we kept the peace. We gave only voiced sympathy to Ethiopia, to China, and even as we watched the steady fall of the nations in Europe. We still kept the peace as Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Holland and the other nations fell. We, too, were a party to that "peace at any price" deception.

They were turbulent years, those years of peace. As a nation we exulted in a postwar prosperity and we touched the depths of the '29 depression. We watched the Okies start their westward trek across the great reaches of the West. And we watched labor and capital engaged in struggles as bitter as the wars of the Wobblies.

That was the pattern against which the lives of the nisei were shaped. And if we thought then that the lives of little people could go untouched by the greater events of the world, we know now how wrong we were.

Let John Nisei think no more of the "days before Pearl Harbor." Let him not think that a return to December 6 will mean the return of peace.

But more important, let him not be deluded into the defeatist wish for a negotiated peace with Japan's present rulers. For they are the men who dictated the pre-Pearl Harbor wars with China. They are the men who bargained with Hitler and Mussolini.

We can have no peace with men such as these.

December 7, 1942

December 7, 1941, was a day of sudden anger. The first enemy bomb, bursting upon the quietude of a Hawaiian Sunday morning, transformed 180 million Americans from men of peace to architects of the planned destruction that is war. A grim America heard the news of Pearl Harbor and determined Americans went to work to defend the nation.

We have come a long way since that December Sunday. We have come from the fox-holes of Bataan and from embattled Corregidor. We have lost brave men at Wake, at Guam, on the seas and islands of the Pacific front. We have known bitter defeat and the exhilarating news of victory. We have ac-

Test Case Reactions

When Judge James A. Fee of the Federal Court, ruling in the Min Yasui case, determined that the curfew orders on the West Coast were null and void in regard to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, editorial opinion in the nation's press was divided.

Declared the Christian Advocate of December 3:

"Immediately following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Lieutenant-General J. L. DeWitt, of San Francisco, head of the Western Defense Command, was made responsible for the situation on the Pacific Coast by the President and the War Department. That veteran officer, confronted by one of the most delicate problems in the history of the nation, proceeded to issue orders which regulated the lives and movements of the Japanese, among whom were almost 100,000 American-born citizens, without proclaiming martial law.

"No small number of able constitutional lawyers have questioned the legality of General DeWitt's orders. 'Almost 100,000 American citizens,' said they, 'have been accused of no crime, and yet they have been subjected to legislation enacted by a military commander without the authority of martial law. If military commanders may enact legislation without the authority of martial law, at a time when the duly constituted law-making bodies are in session, when they are usurping the authority of the civil powers, they can do so with any group of American citizens. Therein lies the germ of a military dictatorship.

"Now comes James J. Fee, of Portland, Ore., with a ruling of very great significance. In holding that a military commander, under the Constitution, is given no power of legislation, Judge Fee said, "It follows, therefore, in this case that the regulations issued by his sole authority, even though it be established that the territory on the Pacific Coast had been invaded and in imminent danger of invasion, confer upon the military commander no power to regulate the life and conduct of the ordinary citizen, nor make that a crime which was not made a crime by an act of Congress.

"The Congress of the United States is in session and consists of the elected representatives of the people. To this body, alone, is committed the ordinary power of passing laws which govern the conduct of the citizens, even in time of war . . ."

The Chicago Daily News, owner of which is Secretary Knox of the Navy Department, declared:

"Sooner or later a real test case is bound to arise, and we feel certain that it will be held by the Supreme Court that neither civil nor military officials have the power to intern American citizens in concentration camps, except in areas where martial law has been established and the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended by Congress or by presidential proclamation. Doubtless Congress has power to pass any legislation that may be needed to keep coasts and boundaries of the country sealed against spies, saboteurs or other possible dangers, but the power of executive and military officers in this respect is strictly limited."

Differing sharply with the Advocate and the Daily News, however, is the Los Angeles Times, which on Nov. 18, declared that the Judge Fee decision should be swiftly appealed to the Supreme Court.

Declared the Times editorially:

"The necessities of the Japanese situation in the Western states have been admirably served by Gen. DeWitt; but if Judge Fee is right, this region may have to go under martial law, since we need these regulations. . . ."

"As a matter of strict law, Judge Fee may or may not be correct. The chances seem to be that he is not. There is always a sort of legal 'no-man's land' when war forces the necessary intrusion of military rule into and along side civil affairs, and oftentimes the particular questions have been decided in the light of military exigencies. The effect of Judge Fee's ruling, if it is sustained, could be very unfortunate."

cepted the sorrow and sacrifices of war and have been tempered by them.

On December 7, 1942, the American people stand fully determined to see the war through, until victory is won and until a peace is written which will insure the generations to come against the tragedy of war.

Nisei USA
by LARRY TAJIRI

The government's emphasis on permanent resettlement of the evacuees from the relocation centers gives rise to the hope that a large degree of social assimilation of the nation's population of Japanese origin may be accomplished within the lifetime of the nisei generation. A strenuous effort will be made by those concerned with the complex problem of permanent resettlement to avoid large concentrations in any single American community. If the program is successful, we have seen the last of the "Little Tokyos," save those monoracial communities created by fiat and wartime exigencies in the deserts of western states and on the second-growth pineland of the Mississippi bottoms.

Looking back, the west coast Japanese have historically been treated as a distinct racial group, particularly in California. One of the last of the immigrant tides, the Japanese have had little time, in comparison with other immigrant groups, to integrate themselves into the main stream of American life. Yet the nisei, the first generation of Americans of Japanese extraction in this country, has achieved probably a greater degree of social assimilation than any other Oriental American.

The circumstances which attended the arrival in America of the first large groups of immigrant Japanese have no doubt set the pattern for the treatment of the entire group as a single "Japanese problem," a yardstick which was even used in 1942 in the racial evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the entire west American coast.

The theory advanced in some quarters, and given wide prominence in the San Francisco Chronicle shortly before evacuation last spring, that Japanese immigrants were sent to America as a peaceful invasion army to colonize and prepare for Der Tag, is countered in the published report of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor (the LaFollette Committee.) The Senate report records that heavy immigration of Japanese farm laborers was encouraged by western agricultural interests, then seeking a supply of cheap, exploitable labor. The LaFollette Committee report notes that the Japanese government had authorized immigration to America in 1885. However, the first large group of Japanese laborers did not arrive until 1900. The reason for this is that after the stoppage of Chinese immigration through the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882, a series of

business depressions in the United States forced urban labor to seek work in agriculture, providing expanding western farm interests with the necessary workers. However, the business upswing which started again in 1900 again drew labor away from the farms back into the cities. The manpower shortage in western agriculture was alleviated by the recruiting of labor in Japan. Some 56,000 Japanese male workers arrived in America between 1900 and 1909.

From the time of their arrival the Japanese were treated as a racial group, particularly by the farm employers. The Japanese, in turn, reacted by operating as a distinct racial unit. "These Japanese were not interested in the regular labor organizations (which were then trying to organize farm labor in California) but operated independently as racial groups," according to La Follette Committee. "Like the Chinese, they followed the practice of organizing themselves into gangs under the direction of a boss or contractor, providing their own food and housing at work, and living apart from the employer, the regular white labor force, and the migratory white laborer." In many cases the employers encouraged these racial distinctions and availed themselves of the opportunity of pitting race against race in the competition for farm jobs.

Employer dissatisfaction with the effectiveness of methods of collective bargaining employed by these Japanese labor units and the fact that farm interests were beginning to oppose the transition of the Japanese immigrant from migratory workers to tenants and operators of agricultural property encouraged the activities of such pressure groups as the Asiatic Exclusion League and the "yellow peril" editorials in the Hearst press.

In the years that followed, the "Japanese problem" was introduced into political contests in California. Meanwhile, the state legislature passed the antilien Land Law and pressure from California was largely responsible for the passage of the Japanese Exclusion Act in 1924.

Housing and job discrimination, a common mother tongue, and a community of interests plus the natural gregariousness of the immigrant group resulted in fairly large concentrations of resident Japanese along the west coast.

This week, as the machinery for permanent resettlement of the evacuees grinds into motion, the knell has sounded for the "Little Tokyos."

From the Multnomah Jail . . .
Min Yasui Tells of Unshaken Faith in American Democracy

The following letters were written from the Multnomah County Jail to Hito Okada, JACL official, by Min Yasui, shortly after his conviction on charges of violating the alien curfew regulations.

Yasui was sentenced to a fine of \$5,000 and a year's imprisonment. In the decision, Federal Judge James A. Fee ruled that the curfew restriction, imposed by order of Lieutenant General DeWitt against all persons of Japanese ancestry in prohibited military areas was valid in respect to aliens, but void in the case of citizens.

Min Yasui, born in the United States, was held by Judge Fee to be an alien on the grounds that he forfeited his American citizenship by his association with the Japanese consulate at Chicago, which retained him as an attorney.

(We present these letters without comment, as personal expressions of one nisei, for they form part of the story of the nisei in America.)

Multnomah County Jail
November 16, 1942

Hito Okada:
The Federal District Court for Oregon has sustained my position and my views with regard to the curfew and evacuation. The decision of the court was that the military proclamations of General DeWitt were void as being unconsti-

titutional, as pertaining to American citizens. However, he further ruled that I am not an American citizen but an alien Japanese. . . .

That is very well for me, although I hold my American citizenship sacrosanct and inviolable — for I shall carry that fight to the Supreme Court. But even if my personal citizenship is sacrificed, I shall be satisfied if the fight to preserve the citizenship rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry is carried on. It must be!

If my curfew case had been undertaken by any person other than myself, from the standpoint of background, I am confident that he could have won an acquittal, on the basis which I urged, and could have gone ahead to smásh evacuation as the most un-American thing that has been done as a national policy. By enduring the barbed wire fences, the armed sentries, the restrictive measures applied on the basis of racial ancestry, the Japanese American is contributing to the very thing that we as a nation are fighting to destroy.

I believe it the sacred obligation of the Japanese American to combat the racial discrimination imposed by the military. It is an obligation of citizenship to fight illegal and unconstitutional attempts to destroy even the least of these fundamental rights of citizenship. If you and

(Continued on Page 8)

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

Resettlement Problem Confronts Evacuees

One of the most important problems confronting the evacuees today is whether they should apply for relocation or not. Employment offers are coming in from many parts of the country. Many hesitate to apply for resettlement, somewhat afraid of the future, particularly apprehensive of the public attitude toward them.

With the shortage of manpower there is bound to be more lucrative jobs open to the evacuees later on. At present very little call from professions and business fields is noted. Most jobs now available are of menial types. Undoubtedly, better positions will become open to the evacuees gradually.

Everyone should apply for permanent relocation. The sooner the evacuees leave the relocation centers for outside positions the better financially get they will be to face the post-war world. The longer they wait in the relocation centers the less chance they will have to make a satisfactory post-war readjustment.

There have been many instances of the Japanese being discriminated against in the inter-mountain and middle-western states. More often the stories of discrimination against the Japanese are exaggerated. Of what is there to be afraid? This is not the first time the Japanese have been subjected to racial restrictions, economic barriers and insulting remarks!

Relocation, it seems to me, is an individual problem. The government will not tolerate mass movements or even mass colonization to any part of the United States. The evacuated Japanese must relocate themselves individually. Some still argue that inasmuch as the government uprooted them from the Pacific coast, they should be given a chance to resettle to some fertile areas at government expense. Certainly there is a "moral obligation" on the government's part, I am sure, to help the evacuees make a proper resettlement. It's unlikely, however, that we will get any collective compensation for the losses we suffered from the evacuation. I suppose that it's one of those sacrifices we must nonchalantly, not even think about.

As an individual's problem, re-

location must be left up to each person to make his own choice of profession or job. On the other hand, the government should give him some form of encouragement, preferably financial assistance, in getting started. Income derived from relocation center work is so meager that it will not even provide fare to jobs on the outside.

Even though no tremendous outlay of finance is necessary to get resettled at the present time, the evacuees must expect high living costs. They must have money to tide them over during a period of sickness or business slump. The majority of the evacuees, I am certain, do not entertain the idea of remaining in the employee status forever. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, they are intending to start and own their own businesses.

I think that the evacuees have good reasons for asking for financial assistance from the government. After all, they were forcibly evacuated from their homes. Should they choose to remain in the centers and become government wards the government must support them. The operation of these relocation centers is a great burden to the country.

The greatest incentive, in my opinion, to get the evacuees out of the relocation centers is to provide them with sufficient funds to re-establish themselves in new communities. If their evacuation was justified, then the government has now an obligation to assist them in resettlement.

True, relocation is an individual problem. But the government's interest in the evacuees does not end with their going out of the relocation centers. It must help them regain their basis of dignity by providing the means by which they can assume the duties of American citizens!

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Conversation Aboard a Trans-Country Bus

(These snatches of conversation were heard here and there aboard trans-country buses while traveling from Heart Mountain to Salt Lake City and back again. While they hold no special significance to the "nisei problem" or evacuation and relocation, they are being reproduced here simply because they give one an inkling of what Americans are thinking and saying as they travel about the country.—The Author.)

"Please, darling, drink your milk today. You haven't touched any food since we started our trip."

"No."

"Please do as I say or you'll get sick and I'll have to put you in a hospital and I'll leave you there and go on by myself."

"No."

"Drink that milk or I'll hit you so hard you won't be able to see straight for two weeks."

"Yes, mommy."

"Well, after the bus stopped I didn't go into the restaurant in the bus depot. I went around the corner till I saw this cafe that looked crummy enough and we went in to eat."

"They give us a couple slices of turkey, dressing, some peas in cream and another vegetable, bread and butter, milk or coffee, soup and dessert and what do you think they charged us? Only two-bits apiece."

"You could've knocked me over. I been sick and tired of paying 50 cents and 75 cents for a meal at these places the bus stops at and so I thought today I'd try something different."

"They know you've got to eat and you got just so much time, so they lays it on ya. It's the same way in the railroad stations."

"Well, I'm cured. They got health laws, haven't they? I'm picking the crummiest-looking places. It's cheap and just as healthy, I guess."

"Tommy was shot, wasn't he?"
"Nope, wasn't shot. I was right there. He went up to these guys and demanded his money, but they wouldn't give it to him. So he grapples with one of them and another guy lets go with his pistol, but Tommy wasn't hit. Tommy kinda fell down with his leg under him and that busted his hipbone and when he went down he hit the back of his head. Concession and that busted hip. That's what got Tommy."

"And at his age, too."

"Well, he's got three boys and two girls by his first wife. And his last wife—she's still living—give him a couple a' more boys. I don't know how he gets that way."

"Did the draft get him, too? Gee, they must be pretty hard up to take guys like him. The pickings must be pretty slim."

"Well, the soldier in the field today knows more about the world and politics and history than any soldier in history. When he gets back he isn't going to tolerate any monkey business from the politicians. I think we have a better chance than ever before to make this truly the war to end all wars."

"We'll have to make it that way if we are to save the civilization that we know. And I think with the proper, courageous type of leadership we are going to do it."

"I was very much disturbed by Churchill's speech the other day. He made it pretty plain that he wasn't going to be the toastmaster at the banquet able at which all of the Empire's prize colonies would be given away."

"I've heard it said Churchill was Britain's best man for the war, but not for the peace. I have a lot of faith in Sir Stafford Cripps, even if he was partially demoted in that last cabinet shuffle. He may be the man to shape England's peace."

"I wish they wouldn't take so

A Japanese American on Dec. 7 . . . How a Nisei Soldier Felt That Day When Nippon's Warlords Attacked the United States

BY VINCENT T. TAJIRI
PFC, U. S. Army

Author's note: This was written one rainy afternoon in the year 1941. It was a week after the war began. The tranquil, careless world we had grown up in and loved had suddenly gone berserk, and we found that the things we held dear and cherished were fast slipping away from us.

The place was the Portland Air Base. The time, about 3:30 p. m., the scene, a non-com's room with the company typewriter propped on a box from the supply room containing galoshes; a foot locker served as an adequate seat. It was written between guards, a privilege which was usually spent in sleeping.

We expressed our thoughts at that time, and upon running across the piece recently, decided to submit it to the general public, merely as a rigmarole of the thoughts of a nisei soldier the first week of World War II:

The piece follows:

* * * * *

It is around 3:20 p. m., Monday afternoon, Dec. 15. The barrack is a scene of activity for guard mount is at 3:30 p. m. Outside it is raining and the east wind comes raging off of the snow-capped peaks nearby. Somewhere in this world, this hour, this minute, there is a war going on and the price of a human life has been slashed down and is closing out at 10 cents per head.

Last night you had your first leave since the hostilities began. The pass was good for two hours, and the reason was "to visit friends."

So you went into Portland last night.

Only eight short days ago, on a Saturday night you had come into Portland to write an article for the Christmas edition of the Japanese American News. You sat at a desk by the window on the seventh story of the Portland Journal building and looked down upon the river of lights that flowed down Seventh street (or was it Sixth?), you looked at the Willamette river beyond the tall buildings, a string of lights marked where the Broadway bridge crossed the river.

That was eight days ago—December 6, 1942. Eight days and the world had become a merry-go-round.

Then you walked down the streets of Portland last night and felt like a stranger in a foreign city. Could this be Portland of the bright lights and the flashing marquees, this city of the dark streets with the laughter gone from its friendly heart?

And you were bewildered, perhaps a bit frightened by the grim seriousness that prevailed in the city.

They stared at you, the people did, last night. Walking down the street with a steel helmet set on one side of your head and a gas mask strapped over your shoulder. Around your waist was that now ever-present cartridge belt which only a half hour ago at the air base, was heavy with the weight of .30 calibre ammunition. And as you walked the dark streets last night you thought to yourself that in another week the people of Portland will no longer stare at steel helmets, and gas masks will be the mode of the day.

On sitting here writing this, a few minutes before guard mount, watching your buddies tie up their leggings, strap on their cartridge belts heavy with tin clips of lead, checking over their Garands and running a cloth patch through the bore—sitting here and watching all this, the war and all its horrors still seem too much like a fantastic nightmare. There is still that feeling that maybe this moment or the next, you will awaken and find this madness just a dream.

Perhaps it is because of the suddenness of the attack, the lightning like change of events which turned all our tranquil, content lives into a turmoil, which makes it so unbelievable.

It was only a short week ago, Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941. You were firing for record on the rifle range at Bonneville and cursing because your score from the "offhand" position was below your mark of the day before. It was a quiet, peaceful Sunday—the sun was warm and

long at these stops. These bus drivers take twice as long as necessary at these stops drinking coffee and flirting with the waitresses and then they speed up to 40 or 50 miles an hour to make up their schedules. Maybe it's better that way, though. Gawd, how I hate to roll along a couple of days and nights at 35 miles an hour."

the early morning fog had melted away.

The report came over a portable radio one of the soldiers had brought with him. "Japanese planes have bombed the naval air base at Pearl Harbor."

For some unknown reason, which could better be explained by a psychologist, no one was disturbed. One reason might have been that the boys had developed a high talent for disbelieving anything that resembled a rumor. Another, the fact that this day was one of the big days of their lives, after a year's training, after two months of steady drill, and sighting-in, preliminaries, jawbone—this was the long awaited moment—record day. Today would determine whether a soldier was an expert rifleman or a bolo.

So the firing went on. The word came in that 300 men were killed at Schofield barracks. The reports mounted. It wasn't until after the firing was over and the trucks were taking us all back to the barracks, the thought swiftly occurred to us. It meant war!

Back at barracks that afternoon, the order came out that all men had been restricted to quarters, those on passes were being called back.

A determined grimness permeated the air, the pushing, the bull sessions so prevalent here was absent. The men crowded around the radio, listening to each terse report that came in. An hour later we had loaded all the trucks and were returning to our home station in Vancouver.

That was Sunday, December 7, 1942.

Since then, we have been walking guard nightly at the air base. There is a rumor that, in a few days, we are moving on to Montesano, Washington. No one knows anything for certain, and there is a tenseness here that grips you. The other night Alpert fired over an M. P. truck that failed to stop at his command. They're playing for keeps now, and we may soon have the opportunity to show if the last ten months training, the maneuvers in Hunter Liggett and in Washington were of any good.

A couple of nights ago, because of a mistake, Frank Frustasci, an Italian-born American, and Charles "Jughaid" Ogata, an American-born Japanese, walked seven continual hours of guard without relief, and there was no squawk from either of them. They realized it was a war and each man had to do his share and more without griping.

That is the way things are going here today, eight short days after Pearl Harbor.

Close Quotes

Snow to me is like time. It has a tendency to hide the jagged scars of life—dimming and sometimes obscuring them altogether. — Kay Tanouye in the Heart Mountain Sentinel's "Musings," by the Staff.

Vagaries

Hawaii Evacuees . . .

The first evacuees from Hawaii are already in the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas. This first group of 107 evacuees left Hawaii voluntarily to go to evacuation centers in the United States. It is believed that one reason for the exodus is that many persons were moved out of districts in which they had resided for a long time because these areas were taken over for wartime construction and other purposes. Many of these people have been unable to find housing in crowded Honolulu or its environs and were hence receptive to the army's offer of relocation on the mainland. It must be stressed that thousands of nonessential Caucasians have also been moved out of Hawaii back to the United States. However, these people had places to which they could go in the United States. In the case of the Hawaiian Japanese, most of their friends or relatives were already in the relocation centers.

Night in Jail . . .

Four JACL delegates, returning to relocation centers inside California's prohibited areas, spent the night in a Reno jail at the invitation of the police department of the "biggest little city in the world" while awaiting "escorts" to accompany them back to their W-RA homes. Reno is outside the military area from which persons of Japanese ancestry have been excluded. . . . In Gardena, Calif., a local newspaper ran a list of names, "the roll of honor," of young men from Gardena Valley who were now fighting for the U. S. A. Omitted from the list were the names of Gardenas of Japanese ancestry who, too, were in the U. S. armed forces. This parallels a similar incident in Caruthersville, Mo., where a roster of the community's men in service stands on the courthouse lawn. However, the names of all Negro American soldiers from Caruthersville are missing from the list. Commenting on this, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch one of America's great newspapers, asked: "Has anybody told the Caruthersville Junior Chamber of Commerce that this is supposed to be a war for democracy, and not for Jim Crow?" . . . An evacuated nisei wrote a letter to the Gardena paper protesting the fact that the names of nisei soldiers were omitted. He was informed that the list of names had been prepared for the paper by a veterans' organization. . . . On the other hand, on the side of the biggest hotel in Pocatello, Idaho, is an honor roll of Pocatello's men in service. On this list are the names of many Japanese Americans.

Printers . . .

Nisei evacuees with experience and training in the printing trades are finding job opportunities on small town newspapers, many of which are now facing a critical labor shortage. Harry Yasuda of San Francisco, relocated to Topaz, is now working on the Millard County Chronicle at Delta, Utah. Johnny Yamamoto of Los Angeles linotypes for the Cody (Wyo.) Enterprise, printers of the Heart Mountain Sentinel. Leroy Takaichi, who managed the National Printshop in San Jose, is a printer and photo-engraver at the Enterprise. Jiro Kawata of Oxnard is an engraver on the Ord Quiz in Nebraska. Ord is a town of 2,500 in Valley county in central Nebraska.

Latest nisei villain to be pictured by Hollywood is a treacherous character in "Across the Pacific," a Warner Brothers drama of the spine-tingling voyage of the Genoa Maru from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to the Panama Canal. The role is played by Sen Yung, the young Chinese actor who is usually the No. 2 son of Charlie Chan . . . One reason the movies seem to pick on nisei as villains seems to be that they can thus get a Japanese-faced character who can still be shown speaking intelligible English. However, it's a dirty trick since there is no actual record of nisei villainy to back up Hollywood's use of American-born Japanese as movie criminals . . . Investigator-writer John Spivak wrote a book on Japanese espionage on the American west coast several years ago titled, "Honorable Spy," after probing into the actual situation. If Spivak found any anti-American activities by U. S. nisei, it was not mentioned in his book.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

MANY THANKS

to many persons and groups. . . First of all to Nobu Kawai for his graciousness in "guest writing" for us last week . . . despite day and night sessions, Nobu somehow found time to assist us when we were much in need of help . . . no doubt our readers also appreciate a change of viewpoint . . . to Mr. K. Suyenobu of Layton for his generous contribution to the league in return for a small service rendered by this office . . . to Mr. Albert D. Bonus of Seattle for his friendship and active interest and his several donations "to help toward the attainment of equal rights and treatment, both social and economic for the Americans of Japanese ancestry" . . . Mr. Bonus is also taking out a gift subscription for the library at the Minidoka center, where so many of his friends now reside . . . and to all the delegates to the JAFL special National Conference, November 17, 1942, who took up a collection in appreciation of the secretarial staff's labor and diligence . . . the staff consisted of Fumi Yaki, Yo Kiwata, Utako Takasu, Kaname Yamate, Atskuo Shigematsu and yours truly . . . Fumi and Yo, now on a month's furlough from Topaz and still working on the minutes, will be remembered from the national headquarters staff at San Francisco.

IDAHO FALLS CHAPTER has the distinction of being the first group to remit its \$25 toward the Christmas edition of the PACIFIC CITIZEN . . . the ten chapters comprising the Intermountain District Council are each assuming a share toward sponsoring the December 24 issue . . . national headquarters is grateful to the IDC, which is lending its cooperation and assistance to all JAFL projects, large and small.

THE COMMUNITY XMAS FUND was swelled this past week by a number of contributions from this area . . . some of those sent through this office include: \$20 from the local Japanese Church of Christ, \$5 from Mr. G. Nakashima of Ogden and about \$35 from our staff . . . we hope this will go toward assuring happy, if not merry, Christmases in the relocation communities.

A XMAS GIFT SUGGESTION— send the PACIFIC CITIZEN to your friends for a year at the special rate of \$2—whether JAFL members or not—and to men in the armed services at \$1 . . . we are preparing special gift cards to accompany these Christmas subscriptions . . . this is your last chance to take advantage of these special rates, for, due to increasing cost of materials and labor, all special rates will be discontinued as of January 1, 1943 . . . from that date there will be only two types of subscriptions—\$2 for members and \$2.50 for nonmembers.

INTRODUCING BUTTE CHAPTER of Gila River Relocation Center, the youngest chapter in the league and the first relocation chapter to be officially accepted into the national organization . . . last week its two representatives, Ken Tashiro and Nobu Kawai, left the special conference with a national charter in the name of the Butte chapter, in recognition of its official status . . . one of the unofficial results of the conference is the Butte chapter's PC subscription campaign challenge to the Poston and Tule Lake representatives . . . details are to be developed shortly.

WE QUOTE A LETTER just received from Dr. Russell H. WeHara, steward supervisor of the commissary division, Topaz, Utah: "We are grateful for the splendid Thanksgiving gift of 65 crates of celery presented to the residents of the City of Topaz by the Salt Lake JAFL. In behalf of its people, please allow me to express our deepest thanks and appreciation. I am writing this letter to you upon the request of Mr. Brandon Watson, chief director of commissary division."

The local farmers, whose generosity contributed to a festive Thanksgiving at Topaz, are Messrs. Harada, Shimizu, Matsuda, Hoki, Kuwahara, Hoshida, Tadehara, Mori, Ushio, Matsumura, Tamura, Okubo, Iwata, Yasukochi, Tsujimoto, Tsutsui, Hagio, Kano and Kasuga.

YEAR-END CLOSEOUT offer to our members and friends

Evacuees Fed in War Relocation Centers on 45 Cents a Day

Problems of Feeding 110,000 People Daily Told by War Relocation Authority; Seek to Make Projects Self-Sufficing in Food Requirements.

SAN FRANCISCO — Problems which develop in providing three meals a day to a population equal to the city of Sacramento were described today by the San Francisco headquarters of the War Relocation Authority, the civilian agency which administers the relocation projects to which all persons of Japanese ancestry in the Pacific Coast states have been evacuated.

Of the 10 projects where the evacuees now reside, six are in the San Francisco region and had a total population on November 17 of 69,764. Two of these projects are in California—one at Newell, Modoc county, within a few miles of the Oregon boundary, and the other at Manzanar, Inyo county, on the eastern flange of the Sierra Nevada.

In analyzing the feeding problem at these relocation projects, WRA officials first emphasized that all food is cooked and served in messhalls and not in individual family kitchens. The family living quarters at these centers consist of a single room in a barracks type building and is not equipped with kitchen, laundry or toilet facilities.

Mass Feeding at Mess Halls

Although there is mass feeding at the project messhalls, where a kitchen crew of from 30 to 40 persons may be required to cook, serve and wash the dishes for the 500 or more people in a single block, the regional office pointed out that the evacuees include men, women and children and the problem is not so simple as in an army camp which feeds mature men.

The WRA must feed people ranging all the way from babies to elderly men and women and this means that account must be taken of the fundamental needs of children, of persons having chronic conditions which require special diets, of workers who do heavy manual labor on the project and also of hospital cases requiring special care.

45 Cents for Meals Daily

Accounting records are kept on food costs at the several projects and a standard cost of 45 cents a person per day is rigidly adhered to. Most of the food is purchased through the army quartermaster to avoid the additional cost of having a purchasing department within the WRA. Purchases are made almost entirely in the principal market centers such as San Francisco, Portland or Los Angeles, and not in the smaller towns and cities near the projects.

Estimates are made of the quantity of food needed for thirty-day periods and shipments are made to projects in carload lots. Daily distribution is then made through warehouses to messhalls based on menus for the day, and the average number fed at each messhall. These menus, regional officials said, are devised to furnish a variety of American and Oriental dishes along the lines of a modified army ration which will keep within the limit of 45 cents per person a day.

At each project a chief steward and one or more assistant stewards are employed on the WRA administrative staff to supervise the feeding of evacuees.

Two important WRA policies were emphasized by the office here as evidence of the agency efforts to keep closely in line with the nation's war program. These are: (1) at each project the evacuees are engaged in producing as much of their own food requirements as possible, and (2) each project has been charged to follow rationing programs in such important foods as beef, pork, mutton, sugar and coffee, and also to curtail the purchasing of commodities which are becoming increasingly scarce, but are not yet under rationing.

Projects Self-Sufficing

The best illustration of the WRA's program to make the projects

. . . Norman Thomas' "Democracy and Japanese Americans," 10c; Caleb Foote's "American Refugees," 5c; JAFL Bulletin No. 4, WRA Program and Policies, 15c, and Bulletin No. 6, "Remember Pearl Harbor," 15c—this wealth of material is now available to members at a cost of 25c . . . to nonmembers at 45c . . . the supply is limited, so first come, first served

self-sufficing in food requirements is at the Tule Lake project in Modoc county, where approximately 250 carloads of vegetables were produced during the last season. Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, rutabaga, parsnips, carrots and cabbage were among some of the more important vegetables. Hog and poultry farms have been established there and will be built up to meet the total requirements of that project in pork, eggs and poultry.

Hog and poultry farms have also been approved for Manzanar and that project also will be supplying its own needs in pork, eggs and poultry within the next few months.

At two projects in Arizona dairy farms will be established to supply the milk requirements of four groups of evacuees—hospital cases, nursing mothers, children and special diet cases. In view of the developing milk shortage throughout the western states milk consumption at all projects has been restricted to these special groups.

Surrendered Ration Cards

Evacuees who were issued ration cards for sugar before leaving their homes last spring have had to surrender these to the administrative office at the project and no sugar purchases are permitted by mail. So far as WRA purchasing is concerned the amount allowed under rationing is a matter of simple arithmetic based on the ration per week or month multiplied by the number of persons at the project. At the Tule Lake project the number of evacuees this week was 14,596 and at Manzanar, 9278.

Although the total food needs of a project having from 10,000 to 15,000 people amount to an appreciable volume each month, the WRA office asserts there is no basis for rumors which have been heard in some communities to the effect that WRA purchasing has created local food shortages. In the first place, it is explained, purchases are made in central markets from which hundreds of other commodities are being served.

Very little food, aside from milk, is being purchased locally. Furthermore, the total number of evacuees in the two projects in California this week was under 24,000, and this number, it is pointed out, is a relatively small part of the total in a state which, with a large influx of war workers and armed forces, now may have as many as 7,500,000 persons.

Santa Anita Team Beats Stockton At Rohwer Center

ROHWER, Ark. — The Santa Anita all-stars defeated the Stockton all-stars, 7-0, in the feature game of the Rohwer relocation center football season recently. An overflow crowd of 4000 attended.

Shiro Morimoto, 200-pound guard who pulled out of the line to assume punting duties, was the individual star of the game, keeping the gridders from the Stockton assembly center continually in a hole with his punting, averaging 42.3 yards from the line of scrimmage.

Santa Anita's touchdown was set up when Kazumi Tsujimoto, a guard, crashed through to block George Kagawa's attempted punt on the 22-yard line. The ball bounced crazily back to the 4-yard stripe where an Anitan recovered. Dave Komatsu went over for the score.

Hiro Nakada, Santa Anita fullback, was the offensive star of the tussle.

Topaz Students Will Name Own Schools

TOPAZ, Utah — A contest to name schools in Blocks 8 and 31 will be sponsored among all students in the elementary schools by the education department, reports the Topaz Times.

A prize will be given for the best name submitted.

Ann Nisei Says: Christmas Gifts For the Woman In Your Life

We write today's column ostensibly for men, but actually for women. We write it for the benefit of the woman, who, opening her Christmas morning packages, unwraps the peach satin, lace-trimmed panties and says weakly to the expectant giver (male, by golly!) "Migawd, but how sweet of you!"

Maybe you're a soldier at Camp Crowder. Maybe you're a young man in a sugar beet field. And maybe you're on the city council in Topaz. Whoever or whatever you are, you're probably worried right now about what to give the woman in your life for Christmas. Or maybe it's the women in your life.

Here's a partial list of suggestions. We hope you'll find it helpful.

Of course, we don't expect you'll take this list, jot down a few names, tie them up with the list, and then finish your shopping in 23 minutes. But maybe you'll find it handy.

In these suggestions, we're keeping to the tried and true. Actually, women like to get stockings for Christmas. They like getting cologne and perfume. They're the first things you think of as gifts—and probably because they've stood the test of giving.

If you're one of those rare individuals who can choose "different" gifts and do it well, then by all means throw this column away and stick to your own selections. You're the type who knows that your old-maid aunt, aged 47, really does want a frilly lace jacket and not the linen tablecloth she's been getting all these years. You can put fun, character and imagination into gift-giving. You're a rare type, and your race should be perpetuated.

Keep Simplicity Your Watchword Almost all men have intuitive good taste. They like simple, well-made, tailored-looking things. They instinctively choose the simple against the overadorned, the plain against the gaudy. They only go wrong when they start wondering what the recipient really wants. Or when they wonder if the gift they choose looks as big as they would want it to be.

Let this instinctive good taste guide you. You won't go wrong.

If the Woman in Your Life Is your best girl: Choose something personal, but not intimate.

Try cologne, perfume, a manicure set. A tiny bottle of some super-perfume is something she'd really appreciate.

A sweater is nice. Girls collect sweaters the way some of them collect fraternity pins. Choose a "Sloppy Joe" sweater and you won't go wrong. Colors? Red, blue, beige, yellow. Anything. Take your pick.

Costume jewelry can be rowdy, riotous and noisy. It's the exception to the rule. Choose enormous lapel ornaments, loud necklaces, jangly bracelets.

Boot socks (these are brightly embroidered, with leather soles). Angora mittens.

Is a girl you'd like to know better: Pick something gay, frivolous, like an enormous wafer compact; some favorite dance band records to remind her of the dance she saved for you; some silver and turquoise jewelry.

Or flatter her interest with her favorite Van Gogh or Picasso reproduction, framed; plain block letter bookends; a leatherette letter portfolio to remind her to write to you.

Is your fiancé: Pick something to flatter her. Like her favorite perfume. (And if you don't know her favorite scent, you don't know her well enough to be engaged to her.) A set of cosmetics. A traveling bag.

Or pick something to suggest the perfect marriage you're planning with her:

Two or three starter pieces in favorite sterling silver pattern.

A leather folding frame for two pictures. Your picture goes in one side, of course.

For that super present: A cocker spaniel or scotty pup.

Just for fun: A cookbook. Why not?

Is your hostess: Choose from the following:

A pair of candlesticks, chaste, modern glass or bright pottery.

A salad bowl set, plain birch, a canape tray. A set of napkins and tablecloth. Bridge sets.

Games, like darts or Lotto.

A set of crystal ash trays, a

Granadans to Teach at Navy School

Selected from 100 Applicants at WRA Center in Colorado

AMACHE, Colo.—A group of Granada relocation center residents, comprising the largest number so far enlisted from any center, left this week for Boulder, Colo., where they will serve as teaching associates at the U. S. Naval language school.

Chosen by the navy from a list of more than 100 applicants who were interviewed at Granada last month, the evacuees will teach cadets the intricacies of the Japanese language.

Groundwork was laid and preparations were made by Masao Igasaki of the center's legal staff and Kay Sugahara of the employment department who visited Boulder last week, according to the Granada Pioneer.

Caucasian Children Attend School at Center in Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — Ten Caucasian students are registered in schools at the Central Utah Relocation center, according to the Topaz education division.

All are children of administrative personnel or Caucasian faculty members.

Enrolled in the Topaz high school are the three Nails from Fort Worth, Texas. They are children of Lieutenant Nail, commanding officer of the Topaz military police, and Mrs. Nail, a teacher in the Block 8 elementary school. They are Don, seventh grade; Pat, tenth, and Susan, twelfth.

Elementary students include the following: Connie Cornwall, low first; Gordon Bell, low second; Winifred Bell, low third; Madge Jennie Brady, high third; Claude Cornwall, high third; Donald Fridley, low fifth, and Ernest Bell, high fifth.

Connie and Claude Cornwall are the children of Claude Cornwall, chief of employment, and Mrs. Cornwall, music instructor in the Block 8 school. Roscoe E. Bell, chief of the agricultural division, is the father of Gordon, Winifred and Ernest. Donald Fridley is the son of Ralph Fridley, chief of internal security, and Madge Brady is the daughter of Mrs. Patricia Brady, Jr., fiscal accountant.

Work Progressing On Hog Farm at Topaz WRA Center

TOPAZ, Utah—Work on the Topaz hog farms is now in progress, reports the Topaz Times.

Eighteen residents are working on troughs and the drainage of water holes in the corral at the temporary unit, which is in section 3, located two miles east and three miles north of Topaz.

Expected this week is the purchase of 150 swine. The hogs will be put in portable farrowing houses.

serving bowl.

A subscription to her favorite decorating magazine.

A hostess apron—the long, fluffy type.

Is your mother: Try any of the following with success:

A housecoat, quilted and flowered. Slippers. A quilted vest.

A knitting bag, a sewing box.

A piece of pottery—a salad bowl, a bowl for flowers, a vase.

Bulbs, of the type that can be flowered indoors in water. China lilies, for example. Or a pot of ivory in a pottery container.

Gloves.

And for that super present—a real canary to enliven winter afternoons in a relocation center.

And if the woman in your life is your wife, you probably promised her the world. Considering the state of the world, maybe she'll settle for:

A really nice string of pearls; a plain stone in a plain setting; a lapel watch.

A short-length corduroy housecoat—preferably red.

Two sets of individual silver salt and pepper shakers.

A record album of her favorite symphony.

A pair of boudoir lamps for her vanity. And if she hasn't a vanity yet, why haven't you made her one?

Sacramento Paper Comments Of Challenge on Nisei Votes

Ballots of Evacuated Citizens Allowed to Stand by Officials

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Sacramento Union on Nov. 13 commented on the efforts of certain workers for the reelection of Lieut. Governor Ellis E. Patterson to challenge all votes cast by evacuated citizens of Japanese ancestry in the California state elections.

The comment appeared in the front-page column, "Sacramento," by C. J. L.:

"Ellis E. Patterson, losing out as lieutenant-governor, talked of challenging the votes of interned citizens of Japanese origin on the grounds of dual citizenship. One of his aides contended that the ballots of these detained people could not be accepted as they were citizens of both the United States and Japan. In peace time dual citizenship would be difficult to prove, during war between the United States and Japan, it is impossible. How does Patterson think he could get into Japan to check the records."

"The number of American-born Japanese who voted in the election were far fewer than Fred Houser's commanding lead over Patterson in the unofficial count. Nor need it be assumed that all these Japanese, who used absentee ballots, voted for Houser. Patterson no doubt got a percentage of them. The ballots have been allowed to stand and the only move Patterson can make is to question the official count, thereby delaying a final decision on the election."

The columnist, C. J. L., also mentioned Walter Tsukamoto, former national president of the JACL and a Sacramento attorney, as one who had no dual citizenship.

"I prefer to live and die an American," the columnist quoted Tsukamoto as saying.

Wyoming WRA Group to Get More Freedom

Daytime Privileges of Entire Center Area Promised Evacuees

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — "Sunset to sunrise" privileges of the entire project area will be given Heart Mountain residents for purposes of study and recreation, according to the Sentinel, as soon as sufficient protective measures can be effected, according to the Sentinel.

Boy Scouts and outing leaders will be trained to lead group parties into the area beyond the immediate project grounds, barrack mediate project grounds.

"I would not permit for one minute any expedition into the more rugged parts of the project area without first having taken precautionary measures to assure safety of the group," declared Rachford on announcing the new privileges.

Crowd Cleans Out Coffee Supply at Manzanar Canteen

MANZANAR, Calif.—When the Manzanar canteen last week announced a coffee sale, they expected a thousand buyers lining up before the store opened at 10 a. m.

Within two hours the canteen had sold out, at a pound per customer, its entire stock of 1200 pounds of coffee.

Oriental Dancer Introduces New Dance Form to New York

Husband, Yuji Ito, Now Writing Book on Music of Far East

NEW YORK — If a new dance is what this world needs, it's about to get one.

It's a blending of the slow, splendid hand gestures of the Orient with the footwork of our own modern school, and its author is Tei Ko, Maryland-born daughter of Mongolian father and a English mother.

Miss Ko is married to Yuji Ito and the couple have a tiny apartment in New York City's Greenwich Village.

"If the language of hands of the Orient can be successfully blended with the jumping and leaping of the American technique, I feel it would be perfect art," she told an Associated Press interviewer recently.

Commercially in earnest about the idea, Miss Ko feels that this is the ideal time for such a presentation because "until recently Americans didn't know exactly where Bali or Java or other such remote regions were. Through news from the battlefronts their curiosity about these places has been stimulated.

In appearance, the 27-year-old dancer is definitely Oriental, but her accent is pure New York and her apartment is very Greenwich Village.

She has been whipping her dance into shape for American audiences and has found that actually the dances of the East and West are fundamentally the same, the A. P. writer commented.

"The modern is abstracted and symbolical just as the Oriental is. The basic movement of both is calculated to show human impulses," she declared.

An artist as well as a dancer, Miss Ko has another project on the fire. She is illustrating a book which her husband, Yuji Ito, is writing on Oriental music and American arrangements.

For ten years Miss Ko trailed through the East, the A. P. writer was told, learning her trade from the priests in the temples—

Vital Statistics

MARRIAGES

Miss Marie Nomura to Everett Y. Kuramoto, on Nov. 23, at Cody, Wyo.

Miss Kiyoko Watanabe to Shigeru Ota, on Nov. 26, at Heart Mountain.

Miss Sumi Andow to Sergeant Ike Akira Masaoka, on Nov. 26, at Fort Hall, Idaho.

Miss Mary Kimiko Nagao to Yoichi Sekiya, on Nov. 25, at Cody, Wyo.

Miss Chiyoko Arakawa to Mr. Sam Mayeda, on Nov. 22, in Denver, Colo.

Miss Tomi Nakashima to Setsuji Okamoto on Nov. 25, at Gila River.

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Minoru Kobuki, a boy on Nov. 19, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Hatsuye Sugaya, a boy, on Nov. 20, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Mitsuko Egusa, a girl, on Nov. 20, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Yoshimi Mayeda, a boy, on Nov. 22, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Tetsuo Sugimoto, a girl, on Nov. 23, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Aiko Nakamura, a child, on Nov. 23, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Toshi Yamasaki, a boy, on Nov. 23, at Topaz.

To Mrs. Ikuno Morimoto, a boy, on Nov. 24, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. James K. Fukuda, a girl, Pamela Hatsumi, on Nov. 24, at Nampa, Idaho.

To Mrs. George Suzuki, a boy, on Nov. 26, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Frank Kobayashi, a boy, on Nov. 27, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Helen Yukiko Kobayashi, twin girls on Nov. 22, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Alice Ayako Ozawa, a girl, Lianne Emi, on Nov. 19, at Granada.

To Mrs. Miharu Umemoto, a boy Aiki on Nov. 23, at Granada.

To Mrs. Kiyomi Kawamoto, a boy on Nov. 22, at Granada.

To Mrs. Mary Kimiyo Miyagawa, a boy Donald Takeshi on Nov. 24, at Granada.

DEATHS

Tsuneji Sugimoto, on Nov. 13, at Manzanar.

Masako Okamoto, 19, on Nov. 20, at Brete Harte sanatorium.

Chokuro Yamano, 68, on Nov. 20, at Topaz.

Takeshi Manabe, 66, on Nov. 20, at Tule Lake.

Katsuzo Nakazawa, 63, on Nov. 21, at Topaz.

Tohachi Asai, 63, on Nov. 21, at Rohwer.

Kikui Mizuhara, 55, on Nov. 22, at Topaz.

Mrs. Midori Takayama, 22, on Nov. 21, at Manzanar.

Yakuro Hachisuka, 53, on Nov. 23, at Manzanar.

Fusako Kubo, 1 day old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chiyomatsu Kubo, at Granada.

School Construction Will Start Soon At Granada Center

AMACHE, Colo.—With the announcement that the contract for the construction of three schools at Granada center has been let to the R. E. Rippe Construction company of South Pasadena, school construction is expected to begin shortly at this center.

The schools will be completed in 120 days, according to the contract. The bid was for \$308,498, with \$135,886 allocated for the high school, and \$172,612 for two elementary schools. Local residents will be employed on the construction work.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Strategic Bases Gained by African Offensive

We have been so long accustomed to the smashing victories of the enemy that the shift to an Allied offensive has almost an air of unreality about it. Not that we ever doubted our ability to turn the tide of battle sooner or later; but the enemy had held the initiative so long that we had almost become inured to having it so.

Our successes during the past few weeks are therefore almost more than we can take the measure of. In Africa we have gained bases of strategic importance, many of them with little or no fighting. We have secured the African West Coast and thus made safe the line of supply across the southern Atlantic. We have cut the Axis off from vitally needed supplies of food and raw materials and gained them for our own purchase and use. We have immensely reduced the length of our supply lines to the Mediterranean area and put an end to the possibility of supplies reaching Germany from the Far East. We are in a good position to dominate the whole Mediterranean and threaten Italy itself before long.

The two offensives in Africa — the rout of Rommel's army and the occupation of Algeria and Morocco — are matched by the brilliant counter-offensive at Stalingrad. Only a week ago Goebbels in a speech at Wupperal claimed German victories in Russia. Yet now the heavy German losses around Stalingrad threaten the loss of two German armies, with over 100,000 men already put out of action. It is possible that the Russians aim at cutting off the whole German Caucasian army through a blow at Rostov. And at this critical moment Hitler has had to draw off the larger part of his air forces from Russia in a desperate attempt to keep his hold on Tunisia.

The rout of the Japanese fleet which attempted to drive us out of the Solomons, and the successful attacks against Japanese land forces at Guadalcanal and at Buna on New Guinea, are further evidence of the offensive power of the United Nations.

Those who have doubted the ability of the United Nations to work together can scarcely retain their skepticism in the light of the recent coordinated blows at the Axis. In Africa English, French, and American troops are fighting together. In New Guinea the squeeze play was carried out by American and Australian columns closing in on the Japanese. The Russian maneuver at Stalingrad saw the use of American and British tanks in force. American submarines are reported to be harassing Japanese shipping off the coast of China, while American planes and pilots, though still inadequate in number, support the operations of Chinese ground forces. The recent completion of the Alcan highway in Alaska gives promise of a day when the Allied offensive will ring the world, and American forces and supplies in cooperation with Russia will attack Japan from the north.

Hitler must now guard a front of over six thousand miles, stretching from the border of Spain northward to Norway, from the North

Cape back to the Caucasian oil fields, and westward to Spain again. As he recently complained, he is unable to guess the strategy of his opponents, or to know where we shall strike next. Furthermore, the recent Allied successes have given hope to those who are waiting for their chance to revolt from within. Resistance from the Mikhailovitch army in Yugoslavia, from the conquered populations throughout Europe, is a constant source of fear and immobilizes thousands of Nazi troops who are badly needed on the fighting fronts. The loss of raw materials, the breakdown of the transportation system, and the dreaded winter already threaten the German position.

In the Far East, the Japanese fear an Allied invasion of Burma. Chinese troops are known to be training in India, air attacks have frequently been made on Mandalay and other centers in Japanese hands. The Japanese know that General Stilwell is committed to retaking the country where, on his own admission, he took "a hell of a beating."

Yet neither the Germans nor the Japanese will content themselves with defensive warfare. Their only chance lies in surprise and offense. The Japanese particularly, who seem peculiarly unwilling to accept losses and consolidate their position by withdrawal, are likely to take the offensive in one area when they have lost it in another. Major George Fielding Eliot suggests that they may be getting ready to attack Port Darwin, the Allied port of supply in northern Australia, from Timor. With the limited forces at his command, General MacArthur might then be unable to attack the Japanese base of Rabaul in New Britain, and would have to throw into the defense planes which have been attacking the Japanese at Timor.

While the Germans have their hands full in Africa and Russia — and they have already withdrawn troops from Crete — they are certain to be looking for a move which without the use of heavy forces would demonstrate their strength. For this reason we should not forget the danger of bombings in the United States is still a real one. It is quite possible for the Nazis to send over a few planes against our East Coast, and every reason why they should do so now when morale is low at home. Goebbels would like nothing better than the chance to tell his war-weary people that Nazi planes had blasted New York or Washington, and even negligible damage would be played up as a major victory.

It is important that in our satisfaction with the Allied offensive, we do not lose sight of this possibility and that we know what is expected of us in an emergency.

Prep Team Defeats Visiting Granadans

AMACHE, Colo. — The basketball team representing the new Amache high school at the Granada relocation center won its first game of the season by defeating the near-by Granada high school team, 26-16, last week.

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Evacuation of Nisei Creates Problem for Movie Studios

Hollywood Worried Over Lack of Actors to Portray Japanese Villains; Oriental Types in Great Demand in World's Cinema Capital

Now that Hollywood's American-born Japanese have been evacuated from filmland, the movie city's studios are going frantic looking for Japanese villains for the scores of films which will be produced shortly with a Pacific or China war background.

Before evacuation, nisei actors in Hollywood were enjoying a war boom with every studio interested in their services. However, evacuation removed Hollywood's main source of features and bit players and extras for Japanese roles.

The last picture in which Hollywood's nisei actors appeared was in "Secret Agent of Japan," for 20th Century-Fox. Films since then have used Chinese or Filipino actors as Japanese.

The nisei villains in "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," were played by Chinese and by non-Oriental like Harold Huber, George E. Stone, Abner Biberman and others.

Young Chinese actors took the part of the villainous crew of the Genoa Maru in Warners' "Across the Pacific." The Japanese army which stormed Wake Island in the picture of the same name was composed mainly of Filipino actors.

"So many Chinese are now playing Jap roles that there are practically no Chinese left for Chinese roles," according to a recent A. P. dispatch from Hollywood. Koreans are also scarce and Malaysians are scarcer—and not so good as types.

In fact, the shortage of Oriental actors is so critical in Hollywood that the Screen Actors' Guild has waived membership demands, according to the A. P.

Before evacuation there were scores of nisei and Japanese actors listed with Central Casting, and many featured players like Tetsu Komai, Teru Shimada, Otto Yamaoka and others. Komai is now at Gila River, while Yamaoka is now resident at the Heart Mountain relocation center. Hundreds of other Japanese types were also available in Los Angeles for extra and atmosphere roles.

Before the war there were about 1000 Chinese in Hollywood and Los Angeles who worked occasionally in pictures. Since Pearl Harbor this number has been halved, studios report. Many went into the army, some went into war plants, others took new civilian jobs that guaranteed steady employment.

Those left, aside from being too much in demand, present other problems. Some producers have reported Chinese unwilling to portray their enemies. This feeling, incidentally, is not generally shared by Filipinos, many of whom relish the job because, as one puts it, "they all get killed at the end."

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, where Pearl Buck's "Dragon Seed" is coming up, expects to feel the pinch keenly. An executive there says scouts are scouring the Pacific coast from Mexico to Canada for Chinese character types.

"I'll venture to say every Chinese man, woman and child west of Denver can get work in that picture," he declared. "The only ones we definitely don't want are those in the army or defense plants."

Some 400 Chinese — most of the meager supply — are working at M-G-M in "Salute to the Marines," the Wally Beery picture, and M-G-M hopes to hang onto them for "Dragon Seed."

At Twentieth Century-Fox, the casting department reports it was forced to go outside the Los Angeles-Hollywood area for 400 men, women and children needed in "China Girl."

Republic finds itself in somewhat more fortunate circumstances for having stolen a march on Hollywood three months ago with the currently successful "Flying Tigers." Republic got its pick of several hundred top Chinese types before the shortage became acute.

Lucky likewise was Warner Brothers, which has just finished "Air Force," in which 200 Chinese played Japanese roles.

Columbia, filming "Submarine Raider," partly solved its problems

by using American extras made up as Japs, but this worked only for long-shot sequences. For close-ups Columbia used Koreans Ahn and Nino Pepitone, and two Chinese, George Lee and James Leong.

R. K. O. studios purposely slated "China Sky" for 1943, hoping the supply of Chinese players will be more favorable then. Meanwhile, David Hempstead, director, is keeping his fingers crossed, and his colleagues in the village are wondering if a new clause isn't needed in America's lend-lease arrangement with China.

Yasui Letters

(Continued from page 4)
others can win this fight, I am convinced that you will be aiding the fight for freedom, contributing to the democratic processes of life, and adding to the perpetuation of the glory of Americanism.

I do not advocate a mass disobedience to the WRA program, but rather the fullest cooperation in all practical and physical phases of relocation. But for the sake of our country, and for the destiny of our nation in which I believe, take legal steps to reserve the question for judicial determination! This must be done! I am heartened by the clear-cut decision of Judge Fee in holding the curfew law void, and his dicta in declaring evacuation likewise null and void as respecting American citizens.

However, I am now confronted with the task of establishing my own personal citizenship status, and I regret that I can do little to advocate the cause of which I speak, because of financial limitations.

This is written in jail, and my apologies for the writing and stationery. But I shall be content here, if I know that the fight goes on to preserve the democratic institutions and the fundamental citizenship rights of American citizens, even if they be of Japanese ancestry.

As for me, my belief in America and my faith in the democratic processes of America remain unshaken.

Yours,
Min Yasui.

Multnomah County Jail
November 25, 1942

Greetings, Hito:

I am prepared to carry my case through to the Supreme Court, if necessary, to sustain the principles enunciated by Judge Fee relative to the rights of American citizens. Because, Hito, that is good law.

You know, Hito, you haven't lived behind barbed wire fences patrolled by armed sentries in your own native land, have you? Perhaps you can't feel the frustration, the disillusionment of the nisei evacuee. I think I know a taste of that, and it isn't good.

Anything to give these people a little glimmering of hope in their faith in America is worthwhile... Altho' I'm still going strong,

Fire Destroys Sake Brewery In San Jose

Mysterious Fire May Have Been Set by Arsonist, Says Chief

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Fire of mysterious origin last week destroyed the abandoned Nipponese Sake Brewery plant at Jackson and North Eighth Streets.

Possibility that the fire at the abandoned Japanese brewery might by arson was voiced by Fire Chief Charles Plummer, who said he detected a strong odor of kerosene.

Breaking out in the center of the L-shaped building, the flames spread to the roof, ravaged the inside walls and damaged what was left of the brewery machinery. Firemen, fighting the fire in the vat room, narrowly escaped injury when part of the roof collapsed.

A large store of cardboard cartons, stored on the second floor aided the blaze in getting a good start. Firemen were able to bring the blaze under control in a short time, but small spot fires continued to break out for more than three hours.

Although the plant was valued at around \$50,000 while it was operating, it had not been used for some time, and most of the valuable equipment had been removed.

By a strange coincidence a fire was reported at the old Anderson wrecking yard at 553 North Eighth Street, a few doors from the brewery.

Marie Nomura Weds Everett Kuramoto

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Marie Nomura, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sadakichi Nomura, formerly of Alameda, became the bride of Everett Yoshio Kuramoto, former proprietor of the Evergreen Nursery of Hollywood, in Cody, on Nov. 23.

The service was performed by the Rev. Clyde J. Keegan.

Dr. F. Nakaya was the best man and the bride's sister, Grace, was the bridesmaid.

The bride was formerly an active member of the Alameda JACL, having served as vice president and secretary of the organization. The groom is a member of the American Legion and is the elder brother of Tetsuo Kuramoto of Hawaii, a member of the Territorial Assembly.

Chico State Students Undertake Project

NEWELL, Calif. — The Christian Student association of Chico State College has undertaken as one of its projects the study of the Japanese American question, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

The group is anxious to correspond with Tule Lakers, according to a letter received from Mrs. Dorothy Watters De Whitt, a former teacher at the college.

confidentially, Hito, I'm a lonesome cowboy — on account of being in jail is awfully damned uncomfortable.

Yours,
Min Yasui.

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Nisei Editor Reviews Own Reactions for Sugar Beet Work

Caldwell Merchants Send Bus for Nisei Furlough Workers

NEWELL, Calif.—The reactions of a nisei center paper editor when he goes out on sugar beet work are told in a series of stories by Howard Imazeki currently running in the Daily Tulean Dispatch.

"In the town of Caldwell, Idaho, the Japanese nisei seem to enjoy the respect of the townspeople and patronage of the town merchants," writes Editor Imazeki.

"These nisei workers take in a show and have banana splits and ice cream sodas afterward. . . . They are seen in Caldwell any night of the week, but on Wednesday nights the merchants send a bus to the camp to pick up any boys who want to go out and shop. They are brought back again on the same bus free of charge. . . . On Sundays, the Methodist church in Caldwell sends a bus to the camp for those who wish to attend church services in the afternoon. I understand the minister of this church speaks Japanese fluently.

"The majority of the white farmers are astonishingly good to the evacuee workers. I have yet to hear any serious complaints against them. They don't seem to take advantage of the workers' plight. . . . They are friendly and have a knack of learning the first names of their workers. Most of them come to the camp in the morning and pick up their boys and bring them back in the evening. A lot of them lend their own passenger cars to the Japanese crew hands to transport workers. Several beautiful cars are seen parked along the camp road nightly.

"Of course, some local farmers are still ignorant of the status of the Japanese-Americans in this country. One truck driver expressed his surprise when he was informed that many nisei are now serving in the United States armed forces, fighting for America. . . .

"One farmer was especially sympathetic. He rigged up a tent for

Youth Held At Manzanar

16-Year-Old Youth Held As Suspect in Center's Anti-Police Activity

MANZANAR, Calif.—A 16-year-old nisei was being held at Manzanar last week as a suspect in the recent wave of anti-police activity by an unidentified gang of hoodlums, reports the Free Press.

Latest victim of the gang's activities is Policewoman Yoshiko Tabuchi. All four windows in her apartment were shattered by stones and wood fragments in a "raid" last week.

Speedy round-up of the gang was assured by Assistant Chief Ken Ozeki, who said that the case may go beyond local jurisdiction into federal courts if matters cannot be satisfactorily settled here.

Kuramoto, Kubo Elected to Head Tule Lake Co-op

NEWELL, Calif.—S. Kuramoto and S. Kubo were elected president and vice-president of the newly-elected Board of Directors of the Tule Lake cooperative at the first meeting of the board, reports the Tule Lake Dispatch.

Sumio Miyamoto was chosen general manager of the stores.

his evacuee workers so that they might have some warm coffee before going into the field in the morning. One day when it rained he invited the whole crew into his own home to have lunch together with the members of his family.

"Later I heard that this farmer has a son in an army hospital after having been seriously injured in the Pearl Harbor attack. I was tremendously impressed."

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