

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



Bad for Axis

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

Chungking Reports . . .

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

Propaganda Shift

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Here's Interview NOT Broadcast by Radio Station KFWB

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

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

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

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Japanese Evacuee Supports Adopted Chinese Children

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

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

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

Death Valley Children Get Christmas Gifts

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

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

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

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

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

Northern Utah JACL Aids Scrap Drive

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

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

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

200 Leave War Relocation Centers as Resettlement of Loyal Evacuees Accelerated

War Secretary Mentions JACL Work in Letter

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

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

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

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

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

New Mexican Farm to Fire Evacuee Help

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

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

Fish Culture Under Consideration as Source of Food

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

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

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

Story of the Week

Nisei Commando to Avenge Deaths of Prep Teammates

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

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

His teammates—whom he re-

members as Pete, Peck and Gil—were killed on Bataan.

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

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

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

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

Departure of Individuals On Indefinite Leave Also Helps Relieve Crowding

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

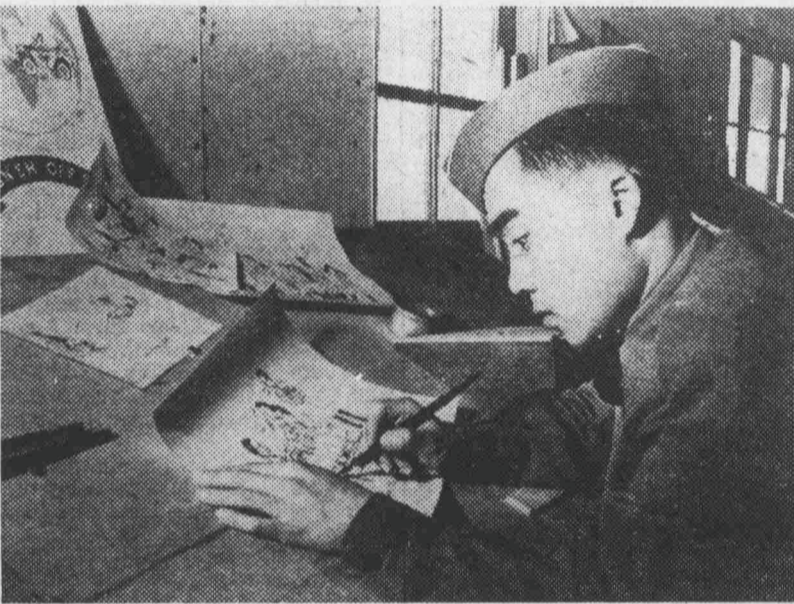
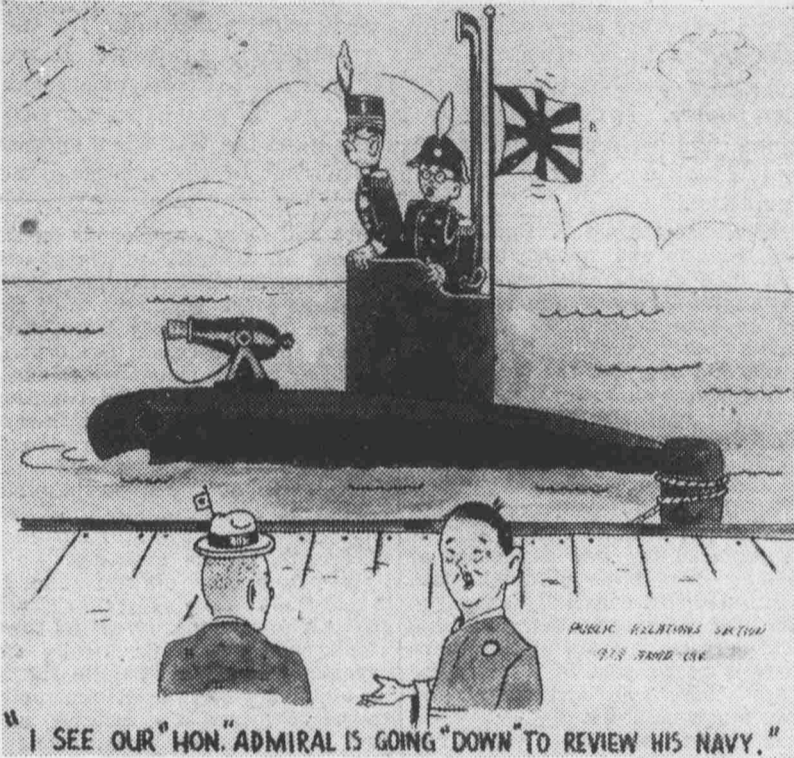
TOPAZ CITY ADOPTS NEW CONSTITUTION

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

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

Thirty-six absentee ballots were recorded.

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



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

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

Country Faces Basic Racial Problems After War, Is View

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

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

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

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

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

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

"We expect to be treated like Americans."

Nisei Cartoonist Joins U. S. Army

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

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

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

St. Louis Dispatch Schedules Sunday Feature on Rohwer

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

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

Seattle JACL Sends \$3000 To National

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

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

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

Shirrel Takes New WRA Post

Tule Lake Director Will Be Transferred To Work in Midwest

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

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

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

Granada Veterans Consider Forming American Legion

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

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

Death Sentence Of Killer Commuted

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

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

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

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

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

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

Japanese American at Buna Given Personal Bodyguard

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tule Lake Residents Prepare Yule Activities, Says Coverly

Nisei Soldiers Send Gifts to Relatives in War Relocation Centers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"He's a cinch to make it!" Choir concerts and "The Messiah" were offered at Tule Lake community halls over the week end. School children enacted a Christmas pantomime and the project's

Case Against Evacuee Worker Dropped, Report

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

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

eight nursery schools invited the parents for Christmas parties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

More Pity Than Fear

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Farewell to 1942

And now it is behind us, the year 1942.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We have hope—for 1943.—M. T. T.

The Promise of Peace

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

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

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

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

Hope for Tomorrow

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

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

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

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

This Is What Happened in the Town of X

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

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

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

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

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

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

But as the evacuees became

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WASHINGTON LETTER

America Finds New Strength Under Stress

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

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

Yet no statistics have made us quite conscious of the important fact that, as Mr. Grafton says, "this is an entirely different country from the one of two years ago. The America of 1939 is so far behind us that we might almost as well be talking about Plymouth Rock. Every problem, from our ability to win the war to our ability to feed the world, to

our ability to take care of our own, has been profoundly affected by our success of crowding 20 years of normal industrial expansion into two years, and that knowledge ought to shine out of everything that is said on all these matters."

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

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

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

(Continued on page 5).

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Last Time We Saw San Francisco

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

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

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

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

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

One night, in company with a press service correspondent, we started out on a newspaper story in search of a dope ring in the shadowy one-way streets off Kearney and wound up in a bar watching a trained duck

do tricks. The news agency writer never did get his story, for we went on from there to a barbecue pit for spareribs. Which brings us to the subject of food, with which San Francisco is synonymous.

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

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

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

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

Blake Clark Writes in "Asia": Reactions of Hawaiian Nisei To Pearl Harbor Reflected in College Freshman Compositions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Describing her article, Mr. Blake writes:

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

"She did not believe, however, that the older people were organized. She thought that many who were favorable to Japan had been influenced by the nightly propaganda broadcast from Tokyo. It was fine, she thought, that the authorities were taking all short-wave receiving sets from Japanese

Vagaries

Nisei Commando

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

Revived Interest

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

YMCA to USO

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

Suggestion

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

homes. Now, if one of the local stations would broadcast a clear, true account of the news each evening in Japanese, she said, these older people could get facts instead of lies and could even have the real issues of the war explained to them. 'They are not particular as to whether they get "the news" over KGU or Radio Tokyo,' she ended, 'but they are particular as to whether they can understand it.'

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

Nisei Soldier Marks Dec. 7 Anniversary With Poetry

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

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

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

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

In a home a newly born babe nursing,
Clutched his mother's pale weak hand;
An older sister in her ruffled pajama,
Tended the stove to cook the morning meal;
While two savage brothers, insistent and hungry,
Grumbled and sputtered, then quickly calmed
When food was finally laid on the kitchen board.
Bearded father thoughtfully sitting,

Planned the garden he dug that morn,
And the shelf fixed, and the toy-train mended,
And the neighbor's garage roofed that noon.

Out in the streets freshly awakened,
Scraps of paper like white yachts at sea sailed,
And barefoot newsboys to their street corners ran,
As a milk wagon rumbled along—

While scattered church goers from far and near
Sang lusty morning greetings.

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

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

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

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

Though Tojos and Hitlers have

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 4).
terials, the development of new industries, the improvements in surgical techniques, the increased production of foodstuffs—these are benefits which war, in spite of its horror, has practically forced upon us. In the postwar years they will offer an abundance beyond anything we have known. They can be lost through that strange fear of producing and utilizing plenty which has plagued our civilization, or they can be utilized to create a fuller, richer life. Public opinion will in the end decide the issue.

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

World at Presstime

(Continued from page 1).
zines and radio accounts describing our preparations"

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

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

