

PACIFIC CITIZEN



VOL. 16; NO. 4.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1943.

Price: Five Cents

Army Announces Japanese American Unit for Combat Service Overseas

Riot Leaders Segregated at Camp in Utah

Complete, Impartial Hearings Assured to Manzanar Group

A "segregation" camp for a small group of evacuees suspected of having been responsible for the rioting at the Manzanar, Calif., relocation center on Dec. 5 and 6 has been established at a CCC camp near Moab in southeastern Utah, it was disclosed last week in a story carried by the Manzanar Free Press.

The Free Press disclosed that Ralph P. Merritt, project director at Manzanar, has given assurance that all of the small group taken into custody would be given fair hearings.

Merritt stated that all would be given a hearing by an impartial board of review of selected men from Washington.

The Manzanar director revealed that 16 men had been moved from Manzanar to the Moab camp. He stated that the removal of these men from the Lone Pine and Independence jails was made because the hearings may take up quite a bit of time and the quarters at the jails were too cramped for a long stay.

Disposition of the persons taken out of the center since the rioting was cleared by Merritt.

"Some were taken out for their own protection," Merritt said. "Some because they were habitual trouble-makers. There were many taken out who had no connection with the incident. All the cases have been thoroughly reviewed and those who were immediately shown to be innocent have been returned to the center or sent to other relocation areas."

Suspect Pleads Guilty to Stabbing

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Gytoku Tokita, 67, pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated assault before Chris Fezenbeck, justice of peace in Powell, last week for the New Year's day stabbing of a fellow evacuee, Taro Suenaga. Tokita faces a year in prison and \$1000 fine as maximum penalty.

The case was bound over to the district court in Cody, where Tokita will be tried.

Suenaga is recovering at the center hospital.

Topaz Aliens Prefer to Take Their Chances With America

Will Submit Grievances To Washington, Not to Spanish Consulate

Residents of the WRA Relocation Center at Topaz, Utah, preferred to "take chances" with the United States rather than submit a list of grievances to the Spanish consul, to be transmitted to the Japanese government, it was revealed in Salt Lake City last week by Charles F. Ernst, director of the Topaz project.

Speaking to a meeting of Salt Lake Kiwanians, Ernst explained that the Spanish consul at San Francisco, acting for the Japanese government, visited the center recently to study the views of the residents.

"One thousand issei residents were selected to state the views of the group," Ernst related. "The 1000 met the next day and selected 33 to state their views. These 33 then selected 11 of their number who for

Selective Service Board Urges Industries to Employ Nisei

Fair Play for U. S.-Born Japanese Asked by Draft Board in Utah City

OGDEN, Utah—An appeal to industrial and business leaders of Ogden, as well as to employees of all kinds, to make room for and accept in war and private industry and business American-born Japanese who have been passed by proper investigating authorities as worthy of their American citizenship was made last week by selective service board No. 4 of Ogden.

"These men and women have the same right to serve their country, if they have been proven honestly patriotic Americans, as have other groups of nationals, and they have the same right to participate in war work and production," the board members declared.

And not only would these citizens be given an opportunity to give of their patriotic services, it was added, but the nation and the local areas would benefit from adding much needed labor to the vitally essential production of war requirements on the home front.

The board explained that these recommendations were based on daily contact with problems of selective service and the demands of farms, industry and business, as well as with military and naval installations constantly in need of additional labor, and at the same time with the problem of American-born Japanese desiring to render patriotic service to the land of their birth.

The board, consisting of F. M. Abbott as chairman, with Lawrence M. Malan and E. J. Fjeldsted as members, directed the appeal to both employers and employees.

Farming Equipment Destroyed in Fire On Pocatello Farm

POCATELLO, Idaho — Three tractors, a new automobile and \$5000 worth of potato sacks were destroyed by a fire Jan. 15 which leveled a large barn on a farm leased to John S. Kaneko.

mulated a statement, roughly as follows, but concluded not to transmit it to the Japanese government, preferring to "take chances" with the United States:

"We are peaceful and loyal to the United States.

"The Topaz center is somewhat crowded.

"There are insufficient doctors and nurses in the event of an emergency.

"Clothing furnished is insufficient for the rigors of a Utah winter.

"Wages of \$12, \$16, and \$19 per month paid to residents, in addition to their board, for special work are too low.

"Why should the status of Japanese be different from that of Italians and Germans within the country?"

"Greater consideration from the FBI.

"Quicker action by the Red Cross in effecting communication with relatives in Japan."

Masaoka Volunteers For Service With New Nisei Battalion

Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, today volunteered his services to the United States Army in a wire to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

Masaoka entered the JACL as national secretary in September, 1941. He graduated from the University of Utah in 1937, where he was valedictorian of his graduating class and received the Beehive Award for outstanding scholarship and school activity.

He was awarded the Chicago Young People's Society award as "Nisei of the Year" in 1940.

Robert O'Brien Resigns from Student Group

Relocation Chairman Is Called Back to Post at University of Washington

NEW YORK CITY—The resignation of Robert W. O'Brien, who for the past three months has been director of the National Japanese Student Relocation Council, was announced by Dr. John Nason, chairman, at the National Executive Committee meeting held here last week.

Mr. O'Brien, who has been on a leave of absence from the University of Washington, was called back to his post as assistant dean of the College of Art and Sciences by President Sieg because of the illness of the dean of the college. He is to resume his duties February 15.

While regretfully accepting his resignation, the committee expressed its appreciation for the excellent work Mr. O'Brien had done during the past critical months. Chairman Nason announced that a letter of appreciation had already been dispatched to President Sieg for the latter's cooperation in granting Mr. O'Brien leave to help with the council.

At the meeting Mr. O'Brien gave the highlights of his trip to the WRA relocation centers and the west coast. He visited college representatives of all sections in order to get a cross-section of opinions and attitudes on the student relocation program and reported a change for the better. This took the form of more sympathetic campus and community acceptance, offers of scholarships, work opportunities and donations, and the growing willingness of colleges to accept American Japanese students.

He announced that he was preparing a confidential report which would be presented shortly to the council.

The matter of choosing a director to succeed Mr. O'Brien was tabled until the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

Farmhand Suicide On Arizona Ranch

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Kasaburo Fugita, 63, a farm worker, was found hanging from a tree on a ranch north of Phoenix on Jan. 21, authorities revealed. Investigating officers declared the man had committed suicide.

Voluntary Induction Procedure To Be Set Up to Enlist Nisei In Wartime Relocation Centers

No Effort Will Be Spared to Make It Efficient, Hard-Hitting, Well Rounded Outfit, Declares Secretary Stimson; Tells Nisei Requests

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced Thursday the organization of a special Japanese American battalion in the Army of the United States for combat service in an active theater of war.

Plans have been completed, the War Department announcement said, for nation-wide voluntary induction of American-born Japanese now in the ten relocation centers and elsewhere in the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

The War Department announced:

"Loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry will compose a special unit in the United States Army. The War Department announced today that plans have been completed for admission of a substantial number of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to the Army of the United States. This action was taken following study by the War Department of many earnest requests by loyal American citizens of Japanese extraction for the organization of a special unit of the Army in which they could have their share in the fight against the nation's enemies."

The War Department's action, it was announced, is part of a larger program which will enable all loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry to make their proper contribution toward winning the war through employment in war production as well as military service.

The following statement was issued Thursday by Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war:

"It is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle. When obstacles to the free expression of that right are imposed by emergency considerations, those barriers should be removed as soon as humanly possible. Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard, and I am glad that I am now able to give active proof that this basic American belief is not a casualty of war."

The War Department announced that the initial procedure in the formation of the unit authorized by Secretary Stimson will be voluntary induction. Facilities for this would be nationwide, it was stated, and would include the Hawaiian Islands and the war relocation centers in this country.

No individual will be inducted, it was stated, if doubt exists as to his loyalty. Upon induction, the American-born citizens of Japanese parentage will begin training as a combat team for service in an active theater.

"This combat team will include the customary elements of infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel. No effort will be spared in developing it into an efficient, well-rounded, hard-hitting outfit," it was declared.

The War Department said that the new unit will be trained separately from the battalion of Americans of Japanese extraction, originally a Hawaiian national guard organization, which is already a component of the army.

Story of the Week

U.S. Attorney General Doubts Need for Mass Evacuation

In a report to Congress last week, Attorney General Francis D. Biddle indicated "his doubt about the need for removing all Japanese from the west coast," according to a news dispatch datelined Washington by Warren B. Francis of the Los Angeles Times.

The report is carried in the Jan. 22 issue of the Times.

Biddle's report said that the removal of the west coast Japanese—after weeks of discussion—was carried out by the War Department because "only the Army had the facilities required to handle such a large-scale migration."

In his report Biddle also declared that the bulk of Axis citizens in the United States are no menace and should be released. At present nationals of Germany and Japan, although legal residents of the United States, are classified as "enemy

aliens" and are subject to travel and other restrictions.

"While it is clear that most enemy aliens do not constitute a source of danger to our national security, it was deemed wise to impose the restrictions to which I have referred because of that undetermined small group who are not loyal to the United States," Biddle said in his report.

"It is our aim and hope that these restrictions may be eased and that groups of enemy aliens may be freed from all restrictions as we become more and more certain that we have apprehended and interned all those who are actually disloyal."

The Attorney General pointed out that only 228 out of approximately 600,000 Italian aliens in this country have been interned. Italians were recently released from "enemy alien" restrictions.

California State 'Little Dies' Committee Will Take Over Legion Inquiry on Relocation

Tenney Committee to Assume Work of American Legion Group in Investigation of Conditions At Tule Lake, Manzanar Projects in California

SACRAMENTO — Investigation of the operation of war relocation centers for evacuees of Japanese ancestry, which was ordered made by a special committee of the California State American Legion, will be taken over by the legislative interim committee on un-American activities, the Tenney Committee, when that committee is authorized to proceed by the present California legislature, it was announced this week by Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles.

A bill continuing the life of the Tenney Committee, known as the "Little Dies Committee," is scheduled for early action by the assembly.

Senator Tenney was named Saturday by Leon Happell, Stockton, state legion commander, to head the legion's committee to investigate the operation of the relocation centers by the War Relocation Authority.

"The legion committee is charged with investigating reports that Japanese are fishing illegally, are buying up supplies of rationed food to such an extent that residents near the camps are deprived, are driving government-owned cars and are being given generally preferential treatment," Tenney said in emphasizing that while the legion's committee will be active,

he believes greater efficiency will be given the investigation by centering it in the joint legislative body for investigation of un-American activities.

The investigation is expected to center on the two War Relocation Authority projects in California, at the Tule Lake relocation center at Newell and the Manzanar camp.

Tenney cited reports that "Japanese" were permitted to wander without guards and drive trucks through the Shasta and Klamath forests and said that if such reports are true there was danger of "sabotage."

"While control of the Japanese in the camps is a federal matter, the legion feels that their sequestration should be under army instead of civil administration."

He said if the reports are sustained by investigation he will offer a resolution memorializing congress for strict army control of the Japanese camps.

Appointed by Happell to serve with Tenney on the legion committee are:

H. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee; Harper L. Knowles, San Francisco; William M. Sisson, Redding; George Contreras, Pasadena; Al D. Guasti and L. F. Olson, Los Angeles, and Harold A. Vogelnd, Stockton.

870 Evacuees Accepted by U.S. Colleges, 360 Attended Fall Terms, Says Relocation Group

Student Relocation Council Will Close Office In San Francisco as Economy Measure Soon; Director O'Brien Reports on Committee's Work

NEW YORK CITY—A total of 870 Japanese American students, of whom 360 were relocated and attended fall terms, have been accepted by American colleges and universities, it was announced by Chairman John Nason at the Executive Committee meeting of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council held here last week.

This total was in addition to 216 voluntary evacuees who attended fall terms. This would mean that altogether 576 students were relocated and attended autumn classes and that 1086 have been accepted in all.

These figures were released in the course of a review of the work accomplished by the council during the past nine months of its existence. Besides the report on progress, a financial report, a consideration of the future role of the council, the request of the Hoover War Library, and the report of retiring Director Robert W. O'Brien on his trip to WRA projects and to the west coast were heard by the members of the executive committee.

A motion that as a measure of economy, the San Francisco office of the council be closed as soon as feasible was carried. Chicago and Philadelphia were considered as sites for a merged, central office of the council, but decision was tabled until the next meeting.

A motion was passed that the council express its appreciation to the American Friends Service Committee for carrying the major burden and administrative finances of the council in the past, and for the offer by Clarence Pickett, executive secretary of the council and friends' representative, on behalf of the Service Committee, to carry on the administrative and financial work of the council in the council's name.

A committee was opposed, to be appointed by Chairman Nason, to study Mr. Pickett's offer on behalf of the A. F. S. C. and to explore the subject of a broader, more representative base, of many denominations and organizations, to carry on the work and finances

of the council. The committee was further detailed to draw up a list of names from whom Director O'Brien's successor could be chosen, and to look into the matter of council personnel and new members.

The meeting was adjourned, with the members of the committee to next meet at 7 p. m. on Wednesday, February 3, in Dr. Guy E. Snavely's office.

Report on Council's Progress

In reporting on the progress of the council's work, Director O'Brien revealed that in addition to the 1086 students either attending colleges or accepted by them, that the records of 1300 other students waiting for placement as scholarship funds and openings in technical schools became available had been collected and analyzed.

Furthermore, he said, 365 more applications had been recently received by the council. He saw in the latter a hopeful indication of the revival of interest among those students who had given up hope of continuing their college education.

Adding all the figures, the total number of student applications received by the council has reached 2751.

Colleges willing to accept students number 410, while 362 were cleared by the army and navy for student relocation as of January 20, 1943. Unfilled vacancies, mostly in the smaller, nontechnical schools, totaled 1800.

Gives Financial Aid
The council is giving financial aid to students, but much of the funds came in late and were not available until late in December, so that it was not able to help students for the fall terms. However, most of these had personal means.

Funds will be available for present applicants. Cooperating colleges have offered financial aid to the amount of \$107,430, as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Remissions of fees | \$18,350 |
| Scholarships | 57,730 |
| Work Opportunities | 31,350 |

Further financial aid in the cash amount of \$85,819 has been offered by groups and individuals as follows:

Evacuees at Heart Mountain Invite Senator Share 'Luxuries'

Ask Senator Reynolds To Spend Month Behind 'Barbed Wire,' Sentries

CODY, Wyo.—Japanese evacuees at the Heart Mountain relocation center have issued an invitation to Senator Robert R. Reynolds, D., North Carolina, to come and see for himself the luxuries of life on the Wyoming prairies, the United Press reported Saturday.

Reynolds recently called for a senatorial investigation into reports that the Japanese "are getting everything, and our people aren't getting anything."

An editorial which appeared in the current issue of the weekly Heart Mountain Sentinel, the relocation center newspaper, urges that the investigation begin at the Heart Mountain camp.

"We would be glad to have Senator Reynolds spend a month with us behind barbed wire under the watchful eye of sentries who wear the same uniforms worn by our brothers, husbands and sons in the United States forces," the editorial says.

"We should be pleased to share our one-room apartments and the rationed messhall fare with him, and perhaps walk through the snow with him to our 'fine bathrooms' when the temperature is 30 degrees below zero."

The editorial was written by Bill Hosokawa, 28-year-old editor of the Sentinel. An American citizen, he is a graduate of the University of Washington and was formerly in newspaper work in the Far East.

Hosokawa's answer to Senator Reynolds, he said, is not a criticism of the War Relocation Authority, in which the center has the utmost confidence. He insists that the senatorial investigation should be conducted and the facts made public "in order that everyone may know exactly what some 110,000 Japanese, most of them loyal American citizens, have been forced to accept as a testament of their good faith as citizens."

Manzanar Doctor Transferred to Hospital at Topaz

MANZANAR, Cal.—Dr. James Goto left here last week for the Topaz center in Utah, in response to an urgent request from Dr. Carlye Thompson, national chief of WRA medical and health division, to assist the medical program at Topaz, reports the Free Press.

Dr. Goto was the first doctor to volunteer for service in the evacuation program. He arrived at Manzanar on March 2, 1942, with the first busloads of volunteers, consisting of stenographers, cooks and medical help.

Dr. Goto was accompanied on this transfer by Mrs. Goto (Dr. Masako Kusyanagi).

Webster College Scholarship Offer Made to Granada

AMACHE, Colo.—A \$250 scholarship to Webster college in Missouri has been offered to a nisei student from Granada center, according to the Pioneer.

The offer was made in a letter from George F. Donovan, president of the college, who wrote:

"We are very much interested in supporting the ideals of American democracy in a practical manner. So it is my pleasure to offer a scholarship of about \$250 which will take care of more than one-third of the total college expenses for the year."

The request of the Hoover War Library for the files and papers of the council at the end of its existence was tabled for consideration at the next meeting.

Soldiers May Use Deserted Lil' Tokyo In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Los Angeles' now deserted "Little Tokyo," which once housed the largest concentration of Japanese in the country, may be used by American soldiers who come here on furlough, according to a news report this week.

Los Angeles supervisors have asked the county attorney what can be done toward equipping the many hotels and other quarters in the section for use as sleeping quarters for men on furlough. Soldiers are reported sleeping in doorways, restrooms and on park benches, due to the lack of housing facilities in the city.

Utah Senate To Strengthen Bill on Aliens

Temporarily By-Passes Proposal to Restrict Purchasing of Land

The Utah state senate, meeting in Salt Lake City, last week temporarily by-passed a bill designed to prevent aliens of Japanese ancestry from acquiring property in Utah to permit members to work out amendments to make the measure "more drastic," the Salt Lake Tribune reported.

The bill, S. B. 5 by Senator Alonzo F. Hopkin, Third, is a copy of the California anti-alien law. As introduced, it prohibits ownership of property by persons who are not eligible for United States citizenships or by corporations composed principally of such persons. It carries the further provision that aliens not eligible for citizenship shall have the same rights of property ownership given to American citizens of aliens' country by treaty. Real property left to ineligible aliens as an inheritance would escheat to the state.

When the bill came up for consideration on second reading, Senator Ira A. Huggins moved that it be temporarily set aside while he attempted to work out some amendments.

"I want to determine," the Tribune quoted him as saying, "if there isn't some way to make it more drastic. On December 7 the Japanese attempted to take this country by force. . . . Our own citizens are now in the Pacific fighting to prevent that. It seems to me only fit and proper that we back them up by making it impossible for them (Japanese aliens) to acquire our land with American dollars."

Senator Huggins said that he wanted specifically to see if a constitutional amendment could not be worked out which would set aside transfers of property to alien Japanese since the attack on Pearl Harbor. His motion to postpone action on the bill as introduced was carried.

Wartime Industrial Training Courses Started at Gila

RIVERS, Ariz. — The night school at Rivers has instituted a program backed by the OSYA (Out of School Youth Administration), reports the Gila News-Courier.

Already in session are intensive classes in dairying. Other courses to be part of this program are a job training class in woodwork in Butte under Howard Brunneh, woodwork course in Canal under Marion Lester Brooks; theory and labor training course in poultry in Butte under David King.

The OSYA program is operated by federal and state funds administered by the state. Courses instituted under this program at Gila River will be provided with funds and machinery not now available. Practical training courses will be conducted three hours nightly, five days a week for ten weeks

Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

Inquiry May Present True Relocation Facts

A congressional investigation of the relocation centers is in the offing, according to newspaper reports. This may prove to be a good thing, if the inquiry is fairly and objectively conducted, in that a great deal of misunderstanding and misinformation about the relocation program may be corrected. For instance, the impression seems to be growing among the general public that only those disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry are now in the evacuee camps. To permit such an impression to take root is to place those who remain in the centers at a disadvantage.

As far as Poston is concerned, the best time for a congressional visit would be in the summer when the heat is on. To judge things wholly in the pleasant weather we are now enjoying would be grossly unfair.

If an unprejudiced committee of congressmen should see the living conditions faced by each family, I am confident that immediate recommendations would be made to provide better living quarters. To expect American citizens who have been living in decent homes to leave those homes and then to force them to live, five and six persons, in a room 20 x 20 feet would, I believe, be condemned by every honest congressman. There is no privacy for members of the family and school children suffer because they cannot study in such a small family quarter where their younger brothers and sisters may have to go to bed early.

True American Would Be Ashamed

To tolerate and permit such living conditions creates a state of affairs of which our country cannot be proud. Those who are saturated with race hatred against any person of Japanese ancestry may gloat over the plight of the evacuee residents but a true American will not only be embarrassed but also ashamed that such abnormal living conditions are being forced on fellow Americans.

The excuse that American prisoners in Japanese hands are being given poor food or congested quarters cannot be applied to the relocation centers where 70 percent of the residents are American citizens who believe in America and the democratic way. Although the rest of the group is composed of alien Japanese, it is true that nationals of other enemy countries are not subjected to such treatment or forced to live under these trying conditions.

One basic fact should not be overlooked. That is, that the residents of the relocation centers are victims of war and a large majority of the evacuees are Americans. Even enemy aliens of European nationality are enjoying greater freedom than Americans of Japanese ancestry. The center residents have made a great sacrifice in accepting evacuation which was carried out, according to the Army, because of military necessity. They have been uprooted and completely dislocated and their entire future is symbolized by a huge question-mark.

If anything, for the contributions they have made and for their sacrifices, they should deserve far better treatment. But such is not the case. They have been thrust into desolate desert country or on unimproved lands. Living conditions have been most trying for all. Food has been poor and at times inadequate, although this phase of living has been improved. The clock of civilization has been turned back about 50 years if the standard of living in the relocation centers is to serve as a criterion. The humane treatment given the residents by the War Relocation Authority and by its administrative personnel has helped to alleviate some of the suffering of the people. Also if the residents were not in a cooperative spirit, there would have been much more trouble. John Collier, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose Indian Service has been cooperating with the WRA at Poston, has been quoted as saying that living conditions at some of the camps "were not conducive to peaceful behavior." The facts will be obvious to any congressional group, if time is taken to make a fair and thorough study.

In the S. F. Chronicle

Outcry in Congress on WRA Centers Contrary to Facts

By CHESTER ROWELL

(In the Jan. 21 issue of the San Francisco Chronicle)

The outcry started in congress against the assumed "coddling" of Japanese in the resettlement camps is, in the first place, contrary to the facts. It is denied by those who know the conditions in those camps by personal observation, and it is inconsistent with all we know through other sources.

However, if it were a mere error of information, that would be a small matter. Among men of open mind, willing to learn, error is readily curable by evidence. Or, if some persist in it, they are merely mistaken. And, to be mistaken is neither wicked nor fatal; otherwise most of us would long ago have been either dead or in jail.

The trouble is that the whole thing is neither knowledge nor ignorance, but wishful thinking of a dangerous sort. It is not enough merely to be so angry at what "Japan" is doing as to wish to exterminate, or at least to "punish," the persons of Japanese race, citizen and noncitizen, who happen to live in America and be in our power. Obviously, we are not going to massacre these people; no American in right senses, or even in his wrong senses, ever thought of that.

Neither are we going to deport the American citizens among them, who are the large majority and in the rest of a short generation will be all of them. Nor are we likely to deport in mass the non-citizens, most of whom have spent the greater part of their lives here, and have been prevented from becoming citizens by our own act, not by theirs, under a law originally passed to put the ban, not on them, but on the Chinese.

In short, with the exception of those whose individual conduct calls for individual action, we are going to live with these people, here in America, after the war. The question we are deciding is not whether we are going to live with them, but how. And that will depend largely on the effect, not on them merely, but on ourselves, of what we do now.

Our laws will still leave them American citizens, after the war.

But our acts may determine what quality of citizens. And that may depend on what quality of American citizenship we now manifest toward them, under the stress of war.

The recrudescence of the agitation stems, of course, from the Manzanar incident. That occasion did show that there were Japanese in that camp loyal to Japan and so hostile to America that they were willing to riot for it. But it also showed that there were other Japanese there, both citizen and noncitizen, who were so loyal to America and particularly to the cause of law and order in their own camp, that they were willing to fight, and did fight, against others of their own race for it.

And chiefly it showed that the presence of both these sorts in the same camp presented problems that ought to be met intelligently.

In fact, just this was done, in the relocation center itself. Just what was done with the ringleaders of the anti-American riot we have not heard, but unquestionably they, or the worst of them, are now where they will no longer disturb the peace of that camp, or be in a position to plot sabotage against the security of America. And if there are others who need watching, that is being vigilantly done.

As to the others, the undoubtedly loyal, the beginning has been made—cautiously, to be sure, and on a small scale—of restoring them, outside of this defense area, to normal occupations in American life, such as they were filling before the war. This, even as to a selected few, is a useful experiment and an act of elementary justice. If it succeeds well enough to be extended on a larger scale, it will be the beginning of the final restoration to normal American life of those Americans of Japanese ancestry who can qualify as normal Americans. How many of them can do so may depend on how soon we treat them as normal Americans. The Manzanar experiment should be encouraged, not forbidden.

The demand, instead, that this problem be taken away from civilian management and returned to the army is unfair to the army itself, as well as to these Japanese-American internees. The army does not want the job. It undertook it reluctantly, when the policy of evacuation was decided on, because it could do it best and most quickly, and it did it very well. Now it wants to devote its energies to the war; not to transforming these internees into prisoners, under guard. The spirit that demands this is not the one the army showed, when it was in charge. It is not the spirit the present civil administration is showing. And it is not the way to meet the problem. If there are some members of congress who think it is, let them investigate and find out otherwise. But let them open their minds first.

JACL "Still Our Best Bet," Declares Minidoka Editorial

HUNT, Idaho — The Japanese American Citizens League is still "our best bet," declares the Minidoka Irrigator editorially in its Jan. 23 issue, published at the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho.

The editorial, written by Dyke Miyagawa, staff writer, scored the evacuee who indicts the JACL "on every conceivable count of a long list of accusations ranging from responsibility for evacuation (as if the war and the army had nothing to do with it) to the absence of caviar from the mess tables."

Miyagawa declared the reasons might be traceable to "the human impulse to seek and flog a handy scapegoat in moments of despair and frustration."

"Whatever the reasons, it has assumed the proportions of a major sport. JACL leaders in other centers have either suffered physical assault, or have been threatened with same. Hardly a single inconvenience, irritation and bump in the evacuation itinerary has failed to yield its share of irrational gripes against the League."

"Forgotten was the great good the JACL did in the hectic days immediately preceding our uprooting and dislocation, when steady streams of issei and nisei stormed

the JACL offices, day and night seeking counsel and a desperately needed sense of stability in the midst of instability. And evidently forgotten, too, is the still greater good the League can do in the future as the one nisei organization in a position to speak nationally for Japanese Americans.

This is not a time for carping, but a time to support and make the best possible use of the good things available to us. The JACL has, of course, never pretended to omniscience. But it still stands and works as our best bet."

Kurumada Relected Chapter President In Salt Lake City

Dr. Jun Kurumada was relected president of the Salt Lake JACL at a recent meeting for the chapter.

He will be assisted by Frank Tashima, vice president; Shinako Kawamura, corresponding secretary; Roy Iwata, recording secretary; Dan Oniki, treasurer, and Isamu Aoki, social chairmen.

Asahina and Aoki were relected to their respective offices.

Senate Committee Considers Army, War Work for Nisei

Not All Japanese Evacuated From Los Angeles Area

LOS ANGELES — Not all persons of Japanese ancestry in Los Angeles county have been evacuated to inland relocation centers, the Los Angeles Times reported last week.

There are still 216 Japanese in Los Angeles county, most of them bedfast in advanced stages of tuberculosis and being cared for in county institutions or sanitariums under county contract.

The majority are confined in the Hillcrest Sanitarium at La Crescenta, which was recently taken over by the County Department of Institutions under a five-year lease.

Large Crowds Hear Masaoka At Minidoka

JACL Secretary Back From Three-Day Visit To Idaho Center

Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, and Hito Okada, treasurer, Tuesday returned to Salt Lake City after a three-day visit to the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho. On their return they spent one day in Pocatello at the IDC conference.

Packed audiences greeted the appearance of Masaoka and Okada at meetings held in Hunt during the visit. Masaoka addressed a general public meeting on Sunday, two JACL meetings on Saturday, both of them open to the public. In addition, the JACL representatives met with smaller groups during their stay.

JACL members representing the three chapters at Minidoka, Seattle, Portland and Puyallup, voted in favor of a joint Minidoka chapter at the meeting held Saturday evening. A motion was passed to select five members from each of the three chapters to set up the central body.

Public Meeting a Success

Masaoka addressed a packed house at the general meeting held Sunday afternoon.

He urged resettlement in mid-western and eastern areas for all evacuees. Families and individuals still in relocation centers at the end of the war, he said, will have a doubly hard time of readjustment to postwar conditions.

He gave a history of the JACL both prior to and since the war. He cited the work of the league in reference to the Cable Act and naturalization for aliens who volunteered in the first World War.

He recalled the work of local chapters in the many problems prior to evacuation. The JACL, for instance, helped make possible the \$100 monthly allowance from blocked bank accounts of interned families. Local chapters also interpreted TFR-300J reports, filled registration forms for families, posted army rules and regulations, and did other duties for local residents, he said.

Masaoka and Okada made a tour of the Minidoka center, met with Directors Harry Stafford and Philip Schafer. They visited the high school and elementary schools and an Americanization class for adults.

Pocatello Citizens Reelect Okamura As Chapter Prexy

POCATELLO, Idaho—Paul Okamura was relected president of the Pocatello chapter of the JACL at a meeting held Dec. 20 at the local courthouse.

Other officers elected were Bill Yoden, vice president; Mary Nishisaki, recording secretary; Aya Sato, corresponding secretary; George Shiozawa, treasurer; Mike Yamada, activity chairman, and Toyome Murakami, reporter.

Sen. Chandler Says U. S.-Born Japanese Mostly Loyal, Want To Work, Fight for America

WASHINGTON—The senate military affairs subcommittee Wednesday considered a plan to remove loyal citizens from among the more than 106,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the war relocation centers and put them in the army or in war plants.

Arizona Cotton Interests Seek Evacuee Labor

Ask for Revision of War Zone Boundaries To Allow Employment

WASHINGTON — Revision of military zone boundaries in Arizona to allow residents of the Gila River relocation center to work in cotton fields in Maricopa and Pinal counties was requested last week by Arizona members of congress.

In a letter to Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, they asked him to request Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, in command of the western defense command, to make the revision.

The Arizonans said that long staple cotton grown in their state last year was still only half-picked and that the army needed cotton of this type.

Colorado County Commissioners Back Alien Property Bill

DENVER, Colo.—Support of a bill in the thirty-fourth general assembly of the state of Colorado, prohibiting the ownership of Colorado land by alien Japanese, was announced Saturday by the annual convention of the Colorado State Association of County Commissioners.

Senate Group Not Committed To Policy of Returning WRA Centers to Army --- Chandler

Reopening of Military Service for Citizens Hinted by Senate Group

WASHINGTON — The senate's military affairs subcommittee last week declared through Chairman A. B. Chandler, D., Kentucky, that "some people have mistakenly assumed this subcommittee has already made up its mind to transfer the Japanese centers to the army."

Chandler said the subcommittee was "out to get all the facts and report them accurately" and had decided nothing in advance. He declared that no decision had been reached to either transfer the centers to military operation or to leave them under civilian authority.

His statement followed published reports which quoted Senator Robert R. Reynolds, D., North Carolina, as stating that the senate committee was taking steps to return control of the centers to the military. Reynolds had stated that Senator Mon C. Wallgren, D., Washington, had prepared a bill which would transfer supervision of war relocation centers to the army.

Chandler's statement followed the initial hearings held by the subcommittee at which Dillon Myer, national director of WRA, had testified regarding operation of the centers.

"We got lots of information," Chandler said, disclosing that in addition to Myer, representatives of the war and navy departments

Chairman Albert B. Chandler, D., Kentucky, of the subcommittee, which is now investigating charges of "coddling" in the relocation centers, said two-thirds of the 106,000 are "nisei" — American-born and American-educated Japanese—who "are mostly loyal Americans who want to work and want to fight."

"Our problem looks like a problem of segregation—how to separate the good from the bad," Chandler told reporters after an executive session of the subcommittee. "It should have been done long ago."

Chandler said the subcommittee will meet Thursday to ask former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew about the feasibility of separating "the sheep from the goats."

Pointing out that 2000 Americans of Japanese descent are now in the army (other estimates of the number of American Japanese in the army place the figure at upward of 5000), Chandler said: "We're going to put more of them into the army if we find they're loyal."

Chandler's committee was appointed to study charges that the evacuees have been "pampered" by the WRA, which has supervision over them. Senator Mon C. Wallgren, D., Washington, of the committee, has introduced legislation to place the colonies under direct army supervision.

Chandler said that after hearing from Grew and from Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, the committee will visit the resettlement camps to make a first-hand study of conditions.

The December riot at the Manzanar, Calif., center, Chandler said, showed that "segregation is highly important—we've got to get the enemies out of there."

had testified. He did not disclose their testimony.

Certain Washington observers were of the opinion that the "army did not want" to take over the relocation centers.

It was reported that Joseph C. Grew, ambassador to Japan at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, would be called to testify before the subcommittee on the relocation center problem.

The decision to hear Grew, reported by the A. P., was made at the end of the first full day of testimony behind closed doors.

Chandler said Grew's testimony was wanted because of his knowledge of Japanese people and the problems involved in dealing with persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

After the Washington hearings, the subcommittee will visit the ten centers themselves, including those in the far west, from California to Colorado, and the two in southeast Arkansas, Chandler said.

Chandler disclosed after the hearing that Myer had outlined the operation of the ten centers, to which 106,656 persons of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of them American citizens, had been evacuated from west coast areas.

He also said that Myer had told the subcommittee that American-born Japanese, loyal to the United States, were enlisting in the United States army from various relocation centers. Although declining to comment on the testimony given, Chandler hinted that the "army apparently wanted nothing done until those Japanese Americans had enlisted who were considered loyal and desirable."

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

Subscription Rates: JAACL members, \$2.00 year. Non-members, \$2.50 year.

Application pending for entry as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Senate Investigates

Considerable alarm has been expressed by residents of war relocation centers that the senate military affairs committee's proposal to transfer the projects to military operation would disrupt the War Relocation Authority's program, both within the centers and in the individual resettlement of the evacuees in outside communities.

The first news reports, quoting Senators Reynolds and Wallgren of the military affairs committee, created the impression that the group was urging army control of the relocation program. Since then, however, Senator Chandler, who was appointed chairman of the subcommittee charged with the investigation of the relocation program, has hastened to say that the subcommittee is, as yet, not committed to any definite policy regarding the operation of the relocation projects. The statements by Senator Reynolds and Wallgren were, in effect, another example of "trial by headline."

The senate's investigation of the relocation of west coast evacuees has had a salutary result in that it has served to correct much unfortunately mistaken impressions held by some of our leading national legislators on the purpose and extent of the War Relocation Authority's program.

Instead of becoming a vendetta against persons of Japanese ancestry in this country, the hearings have impressed upon members of the senate committee of the basic loyalty of the great majority of the evacuees. Senator Chandler's recommendation that citizens in the centers be enlisted in the army or placed in war industries is a constructive suggestion for the solution of the problem posed by the virtual internment of loyal American citizens. It will serve as a reaffirmation of the WRA's program, already in motion, for the rapid resettlement of all evacuees who are cleared by the government's investigative services.

On the basis of information available at this time there has been no expression of any desire by the United States army to take over the relocation projects. Attorney General Biddle declares in his annual report that the army was given the task of evacuation because it was the only agency with facilities for carrying out such a wide-scale movement of people. The army did its job with military dispatch and the cooperative attitude of the evacuees helped the army accomplish its job on time and without incident. The army's job was ended once the evacuees were resettled at the relocation centers. It is difficult to conceive, that in the midst of an all-out war, the army would care to assume the additional burden of caring for 110,000 evacuees.

The main question raised by the senate investigation concerns the operation of the centers under the War Relocation Authority. Most of the rumors and unfounded charges which inspired the inquiry will dissolve the very moment the members of the senatorial junket arrive at their first relocation center. Such ridiculous claims as "pampering" and "luxuries" for the evacuees can best be answered by a visit to a relocation barrack. Once the investigators are impressed with the fact that the evacuees are neither prisoners of war nor persons charged with any disloyalty, they will appreciate the WRA's human and sincere effort to normalize an essentially abnormal situation. The WRA has

The Enemy Alien Stigma

The issei, parent generation of the Japanese in the United States, are for the most part still living behind the barbed-wire-watchtower confines of the relocation centers.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor they were, by a procedure mechanical and arbitrary, relegated to the status of "enemy aliens." It was at the time an imperative thing. By reason of its necessity, there was no attempt made to consider cases individually. The Japanese alien with sons in the U. S. army found himself an "enemy alien."

Now resettlement, that last phase of the whole evacuation program, is on its way. The process has been established by which issei as well as the citizen nisei can apply for leaves to reestablish themselves in new communities.

Before any person can be released from a center, he must undergo stringent examination by the army, the navy, the U. S. government and the FBI. His record must show complete loyalty to this country as well as integrity and character.

Few citizens of this country are ever subjected to such intensive scrutiny. The issei who is granted leave under this procedure will go out of the center with official okehs from the investigative boards of the government.

Moreover, the issei who leaves the center will do more than merely reestablish himself and his family. He will relieve the existent manpower shortage. He will aid this country in the necessary increased production of food and of materials.

That man ought not to be allowed to leave the center under the cloud of the stigma of "enemy alien." We believe that the issei men and women who are cleared by the government agencies and are granted clearance should automatically win release from the status of the enemy alien.

This would be a purely technical procedure, but just as the original proclamation declaring them enemy aliens was a technical procedure.

The Japanese alien will not have an easy time reestablishing his home and his family in new surroundings. Those difficulties might in many cases be lessened by the lifting of the original proclamation. As a "friendly alien" his incentive to hasten his own resettlement would be quickened. His morale would be strengthened.

We believe it would be an extremely wise thing for the government to adopt this new ruling to grant the change from the status of "enemy alien" to "friendly alien," along with a man's clearance papers. It would be a simple thing to do, and yet its effect would be far-reaching.

handled the ugly job of racial segregation resulting from racial evacuation with full cognizance of the difficult task at hand. In the main, theirs has been a splendid performance of an overwhelming task. The WRA has helped prop the badly shaken confidence of the people. The evacuee, the person who should best know the difficulties confronting the administration of a relocation project, has acknowledged the great and good work of the WRA.

Regarding this senatorial performance, Samuel Grafton wrote this week in his column in the New York Post that when senators want to irritate the President or "throw their weight around," they dig up some inconsequential issue and that this investigation of the relocation centers was of this nature. However, this investigation which threatened the entire program of evacuee resettlement was no "inconsequential issue" to the 110,000 persons in the relocation centers.

Despite the political inspiration of this investigation, it has had, to date, a constructive effect. It has helped clear the air of rumors and has clarified the status of the evacuees involved. It has shown also that democracy is a dynamic thing, that mistakes once made can be corrected. For the investigation has brought up again the entire problem of evacuation. And it is proving that the government is doing its best to return the evacuees to normal life. Detention in the relocation centers was neither the end nor purpose of evacuation.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Obituary for the Living

In the obituary sections of the newspapers are biographies in kernal form of men who have died. The obituary notices are written coldly and impersonally, detailing the deceased's accomplishments, his good deeds, often ignoring the missteps, the mistakes in judgment, the common misdeeds of ordinary men.

This is a strange obituary, for the subject is still alive.

William Randolph Hearst was born on April 29, 1863. He was an only child, and it is reported that his parents were indulgent and young Hearst was unruly. He was expelled from Harvard, but soon after, at the age of 24, he became editor and publisher of his father's San Francisco Examiner. He soon gained in power and in wealth and legends were born about this fabulous young man from California. He extended his influence far afield. He bought newspapers and established new ones and at one time he was master of the greatest chain of daily papers in the country. As large as his newspaper holdings may have been, he had similar interests in mining and in other fields of industry. His empire grew many tentacles and his power grew with them.

William Randolph Hearst was one of the most powerful men of all time, for the concentration of power in his hands affected the history of nations. Legend records his role in the Spanish-American war, in our troubles with Mexico, where he had great holdings. He tried to influence the nation's foreign, as well as domestic policies. His was the voice of rampant imperialism, intimidating the lesser countries.

William Randolph Hearst, in his long and spectacular lifetime, had the capacity and ability to do great good for his fellow men. Instead, he became the bedfellow of bigotry and prejudice. He turned his back on decency and justice. He preached race hatred and spread misinformation and racial fears. Historians, in later judgment, may record that he helped bring on the global holocaust now raging. An unauthorized biographer, Ferdinand Lundberg, flatly stated: "The United States was kept out of the League and the World Court largely through the opposition of Hearst." What a strong League of Nations, strengthened through American participation, could have done to stem the tide of war is a question which cannot be answered unless the remedy is tried once more when the aggressors of this day have laid down their arms. But the remnants of Hearst's newspaper empire echoes his fears against the coming century of the common man and ridicules any attempt to define today our peace aims of liberty, equality and justice.

One president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, once publicly castigated Hearst as a "notorious publisher." The noted historian, Dr. Charles A. Beard, penned a farewell message to Hearst and said: "He will depart loved by few and respected by none whose respect is worthy of respect . . . the judgment on the creator of this aggregation of wealth, terror and ambition will be the verdict of the American nation upon its tormentor, or at least of that part of the nation interested in the preservation of those simple decencies without which no people can endure."

The power and influence of William Randolph Hearst has touched many nations and many peoples. On the west coast of the United States he raised the issue of the "yellow peril," first against the Chinese and later against the Japanese. He created and maintained a strong public opinion against the new Americans from the Orient. He, perhaps more than any other man, was responsible for the public opinion which demanded and accepted the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in

1942. He was the father of that evacuation and its willing midwife, for his editorials had for four decades preached suspicion and hate of all persons of Japanese ancestry on the west American coast. Only last week his Examiner in San Francisco wrote: "We have known the evils of Japanese immigration and the tendencies of that immigration to debase our standards of living."

So universal was his interest and so widespread his activity that his west coast activities, his "yellow peril" campaigns and his espousal of discriminatory race legislation against Japanese in California, occupy but a minor paragraph in his biography. Yet the mere fact that 110,000 persons were behind the wire fences of western relocation centers, living in crude barracks, was a testimonial to his influence.

Of course, it was a mistake to assume that Hearst alone was responsible for evacuation, nor that military expediency was not involved. But it was also a fact that had not public pressure, egged on by the Hearst press and by other newspapers, demanded the wholesale removal of all residents of Japanese ancestry, mass evacuation probably would not have been carried out. Speaking of the attack on native-born Japanese which preceded and which helped bring about evacuation, Louis Goldblatt, state CIO secretary in California, told the Tolan committee: "There was a basis (for the attacks on American-born Japanese) because there has always been a basis on the Pacific coast for suspicion, racial suspicion, which has been well fostered, well bred, particularly by the Hearst newspapers over a period of 20 to 25 years."

No American disagreed with William Randolph Hearst when he cried out, after Japan had attacked the United States, that the menace of Japanese militarism must be destroyed. But many questioned his call for an all-out race war in Asia. For the United States had a strong and powerful ally in China, and China was painted with the same stigma of the "yellow peril" which Hearst had daubed on Japan.

The San Francisco Examiner of January 25, 1943, declared that "the war in the Orient is of a totally different character than the war in Europe." The Examiner made the amazing statement that "Whatever side wins (in Europe) . . . Occidental civilization is going to be maintained and will still progress."

"Bad as the situation is in Europe," said the Hearst Examiner, "the war there is between European Occidental nations, between white races. Antagonisms, hatreds and jealousies, no matter how violent, cannot obscure the fact that the warring nations of Europe stem from common racial, cultural, linguistic and social roots. It is a family fight, in which the possibility of ultimate agreement and constructive harmony has not been dismissed even by the most determined opponents."

So, in his eightieth year, William Randolph Hearst was revealed as an advocate of a "white man's war" against the colored races, as a man who would make peace with Nazi murderers because they were "white." He was revealed as a man who would negotiate a peace with Hitler, although Roosevelt and Churchill had since pledged that Hitler could end the war only through complete and "unconditional surrender." William Randolph Hearst's views were so dangerously at variance with the announced aims of the free United Nations as to appear as an actual deterrent to the military effort. In 1943, Hearst was still spewing long-repudiated doctrines of imperialism and race exploitation. The human race, progressing through conflict and trial to a new and greater understanding based on equality and liberty, had passed him by.

William Randolph Hearst was a living relic of the age of the robber barons.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Fascist-Like Attack Continues Against Nisei

Despite the giant strides we as an American minority have taken in selling ourselves to fellow-citizens since the fearful, hesitant days following Pearl Harbor, the fascist-like attacks continue to be directed against us as a group.

The lies that were told about us before evacuation—that we were responsible for sabotage and espionage, that we were plotting bloody uprisings, that we were the enemy in the nation's midst waiting the day when we would spring up as a native fifth column—have been refuted time and again. Those lies hurt, but perhaps it is possible to rationalize about them and that we were partially at fault for not making ourselves better known to other Americans.

But the attacks that persist against us are more sinister, for now it is no longer possible to say that our persecutors are motivated by an honest if misguided patriotism. There has been plenty of time now to ascertain the facts. There is no reason after all these months for anyone to be morally honest and yet base his charges against us on misinformation.

Yet that is what is being done today by many groups and individuals who direct their energies against us—fellow Americans who are doing everything humanly possible to keep democratic principles alive—in the name of Americanism.

Let us examine the arguments of some of our persecutors. A resolution by State Senator Engle and Assemblyman Lowrey in the California legislature states: "The people of the United States have had brought forcibly to their attention the fact that . . . such persons (of Japanese descent) are racially and inherently unassimilable."

The American Legion post in Hood River, Ore., declares in its resolutions that "it has been demonstrated that persons of Japanese ancestry are unassimilable with the citizens of our nation and they therefore constitute a permanent alien element in any community in which they may be located."

In another resolution the post claims: "It is our settled conviction that no persons of Japanese ancestry are desirable as American citizens as all such are unassimilable to our standard of living, our process of thought, our unity of allegiance. . . . All persons of Japanese ancestry now residing in this country should be deported to Japan at the earliest opportunity and thus prevent the further insidious infiltration through the accident of birth of a race whose purpose is to possess, dominate and destroy."

If these charges were not presented in so serious a manner, they would be ridiculous in the face of facts. At any rate, the bigoted, pious, sanctimonious outlook of the individuals who claim to father these theories of Americanism speak ill of our ability to cope with the global problems of peace that will face us as a nation after the war.

Without having specific information, it is fairly safe to say that many of the men who approved the Legion post's resolution have sons whose names appear alongside the names of Americans of Japanese descent, carried on the community roll of honor at Hood River. To the men fighting and facing death shoulder to shoulder with Americans of Japanese blood in the southwest Pacific, in Africa, in Britain and Alaska, the charges of the Hood River post and the California legislators must be bitter, heart-rending mockery.

What does assimilation into the American life-stream mean? Surely it does not mean to Anglo-Saxonize, for that theory is a grim parallel to the mad Nazi dream of Aryanism. Besides, what about the millions of splendid Americans who are not Anglo-Saxons? In every other sense we have become assimilated, in the schools, in business, in the hundreds of communities which were our prewar homes where a legion of friends still remain. Sociologists will contend that in this sense we have become far better assimilated than the Filipinos, who are our worthy allies, or the Chinese of the crowded Chinatowns, or the Mexicans, all of whose loyalty remains

unquestioned by the so-called patriots.

During an earlier period we might have excused these attacks against us with the feeling that our detractors were trying to raise national morale by helping to arouse and focus hate, feeble though this reason may be.

But at this stage of the game we have more reason for concern. We have many friends, some tried and true, others newly acquired after the facts about us became known. Our detractors by arousing controversy over us based on untruths create internal dissension, for our friends are not the kind who will see injustice and remain silent. Inevitably, this leads to internal dissipation of energies which ill can be spared from our war effort.

Even more important, those in our midst who pursue false racial theories and persecute an American minority knock the props right from under the propaganda war that the United States has been using so effectively among the downtrodden victims of the Axis. The promise of the Four Freedoms and equality of opportunity despite race, color or creed, are worthless when some in our midst are vigorously engaged in denying these principles to some of their own fellow citizens.

In this sense, these persons are obstructionists to our war effort. They are tearing down what the leaders of our nation have labored to build up. They are undermining the faith of our allies and our potential allies in our integrity by deliberately practicing fascist tactics within our nation. They are real fifth columnists and they must not be tolerated.

It is time that America woke up to the realization that it is not just the welfare of a tiny minority in this nation that is at stake in the unjust attacks singled on Americans of Japanese descent. Our entire war effort stands in danger of being sabotaged by fascist-minded citizens in our midst.

the copy desk

Most of the center papers have carried on their own antirumor campaigns. Among them is the Outpost (Rohwer), which last week said:

At first, the residents of this Center displayed courage and determination, and they carried on as well as they could.

Now, however, many have become apathetic and spend their time in idle rumors that are dangerous to the morale of the people. All this leads toward the disintegration of the Center's moral—a breakdown will be undesirable from the viewpoint of greater present problems and of the future of the Japanese-Americans.

Unfounded rumors and selfish individualism may lead to violent outcomes, such as experienced by colonists in other relocation centers.

Let us be more considerate in our decisions and our actions; for our year here may determine our future.

Since evacuation, all attempts to organize one central community council representing the various modes of thought have resulted in general failure or half-hearted cooperation. No group is willing to give up its individual identity in the interest of the general welfare of the evacuees. With resettlement now facing us, we should seriously begin to think about what we could do in order to work out our own problems instead of constantly being on the pessimistic side, and hoping that our future will be handed to us on a silver platter. . . .

Our base premise is that there is no other alternative except a

Radio Forum Discusses Need For Utilizing Evacuee Labor

The necessity of utilizing evacuee labor in the present need for manpower in the United States was discussed at a radio forum over Salt Lake's KLO on January 21 on the subject, "The Japanese Problem in Utah."

Participating in the forum were Charles F. Ernst, director of the Topaz project in Utah; Barratt Chadwick, news commentator; Dr. Arthur Bealey of the University of Utah; Lincoln Thomson of the Deseret News; H. F. Kretzman of the Salt Lake Tribune. Arthur Gaeth, news commentator, was moderator.

"The longer we keep this manpower frozen in the camps," said Chadwick, "the farther we are from winning the war."

The participants discussed, in connection with the use of manpower, the need to assimilate and disperse the Japanese evacuee population.

That the United States could assimilate her 110,000 evacuees far more cheaply than the cost to maintain them in camps was brought out. From a long range point of view, according to Dr. Bealey, it is necessary to assimilate this group. He declared it was "stupid" to talk of deportation, particularly of nisei, who are citizens of the United States.

That the issei, too, were not only loyal to this country but wished to stay here after the war was brought out by Director Ernst, who noted the recent visit of an agent

from the Spanish consulate to Topaz. The agent, acting as Japan's representative, spoke to 1,000 issei about their needs, their complaints and wishes. Following the talk a group of issei leaders conferred among themselves and presented their report.

The issei had certain minor complaints, declared Ernst, but their main thought to be transmitted to the Japanese government was that they were attempting to live in peace in this country and remain loyal to the United States, their home. "They are willing to take their chances with this government," declared Ernst.

The speakers were agreed on the advisability of dispersing the Japanese throughout the country, not only in regard to population, but in regard also to college attendance, industry, and labor. It was brought out that the nisei and issei themselves were agreed this was the wisest thing to do.

Ernst noted the "common loyalty to America" held by both nisei and issei. He declared that the Japanese parents are ambitious and anxious for the security of their children here, that through the nisei this feeling of loyalty to the United States on the part of the issei was made stronger. He declared some 6,000 nisei were now serving in the U. S. Army.

Barratt Chadwick gave a short preliminary talk on the Japanese problem, on evacuation, and the center at Topaz.

THE LANCER

By TAD UYENO

What's Wrong in the Relocation Centers?

What's wrong in the relocation centers? This question seems to occupy the attention of most Americans whenever they read of disturbances in the Japanese camps. Unfortunately, they can come to no conclusion other than that the Japanese are rebelling against the officials administering the camps and that they have the impulse to show disrespect for this country on the slightest pretext.

Whatever the agitators may have aimed to accomplish by goading the masses to follow their leadership, the Japanese in the relocation centers have not gained more lenient treatment for persons of Japanese ancestry because of their demands. On the contrary they have brought about more rigid control of internees within the relocation centers.

As a result of the riots in relocation centers, the American public, generally speaking, is scrutinizing the actions of evacuees with more disbelief of their loyalty. What sympathy the people had toward the resident Japanese is gradually waning. Charges of WRA administrators "pampering" the Japanese have cropped up in many states where relocation centers are located. Definitely, the average American is prone to look upon the interned Japanese with growing distrust, which will have a marked effect on those living outside of the centers, too.

Years of painstaking efforts by the nisei to assert their Americanism are being nullified by the actions of a few agitators. One thing has been conspicuously shown to the public: that the evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific Coast was justified, especially by recent riots in which pro-Axis sentiments were clearly displayed.

Perhaps to the liberals, it is easily understandable that people confined within concentration camps grow discontented with living conditions. Even though their physical needs are being satisfactorily cared for by the government, the internees' mental attitude becomes warped.

Recent incidents in Manzanar and Poston relocation centers have

future in America. This is the goal toward which we are aiming. It is up to all of us as individuals and as groups to cast aside all past grievances and suspicions and actively work toward this goal if we are to assure ourselves of our rightful place in American society. We have a future here and it is up to us to make a clear-cut stand on this point. If we do not work for an adequate resettlement, who else will do it? — From an editorial in the Gila News-Courier, Jan. 5.

brought into sharp focus the existence of a conflict in ideologies between the so-called Japan educated kibel and the nisei. The reconciliation of opinions held by the two groups in the centers appears impossible.

The vociferous groups in the centers, due perhaps to Axis successes, have been actively led by some of the older generation and some of the kibel elements. However, it is wrong to label all kibel or all issei as trouble-makers or Axis sympathizers. No witch-hunting is going to bring about peaceful conditions.

By the actions of a handful of agitators the welfare of those Americans of Japanese descent wanting to make this country their permanent home has been jeopardized. Only after riots and other disturbances do the decent people within the centers realize the folly of blindly following the agitators and begin to help in restoring law and order.

The question "What's wrong in relocation centers?" cannot be answered merely by a superficial glance at relocation center problems. Certainly the word "apathy" may rightly describe the root of all the troubles emanating in the relocation centers, apathy of the majority of the people to things that concern them most.

Japan Nisei Prefer To Retain American Citizenship, Report

NEWELL, Calif. — Nisei, caught by the outbreak of war in Japan, have mostly preferred to retain their American citizenship, despite attempts of the Japanese government to have them naturalized, according to the Rev. Dr. Hannaford, returned Japanese missionary, reports the Tulean Dispatch.

Many of the nisei are also being treated suspiciously, according to Dr. Hannaford.

Dr. Hannaford returned on the Gripsholm after 30 years of missionary work in Japan. He was a teacher of English at Meiji university in Tokyo.

Vagaries

Lone Vote . . .

Recently, the Arkansas state senate passed, by 30-1, vote, an "alien" property restriction bill which aims to prevent any of the 1,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry now living in the state's two relocation centers from ever owning Arkansas land. The lone vote against the bill was cast by Senator Willis Smith of Texarkana, who opined that the measure was in violation of the state constitution and would penalize Chinese residents as well. A similar alien property law was declared unconstitutional by the state's supreme court some years ago.

Voorhis

In his minority report criticizing the annual report of the Dies Committee, California's liberal, Jerry Voorhis, report: "I believe it no more than fair to point out that there are some citizens of Japanese descent—how many I do not know—who have resisted the tremendous pressure of the Japanese system and the emperor-worship pattern of Japanese tradition, and have maintained a loyalty to the United States. . . ."

U. S. at War

Sign of the times: The Wakamura rose has been renamed the MacArthur by a Sacramento floriculturist. . . . The House of Mitsukoshi in Honolulu has been turned into a USO club. Renamed the Victory Club, \$100,000 is being spent in redecorating the structure. . . . When Attorney Charles Dwight charged in Honolulu recently that "not one" of the 650 names drawn for the 1943 trial jury panel were persons of Japanese ancestry, although the Japanese are the largest racial group in the city, a reexamination of the lists showed the candidates to be of the following racial extraction: 12 were citizens of Japanese ancestry, 456 were Anglo-Saxons, 59 Chinese, three Hawaiians, 41 part-Hawaiians and one of Korean and one of Puerto Rican descent. The Honolulu grand jury lists two persons of Japanese ancestry.

Governor Maw

Although residents of the Central Utah relocation center at Topaz, as legal residents of the states from which they were evacuated, cannot vote in Utah state elections, Governor Herbert B. Maw, who visited the center recently, won himself a flock of honorary ballots. On one occasion at Topaz, after dinner at a messhall, the Utah governor went into the kitchen and shook hands with the evacuee messhall crew. . . . The temporary segregation camp at Moab in southeastern Utah, to which suspected instigators of the Manzanar disturbance have been removed, is on the edge of one of America's last primitive areas, several million acres of deserts and mountains which few Americans have seen. In this area, rich in archaeological interest, is a little village which has the distinction of being the one human settlement in America which is farthest than any other from a railroad line.

Quote: The New Republic summed up America's evacuee Japanese in these words: "Most . . . are so eager to assert their Americanism that they sound like a community of George F. Baubitts." . . . The most complete study of evacuation which has been issued to date is Carey McWilliams' "Japanese Evacuation: Interim Report," for the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The report by California's former commissioner of immigration and housing was presented at the IPR's eighth conference in December at Quebec. . . .

Lamar Daily News

LAMAR, Colo. — The Lamar Daily News last week scored extravagant statements of certain congressmen in the current controversy over the WRA.

In an editorial, the Daily News declared: "We have seen so many rumors blown about this particular project, through the simple medium of investigation and getting the facts, that we are not quick to excite when newspapers and congressmen talk for headlines and jockey for political position."

JACL News

Colorado Calling!

By Tad Hirota

America's Mountain Capital . . .

Here we are, Joe Masaoka, chief of the Associated Membership Division, and I, in the "mile-high" city of Denver, meeting day and night with interested groups and individuals regarding the common problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry and campaigning for memberships.

Denver lies not far from the geographical heart of the United States and is just east of the eye-filling grandeur of the majestic sweep of the Rockies' snowy mountain range. Famed as a convention city because it is so conveniently located, this metropolis and shopping center of the eastern intermountain area is known as the "mile-high" city; the plate on the fifteenth step leading to the capitol is exactly one mile above sea level.

About three blocks of Larimer street seem like a section of Los Angeles' Main street of the pre-war days transplanted. Herein is located the Japanese section of Denver, operating hotels, groceries, fish markets, drug stores, cafes and barber shops. Japanese, Negroes, Filipinos, Spanish-Americans and Caucasians throng the streets. Reputedly, it is out-of-bounds for soldiers and sailors—the main beer parlors prove an easy temptation for fights and brawls.

If you know the bay region, then Denver reminds you much of Oakland, because it is just about the same in population and size. And the fun and excitement you can find in the gay night clubs, restaurants, theaters and other places of amusement brings you back to the memories of the after-dark hours spent in San Francisco. Then Berkeley and the University of California campus come into the picture as you visit Denver university and Regis college.

MEET THE PEOPLE . . .

Kimi Mukaye, national YWCA worker stationed here in Denver and formerly in San Francisco, has been most helpful in getting us settled and into our work as have Amy Miura and Yoshiko Arika. Incidentally, Amy is the older sister of Alameda's George Tanaka, who gained fame as the top-ranking nisei tennis player in this country. She is a secretary at the local YWCA. Yoshiko is operator of the New York Beauty Salon and was the Colorado representative to the National JACL conference in Salt Lake City last November.

With so many voluntary evacuees, those who left the coast before the army began its huge evacuation program, and evacuees, those who have come out of assembly and relocation centers, in and around this big town, you can't help from bumping into many old acquaintances. Among those we've already met are Taki Domoto, scion of North American Mercantile Co., San Francisco; Bobby Uyeda, former U. C. Student club president; Gertrude Sugioka, San Benito county JACL member; Jee Komaki, who aided national headquarters a lot during those hectic pre-evacuation days, and Mas Okabe, ex-Southern California JAU track star and official.

Some of the relocated students at the University of Denver we've been introduced to or known from before are Tony Takashima, Portland; Johnny Kusakabe and Lily Yorozu, Seattle; Tual Watanabe, Salem; Nick Iyoya, San Mateo; Alto Higashiuchi, Palto Alto, and Mary Ogi, San Francisco.

INITIAL MEETING

Our first meeting in Denver was a dinner gathering at the YWCA with a group of local residents interested in the JACL and what it was doing. Those present included Yoshiko Arika, Amy Miura, Bobby Uyeda, Taki Domoto, Gertrude Sugioka, Kimi Mukaye, Violet Otsuki, George Masunaga, George Shiomura, Bee Bailey, Haruko Kobayashi and Henry Otsuki. Joe's presentation was well received and the group suggested many ways and means to aid us in carrying on our program in this area.

Nisei Woman:

How to Make the Most of Your Height, Or Lack of It

Your height, like evacuation, is fait accompli. There just isn't anything you can do about the fact itself. You might as well make the most of it.

Maybe inside you are the Swedish goddess type, five feet nine in your stockinged feet. But maybe, too, you're exactly five feet one-fourth inch and weigh 92.

Well unless the Hollywood press agents do me wrong, Veronica Lake, who started a major fashion crusade all by herself, is five feet two and weighs 92. And, as someone has said, it's amazing what the blonde whirlwind can do with 92 pounds. I suppose it's all in the way she wears it.

When it comes to dressing according to your figure, it's not so much the height and weight that count as it is the distribution. Two girls of the identical height and weight might, on first thought, go by the same rules. But actually, in the same clothes, one girl might look short and dumpy and the other tall and slim.

As we said, it's the distribution.

For instance, perhaps you're very tiny. You've small bones, tiny hands and feet, a small head. And you wouldn't hold down a sack of potatoes on a balancing scale. Well, you've very few worries. Of course, you can abide by a lot of rules and you might look taller and more imposing, but generally speaking, you can wear a good many things that aren't supposedly right for "short" people and still look in proportion. You can wear a wide, flashy peasant belt, for it only emphasizes your slim waist. You won't, of course, go in for huge cartwheel hats, but you can wear a medium brim or anything in the way of the tiny hats.

In short, you're pretty lucky, and we'll dispense with you here, since we're here to deal with problems.

Take, on the other hand, the girl who is maybe five feet one, weighs say 98 pounds, and still looks dumpy. Well, probably she's short through the legs, long through the body. She's got largish hands and feet, maybe a large head. She's the gal with a figure problem. But with the advantage of not being really heavy, she can look slim and tall if she dresses right. Or like the very dickens, if she doesn't.

She's the gal who has to worry about "line." She wants to achieve a straight up-and-down look, and she's got to watch everything—dress, coat, hat, shoes, bag, accessories. For a general rule, if you're this type, dress so that the eye goes up and down in one straight line from toe to foot, without any horizontal effects at all—such as peplums, broad brims, contrasting belts or yokes, wide shoulders.

Beware especially of very heavy yoke, chest, shoulder and head treatment. You want to look thin through the top. Don't, for instance, wear white shirts with sharply contrasting skirts. Beware particularly of big hats, shoes that draw attention to the feet.

A model costume for this figure might be something like this: Dark suit, with not too slim skirt. Match hat and shoes. Shoes ought to be something slim and dainty, but not fancy, and with walking height heels. Hat should be small, and if possible, give height.

Of course, you can't always dress according to rules. But you can keep from wearing sharp contrasts in hat and suit. Beware, too, of wearing matching hat and shoes with contrasting dress or suit.

Go in for high hair-do's, but plain ones. Don't wear brightly colored gloves. They bring attention to heavy hands.

You'll find the new sport dresses especially good for you. They're slim of line, simple, well-proportioned and tailored. That's your type, really. You can wear classic clothes, not the fashion fads. You look good in slacks and evening clothes. You wear your daytime dresses a bit longer than most people. You never wear flats, you wear oxfords. You like spectator pumps and tailored hats. You don't wear full fingertip jackets, but you look good in simple, classic suits. You're the trim,

The Fellowship of Freedom

By Bradford Smith

(Continued from last week)

Could there be a more gratifying, and a more thoroughgoing proof, of what the fellowship of freedom means? Could there be a clearer sign of the strength of freedom as a bond between men, and of the unimportance of blood? For the signs of race may be in the blood and bones, but the ties of freedom are in the brain and spirit. Most of the Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii had never seen Japan. Their schooling, their habits of thought, their aspirations were in the American pattern. Their features were an accident of geography; their actions and their loyalties were as American as apple pie, Plymouth Rock, or the Manhattan skyline.

And what has been the record of the Japanese and the Japanese-Americans in Hawaii since Pearl Harbor? For one answer we can go to Camp McCoy in Sparta, Wisconsin, where several thousand of them are training for combat duty overseas. Their officers will tell you that they make good soldiers. The men will tell you that they're anxious to get in their licks at the Axis. Back in Hawaii a group known as the VVV's—Varsity Victory Volunteers—organized after Pearl Harbor and offered their services to the army in any capacity, at army pay. While a good many Caucasian workers were benefiting from high wages, these young men as a willing sacrifice to the government they believed in and loved were doing defense work, and the hardest kind, at subsistence rates. Can any other group of Americans show a superior evidence of loyalty—not in words, but in deeds performed?

Contrary to popular opinion and contrary to some public statements, Japanese-Americans on the west coast were of invaluable aid to the authorities in exposing Japanese espionage. Officials, furthermore, are frank to admit that the evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans from the west coast was facilitated by the spirit of cooperation—cooperation in the face of very real personal sac-

tailored, "sport classic" type. And it becomes you. . . .

The "heavy" figure is difficult to dress. Short or tall, its main problem is still weight.

If you're this type, you'll go generally by the rules for the top-heavy girl, only double.

Choose darker colors, small prints, if you wear prints. Watch your neckline particularly. Wear V-necks, with white piping, crossed-over fronts. No ruffles on the bosom, either. Keep your clothes soft, but not ruffy.

Wear long-line effects, like buttons all the way down the front, like full-length panels of contrasting color.

Never wear tight clothes. Nor full ones. Your skirts, for instance, should have a soft flare. They shouldn't be straight, and they shouldn't be full.

Never wear contrasting shirt-skirt effects. Stick to dresses or suits, and when you wear suits, keep your jacket on. Redingotes are especially good for you. You'll go for dressmaker suits.

Never wear oxfords of the "flat" type. Wear heels—an inch high, anyway.

If you're thick particularly through the waist and hips, broaden your shoulders slightly.

Do wear a matching jacket if you must wear slacks. No slip-on sweaters for you. Cardigans, yes. Go in for soft, slimming drapery effects. Pleats, too, but not in profusion.

When it comes to jewelry, don't wear short, fat, round bead necklaces. Do wear longish necklaces. No pearl or round earrings. Wear the hanging type—it lengthens your face.

Watch these accessories closely. Handbags can be good-sized, but not huge. You can wear biggish hats, unless you're short. Hats that give you height are good, also brims that cut diagonally across the face.

Keep your stockings darkish in tone. It slims the legs and ankles.

rifices—shown by the evacuees.

The military reasons for the evacuation are best left to the authorities charged with the responsibility for the public defense and safety. The removal, with its attendant sacrifices and discomforts and spiritual anguish, has provoked earnest concern for the evacuees on the part of individuals and on the part of the government itself. No one should attempt to minimize the sacrifice which has been required of these hundred thousand people, two-thirds of them American citizens.

Nor are these citizens likely to forget that the sudden and undeclared attack of the Japanese warlords on American soil was the immediate cause of their own removal. And the American government will not forget that it has a responsibility toward them—a responsibility which will continue into the period of final resettlement.

One of the greatest tragedies of this war is that innocent and guilty suffer alike. School children at their studies, women in childbirth, the aged in their homes—all are victims in a war which is not restricted to battlefields, which may strike anywhere and at any time—without warning. The psychological war is equally unrestricted. An air battle is continually being waged by radio, and the prize is the very minds of men. The results are sometimes not apparent on the surface. But one thing is clear: our enemy, both in Europe and in Asia, has determined to make this a racial war. For years we have heard coming across both the oceans which separate us—but do not separate us any longer—the mad song of racism. Hitler has told us that only Germans are fit to rule. Japan has told us that only Japanese have a divine mandate to reign over the earth. Despite the fact that these doctrines are repugnant to us, they have had a certain effect on the public mind. And they have reached out to touch Americans of foreign ancestry.

To speak quite frankly, the Japanese theory of racial destiny has fostered the suspicion that all Japanese are militarists and has led some Americans to believe that it is blood which counts, rather than training. Despite the fact that our whole history as a nation refutes this contention, the sinister effect of that propaganda has penetrated, and, combined with some unfortunate local support has had an influence on the public mind. We went through pretty much the same thing in the last war when every German was regarded as a spy or a saboteur. And, because the Orient still remains to many Americans a place of mystery, it is all the easier to create undesirable public attitudes on the basis of sensationalism rather than truth.

One reason, I believe, why the Germans despite the horrors of Hitlerism have not taken the brunt of popular mistrust in this war is that America came close to Europe—which it had always been ignorant of—in the previous World War. I do not believe we shall feel that the Orient is distant and mysterious after this war, any more than we now feel Europe to be distant and mysterious. Too many young Americans will have seen the Orient, and the stories they will tell their friends and their children will bring the Orient, and the stories they will tell their friends and their children will bring the Orient close, as Europe was brought close 25 years ago.

But for the present that failure to know has, as usual, resulted in the fear and distrust born of ignorance. Fostered by the hate campaign against Britain and America which the Japanese warlords are waging, and fostered even more by their arrogant declaration that it is Japan's destiny to rule the world, public opinion in America has been colored by the doctrine of the enemy. Our own Japanese-Americans have had to bear the brunt of it.

Yet the enemy has not won decisively in the field of psychological war. The mass of Americans, once they get a chance to meet ancestry, find that they share the same interests, the same lan-

guages, the same hopes. The ladies of Powell near the Relocation Center at Heart Mountain, for instance, recently extended a welcoming hand to the evacuees. They went out there and talked to some of the women; I believe they had a tea or something of the kind. And I think I can guess what they talked about—children, and cooking, and the dress they had to get made for the daughter in high school, and the crops, maybe, and what kind of weather you could expect in this part of the country. Just homely American neighborliness—women who wanted to make the new arrivals feel welcome.

Down in Arkansas a young Japanese-American couple got married at one of the centers. People in a near-by town heard about it. They'd seen the center, and it didn't look like the kind of place you'd exactly choose to hold a wedding party in. So they gave a party for the young couple—a wedding cake and all the rest of it. I doubt if they thought much about the significance of what they were doing. It was just a neighborly act—that was all. The kind of thing any decent person would do.

But they were members of the fellowship of freedom, too. They were recognizing the weakness of the barriers of race, the strength of the tie that binds men who grow up believing in democracy.

Those of us who have lived in Japan know that even today there are many Japanese who, though they must serve their country in war, would welcome a final defeat for the militarists now in control. We know that for the last twenty years, at least, Japan has been caught in a struggle between two groups—a group which believed in the orderly processes of international law and a group which held that only military conquest could solve Japan's problems. The liberal group was for expanding Japan's international trade, restricting armaments, and gaining economic security through friendly collaboration with the nations of the world. The militarist group, bound up in its own self-interest, wanted an empire which would be self-sufficient and independent of the rest of the world. It was impatient of any international collaboration, intolerant of democratic ideals, determined that the people should have no share in the government which ruled them.

Yukio Ozaki, who long ago saw the threat to the parliamentary government which was struggling to assert itself in Japan, wrote:

To have adopted a constitutional form of government and yet leave the administration in the hands of men disapproved by public opinion is so absurd and inconsistent that it would really be better that such a form of government had never been instituted.

When such protests grew too strong, the answer of the militarists was assassination, which in itself was a kind of tribute to the strength of the prodemocratic forces.

True representative government never had a real chance in Japan, however, so long as the constitution gave to the ministers of the army and navy, and to the chiefs of staff, a right of direct access to the Emperor which the civil administration did not enjoy. Until this unique privilege is withdrawn, the Japanese people will always be at the mercy of the militarists, who have the power to make war without the consent, and even without the knowledge of the people's representatives.

It must always be remembered that Japan converted herself from feudalism overnight. She did such a good job on the surface that the rest of the world was willing to believe she had performed the miracle of achieving in a few short years what the western world had accomplished only through the trial and error and conflict of several centuries.

It is clearer to us now that while the surface took on a very high polish of parliamentarianism, industrialism and modernism, the old ways still lay deep in the grain. Feudalism was not done away with after all, and in pres-

(Continued on page 7)

Evacuees in Utah Outside Topaz Must File for Clearance

Salt Lake WRA Official Stresses Necessity of Complying with Regulation

Every evacuee residing in Utah outside of relocation centers must file application through the WRA for indefinite leave clearance before February 15, 1943, it was announced this week by Henry Harris Jr., WRA employment investigator at Salt Lake City.

Harris strongly stressed the point that all evacuees who are now out of the centers on temporary leaves must not fail to file application for indefinite leaves before February 15 if they wish to remain out of the centers.

"After February 15, any evacuee who has failed to apply for indefinite leave clearance will be returned to his relocation center," Harris said.

Harris further explained that: "Evacuees should obtain a written offer of employment from their employer and submit it to the War Relocation official at the time they apply for leave clearance. All applications will be submitted to Washington for final approval.

"Pending final action on the indefinite leave applications evacuees will be given an extension of their temporary leave permits for group work. This permit will be extended for sufficient time to obtain clearance from Washington on the indefinite leave application.

"This temporary permit restricts the evacuees to a designated county or counties and requests the evacuee to file a change of address card with the Authority in case he changes residence within the same county. Any evacuee failing to observe these restrictions will be subject to immediate return to a relocation center.

"After leave is granted, American citizen evacuees will be freed of all travel restrictions outside the evacuated restricted areas, but will be required to file change of address cards. Aliens will be freed of all WRA travel restrictions, but will be required to observe travel regulations laid down by the U. S. Department of Justice for all enemy aliens."

Harris gave assurance that an evacuee may return to a center even after being granted indefinite leave. "Some evacuees," Harris said, "have expressed concern that once they receive indefinite leave they may lose their job and become destitute and be denied entry into a relocation center. While the WRA hopes that evacuees released on indefinite leave will be able to remain outside the relocation centers permanently, all evacuees having a good reason to reenter a center will be admitted upon application."

To file application for indefinite leave clearances, all evacuees in the Salt Lake City area were asked to see Harris at his office in Room 318 of the Atlas building, 36 1/2 W. 2nd St. street, between the hours of 8:45 a. m. and 5 p. m., Monday through Saturday. And those unable to see him during these hours were asked to contact him to obtain appointment to see him at some convenient hour in the evenings.

For evacuees in other Utah areas

Harris announced that he would be available as follows:

In Layton, at the evacuee boarding house adjacent to Layton Sugar company, on January 29 from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

In Provo, at the U. S. Employment office, on February 2 from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 p. m. to 6 p. m.; 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

In Price, at the U. S. Employment office, on February 2, from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. and February 3 from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m.; 1 p. m. to 3 p. m.

Earlier in the week, Harris went to Ogden, Brigham City and Logan. Evacuees in these areas who failed to see him were asked to contact him at his Salt Lake office in order that some suitable arrangement might be made for them.

Evacuee Killed At Gila River

Jealousy Believed Motive for Hammer Attack by Resident

RIVERS, Ariz.—Jinkichi Nitao, 49, an evacuee living at the Gila River war relocation project, died on Jan. 19 as a result of a hammer beating inflicted by Joe Tsugawa, 46, a fellow evacuee, project officials announced.

Murder charges were filed against Tsugawa at Casa Grande when he was brought there by officers.

Mrs. Tsugawa, wife of the defendant, was in the project hospital, but was expected to recover. She was injured in the course of the affray.

The complaint against Tsugawa was signed by W. E. Williamson, internal security chief at the center, who quoted Tsugawa as saying he beat his wife and Nitao after warning him to direct his attentions elsewhere.

Ted Miya Elected Davis County Leader

LAYTON, Utah — The Davis county JACL met last week at the North Davis Jr. High school and chose Ted Miya as president for the year, according to Min Miya, club reporter.

Elected with Miya were: Barbara Okuda, vice-pres.; Tome Shiba, cor. sec.; Shige Shimada, rec. sec.; Ki-yoshi Miya, treas.; George Akasaka, sec. chairman; Yori Kosaiku, executive chairman; Kiichiro Asasaka, official delegate; Min Miya, reporter.

Parker Indians Score

POSTON, Ariz. — A visiting Indian basketball team from Parker, Ariz., recently won a 71-35 victory over the Poston Penguins, reports the Chronicle.

The Penguins were no match for the Indians as the visitors seemingly scored at will with "Swishie Willie" Fisher doing the bulk of the scoring with 28 points, said the Chronicle.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Sato, a girl, Kazuko, on Jan. 5, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Kuniharu Tsuneyoshi, a boy, on Jan. 8, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Kawaguchi, a girl, Yukiko Dorothy, on Jan. 12, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Sakuma, a boy, David Masakazu, on Jan. 12, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Kono, a girl, Miyeko, on Jan. 13, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Chukichi Kawaguchi, a boy, on Jan. 13, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Asako Ohgitani, a girl, on Jan. 13, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Harry Igawa, a girl, on Jan. 14, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Daisuke Omori, a girl, on Jan. 14, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Masaru Kozuki, a boy, on Jan. 14, at Gila River.

To Mrs. Gibun Kimura, a girl, on Jan. 14, at Gila River.

To Mrs. George Ozaki, a boy, on Jan. 15, at Granada.

To Mrs. Taketoshi Tanaka, a boy, on Jan. 15, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Masaaki Tajii, a girl, on Jan. 16, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Kameki Shimasaki, a girl, on Jan. 16, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Yutaka Kajiyama, a girl, on Jan. 16, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. George Minato, a boy, on Jan. 17, at Minidoka.

To Mrs. Yoshimura, a girl, on Jan. 17, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Toru Okazaki, a girl, on Jan. 17, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Masutaro Okido, a boy, on Jan. 17, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Thomas Shigo, a boy, on Jan. 17, at Tule Lake.

To Mrs. Ted Sasaki, a boy, on Jan. 18, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Nakamura, a boy, on Jan. 18, at Manzanar.

To Mrs. Masao Fujikawa, a girl, on Jan. 3, at Jerome.

To Mrs. Kunishi Tani, a boy, on Jan. 3, at Rohwer.

To Mrs. Jun Nagakura, a girl, on Jan. 14, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Tadaichi Tanaka, a boy, on Jan. 15, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Sadamu Doi, a girl, on Jan. 15, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. George Takagi, a boy, on Jan. 16, at Heart Mountain.

To Mrs. Sakuji Kaji, a boy, on Jan. 15, at Heart Mountain.

DEATHS

Tamijiyo Mayeda, 72, on Jan. 9, at Heart Mountain.

Tanikishi Nakamoto, on Jan. 12, at Gridley, Calif.

Sumiichi Toma, 46, on Jan. 15, at Manzanar.

Mrs. Yae Satomi, on Jan. 15, at Gila River.

Mrs. Saburo Kawamoto, 44, on Jan. 18, at Jerome.

Mume Imamura, on Jan. 18, at Minidoka.

Seizo Imada, 60, on Jan. 19, at Rohwer.

Heizaburo Uveda, 73, on Jan. 21, at Heart Mountain.

MARRIAGES

Haru Mayeda to Makoto Sasaki, on Jan. 9, at Granada.

Ethel Maebori to Keizo Mae-kawa, on Jan. 1, at Tule Lake.

Tsutai Kaneyoshi to Tsumoru Tsujioka, on Jan. 17, at Granada.

Martha Mitsudo to Mike Tokumasu, on Jan. 18, at Minidoka.

Fumiko Otani to George Y. Nagao, on Jan. 18, at Cody, Wyo.

Haruko Nishio to Joe T. Saito, on Jan. 18, at Heart Mountain.

Shizuko Fukui to Namishizu Nakagawa, on Jan. 18, at Cody, Wyo.

Idaho Falls JACL Team Sweeps Series From Pocatello Five

POCATELLO, Idaho—The Idaho Fall JACL basketball team defeated the Pocatello Vandals, 65-41, in the second game of their series on the loser's court on Jan. 23. In the first game at Idaho Falls, the home team won, 56-35.

Playing on their home court, the Vandals displayed better ball-handling than in their first game, but missed their shots consistently. Showing a fast-breaking offense, the Idaho Falls squad smothered the Vandals in a rough contest in which 20 fouls were called.

Kenji Taki, Vandal ace, set the scoring pace with a grand total of 24 points. Exhibiting his amazing scoring skill, he made 18 of these points in the last quarter. June Ueda M. Ueda and Umeo Taki of Idaho Falls scored 22, 16 and 14 points, respectively.

Reader's Digest Article Tells 'Intense Loyalty' of Nisei

National Monthly Reprints Blake Clark's Story on Camp McCoy Soldiers

Because they feel that they have a greater-than-average stake in this war, men of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of nisei soldiers from Hawaii, at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin, are better-than-average soldiers, declares Blake Clark in an article, "U. S. Soldiers with Japanese Faces," published in the February Reader's Digest as a condensation of an article in Baltimore Sunday Sun.

Clark notes the intense loyalty of these nisei soldiers, ninety percent of whom buy war bonds each month, and who conserved sugar until they turned back 2400 pounds from one month's allotment.

All the soldiers are Pearl Harbor veterans. "When the Japs attacked, no member of the 100th had to be ordered a second time to man his battle station," says Clark. At Camp McCoy these men are getting final combat training.

Work of the USO and local churches helped the Hawaiians become acclimated to the mainland. The USO is their headquarters and Miss Alice Kenny, of that organization, their best friend, says Clark.

"Miss Kenny . . . fills requests from sisters and sweethearts in Hawaii who write, enclosing money orders and asking her to 'please arrange for a birthday party for George T. Inouye on November 30.' The USO reserves a table, has a surprise party for the boys, and invites several of his friends to share a cake that says, 'Happy Birthday from Mitsue.'"

Because practically every letter from these boys to friends and relatives in Hawaii speak of this Wisconsin hospitality, a Japanese-American club, "Victory Sons of Moki-hana," is repaying the hospitality by taking Wisconsin boys stationed there to dinners, parties and picnics.

South Dakota Seeks Evacuee Help in Beets

Governor Indicates Intent to Sign Order For Agricultural Help

PIERRE, S. D. — Governor Sharpe of South Dakota last week indicated his intention to sign an authorization for the relocation of 300 American-born Japanese in the sugar beet area of western South Dakota.

The governor said he would delay signing the authorization for a few days to await possible public reaction, but declared he felt it would have only beneficial results.

Like authorization was refused last year by Sharpe's predecessor, Senator Bushfield.

"Conditions have changed materially since Governor Bushfield refused that request last year," said Sharpe. "All other neighboring states which objected at that time have withdrawn their objection. They have colonies of workers and have no trouble at all."

The request for the importation of Japanese-American labor was made by Collins Cannon, manager of the I-U sugar company Belle Fourche plant.

Spokane Girls Form New Organization

SPOKANE, Wash.—A membership drive banquet was held here recently by the newly organized Quest Club, affiliate of the Spokane YWCA. Membership is open to all girls out of high school, and especially to girls from the relocation centers.

During the dinner, Toastmistress Esther Yonago introduced the new officers: Dorothy Sawatari, president; Sachi Yamamoto, vice president; Michi Harata, secretary-treasurer. Adviser is Miss Thompson.

Fellowship of Freedom

(Continued from page 6)

ent-day Japan the warlord rules as surely as daimyo and shogun dominated the imperial court of a hundred years ago. The ideology of the samurai has been revived, and the common people are the victims once again, as they were for centuries, of the fighting man.

When this war has put an end to the cult of the warrior, the people of Japan will once more have a chance to make a government of their own choosing. The military failure of their leaders will also be a political and social failure, and a triumph for the people themselves, who have suffered much from their bondage to militarism.

The fellowship of freedom is nonpartisan, and its ranks already extend to include many who are technically our enemies. The underground in Germany and Italy is a part of that fellowship, as are the Japanese in China who work in the cause of freedom with captured or surrendered Japanese soldiers.

The writer of the following paragraph, which I take from one of the relocation center newspapers, is also of that fellowship:

"If the freedom of humanity is restricted in one place, it will flourish in others until its profusion covers the earth. Tyranny has only helped us to realize what freedom means and that rights of men must be preserved. If old systems fail, new ones will rise to take their places, systems that will be made of better and firmer stuff. Though a thousand changes take place and a thousand obstacles appear to retard us, we are destined to triumph. Out of this war-born community will arise a flame of democracy lighted by the faith of new Americans whose belief in ideals will penetrate the gloom of prejudice, ignorance and misunderstanding into the dawn of a new day of hope and truth."

You who are here today are particularly of that fellowship. America takes pride in the fact that she has always the home of free-minded men who have sought refuge from tyranny in their homelands. She takes pride in the Germans, the Italians, the Japanese who are today within her borders because they believe in a free world. For there is no more striking proof of the justice of the United Nations cause than the fact that England and the United States are headquarters for thousands of nationals from enemy countries who seek with us their opportunity to fight for freedom. Even the Japanese propagandists have not been able to invent a "free American" movement. Free nations do not have political expatriates.

I am glad that there is a Japanese-American Committee for Democracy. I wish that Japan could know of you, too, for it would give heart to the many men of good will now subject to militarist domination to know that you represent them. The day will come when they will join you, and all of us, in the fellowship of freedom.

Mrs. Ike Masaoka To Join Husband In South Carolina

POCATELLO, Idaho—Mrs. Ike Masaoka, the former Sumie Ando of Pocatello, left here for Columbia, S. C., on Jan. 18 to join her husband, who is stationed at Fort Jackson, S. C. Enroute she spent several days in Salt Lake City, visiting friends and relatives.

Mrs. Masaoka was honored at a potluck dinner and shower given by Mary Nishisaki on Jan. 9. Present were Mesdames T. Sakota, P. Okamura, N. Kato, E. Kawamura, D. Harada, G. Shiozawa, J. Yokoyama and the Misses Martha and Suzie Sumida, Toyo Murakami, Aya Sato and Isa Kaneko.

Mrs. Masaoka was again honored Jan. 16 at a luncheon-shower given at the Fort Hall Episcopal mission by Mrs. Little and her friends. The bride received many lovely gifts.

YARNS

for Hand Knitting
All Types — All Qualities

Free Knitting Book on Request

JEWELRY

WATCHES WEDDING RINGS DIAMONDS
Hand-made Specialty

AOYAGI COMPANY

Y. Terada, Propr.
147-157 West 42nd Street
New York City

HOUSE OF QUALITY Est. 1923 RELIABLE

- Prompt Shipments All Mail Orders
- Personal Attention Any Other Purchases

Intermountain JACL Council Reasserts Determination For Active Participation in War



Casablanca

One of World War II's more dramatic stories was released to a waiting people Tuesday night. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill had met for 10 days in a momentous conference at Casablanca in French Morocco on the North African shore. Of the discussions at this conference, to which Russia's Stalin was also invited, little was released. Speculations were that decisions reached at Casablanca would define the allied war policies for 1943. One result of the conference reaffirmed the faith of fighting men, for the President declared that the war would not end without the "unconditional surrender" of the axis powers. There would be no negotiated peace, no stalemate would end the war. The President stated that assurance of future world peace would come only as a result of a total elimination of axis war power. He emphasized, however, that this did not mean the destruction of the people of Germany, Italy and Japan, but the end of a philosophy based on conquest and subjugation of other peoples.

President Roosevelt, first U. S. president to leave American soil in wartime, saw three objectives of the United Nations in 1943. These are the maintenance of the initiative that was won during the closing days of 1942, its extension to other theaters and an increase in those where the allies now hold an upper hand. The dispatch of all possible aid to the Russian offensive must be maintained, the President said, adding that the Chinese allies must receive assistance to rout the Japanese invader from their soil. Chiang Kai-shek, it was announced, was kept informed of the developments, while General Giraud and Gen DeGaulle met for two days during the conference and achieved a military unity of Frenchmen who fight for a rebirth of a free France.

Hachi Maru

From the South Pacific, from a U. S. marine correspondent, came an interesting story of the reaction of Japanese war prisoners to decent treatment in American hands. Wrote Sgt. Samuel Shaffer for the A. P.:

"Behind barbed-wire entanglements at this marine corps base is the largest concentration of Japanese war prisoners in the world.

"To the visitor fortunate enough to gain admittance, this prison camp provides a liberal education in the upsetting of firmly held beliefs about the inscrutable Nipponese.

"Once over this astonishment that he is being treated like a human being, and given more food than he has probably had for some time, the Jap undergoes a rapid readjustment. Often he becomes a happy-go-lucky prisoner with a passion for horseplay, cigarettes, American slang and swing tunes.

"Imagine Tojo's discomfort if he knew that his warriors were calling each other 'Hachi Maru,' which is Japanese for 'eight-ball.' "Nor would Tojo appreciate the sentiments displayed by another prisoner, when someone mentioned Germany in his presence. With thumb and forefinger of his left hand he gripped his nose firmly, while the right hand shot forward in a Hitlerian salute.

"The Jap soldier or sailor knows far less about the war than any man in the uniform of the United Nations. Officers are astounded by the state of general ignorance of world events in which the Japs have been kept."

Sgt. Shaffer reported that the prisoners were humming and singing "My Blue Heaven." This popular American song hit was pirated and popularized in Japan some seven years ago as "Aoi Sora."

POCATELLO, Idaho — Meeting here Monday at the Hotel Bannock, the Intermountain District council JACL rededicated itself to a program of active participation in the war effort and promotion of the principle of Americanism among its membership and reaffirmed its faith in America and the American people.

The Council laid plans for working toward increased production in the nation's food for victory program; for a concentrated drive for funds for the Red Cross and other worthwhile organizations; for full cooperation with every government agency dealing with the war effort; and for the education of its membership and other Americans of Japanese ancestry to the problems of the war and postwar rehabilitation and adjustments.

The meeting sponsored by the Pocatello JACL, was opened at 2 p. m. by Bill Yamauchi, IDC chairman. In attendance were representatives of JACL chapters from Yellowstone, Idaho Falls, Boise Valley, Salt Lake, Davis county, Ogden and Pocatello. Also present were Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, and Hito Okada, national treasurer and director of the active members division.

To carry out IDC activities, committee chairmen were named as follows: George Shiozawa, public relations and nisei welfare; Tats Koga, constitution, by-laws and credentials; Mitsugi Kasai, ways and means; Shigeki Ushio, publicity; George Hashitani, membership; Jiro Tsukamoto, Americanization. Jerry Katayama offered his services as chairman of the legislative committee, and a special meeting of this committee was held Tuesday morning.

It was announced that IDC fees for 1943 have been raised by action of the executive council to 50 cents per member. Deadline for the "IDC Pledge" was extended to February 22.

It was decided that during the month of February, with Feb. 28 as the deadline, a combination membership and Pacific Citizen subscription contest will be conducted in each chapter of the IDC. Open to members only, the contest will be based on the following point system: new member, two points; renewal member, one point; new subscription, three points; renewal subscription, one point; The national JACL will present awards to the winning chapter and individual. Each chapter will retain ten per cent of the Pacific Citizen subscriptions.

As another project, the IDC will have a service flag made, to be displayed at National JACL headquarters in Salt Lake City, showing the number of nisei serving in the U. S. armed forces. Each chapter will be requested to do the same, and all chapter secretaries are asked to send in the names and location of all enlisted nisei in their territory to Okada, at national headquarters.

Other IDC projects planned are a national pin contest in March, a scholarship contest in April, and launching of a fund drive in September for Christmas programs in the WRA centers. Okada is drawing up plans for an IDC Credit Union and a circulating library.

At the meeting, also, a women's division in all the chapters was proposed. The division would be concerned with such activities and subjects as wartime food buying and diet, sewing, knitting, family hygiene, home nursing and child care, and discussions on postwar preparation. There would be sponsored a bridge club, special clubs for girls and matrons, and groups in handicraft, music appreciation and current books.

In the evening, an installation dance was held at the LDS Institute. Installation of the following IDC officers was conducted by Masaoka; Bill Yamauchi, chairman; George Shiozawa 1st vice chairman; Jerry Katayama, 2nd vice chairman; Tats Koga, executive secretary; Mitsugi Kasai, treasurer.

Recognition was accorded also to the following chapter officials:

Yellowstone—Mechio Yamagata, president; Stomi Hanami, official delegate.

Idaho Falls — Elis Kobayashi,

Lamar Residents Want Evacuees to Visit, Shop

LAMAR, Colo. — The Chamber of Commerce of Lamar, closest city to the Granada relocation center, last week held a special meeting requesting that permission be granted to a large number of Japanese evacuees from the WRA project to visit the town of Lamar for purposes of shopping and recreation.

"Evidently, the people closest to the situation are not particularly worried about fears that the relocation center was a source of potential danger to the people of Colorado," one Lamar resident commented.

Poston Council Wants More Self-Government

Protests 'Paternalism,' Asks Representation for Evacuees in Washington

POSTON, Ariz.—Franklin Sugiyama, chairman of the temporary community council at Poston I, recently directed to the project director and other officials a strongly worded plea for a greater degree of evacuee self-government at the center.

The request, made in the form of a memorandum, was released for publication this week to the Pacific Citizen. The memorandum, the news release informed, was sent to W. W. Head, project director; R. Gelvin and J. G. Evans, assistant project directors; J. C. Collier, commissioner of Indian affairs; Dillon S. Myer, director of WRA; the temporary community councils at Poston II and III and all the other relocation centers.

In this memorandum, Sugiyama suggested that all future employment needs of the center could be filled by the evacuees, including administrative positions, and that this should be done by allowing the evacuees to take civil service examinations and enter into these positions at regular wages.

Protesting against what he termed the "paternalistic" attitude of the WRA, Sugiyama also suggested that there was need for direct evacuee representation at the WRA offices in Washington so that the evacuees might participate more fully in the formation of over-all policies of the WRA.

In suggesting the employment of evacuees in filling future needs, Sugiyama pointed out that: "With the crying need of America's available manpower, there is no necessity to tap the outside Caucasian resources when there are capable evacuees ready to step into the jobs. Why doesn't the WRA take this step as an example for the rest of the country and other government departments?"

Regarding difficulties that might arise in having evacuees fill administrative positions, Sugiyama said: "Perhaps the unfortunate experience of the WRA at Minidoka proves that the evacuees will not accept their own people for administrators. However, there are numerous faults with that example. It is not my idea to present the panacea. I am merely presenting the problem."

2nd vice president; Kaichi Tokita, official delegate.

Pocatello — Paul Okamura, president; Bill Yoden, vice president; Mary Nishisaki, rec. sec.; Aiko Sato, cor. sec.; George Shiozawa, treas.

Boise Valley — Abe Saito, pres.; Mrs. George Hashitani, sec.; George Hashitani, official delegate.

Davis County—Ted Miya, pres.; Kiichiro Akasaka, official delegate.

HANASONO PHOTO STUDIO
Photo Copies, Enlargements, Finishing
2163 Larimer Street
DENVER, COLORADO

Contractor Reported Ignoring Order to Halt Work on School

PUEBLO, Colo. — U. S. Senator Eugene D. Millikin, R., Colo., said in a telegram on January 23 from Washington that a contractor engaged in building three schools at the Granada relocation center for west coast Japanese evacuees in southeastern Colorado was ignoring an order to stop work on two of the structures.

Senator Millikin said in his telegram to Frank S. Hoag, publisher of the Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftain, that the contractor intends to continue work on the \$308,000 worth of buildings despite a War Production Board order cancelling priorities on two of the three buildings.

"He intends to proceed and, if necessary, sue the government," the wire said.

The senator said a representative of the War Relocation Authority is enroute to the camp, near Lamar, with an official copy of the revocation order.

The order was issued at the climax of a controversy over the necessity for building the schools. It does not apply to the high school building which is near completion. Foundations for the two grade school buildings, now cancelled, have been laid.

Priorities Cancelled For Granada School After Controversy

LAMAR, Colo.—Construction of two elementary school buildings at the Granada relocation center was ordered halted last week by cancellation of priorities on materials.

Project Director James G. Lindly said he was advised of the cancellation order Thursday. Construction of a third building — a high school—is to be continued.

The cost of the schools, \$172,612 for the elementary schools and \$136,886 for the high school with an auditorium-gymnasium was protested recently by Senator Ed C.

Johnson, D., Colo., and Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth.

Work on the high school is about half completed. Foundations have been poured for the elementary schools. The R. E. Rippe Construction company of South Pasadena, California, is the main contractor for the job.

Lindly said it appeared that barracks which have been used for housing in the center would continue to be used as schools. He said the following telegram was received from Dillon S. Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, from Washington:

"The war production board advises that priorities on the two elementary school buildings have been cancelled, but not on the high school. Contractors should stop work immediately on the elementary schools, but should proceed with the high school. A renegotiated contract, in view of the changed circumstances, will be necessary."

Idaho Falls Couple Sponsors Dance

IDAHO FALLS — Mr. and Mrs. George Kobayashi of Idaho Falls will be hosts at an informal dance to be held on Saturday, Jan. 30, at the Fourth ward chapel from 8:30 p. m.

COMING SOON

Dance sponsored by the

OGDEN JACL

Music by Ben Garr and Orchestra

Place—Third Ward, Ogden, Utah.

Time—8 p. m.

Admission — \$1.50 Couple \$1.00 Stag

BUY YOUR YARN FOR HAND KNITTING FROM THE Largest Mail Order Concern

- LOWEST PRICES
- IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
- LARGEST SELECTION

FREE SEND FOR FREE

- ★ NEW SAMPLE CARD
- ★ 32-PAGE FASHION BOOK
- ★ 28 HEADWEAR STYLE FASHION MANUAL
- ★ COMPLETE STITCH MANUAL
- ★ REQUIREMENT CHART

KINDLY SEND ME FREE OF CHARGE PORTFOLIO AS ABOVE

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....
P.C.....

PETER PAN YARNS

DISTRIBUTED BY

Wool Trading Co., Inc.
623 Broadway New York City