

Military "Fluke" Gave Army's Japanese American Battalion Chance to Fight on Italy Front

Nisei Soldiers From Hawaii Win Respect of Fellow Troopers in Famed American Division; Report Nazis Surprised to See Japanese Americans

A "funny military fluke" gave the Fifth Army's Japanese American battalion a chance to experience the combat action in which they have distinguished themselves on the Italian front, Kenneth L. Dixon, front-line Associated Press correspondent declared in a delayed dispatch filed from Italy on Nov. 24.

The story by the A.P. correspondent was the first to mention the Japanese American unit since the 100th Infantry saw heavy action on the Volturno front and indicates that the Japanese Americans from Hawaii are once again in the front lines.

Correspondent Dixon's report, datelined "With the AEF in Italy," declared:

"Now filling a gap in the American lines because of a funny military fluke is an outfit of men who look as though they should be on the other side of the world and the other side of the front.

"They hail from Hawaii and they're of Japanese decent, but they call themselves Hawaiians, or just plain Americans, and across the cold mud and rocks and hills of this bleak Italian front the doughboys will tell you that they've earned the right to call themselves 'anything they damn well please.'

"They're green, but they're game and good fighters," say the veterans of their infantry regiment.

"They're good soldiers all," said their commanding officer, Maj. James Gillespie of Des Moines, Ia.

"They first came in to replace a rough-tough battalion which was removed from the division before the North African invasion.

"The division, so the boys say, fought through the North African campaign minus one battalion, and it was to fill this gap that the boys of Japanese descent joined them.

"They brought their own replacements and clothes and equipment, for they are short of body and leg and long of arm and the ordinary GI outfit would fit them like a saddle on a cow.

"They moved into the lines while the doughboys looked at them and reserved judgment when they were at the front under constant fire, day in and day out, battling mud and rain and terrific terrain.

"It was tough going," admits Pvt. Masakichi Gushi Buunene of Maui, Hawaii, which as a masterpiece of understatement will do until something better comes along. They came face to face with Jerry and all that he could throw at them.

"I've worked with them a long time at the front since then and no bad feeling has ever come up," said Pfc. John M. Maseki of Honolulu. He is very proud of the way they have been accepted by the other outfit. But the Germans still don't get it.

"The Jerry prisoners were pretty surprised when they saw us, and they couldn't understand it," says Pvt. Buunene. "They looked at us as if we were traitors. But we told them we were good Americans."

"Next to the actual fighting, the weather is the biggest worry of those brown-skinned boys from a warmer, sunnier clime. Pvt. George Yasso of Honolulu said he expected the front 'to be much worse than it is.' But with the weather it's a different story.

"We are fighting the weather more than we are fighting the Germans at present," he says, looking ruefully down at his muddy clothes and the mire in which he stands. "And old man weather can be a tough opponent, but we'll lick

him like we're going to lick Jerry." "To which Pfc. Bill Nagashima, of Paia, Maui, a grinning little guy with an impish gleam in his eye asks:

"Yes, but it would be better if I was used to the cold. Every day I wonder who thought of that gag 'sunny Italy.' Also I'd like to know who thought the one up about the German 'superman.' We haven't found it that way."

"The gleam gets more impish as he concludes:

"Sure I like the front alright—but I'd rather be home for Christmas."

"What about fighting the Japanese on the other side of the world? Pvt. Maseki answered that one indirectly.

"The unit we're attached to is the best outfit in the army. I think I speak for the rest of our Japanese (this time he emphasizes the usually unpopular name) outfit when I say we'd go anywhere with them."

"But that's a bridge to be crossed after the Germans have been licked.

"Sgt. Conrad S. Tsukayama, of Lanial, Pahu, hopes it won't be too long. He thinks the section he leads is 'as calm a bunch of fighting men as we'll ever round up with. Rare spirit and courage and with the co-operation of the fine unit with us we'll take the Germans sooner or later.'

"Jerries can't whip us Yanks," says Sergeant Tsukayama."

Report Rivers Evacuee Shot By Army Sentry

Refused to Answer Challenge of Soldier, Says WRA Official

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Arizona Republic reported on Dec. 2 that Satoshi Kira, 22, a resident of the Gila River WRA camp, was shot and wounded when he attempted to walk past a military police officer at the sentry post on Chandler road at the WRA camp.

The Republic reported that L. H. Bennett, director at Rivers, had said that Kira failed to heed the sentry's warning to stop. When told to stop, Mr. Bennett was reported as saying, the evacuee told the sentry:

"I don't have to. I'm the president."

The sentry, whose name was not disclosed, fired two warning shots at Kira and then shot the man as he walked on. The bullet entered the left side of Kira's body and lodged in the shoulder muscles.

Kira, a former resident of Los Angeles, was reported not to be in a serious condition after the bullet was removed.

Mr. Bennett said that Kira's family had informed him that the evacuee youth had begun showing signs of mental derangement about five days before the shooting.

War Department Releases Names of Nisei Casualties

Japanese Americans Fight as Part of Famed U. S. Division

ALGIERS — The Japanese American battalion which has distinguished itself in recent combat action in Italy is operating as part of a famous American division, the Thirty-Fourth, it was revealed here on Dec. 2.

The Thirty-Fourth division was the first to cross the Atlantic in this war and was victor at vital Hill 609 in Tunisia, according to an official announcement.

The report revealed that the division, originally composed of Minnesotans, Iowans and North Dakotans, includes the Hawaiian-Japanese unit which spearheaded the advance of the Thirty-Fourth on the Italian front.

Postpone Nisei Hearings Over Civil Service

Former State Employees Protesting Dismissal By Equalization Board

SACRAMENTO—Attorneys for the state of California and for former employees of Japanese ancestry in the State Board of Equalization who are now protesting their dismissal have agreed to postpone hearings on the protests until after the war due to the inability of the Japanese Americans to enter the evacuated area in order to testify.

A hearing on the case of 90 Japanese American employees, dismissed by the State Board of Equalization after Pearl Harbor, was to have been opened on Nov. 80 by Kenneth W. Donelson, referee of the State Personnel Board, but Deputy Attorney General Morse and the attorneys for the former employees stipulated to the indefinite continuance.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES, NISEI RAPPED

BOISE, Idaho — Discrimination against such minority groups as Negroes and American-born Japanese must be eliminated in post-war America, Howard Feast of Denver, regional representative of the social protection division of the Federal Security agency, declared in Boise, Monday.

Feast addressed the Boise conference of social workers advising that "local groups such as this must assume the responsibility in social work because otherwise the federal government is sure to step in."

Western Growers Group Opposes WRA Administration

LOS ANGELES—The Western Growers Association, whose members are fruit and vegetable growers in California and Arizona, demanded at their convention here last week that all war relocation centers for Japanese and Japanese Americans be removed from the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority and placed under military supervision.

The resolution also demanded deportation for all "disloyal persons."

The Growers Association declared that the "Japanese question" was recently aggravated by occurrences at Tule Lake.

Nine Dead, 60 Wounded in Italian Fighting Identified; All But One from Hawaii Area

Names Released This Week Part of Toll of 34 Dead, 130 Wounded Reported Recently by Secretary of War Stimson; General Clark Praises Nisei Battalion

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced the names of nine Japanese American soldiers who were killed in action, and 60 men of Japanese ancestry who were wounded in action in the Mediterranean area.

All are presumably members of the 100th Infantry Battalion now fighting in Italy.

The casualties announced this week are part of the total of 34 dead, 130 injured and five missing which Secretary of War Stimson revealed last week. At that time Secretary Stimson declared:

"General Clark reports that the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, continue to make a highly creditable campaign record. These soldiers are well trained and well disciplined and fight with confidence and resolution.

"They are particularly skillful in scouting and patrolling. They are cheerful and uncomplaining, and their rate of illness is practically nil."

The War Department on Dec. 9 announced that the following Japanese Americans had been killed in action:

HIRAYAMA, Pvt. Yutaka—Matagiro Hirayama, father, 1231 Rycroft St., Honolulu, T. H.
NAGANO, Pvt. Setsuo—Michi Michiyo Nagano, sister, Box 277 Hilo, Hawaii.

On Saturday, Dec. 11, the War Department listed the following seven Japanese Americans as killed in action:

HAMANAKA, Pvt. Fred Y.—Mrs. Nancy Y. Matsumori, sister, 3327 Martha St. Honolulu.
HIGASHI, Cpl. Harold T.—Colbert T. Higashi, brother, Box 145, Wailuku, Maui.
HIRAKI, Pvt. Mitsuo—Rikichi Hiraki, 404 North School St., Honolulu.
HIRATANI, Pvt. Himeo—Mrs. Haruyo Hiratani, mother, Box 150, Wahiawa, Honolulu.
IDE, Pvt. Edward Y.—Eikichi Ide, father, Kaneohe, Oahu.
KONDO, Pfc. Harushi—Mrs. Kiyoko Kondo, mother, Aiea, Oahu.
WASADA, Pvt. Kenneth Y.—Mrs. Edith Y. Wasada, wife, 941 Pumehana St., Honolulu.

The War Department on Dec. 8 announced the names of the following Japanese Americans as wounded in action:

FUKUDA, Pfc. Tom T.—Miss Florence K. Fukuda, sister, 1934 Date St., Honolulu.
FURUTANI, Pvt. Hisao—Mike M. Furutani, brother, 72-C Pohukaina St., Honolulu.
GORA, Staff Sgt. Walter C.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gora, mother, 936-C Alewa Dr., Honolulu.
KAWAKAMI, Pvt. Masanobu E.—Mrs. Gladys S. Kawakami, wife, 2556 Cartwright Rd., Honolulu.
KIKUCHI, Sgt. Shoji—Mrs. Yasu Kikuchi, mother, Box 824, Waipahu, Honolulu.
KURUMOTA, Pfc. Katsushi—Shunichi Kurumoto, brother, Aiea, Honolulu.
MASUMOTO, Pfc. Irving T.—Yaichiro Masumoto, father, 1119 Desha Lane, Honolulu.
MIZOMI, Pvt. Kiyoshi H.—Masaru H. Mizomi, brother, Lahaina, Maui.
MORIHARA, Pfc. Shigeki—Hajime Morihara, brother, 3339 Hinano St., Honolulu.
NISHIME, Pvt. Saburo—Sokichi Nishime, father, Box 72, Koloa, Kauai.
OKAYAMA, Pvt. Satoru—Shinkichi Okayama, brother, 3151 Castle St., Honolulu.
OSHIRO, Pfc. James S.—Mrs. Kana Oshiro, mother, Puukoli, Lahaina, Maui.
OSHITA, Pvt. Koichi—Makoto Hashimoto, cousin, Twa, Honolulu.

SAKAMOTO, Pvt. Sueo—Mrs. Haru Sakamoto, mother, 869 Kawaihau St., Honolulu.
SASAOKA, Pvt. Robert T.—Mrs. Ishino Sasaoka, mother, Keakakeua, Hawaii.
SHIRAKI, Pfc. Teruichi W.—Jisuke Shiraki, father, Box 42, Kohala, Hawaii.
SUZUKI, Pvt. Takashi—Mrs. Monoye Suzuki, wife, 61 South School St., Honolulu.
TAKAKURA, Pvt. Yutaka—Mrs. Asako Takakura, wife, 51, Coelho Way, Honolulu.
TERAUCHI, Sgt. Seichi—Chotaro Terauchi, father, Lahaina, Maui.

TSUBAKI, Sgt. Fumio—Masakichi Tsubaki, father, Puukoli, Lahaina, Maui.
TSURU, Pvt. Tsugio—Mrs. Fuji Nakano, mother, 2738-1 So. King St., Honolulu.
UJIE, Pvt. Mitsuru—Gihachi Ujii, father, Paia, Maui.
YAMANE, Pvt. Takayuki—Thomas T. Yamane, brother, 632-A Sheridan St., Honolulu.

On Dec. 10 the War Department announced the names of 36 Japanese Americans, all but one from Hawaii, who were wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

NAGAOKA, Pvt. Hitoshi—Miss May Nagaoka, sister, 4322 Mission Rd., Kansas City, Kansas.
FURUKAWA, Pvt. Nobuyoshi—Mrs. Yaeko K. Furukawa, wife, Box 97, Wailuku, Maui.

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Japanese American

Combat Team News

General McNair Inspects Nisei Unit at Camp Shelby

Commanding General Of Army Ground Forces Visits Training Center

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Lieutenant General Leslie J. McNair, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, and his staff visited the Combat Team briefly while on an inspection tour of Camp Shelby.

General McNair was accompanied by the following staff officers, all from Washington, D. C.: Brigadier General J. M. Lenz, Colonels G. Rogers, S. E. Faine, L. D. Carter, W. E. Shambora, and G. C. Black and Lieutenant Colonels J. Lemy, A. H. Denniston, G. S. Witters, and H. H. Rodecker.

According to The Reveille, the camp newspaper, General McNair and his staff arrived by plane from Washington and returned that same evening. They were ferried over Camp Shelby's training areas, and then landed in the field to inspect an infantry regiment engaged in training tests. Following the visit to the field, General McNair and his staff paid a visit to the organizations in garrison.

General McNair, who was wounded in the North Africa campaign, appeared to be in tip-top condition.

XIX Corps Officers Visit

Colonel George Horsfall of the medical section, Captain Donald D. Courtright of the adjutant general's department, and Captain Waldemar E. Dietz of the inspectors general's division of the XIX Corps headquarters visited the Combat Team recently. They are from Camp Polk, Louisiana.

Rev. Frank H. Smith Reports Attitude of Nisei Troop "Healthy"

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Dr. Frank Herron Smith, chairman of the West Coast Protestant Commission on Japanese, was a weekend visitor to the Combat Team.

In addition to delivering two sermons to the enlisted personnel in the new Combat Team Chapel, Dr. Smith visited many of the men he knew before they volunteered for the army.

He noted that the soldiers seemed to have made the difficult adjustment from civilian to military life in exceptional fashion and that they appeared even more eager to prove themselves in actual battle than on his previous visit last spring. He commented upon the healthy attitude and appearance of the volunteers and declared them to be outstanding among the military personnel he had visited.

The West Coast Protestant Commission on Japanese was formed after the attack on Pearl Harbor and is charged with the responsibility of aiding persons of Japanese ancestry. Its headquarters are in San Francisco, California, and it includes all the Protestant churches which have as members persons of Japanese extraction.

Honolulu Boxer Killed in Action On Italian Front

HONOLULU, T. H. — Cpl. Richard Kanse Toyama who was killed in action on the Italian front on Oct. 21 was one of Honolulu's best known athletes.

The son of Mr. Kanhan Toyama of Honolulu was 28 years of age. He competed in the Hawaiian AAU boxing tournaments in 1934 and 1935, and was well known in amateur boxing circles. He fought as a bantamweight.

A Buddhist memorial service was held for him on Nov. 21.

Second Nisei Chaplain Joins Combat Team

Lieut. Higuchi Did Religious Work in California, Hawaii

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Well known to both Mainland and Combat Team members is 1st Lieutenant Hiro Higuchi, second Nisei to be commissioned a chaplain in the Army of the United States and the latest addition to the chaplains corps of the 442nd Infantry Regiment.

Like Chaplain Masao Yamada, Chaplain Higuchi is from Hawaii where he was the pastor of the Waipahu Community Church in Oahu, the second largest inter-racial church in the Territory, for the past ten years. But he is also well known to the enlisted men from the Continental United States, particularly with those from southern California, for he was active as the young peoples director of the Los Angeles Union Church from 1931 to 1933.

The son of Reverend K. Higuchi of Hilo, one of the first Christian missionaries to Hawaii and for 35 years a leader in religious circles, Chaplain Higuchi is a graduate of the Hilo high school, Oberlin College in Ohio, and the University of Southern California. He received his B. A. from Oberlin College in 1929 and his M.T.H. from Southern California in 1934. Incidentally, he studied law and sociology before deciding upon the ministry.

While doing post-graduate work in Los Angeles, he was active not only in the Union Church but also the Young Peoples Christian Conferences of that city, southern and northern California, and the Pacific Northwest. He married the former Miss Hisako Watanabe of Hollywood. His wife and one year old baby son are residing in Honolulu while he is with the Combat Team.

After receiving his Master's Degree, he returned to the Islands where he became active in religious and civic affairs. For nine years he served as the YMCA secretary for the Leeward District of Oahu, was a director of the Waipahu Community House, and held a number of other civic positions in addition to his pastorate.

A resident of Pearl City before induction, he aided in the evacuation of families in his district from Pearl Harbor after the Japanese attack on December 7, 1941.

He was commissioned July 3, 1943. He is 37 years of age.

"I lived, worked with, and taught many of the enlisted men here from Oahu, so I feel that they are my boys. I was with them during the days of peace, and watched them grow into fine young men and exemplary Americans. Now that they are in training and will go overseas to fight—and perhaps be wounded or killed—to help preserve those things which I tried to teach them were sacred, dear, and worth fighting for, I believe that my place is with my boys. I'm here to help them and all other volunteers both from Hawaii and the Mainland in any and every way possible."

That is Chaplain Higuchi's simple explanation as to why he volunteered to serve with the Combat Team.

Parole Hearing Held For Arizona Doctor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Dr. Shiroshi Ben Inouye of Glendale, Ariz. who is serving a term for performing an illegal operation, was given a hearing this week by the state board of pardons.

War Department Releases Names of Nisei Casualties

(Continued from page 1)

GUSHIKEN—Sgt. Jack K.—James K. Gushiken, brother, Olu Dr., Wailuku, Maui.
HASHIMOTO, Pvt. Robert K.—Mrs. Kesa Hashimoto, mother, Lahaina, Maui.
HASHIRO, Pvt.—Iwao Hashiro, brother, Puunene, Maui.
HAYASHI, Pvt. Toshio—Matsugiro Hayashi, father, Honokohau, Lahaina, Maui.
HIGA, Pfc. Yeiko—Masao Higa, brother, 2202 Waiola St., Honolulu.
HIGASHIDA, Pvt. Wataru W.—Mrs. Kiyoko Higashida, mother, 929 McGerrow Camp, Puunene, Maui.
HIKIDA, Pvt. Sadao—Mrs. Natsu Hikida, mother, c/o Moana Hotel, Honolulu.
HIRATA, Cpl. Masaru H.—Mrs. Mikano Fujimoto, mother, 735 Birch St., Honolulu.
HISAMOTO, Pfc. Wallace Y.—Hidesuke Hisamoto, father, 521-A-2 Hiram Lane, Honolulu.
IKEMI, Pvt. Teikichi—Kanazo Ikemi, uncle, 538 Alui St., Honolulu, Oahu.
IRIGUCHI, Pvt. Richard M.—James M. Iriguchi, brother, Box 571, Wailuku Maui.
ISERI, Tech. 5th Gr. Richard T.—Mrs. Haru Isei, wife, 276 Ululani St., Hilo.
ISHIMARU, Cpl. Sanji—Yonetaro Ishimaru, father, Naalehu, Kauai.
ISHIZU, Pfc. Tadao—Gentaro Ishizu, father, Papaaloo.
IWAI, Cpl. Warren T.—Shintaro Iwai, father, 1499 Kauluwela Lane, Honolulu.
IWAISHI, Pfc. Isoji—Tetsujiro Iwaishi, father, Box 115 Makawao, Maui.
KAKU, Pvt. Haruo—Tatsuo Kaku, father, Box 84, Hilo.
KASAKAWA, Pfc. Kenneth S.—Kinsaku Kasakawa, father, Pomaha, Wahiawa, Oahu.
KAWASAKI, Sgt. Akira—Yukichi Kawasaki, father, Box 123, Kealahou.
KAWATA, Pvt. Albert G.—Miss Clara N. Kawata, sister, 230 Star Road, Honolulu 23, Oahu.
KIYONAGA, Pvt. Walter S.—Mrs. Hatsuyo Kiyonaga, mother, 609 Kunawai Lane, Honolulu.
MAEDA, Cpl. Kiyoshi—Mrs. Misayo Yamanaka, friend, 784 South King St., Honolulu, Oahu.
MASAKI, Pvt. Isami—Sadami Masaki, brother, 1173 Kamehameha Ave., Hilo.
MIYASHIRO, Pfc. Tadatsune—Chukichi Miyashiro, brother, 103 Kawanakoa Pl., Honolulu.
MIYAZAKI, Cpl. Fusetu—Toshio Miyazaki, brother, Elele, Kauai.
MORIKAWA, Pfc. Thomas K.—Mrs. Misao Morikawa, mother, 321 North School St., Honolulu.
NAKAMOTO, Pvt. Wataru W.—Stanley T. Nakamoto, brother, 1684 Kilauea Ave., Hilo.
NASHIWA, Pvt. Edward K.—Minetaro Nashiwa, father, Box 775, Paia, Maui.
OMORI, Pvt. Francis M.—Mrs. Mitsue Asada, sister, Keahua, Maui.
SATO, Pfc. Masao—Rokura Sato, father, Waukapu, Maui.
SHIMIZU, Pfc. Takeo—Torazo Shimizu, father, Box 393, Hana, Maui.
TENGAN, Pvt. Shuichi—Mrs. Kameko T. Tengan, wife, Kau-pakalua, Haiku, Maui.
UMETSU, Pfc. Toshio—Mrs. Ishi Umetsu, mother, Keahua, Kailua, Maui.
YAYOSHI, Pfc. Masaru—Mrs. Harue Yayoshi, mother, Puunene, Maui.
The War Department also listed 2nd Lieut. James K. Hopkins of Honolulu, Hawaii, presumably with the 100th Infantry, as wounded in action.

Twin Falls Paper Answers "Jap" Charge in Hearst Press

Times News Editorial Comments on "Hot Spot" Letter in Examiner

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — The Times-News, leading newspaper of southcentral Idaho, answered in a Dec. 7 editorial, the charges published by the Hearst-owned San Francisco Examiner that Twin Falls was a "Jap hot spot."

Commenting on a story by James K. McCoy in the San Francisco Examiner on the "Japanese situation in Idaho," the Times-News said:

"It all goes to show how hatreds, personal prejudices and racial intolerance can warp one's senses into vicious ways of thinking."

The Times-News editorial declared:

"How on earth do stories like that ever get started?"

"You probably have asked yourself that same question dozens of times upon hearing rumors which you know positively from personal experience to be entirely false.

"In a recent issue of the San Francisco Examiner we have a good example of how stories get started. Writing as if he were an authority on the Japanese situation in Idaho, James K. McCoy of San Francisco would have readers of the Examiner believe that Twin Falls is another Tule Lake.

"The town of Twin Falls, he wrote the editor, 'is now controlled by the Japs, who have bought many types of business in the town and who have bought large acreages of potato land. They roam the streets of Twin Falls in large numbers

without guards or restrictions, go where they please and push Americans off the streets.

"This," the writer added emphatically, "is one JAP HOT SPOT that should be brought to the attention of the American people."

"In one way it's unfortunate that Mr. McCoy's silly suggestion can't be carried out in the extreme. If all the American people should flock to Twin Falls in anticipation of seeing this 'Jap hot spot,' they would learn the truth for themselves, the big scare would turn out to be a disappointing fiasco, and Mr. McCoy, deep in hiding to escape their wrath, would probably learn a big lesson.

"It all goes to show how hatreds, personal prejudices and racial intolerance can warp one's senses into vicious ways of thinking—even to the point of spreading false and malicious rumors that only serve to make mockery of the very principles for which the allied nations are fighting.

"If some of these know-it-alls who are so quick to jump at conclusions would spend one tenth of their rumor-mongering efforts in seeking out the truth and accepting it for what it is worth, the world would be a lot better off."

Chamber Attacks Relocation Program

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Delegates to a state-wide conference of the Junior Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution charging the War Relocation Authority with "maladministration."

President Hits Racial Bias In Employment

Anti-Discrimination Clause Necessary in Government Contracts

WASHINGTON — Terming racial discrimination against workers as "detrimental to the prosecution of the war," President Roosevelt has ordered that all Government contracts made with private manufacturing or service firms shall carry a clause barring racial discrimination in hiring employees, the War Relocation Authority reported this week.

Under the terms of this order, all persons contracting with the Government will be required to adhere to this clause which prohibits discrimination against any employee or applicant for employment on account of race, creed, color, or national origin. Sub-contractors as well as principal contractors, must comply with this clause.

The President issued such an Executive Order some time ago; this order was interpreted by Comptroller Lindsay Warren as being a directive and therefore not mandatory. In a letter addressed to Attorney General Francis Biddle, however, the President made it clear that the order was mandatory and must be incorporated in all Government contracts.

In his letter to the Attorney General, the President said, "The prosecution of the war demands that we utilize fully all available manpower and that the discrimination by war industries against persons for any reasons named in the order is detrimental to the prosecution of the war and is opposed to our national democratic purposes."

Japanese American Farm Workers Win Praise of Official

CLEVELAND—Japanese American farm workers came in for high praise when Carl Spicer, relocation officer of the Detroit WRA office, spoke recently before the Farm Labor Committee of Oakland County, Michigan, at a meeting to discuss the employment of Japanese Americans on dairy, fruit and vegetable farms in 1944, Midwest Frontiers, publication of the Cleveland area WRA office reports.

Representatives from Michigan State Agricultural College and the Department of Agriculture were present and explained labor needs for the coming year.

Mrs. Viola Gordon of South Lyons, Michigan, owner of a large dairy farm, also spoke before the group and described the success she has had with Takeshi Yamada, Tsurumatsu Watanabe, and Ben Tachibana who came from Gila River in July and who had no previous dairy experience. Within a few weeks, she said, they had gained the confidence, respect and good will of the surrounding community and their neighbors have become their friends.

"Private Hargrove" Tops Reading List At Gila River

RIVERS, Ariz.—Best-read book of the year at Butte, Gila River, was "See Here, Private Hargrove," by Marion Hargrove, reports the News-Courier.

Second and third in popularity, according to the rental section, were "King's Row," by Ralph Bellaman, and "For Whom the Bell Tolls," by Ernest Hemingway.

Farm Labor Camp Near Ogden Closed As Season Ends

OGDEN, Utah — The U. S. farm labor camp at Riverdale, which housed more than 250 farm and cannery workers of Japanese ancestry, during the recent harvest season, has now been closed and the workers have returned to relocation camps, it was reported this week.

Myer Refutes Charges Before Dies Committee

WRA Director Critical Of Nature of Allegations Against Federal Agency

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared Wednesday he was tired of general accusations of "lack of firmness" and "social-mindedness" made by members of the Dies subcommittee concerning the WRA, the Associated Press reported.

Myer declared his "complete confidence" in the ability of WRA officials to command the situation at the Tule Lake segregation center.

He told the Dies group that it might be possible for his agency to resume control of the center in about two months. It has been under army control since Nov. 4. There have been demands that the army be given permanent supervision of the camp, the A. P. reported.

After questioning Myer for three days the Dies group Wednesday decided to call on representatives of the War, Justice and State Departments for information concerning international reprisals which might evolve from the Tule Lake disturbance and on constitutional questions involved in the relocation program.

Myer also suggested that representatives of the Federal Communications Commission be called to give information concerning the type of broadcasts coming from Tokyo as a result of the Tule Lake affair.

Answering charges regarding the WRA administration at Tule Lake, Myer said there had been some "bootlegging" at the center, with resultant arrests. He stated that the WRA had put no absolute ban on the use of alcoholic drinks unless the community in which WRA centers were located did so.

Referring to Hearst press charges that "pacifists" were being employed by the WRA at Tule Lake, Myer said that there are no conscientious objectors at the camp, to his knowledge. "If there are," he said, "they have come off civil service rolls."

Replying to another query, given wide circulation in charges by Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., Myer said the WRA was checking reports of traffic in narcotics at Tule Lake. He said such reports might have stemmed from the transfer to the center of a woman who had been imprisoned on a narcotics charge.

Contentions by Dies investigators that the segregees at Tule Lake had used tractors to play polo were denied by Myer, who noted, however, that a "bunch of kids" had damaged two trucks in a collision, although authorization for the use of the trucks had not been given.

On Tuesday Myer categorically denied testimony given the California State Senate committee by a WRA employee who had charged that some WRA workers at Tule Lake had engaged in "petting parties" with evacuees. The allegation had been made by Ralph Peck, former steward at Tule Lake, whom Myer said had been found intoxicated in a government car.

Myer also denied that a WRA teacher at the camp had openly remarked that the Pearl Harbor bombing was justified.

The WRA director said that "imagination" was responsible for widely-circulated stories that segregees at Tule Lake had attempted to burn buildings, nail down windows and prohibit the use of the telephone during the "disturbance" on Nov. 1.

Myer maintained that the Tule Lake incident was being used as a "red herring" by the Dies group.

Governor Warren Invited by Senator To Visit Tule Lake

YREKA, Calif.—State Senator Randolph Collier, who recently requested for a special legislative session on the "Japanese problem," this week invited Governor Earl Warren to visit the Tule Lake segregation camp.

Senator Collier has suggested that the Governor make a personal investigation of conditions at Newell.

Story of the Week S. F. Police Puzzled Over Status of 17-Year Old Girl

SAN FRANCISCO—The discovery of a 17-year old girl of Japanese and Caucasian parentage in San Francisco perplexed police and federal authorities here last week.

The girl, Bessie Yasumatsu, was taken by authorities from 2100 Pine street, held briefly at Juvenile Detention Home, and then, after investigation, was released on order of Thomas C. Lynch, Assistant U.S. Attorney, who said there would be no prosecution for the time being.

The girl has been living at the home of her half-sister, Mrs. Inez Woo, a Caucasian girl married to a Chinese American.

Any legal proceedings against the girl would have been for the violation of the military order issued by General DeWitt which bars any person of Japanese ancestry from the state of Cali-

fornia and the west coast military area.

According to Lynch, Miss Yasumatsu's mother, the former Caroline Godfrey, was married first to a Caucasian, then to a Korean, and finally to Tom Yasumatsu, a Japanese, who died ten years ago.

He said the girl has one brother and a half-brother serving in the army. She came here in June of 1942 from her native state of Utah to care for her blind and crippled mother and her half-sister Mrs. Woo, who is likewise ill, having just given birth to a child.

U.S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy said the girl's release was valid, declaring there had been no violation of military law and prosecution would have to be ordered by the Attorney General.

Japanese American Woman, Wife of Chinese, Receives Permission to Return Home

Four Aliens Held By FBI in Chicago

CHICAGO — Four Japanese aliens, residents of the Chicago area who have been alleged to have been active in pre-Pearl Harbor moves in Chicago to aid the Japanese government, were reported to have been arrested by the FBI on Dec. 4.

The names of those arrested were not revealed, but one was reported to be an operator of several restaurants in Chicago. Another was said to be a physician who came to the United States in 1927 and who has been living at Hammond, Ind.

Center Council Asks Conclave On Relocation

Heart Mountain Group Seeks Voice in WRA Resettlement Plans

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The community council of the Heart Mountain relocation center will ask the War Relocation Authority to arrange a conference soon of evacuee leaders in all nine relocation centers, the Heart Mountain Sentinel reported this week.

The Sentinel said the conference should be called "to crystallize evacuee viewpoints and to make them known to Washington." It said the council feels that heretofore evacuees have not been given sufficient voice in organizing and executing plans for resettlement.

The Sentinel added that the council "recognizes the fact that there is not widespread acceptance of the relocation program on the part of the evacuees because there exist numerous inequalities and problems."

Gila River Fire Destroys Farm Granary, Grain

RIVERS, Ariz.—Approximately \$1700 was lost at the Gila River center on Dec. 1 when fire destroyed a 20 by 100 foot granary and several tons of grain, according to the Gila News-Courier.

The fire was discovered by the night watchman at 10 p.m. A passing motorist saw the flames and notified the fire department.

The fire was already out of control when the two fire trucks arrived at 10:15, and the crew concentrated on keeping the flames from spreading to nearby pig pens and farrowing houses.

Reported First Nisei To Win Right to Reenter Seattle Region

SEATTLE, Wash. — A Japanese American woman and her two children are coming home to Seattle on January 1, the Post-Intelligencer reports.

She is Mrs. Lun P. Woo, an American-born Japanese girl, and wife of a Seattle Chinese American. She was evacuated from Seattle in 1942 with other persons of Japanese ancestry. With her to a government relocation camp went the Woo's children, Hazel and Grace.

Mrs. Woo will return to Seattle on a travel permit issued by the civilian affairs division of the western defense command at San Francisco, military authorities reported last week.

The Post-Intelligencer noted that the army did not elaborate, but that it is understood that a number of other American-born Japanese women from Seattle, married to non-Japanese husbands, likewise have applications filed for similar privileges.

Federal authorities last week told the Post-Intelligencer that they construed the army's special dispensation in Mrs. Woo's case as an indication of a lifting of regulations in connection with mixed marriage cases alone, but not in any sense a general lifting of restrictions against evacuated Americans of Japanese ancestry.

A small number of persons of the Japanese race have continued to reside in the evacuated area, in the state of Washington under special permits ever since evacuations, these persons being either too ill or old to be moved to relocation camps without danger to their lives. But Mrs. Woo is believed to be the first able-bodied person of Japanese ancestry permitted to return to the city, the Post-Intelligencer commented.

She has notified Denton McIntosh, Seattle realtor, that she intended to reoccupy her home at 328 25th Ave. on or about January 1, and asked that the present tenants be put on notice.

Mrs. Woo is a graduate of Central Grade School, Broadway high school, and the University of Washington. At the University she became a member of Phi Beta Kappa. She speaks and reads four languages. Before evacuation it was reported she had written to General DeWitt, then commanding the western defense command, and asked that an exception be made in her case. General DeWitt replied at that time that no exceptions could be made.

Ninth Circuit Court Upholds Gen. DeWitt's Evacuation of Japanese American Citizens

Concurring Opinion by Judge William Denman Regrets Action, Expresses Hope Evacuees Will Be Compensated for Losses; Unanimous Verdict Filed

City Commissioners In Ogden Ban License to Evacuees

OGDEN, Utah—Adhering to a "new policy," city commissioners in Ogden last week denied transfer of a cafe license from M. L. Noble to a group of Japanese American businessmen.

The evacuees, who are American citizens, have been operating the restaurant business under a license to Noble until its expiration this month. Failure to receive the license caused the restaurant to close its doors.

Fair Play Group Faces Inquiry In California

Assembly Committee Holds Investigation Of Coast Organization

LOS ANGELES—An interim committee of the state assembly met this week to conduct a hearing in Los Angeles on the activities of Pacific Coast Committee for American Principles and Fair Play, which advocates fair and democratic treatment of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Chester Gannon, assemblyman from Sacramento and head of the committee, noted that his group was "investigating" a publication of the Pasadena chapter of the Fair Play committee, and a series of published articles by Dr. Galen Fisher, assistant professor of political science at the University of California.

Gannon declared before the hearing that his committee wished to ascertain whether Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, former Stanford president, and other prominent Californians who are members of the Fair Play group's advisory committee were "acquainted with the character of literature which this organization is circulating."

Gannon also announced that his investigation would scrutinize the activities of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a New York organization with branches in California, which has also carried on an intensive campaign on behalf of democratic treatment of the Japanese American minority.

Seattle Council Upholds Rights of Citizen Evacuees

SEATTLE—The temporary suspension or restriction, under military necessity, of the rights guaranteed by our Constitution must never be permitted to become permanent, the Seattle Council of Churches and Christian Education declared in a statement on Minority Groups and the Bill of Rights on Dec. 6.

The statement cited the fact that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry are deprived at the present time of the opportunity to live wherever they choose in the United States.

"We should do all in our power as Christian citizens to understand minority groups and racial tensions, such as occasioned by the rise of Negro status during wartime, and recognize the common rights of all citizens, regardless of race, class, or creed, to equal opportunity for employment, housing, recreation, education and political expression."

SAN FRANCISCO—The Ninth United States Circuit Court of Appeals last week upheld in an unanimous decision General DeWitt's order evacuating persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast area.

The decision of the Ninth District court was handed down in the case of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, former resident of Oakland, who had refused to comply with the order on the grounds that it had violated his rights as a United States citizen.

Arrested at the time and taken before Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure, Korematsu was placed on five years probation and directed to go to a relocation center. He appealed the case, which has since been in litigation.

Curtiss D. Wilbur, presiding justice of the Circuit Court, wrote the opinion upholding the validity of the army's action as based on an order issued by General DeWitt he was commanding the western defense area and the Fourth Army. The five other justices concurred in the opinion which said, in part:

"The Supreme Court of the United States has held that under the Constitution the Government of the United States, prosecuting a war, has the power to do all that is necessary to successful prosecution of that war, although exercise of these powers temporarily infringe some of the inherent rights and liberties of individual citizens which are recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution."

Judge Wilbur's decision was signed by four other judges. Judge Albert Lee Stephens wrote a concurring opinion stating his reasons at greater length.

In a separate opinion Judge William Denman, who also wrote a strongly worded minority opinion in the Yasui and Hirabayashi test cases last February, agreed that it could not be said that General DeWitt's order had exceeded "the area of discretionary power legally to be exercised by him in Military Area No. 1," but devoted much attention to hardships sustained by Japanese Americans not only through their being evacuated from their former homes but being kept in detention, and he expressed the hope that the evacuees might be compensated. Ernest Besig, Northern California head of the American Civil Liberties Union which had entered the case on behalf of Korematsu, said that the decision would be appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Wilbur pointed out in his written opinion that the orders against Japanese Americans in two other cases but that the high tribunal had not dealt with the validity of the evacuation orders.

It held, however, Judge Wilbur stated, that under the Constitution the government in prosecuting a war has the power to do everything necessary even if the powers it assumes temporarily infringe on some guaranteed liberties of individuals. He went on to say that this principle "so clearly sustains the validity of the proclamation for evacuation that it is not necessary to labor the point."

Judge Stephens, on the other hand, did elaborate by asserting that "there is no sanction in our governmental scheme for the courts to assume an overall wisdom and superior virtue and take unto themselves the power to veto the acts of Congress and the President upon war matters so long as such acts are not in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution itself."

San Diegans Sign Petition Opposing Return of Evacuees

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Petitions bearing names of 4000 San Diegans protesting return of Japanese Americans to the west coast were sent to Rep. John M. Costello in Washington this week.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

"Jap Questionnaire"

The Los Angeles Times on Monday announced the results of its widely-publicized "Jap Questionnaire" to poll reader attitudes regarding the present and future treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. The returns received by the Times to the seven questions asked of its readers are a rubber-stamp tribute to the newspaper's policy of misinformation and misdirection on matters concerning persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

The Times, in its "Jap Questionnaire," asked whether its readers favored a constitutional amendment for the deportation of "all Japanese" and whether "all Japanese" should be permanently excluded from the Pacific coast. Of some 11,300 letters received on the deportation proposal, 10,598 favored such action, a ratio of 14 to 1. Times readers were 10 to 1 for permanent exclusion of the evacuated group. On other questions, by similarly lopsided ratios, Times readers thought that the WRA had not capably handled the "Japanese problem," favored Army control, disapproved of the release of loyal evacuees to jobs elsewhere in the United States, and favored "trading" Japanese in the United States for American war prisoners held in Japan.

The results of this sampling of public attitudes will probably be used from now until doomsday by the advocates of continued restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry, as an expression of the opinions of the people of Southern California. It would be well to remember, therefore, that the 11,000 votes cast in this poll represent less than ten percent of the number of actual subscribers of the Times, and that there are 3,000,000 persons in the area served by the Times. It is also the case that in the case of such a haphazard plebiscite as that represented by ballot published in a newspaper, which readers are invited to clip out and mail in, that only those with strongly defined attitudes are inclined to participate. A scientific sampling of public opinion, such as the method used by the Gallup poll, reflect a far more accurate picture of west coast opinion. In fact, the Gallup poll did conduct such an inquiry on the west coast on the so-called "Japanese problem." The results of this Gallup poll late in 1942 indicated that only a minority of west coast residents opposed the eventual return of the evacuees to their homes.

Many of the outstanding civic, religious, educational and business leaders of the west coast are already on record, through their endorsement of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, as favoring a fair and just policy regarding loyal Japanese Americans. It would be difficult to believe that these outstanding coast leaders in public life are in the minority of one to fourteen as the Los Angeles Times poll would indicate.

Dillon S. Myer

A strong hint that Director Dillon Myer will step out of the War Relocation Authority "to appease West Coast congressmen" is made this week in "Washington Calling," a tip-off column of the Scripps-Howard chain.

We hope this will not happen. We do not believe it will.

Mr. Myer inherited one of the most thankless tasks ever dealt out by the administration. When Milton S. Eisenhower left the director's post of the WRA, he did it only with the under-

standing that Dillon Myer be given his position. Events since that time have shown that Mr. Eisenhower's successor was amply supplied with the brains, energy, integrity and heart required to fulfill the first principles set down for the relocation authority.

Dillon Myer was given the task of accepting an undemocratic idea—mass evacuation and detention—and making it work in as democratic a fashion as possible. He inherited, along with that task, an abiding, deep-seated opposition that would attack him at every point.

Doubtless it was because Myer knew beforehand with what he had to contend that he has made so excellent a fighter. He met and survived the Dies inquisition. He met that committee's venomous and spiteful attack and turned his defense into an attack upon the un-American activities of that very un-American committee.

He never backed down from the principles that the war relocation centers were dispersal centers for the resettlement of the evacuees. He has speeded up the relocation program of the WRA. He has repeatedly urged the evacuees to resettle and rid themselves of the confining air of the centers.

We know that Mr. Myer has too much integrity to be forced from his position merely to appease the reactionary bloc that opposes him. But it might easily be that he will be persuaded that he can save the WRA program by offering his resignation.

But appeasement has never been a successful policy. And Myer's resignation would amount to just that.

The congressmen who are demanding Army control of the centers have repeatedly stated they want a "realistic" director. What they mean, of course, is that they want a director whose thinking lies along the same lines as theirs, who would immediately and effectively suppress all the civil rights of the Japanese Americans. They want a director who would put an immediate stop to the WRA's present relocation program.

Dillon Myer's resignation, forced or voluntary, would only result in further demands from these congressmen. It would pave the way toward acquisition of his post by an official compatible with these men.

But Dillon Myer has been confronted often in the past with threats. We believe he can and will withstand the present pressure.

We believe it is to the best interests of not alone the nisei, but of the country, that he be retained and his present democratic policy maintained.

Contradictions in Policy

Official policy regarding the utilization of Japanese manpower in military and civilian service in the nation's war effort has been most notable by its contradictions.

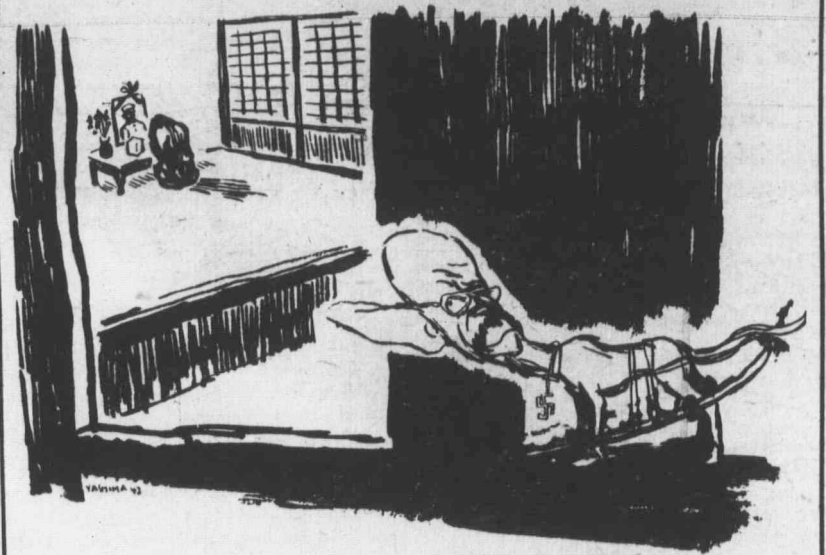
Although the War Department is proud of the combat record of the Japanese American battalion from Hawaii, and while a hard-hitting combat team of volunteers is in training in the United States, Japanese Americans are not being drafted at present and are still classified as 4-C in selective service. While high military officials moot the question whether or not the draft will be reinstated for men of Japanese ancestry, a large, but undisclosed, number of Japanese Americans are today at battle stations on the Pacific front from the Aleutians to New Guinea and beyond. A Japanese American soldier from Texas who fought in the defense of Java is now in a Japanese prison camp, while a nisei sergeant participated in the invasion of North Africa.

The Army Air Forces will not accept Japanese Americans for training, but there is Sgt. Ben Kuroki of the Eighth Army Air Force, a turret gunner who has won a Distinguished Flying Cross with an oak-leaf cluster and an Air Medal with three clusters. And there was the nisei sergeant with the Air Forces in the defense of Bataan, who is today somewhere with MacArthur on the Pacific front.

It is reported that the Navy Department is hesitant about the recruiting of Japanese American seamen for the merchant marine, and the U. S. Maritime Training School is turning down Japanese American volunteers, but several hundred Americans of Japanese ancestry are today sailing in convoys from Murmansk to Rio. Some of these seamen have been torpedoed off Malta and attacked off North Africa, but are going back to sea.

MR. TOJO OF JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



Lest the Dead Speak Out

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Battle of the Bathtubs

The high point of the congressional silly season was reached this week with the now-celebrated "battle of the bathtubs," the question vexing anti-administration stalwarts apparently being whether evacuees of Japanese ancestry took baths more often than farm families in Ohio and Michigan.

The whole performance would be ludicrous, were it not for the fact that the affair savors of journalistic chicanery of the sort that has been heretofore characteristic of the Hearst press in its attempt to dynamite whatever is left of the New Deal through one of its relatively vulnerable offspring, the War Relocation Authority. The relative vulnerability of the WRA, it should be explained, results not from any misdirection of policy, but rather because it has tried to do a good, decent, democratic job with a problem born of anti-democratic circumstances. In the instance of the "battle of the bathtubs," it was not the Hearst press which was the instigator, but the equally anti-administration Washington Times-Herald of the McCormick-Patterson chain.

The Times-Herald in a copy-righted story built a mountain out of the molehill of a few words in a circular issued by a local office of the WRA, the purpose of this little lithographed paper being to urge farm workers to leave the barren security of the WRA camps and to take jobs on midwestern farms which sorely need manpower. It may be that the writer of the article in question may have been a trifle overenthusiastic in his appeal for farm workers to come to midwestern farms, and he may have been a trifle self-conscious about the sanitary facilities to be found on some of the farms, but there was no attempt at disparagement. The title of the article, "Ohio, Michigan Farmers Live Long, Eat Well, Enjoy Life," tells the story.

There may have been a bit of vicious intent involved in the Patterson paper's seizure of a few words in a publication of a local WRA office out of context and its maneuvering to distort those words into a national incident. It became a national incident, at least in the papers. Way off in Los Angeles the Times carried it as its lead story with a head, "WRA Article Stirs Congress." It was no mere coincidence that a score and more congressmen, farm officials, a college dean and Louis Bromfield, the farmer-writer, appeared in print within the next 24 hours, all highly indignant over this "New Deal" slight to the good farm people of the middle west, although it is to be doubted if more than one of them had seen the actual article in question, and were basing their indignation on the few sentences quoted in the newspapers, or quoted them by reporters.

Congressmen, on the whole, are pretty nice people, although they would be the last to deny that there are some "illustrious dun-derheads" among them, so it may be that most of those who were quoted this week were being unwittingly swept along on the McCormick Patterson buggyride, and were performing with one eye on the folks at home. Anyway, there is no zeal greater than that exhibited by congressmen rising in defense of their constituents. As far as the actual instigators were concerned, it looks as if this "battle of the bathtubs" is nothing more than another one of those anti-administration plots, like the issue about folk dancing in the OCD, and the Dies Committee storm over the rhythmic dancing past of John Bovington which resulted in an extremely valuable man being eased out of the war effort. Anyway, a ripe tomato was heaved at the WRA by some people who figured that the WRA should be pretty tired of ducking by this time.

No group was more astonished by this "battle of the bathtubs" than the evacuees themselves, as the debate waged long and furious in the sacrosanct halls of Capitol Hill on whether the evacuee farm workers from California washed more times a week than other farm people. This congressional discourse on agrarian sanitation was highlighted by a two-bits worth from Rep. John Costello, chief of the Dies subcommittee investigating Tule Lake, who added that, anyway, these "Japs" meaning the local or evacuee variety of course, were the ones who used to pack the big, red strawberries at the top of the boxes and left the bad ones at the bottom. Mr. Costello expressed concern lest the evacuees teach such dark and devious ways to farmers of the mid-west.

Of course, these Washington shenanigans are not all in fun. The "battle of the bathtubs," in all its ludicrousness, is a part of the vilification program being waged at the WRA, and through the WRA at the President and his administration. Every stray bit of phony Hearst rumor seems to be snatched up in Washington. The anti-administration bloc from the west coast has joined in a demand for the liquidation of the WRA, and it has been made known through the columns of the Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, another anti-administration chain, that these congressional Salomes would be appeased with the head of Dillon Myer, director of the WRA, whose direction of the relocation program has been consistent with government policy regarding Japanese Americans.

The anti-administration clique in congress is working to implement the unfairness of evacuation, which executed, however, in (Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Hearst Move

Efforts of the Hearst press to get an outstanding Chinese government official to endorse the Hearst campaign against persons of Japanese ancestry failed recently in San Francisco. The Chinese official, visiting San Francisco, was interviewed by Hearst reporters who pressed him for a statement on the relocation of Japanese Americans, the interviewers suggesting strict control of the group. The Chinese replied to the effect that American democracy would give these people democratic treatment. . . . Similar efforts by U. S. race-baiters to get the Chinese, who have suffered most at the hands of Japanese fascism, to endorse reprisals on all persons of Japanese ancestry have failed. One prominent Chinese, in fact, was emphatic in his disapproval of the wholesale evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, but declined to be quoted publicly, contending that it was a American problem.

Employment

Although most of the evacuees in the war relocation camps buy goods through the mails from Sears and Montgomery Ward, these merchandising houses have declined to employ Japanese Americans at their Denver stores, despite the fact that many evacuees have answered their newspaper ads for workers. . . . In Salt Lake City, however, the local Sears store now employs four Japanese Americans.

Seamen

There has been considerable confusion on the use of Japanese Americans in the U. S. maritime service, and the War Shipping Administration is thus far stalled on its effort to get Navy Department approval of a plan to utilize some 400 prospective seamen of Japanese ancestry. Because of the Navy Department's inaction, Japanese Americans are not being accepted at present at U. S. Maritime Servicing training schools, although many have applied. However, several hundred Japanese American seamen are today sailing in American convoys and have been under attack in various theatres of the Atlantic war front. The majority of these men were placed in service as a result of efforts of the CIO's National Maritime Union.

Artist

Drawings by Mine Okubo appear in the current issue of Fortune. Miss Okubo, whose sketches of relocation scenes were published in the San Francisco Chronicle's This World magazine recently, traveled in Europe before Munich on a Harmon fellowship from the University of California. She is at present at Topaz. . . .

Nisei Draft

San Francisco's Hearst papers now calls the entire Fillmore district "Japtown," although the evacuated area is only a part of the Fillmore section. . . . Changes in selective service status for Japanese Americans are still under consideration of high War Department officials. An announcement may be forthcoming, but not in the immediate future. . . . A Detroit local of the world's biggest union, the CIO's United Auto Workers, has passed a resolution urging use of loyal Japanese Americans in Detroit war industries.

Nisei USA

(Continued from page 4)

the name of military necessity, with a basically anti-democratic program which would mean the denial of American rights to American citizens. Dillon Myer, and anyone else who believes in the practice of democracy for even the last favored citizens, must expect to be anathematized for his principles.

It may be symptomatic of a certain moral bankruptcy among congressional Tories that on the day of the momentous Teheran declaration, one of the great days of our time, they were busy considering whether the "Japs" washed themselves more often than the tenant farmers of the midwest.

The Evacuation Test Case: Coast Federal Appeals Court Upholds Legality of Military Order in Korematsu Case

By A. L. Wirin, Special Counsel, J.A.C.L.

On December 2nd, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals did what was expected of it. It upheld, in the case of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, the military exclusion orders issued by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt evacuating from the Pacific Coast, 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The court accepted the broad language of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Hiriyabashi case, in which war time military power was upheld in a case involving the legality of military curfew orders as applied to all Americans of Japanese descent.

The court did not however, pass upon the constitutionality of the continuing enforcement, at the present time, of the exclusion orders; nor upon the validity of detention.

All of the six judges participating in the decision were unanimous in ruling that the exclusion orders as of the spring of 1942, were not constitutional. The majority of the judges contented themselves with brief comment by Curtis D. Wilbur to the effect that the Supreme Court decision "so clearly sustains the validity of the proclamation for the evacuation . . . that it is not necessary to labor the point."

In a remarkable and interesting concurring opinion, Judge William Denman, disclosing profound understanding of, and sympathy for, the lot of American Japanese, stated at length his reasons for agreeing with the majority in upholding the military orders.

He began by explaining that, "Korematsu is a fellow citizen, who, because happening to have a common ancestry with the people under the dominion of the Japanese Government, with which we are at war after decades of peaceful intercourse, was required to report for imprisonment in a military assembly stockade to await deportation for further such imprisonment."

Of the manner of the evacuation and of its effects he said: "Along with him are 70,000 American citizens—men, women and children—who, under similar orders, have been torn from their homes, farms and places of business to be imprisoned together in large groups, first in barbed wire stockades called Assembly Centers, then, after deportation, in distant places under military guard. As Justice Murphy states in his concurring opinion in Hirabayashi v. United States, their treatment is not unlike that of Hitler in so confining the Jews in his stockades.

"The order here under consideration is the initial step in a unit succession of orders, held by the Supreme Court to be a 'single program' ultimately leading to such a cruel consummation. The court properly should take judicial notice of the fact that the result is that such forcible confinement of American citizens made Poston the third largest city in Arizona; Manzanar the second largest city in California east of the Sierras; and a large town on the Southern Pacific Railway and the National Highway between San Francisco and San Mateo of the assembly stockade at Tanforan. I cannot agree that taking judicial notice of these facts, known to the world is 'lending aid and comfort to the enemy,' and hence that Korematsu's contentions be suppressed."

Judge Denman then protested the evasion, by the majority of the Circuit Court, of the issue of "imprisonment and deportation." Said he: "In this conspicuous appeal of such a member of one of America's minority groups, the opinion of this court disposes of Korematsu's major contentions without their mention, much less their consideration. Outstanding is the avoidance of the question of imprisonment and deportation. It is buried in the euphemism 'evac-

uation,' without suggestion of its forced character or its accomplishment by compulsory confinement."

He called attention to the post war effects of American mistreatment of a minority racial group, noting: "Americans are to face a peace table at which our prestige and power will rest upon the belief of a world questioning Caucasian sincerity, a world which includes a billion Asiatics. There no one will shut his eyes to the Postons, Manzanars and Tanforans. One of the questions will be what sort of judicial consideration do minority groups of American citizens receive from the court of a claimed democracy."

Judge Denman then proceeded to summarize the facts of the case, and to outline the deportation and imprisonment orders, thus: "Fred Korematsu, born in California of Japanese parents, was educated in California grammar schools, high school and junior college, with white children. He grew up under the conditions of a Mongolian minority in a Caucasian majority, with its tragic contrast between the primary and high school teachings of freedom and equality, and, in his later social and economic life, the limitation and denial of what had been taught him by his white instructors."

"There is no showing or suggestion that what Korematsu suffered from the contrast between the American teachings of personal liberty and equality and their denial caused any disloyalty. On the contrary, when rejected by his Selective Service Board, he spent \$150.00 of his own funds to learn a ship mechanic's trade and thereafter, prior to Pearl Harbor, had been employed in a defense industry.

"After that time he had made an unsuccessful attempt to have his features altered by Plastic surgery, hoping thereby to escape the discrimination against his minority group of citizens. This attempt is as pathetic as that of another of our minority groups—of those of one-sixteenth Negro blood hoping to conceal the fact that they have not 'passed over' into general Caucasian social intercourse."

After citing the test of the evacuation order, Judge Denman thus commented upon it, "The order is not free of the mean oppressiveness often found in regimentation of minority groups. After the Government had so ordered the stripping of the citizens of their belongings and their imprisonment, they are informed that their prospective warden 'will provide for the storage of belongings at the sole risk of the owner.'"

At one point the Judge expressed the view that the "military mass imprisonment and deportation of these citizens" constitutes "gross cruelty."

At another point in the decision, Judge Denman called attention to the following: "(1) The political struggles in Japan of a rising middle class for the creation of a form of democratic government, finally frustrated by assassination by a military group, to whom had been entrusted the education of a greater part of the nation's youth; (2) the fact that even after the declaration of martial law, over 75,000 Japanese, both citizen and alien, are freely living their accustomed lives on Oahu around Pearl Harbor and

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Cairo Talks Basis for Post-War Asia

Few have found reason yet to question the practicality or the wisdom behind the principles of the American, British and Chinese agreement in Cairo to strip Japan of her empire as a war objective. Certainly the conditions which might have been laid down could have been far more drastic, especially from the Chinese point of view.

Yet it is obvious already that many circles in this country are prepared to take the defeat of Japan for granted on the basis of the Cairo statement. Ordinarily conservative newspapers have lent to the illusion with such headlines as "Big Three Seal Japan's Doom."

We should have learned from experience by now that there is a vast difference between outlining an objective and realizing that objective. Japan is still far from military defeat, and this must be accomplished by force of arms, until Japan has no alternative but unconditional surrender, before the stripping of ill-gotten empire can begin.

Far too little stress, it seems, has been placed on the fact that high Allied military leaders participated in what amounted to a parallel conference to the political deliberations, to plan the actual strategy and movements

to defeat Japan. That, for the time, and perhaps for longer than we realize as suggested by the Tarawa battle, is the important thing.

The necessity of planning for a peace has been proven, and it would seem that the Cairo conference merely set down certain basic ideas, the practical details of which must be thrashed out in many other conferences.

Perhaps the greatest of the details is the business of strengthening China domestically to prepare her for the gigantic tasks ahead. Substantial credits must be lent the Chinese, plus technical and administrative skills on a tutelage basis. The Chinese must be taught to run their own affairs.

Despite loose talk about restoration of the Chinese republic, experts know that Generalissimo Chiang's central government now wields a greater degree of power over the areas it controls than it ever did before the war. The latter day Chinese empire, transformed into Dr. Sun Yat-sen's republic by revolution, was in a good many instances a loosely knit confederation of autonomous and semi-autonomous provinces owing varying degrees of allegiance to the central government.

The restoration of Manchuria and Formosa to China cannot be accomplished so simply as the restoration of certain European areas to a power. It is not so simple as signing a treaty and sending in a staff of government experts to take over.

There are mountainous tasks ahead, and the Allies will not have fulfilled their responsibilities until they have helped China to provide the efficient, enlightened, and practical sort of leadership so badly needed in the far east. It might even be said that China's inability to take care of herself, her failure to stand as a stabilizing influence in the Orient, had much to do with the rival imperialisms that led eventually to this war.

There is also a great deal to be done in reforming the colonial administration of British, French and Dutch territories to be restored. Some of these colonies need economic reformation, others need a going-over in their social aspects. All must be given an entirely new outlook internally whereby there will be incentive for the native peoples to educate themselves and aspire to self-government.

These are steps which the victorious Allies must take of their own volition to implement the serious principles of democracy and opportunity for the common man, spoken so lightly in time of war.

The treatment of Japan also will bear much study. If Japan stripped of her empire is to avoid the ills that beset economically crippled Germany after World War I, she must be given the hope and opportunity to develop herself in the ways of peaceful nations.

She must be given a chance to benefit from the first amendment to the four freedoms—freedom of opportunity to trade, equality of access to the world's markets and resources.

Security measures must be designed so that never again will Japan be able to wage war. Further than that, a world system must be devised so that there will no longer be cause or necessity for war. Then, of course, there is the difficult problems of Japan's post-war government and the imperial family.

These are the vistas that have been opened by the Cairo conference. A start had to be made somewhere, and this has been a good start so long as everyone realizes it is only a start.

the Oahu military establishments; and (3) the fact that, while now the Chinese are among the most respected and liked of all our minority groups of alien ancestry for their commercial integrity and sense of social responsibility, only sixty years ago, in support of the slogan "The Chinese Must Go," a blind passionate hatred attributed to the Chinese, as a people, the same essential inherited treacherous antagonism to the Caucasian and the same cruel ferocity of the soldiers of some former Chinese 'War Lords' and of the Tong 'hatchet men,' as that with which other ignorant citizens, often played upon by the lower politicians, now characterize all the Japanese people."

Despite the conclusions outlined above, Judge Denman arrived at the conclusion that as of the spring of 1942, the time of grave military danger to the Pacific Coast from imminent attack, the commanding general might properly evacuate the entire Japanese population from the Coast. He thus concluded, "Giving due weight to Korematsu's argument of the extent of the subversion of his private rights, constitutional and other, and of the degrading conditions imposed upon him and like citizens, it cannot be said that, considering the martial necessity arising from the danger of espionage and sabotage, General DeWitt's orders exceed the area of discretionary powers legally to be exercised by him in Military Area No. 1.

Before thus concluding, Judge Denman expressed the hope that Congress by appropriate legislation would afford some compensation to the victims of military orders. He put it, "War always causes some cruel treatment of the innocent, the more so global war. It is customary for the Supreme and other federal courts to comment, where claims of oppression arising from Congressional legislation are not regarded as making the legislation invalid, that the claimant should look to Congress for his remedy. It is within that practice to state that where, as a war necessity, such wrongs are deliberately committed upon its citizens by a civilized nation, ordinary decent standards require that compensation must be made as in the case of our broken treaties with another Mongoloid group, the American Indians. One properly may hope that it will not be delayed (because it involves the admission of the wrong) until it is given to descendants many generations removed from their wronged ancestors."

Liberals and friends of freedom and fair play throughout America earnestly join with Judge Denman in this faith in the American method of Democratic fair play.

JACL News Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

Farmers Union

Recently James G. Patton, National President of the Farmers Union consented to become a sponsor of the National JACL. Patton heads an organization remarkable for its liberality of views toward minorities. It is separate and distinct from what is generally known as the Farm Bloc, such as the Associated Farmers, processors, distributors, corporate farmers. Rather, its membership includes only family-size dirt farmers and preachers.

We were asked to participate in a symposium on the "Dangers Of Minority Discriminations" before the Rocky Mountain Farmers Union Convention held in Denver on Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 2 and 3. Participants were Leon Steward, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; J. Harold Saks, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Dan Valdez, The Spanish Anglo War Activities Committee, and the Denver Representatives of the JACL. Mrs. Gladys Talbot Edwards, National Farmers Union representative with the War Manpower Commission brought out the agriculturalists viewpoint. The panel was under the chairmanship of Mack Easton, Colorado Committee on Public Information and Colorado University professor.

Here are some excerpts from the speech made by Harold Saks.

In 1917 and 18 we won the war, but we lost the peace when we refused to participate in the society of nations. The present war presents an even more complicated situation. There is no question but that we will win the war by crushing our enemies on the battlefield. In all probability we will follow up that military victory by joining in with the other United Nations in an international organization for collective security and international collaboration. However, we can still lose by failing to protect our economic structure through inflation and we can lose on the ideological front by succumbing to the propaganda of the enemy which seeks to divide us into our various so-called minority groups. . . . If we fail to meet problems involving our so-called minority groups at home, there is no assurance that we can work with the other nations of the world which represent people of different color, race and nationality. Unless we meet the problem of minorities directly and with justice and equality we might as well prepare now to fight World War III.

We commonly think of our minorities as being the Negroes, the Spanish-American, Japanese, Jews and a few others. That isn't always the case because frequently the discriminations can be felt by groups composed along altogether different lines. In America we have applied scapegoat tactics against organized labor, Masons, and foreigners. Farmers are a minority and particularly family farmers have felt the pinch of discrimination. A scapegoat can be whoever happens to be the most convenient at the time.

The problem is particularly pointed up in connection with this war because our enemies have laid as much stress upon propaganda as they have upon military power. The only difference is that the propaganda war started much earlier. . . . Now even though we have been at war for two years we find the propaganda is so well organized and widespread that it reaches into every section of America, including our Rocky Mountain area. It spreads like a disease, and it is a disease which we must combat in order to insure a healthy America. . . .

We do service to Japan and Germany by hating the Japanese

"Farewell to Little Toyko:" Future of Nisei Discussed In Common Ground Article

"This is the great paradox, the amazing contradiction which marks the wartime treatment of Americans of Japanese descent—the fact that the evacuees in losing a part of America are having opened to them the whole of it; that as the full force of the war effort is beginning to be expended against the Pacific enemy, circumstances should be auspicious for the integration of Japanese Americans into the main stream of American life. . . . Never before has a 'minority' group had as distinct an opportunity to trumpet down the walls of racial isolation."

So writes Larry Tajiri in "Farewell to Little Tokyo," published this week in Common Ground magazine.

Though the government's resettlement program has been slow in getting underway, 25,000 have so far resettled, and many more will relocate in the midwest and the east as stories of successful relocation go back to the camps, the author says.

The nisei can make real headway toward assimilation if they attempt honestly and creatively to adjust themselves to existing community molds. But they will have to become assimilated or become virtual pariahs, says the author.

"To bring about assimilation, I believe it is both a necessity and an obligation for the evacuees to align themselves, wherever they go in their post-evacuation world, with the progressive forces within American society and with the mass movement of all marginal groups toward the full realization of the American dream. They will find support and encouragement in the race relations committees which are being set up in every part of the country in recognition of existing tension; in the social action program of the churches, in progressive trade unions, in civil liberty groups and social welfare bodies. And as they achieve a greater degree of assimilation, they will find their social needs are being met in the churches they attend, the trade unions to which they belong, the civic and service organizations they join; they will no longer feel the necessity of forming social and recreational organizations composed wholly of members of their own race."

The Color Wheel

Evacuation, however, is a racial problem, says the author, and cannot be wholly solved on an individual plane, and its ultimate solution will depend on correlation with other problems of race and race color and race in America.

The racial nature of evacuation "developed a recognition among many Japanese Americans that they were inescapably relegated to a place on the color wheel of America, that their problem was basically one of color and is part of the unfinished racial business of democracy," he writes.

and I do not have to remind you of the extremely unfair propaganda against American Japanese which appeared in a Denver paper a few months ago. Nor do I have to remind you of the loyalty of our American Japanese as was clearly demonstrated in the Italian campaign. My friend, Joe Masaoka, for instance, has five brothers who are serving in the armed forces. . . .

I could discuss the outcroppings of the Ku Klux Klan and the Colorado Protestant Association. I could tell you of a minister in Albuquerque who devotes all his time to attack upon the Catholics. In this short presentation I merely want to point out that the propaganda of the enemy is with us in this area, and will remain as an important problem to be solved even after peace finally comes. We must meet it squarely and in the democratic way to make sure that it does not jeopardize the military victory which assuredly will be ours or the peace which can be won through the simple application of truly democratic principles.

Larry Tajiri points out that the establishment of the Rohwer and Jerome camps in Arkansas and the establishment of the 442nd Infantry at Shelby, Mississippi shook the traditional bi-racialism of the south.

The Southern-West Coast coalition of congressmen is also noted by the writer.

"Thus, fact by fact and incident by incident, Japanese Americans are coming to the realization that theirs is only a part of the nation's race problems. . . . And the basic problem is not that of one group, or another; it is an American problem. Only the whole American people can solve it. We will all have to learn to reach out beyond our own racial or national or religious insularity to make of America for each what we want it to be for ourselves."

"As a Japanese American, I know our group has far to go along the road to the actual coordination of our desire for integration with the mass hopes of all 'minorities.' But I believe we are coming to the realization that unless America's whole basic racial attitudes are made consistent with Constitutional guarantees, our acceptance as a group will be only superficial. I know that Nisei Americans are not alone—even in the dimly-lighted barracks of relocation camps in the lonely spaces of western deserts. Other Americans, black, yellow, brown and tan live with them their dreams of ethnic democracy, and other Americans fight with them in their battles for racial justice. I find strength in the knowledge."

the copy desk

Thanksgiving

"And suddenly on this Thanksgiving, we were grateful for the privilege of liberty, for the ability and opportunity to settle down among strangers and get and hold a job, for the chance once again to be self-reliant and to be able to pay for the roof over our heads and the fare on our table."

"These, yes, are prosaic things. But they are also the familiar things that have crystallized into a pattern of living. In the final analysis these are the things that make the life of government wards within a center so barren and meaningless, so institutionalized."

"We had much for which to be thankful. We realized poignantly how much we had missed during those months of confinement, and we knew that we would never willingly exchange our liberty for any amount of security, real or imagined, to be found on the inside."—Bill Hosokawa, in his column, "On the OUT-side," Heart Mountain Sentinel.

War Policy:

The WRA has handled the ticklish problem of detention of citizens with no little success. Myer's policy has consistently been careful of the civil rights of citizens—an exceedingly important matter under present circumstances.

In the last half year, evacuees have become a more emotionally stable and harmonious group. The primary factor for the improvement is that they have recovered from the shock and disillusion of evacuation and concentration in centers. Another important factor is that Myer has set a policy in the centers which has shown evacuees that America intends to be democratic in the treatment and solution of the knotty problems which followed evacuation.—From the Gila News-Courier.

Pearl Harbor Day

"In Savage, in Shelby and on far flung fronts, our boys have dedicated themselves to the complete erasure of that day that placed the dark blot of deceit and treachery upon innocent people who happened to be of the same ancestry as the enemy."

"As we look upon that day

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Tirade Against Evacuees Continues

The tirade against all persons of Japanese ancestry continues in California. The Tule Lake incident had its innings in the press. Now the attack has shifted towards those who have been advocating fair treatment for the evacuees. The leaders of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play are the present target of vicious attacks. As we scan the roster of the committee members, it gives us the impression that everyone will be able to take care of himself. In fact it may be a good thing if the legislative committees call in the Fair Play Committee members and receive a lesson or two in the true meaning of American democracy and citizenship rights. The assembly and interim committees of the California legislature reveal how powerful, dangerous and damaging politicians who work together with ruthless newspapers can be.

When the issues are presented without emotionalism, it is evident that law and order must be upheld. The propaganda that all persons of Japanese ancestry should be kept out of California forever is sheer bunk and nonsense. The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled already that American citizens have the right to travel wherever they desire to go within the country. The only exception at the present time is the restricted military area, which means the Pacific Coast, for persons of Japanese ancestry. Once the military necessity ceases to exist, the right to return should be automatically restored to all citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Urges Realistic View of Situation

Regardless of how rapidly the American forces are able to chase the Japanese forces back to their homeland, the evacuees from the

of infamy, we can feel pride in the way we have conducted ourselves since. We can take deep pride in our record of loyalty to our country.

"With the Allied Nations striding toward ultimate victory, with our group doing its part, however small, the future of our hopes burns ever brighter each passing day."

"Remember Pearl Harbor and strive harder than ever to make it the symbol of a minority people tried without precedent and not found wanting."—From the Minidoka Irrigator.

Hearst Press

CALIFORNIA BRUIN

"We're getting sick of it," says the UCLA California Bruin in regard to Hearst press treatment of Japanese Americans. "Most dramatic manipulation of facts in a long time is the present campaign being waged by the Herald-Express and the Examiner regarding loyal and disloyal Japanese. . . . The Hearst papers deliberately confused the relocation of Japanese from Manzanar recently with the Tulelake exhibition and reported stories entirely out of proportion, obviously slanted toward a total discrediting of the War Relocation Authority. Facts were flagrantly twisted to create an alarming impression upon the reader that hundreds of 'treacherous' Japs were released and roaming around the country loose, their bare fangs showing. No mention of the fact that a certain proportion of loyal Japanese were released periodically, after being thoroughly investigated and given jobs in areas where people accept them and appreciate their loyalty. . . . We wonder how long Hearst can go on coloring the truth. Most of us have assumed a constant attitude toward his scare campaigns, we just don't believe him. We don't accept his version until we have checked the facts elsewhere. But there is little doubt that many readers are taken in. It is up to us who know his tactics to shout them, to warn our neighbors of his undermining influence, and to retain our rational outlook."

Pacific Coast must take a realistic view of the situation as far as the question of returning to their homes are concerned. All our friends report that the atmosphere is tense and that public reception is most unfavorable. There are spots here and there where the communities seem to be willing to welcome back the former residents. But on the whole, it is going to be difficult to live in California while the war is on. Experiences of those who were permitted to return to California for business purposes add up to the same thing: that the attitude of the people has changed and is definitely hostile today.

Even if the citizens should be permitted to return in the near future, is it advisable to do so? The Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard has shown their willingness to accept Nisei if they do not come in large numbers. There are so many minority groups already that no one pays any attention to a small group of strangers. Furthermore, very few can distinguish between a Chinese and Japanese.

Post-War Problem Must Be Considered

The post-war problem must be considered. As soon as Germany capitulates, all the power and might of this country will be concentrated on the Pacific. This will mean that the Pacific Coast will be the center of activities, since it will be the embarkation point for troops and the port for shipments of necessary materials.

Under the program now under consideration, it appears that the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard are going to be permitted to resume peacetime production. In this way it is hoped that the entire country will not be made to suffer the agonies of adjustment at one time. If such a procedure is carried out, it will mean that those in the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard will find less trouble when war comes to an end. The Pacific Coast will be faced with the serious problem of unemployment, dislocation and so forth. This is something the people in the relocation centers must consider when they lay their plans for the post-war period. Viewed in this light, it seems most urgent that everyone who can go out should be making plans to leave by next spring at the latest.

The feeling of hatred towards persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast most likely will increase in intensity. It may require many years for the antagonism to subside. Judging from the history of California as an anti-evacuee state, it may take longer than any of us expect. Such being the case, it may be a wise thing to consider the future of the growing children and the environment they will be living in if they are taken back to California.

Right to Return Must Be Established

There is no doubt in our mind that the right to return to the Pacific Coast must be established. This seems to be the only way to squelch all this agitation about exclusion of citizens of Japanese parentage from California for the duration of the war or after. The court may have to be the arbiter of our rights. As far as can be judged today, the suspension of our civil rights was supposed to be only temporary and a matter of expediency in the face of a grave national emergency and imminent danger of invasion. All the decisions stress the point that the exclusion and curfew orders were constitutional as of the time of the violation and left the question open if tested today.

In view of the success of our armed forces during the past year, the prospects of a favorable decision are bright. Possibilities of nuisance attacks will always exist but an invasion danger is practically nil. Such being the case, the time may have arrived for a new set of test cases to have our rights once more reviewed by the United States Supreme Court. This may be the only way to settle the question of the right to return.

Ann Nisei's Column: Christmas Eve Party Would Recapture Holiday Spirit

Two weeks from tonight it'll be Christmas. By that date, how much of the Christmas spirit will you have recaptured for your family and your children?

The world is going to celebrate Christmas in a hundred ways this year. Your brother may be spending it in a battle area. And if yours is in a relocation center, it can still be as fine and beautiful a Christmas as any you ever spent.

Presents you'll have, of course. But let there be also some food, some decorations, some private merrymaking. Let there be a party, too, come Christmas Eve, for surely there'll be dozens of persons you know who would like a party. If you know of any soldiers in camp, invite them and their friends. Or if you know some servicemen's wives, make up a party for them. If yours is a large family, you may want to confine your party to your family and some close friends. But in any case, let's have a party.

For decorations, put up a wooden shelf about mantel-height and decorate it as you would a fireplace mantel. Put four tall white candles on top, banked with greenery. You may have to resort to imitation leaves, but in any case, that touch of green is nice. And the mantel is perfect for hanging your stockings up, come Christmas eve.

If you're lucky enough to have a tree, decorate it with popcorn, silver paper stars, and big blue balls. Have tiny, dime-store gifts for your friends gaily wrapped and hung on the tree. You can make a tree, if you'd like, using dead tree limbs as a base. Don't try too hard to get your make-believe tree to look real. A bit of fantasy or even surrealism is better than something too realistic.

Leave the frills off your party—the written invitations, the fancy placecards, the candy in paper cups. Yours is going to be a party with lots of fun, spontaneous and hearty.

Your tablecloth will be strips of wide crepe paper, red and white, laid down along your table. You may want to use candles set into saucers and banked with greens. Your plates and silver will all be paper, as will be your napkins. And here's an idea—we use bright nailpolish to print names on glasses. Try it for your party. A wipe with polish remover takes off the names. Make your napkins out of red crepe paper, scalloping the edges and writing your guests' names in one corner. Or decorate them with silver stars or Christmas seals.

For food, provide cookies, cake and coffee. If yours is going to be a late party, you might try serving salad, sandwiches and a hot drink. But in any case, keep the menu as simple as you can. The days when a party depended upon generous quantities of fancy food are gone, whether you're in or outside the centers. But in case you know your guests will hanker for more food, you might consider the following unrationed suggestions: potato salad, assorted sandwiches, coffee; green salad, scrambled eggs, hot chocolate; home made onion soup or packaged noodle soup, egg sandwiches; fish chowder, toast; jello salad, sandwiches, soft drinks.

You'll want to have games, of course, but we've found that a party run on a timetable and with fussy games isn't nearly the fun of an informal evening. We'd suggest you provide some decks of cards for the inveterate bridge players, for they're happiest left alone in groups of four with cards and a bridge table. But for the rest of your guests, have two or three simple games left about at random. The easiest things are best—like Darts, Bingo, Rummy. Have one table for Monopoly, perhaps, or games of that sort. There's always charades, which is about the best party game ever invented. Then there are games like "Spin the Bottle," and all the other games which require everybody to get up and sing or recite. They're children's games, of course, but they're best for adults, who need a good uninhibited evening of rampant exhibitionism every once in a while.

Have some silly prizes, not as extra incentive, perhaps, but just for fun.

And if you can talk some man into playing Santa Claus, get him to do so by all means. He can be the saddest of Santas, but give him a white cotton beard and a padded tummy, and people will love him.

This is the sort of Christmas party everybody likes. It'll be fun and it'll be homey. And your guests will love it.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

BUCK-A-MONTH-CLUB

The following new members were added this month to the JAACL Buck-a-Month-Club, with dues paid one year in advance; Fred Y. Hirasuma Minoru Omata, and Ty Saiki of Mankato, Minnesota; and Corporal G. J. Inagaki. The full club roster includes the above and Miss Anonymous of Missouri, Mr. A. D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.; Sam Nakano, Clayton, Missouri; and Lyle K. Kurisaki, Salt Lake City, Utah. These members receive bulletins, pamphlets, and reprints that are available at National Headquarters from time to time.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Christmas is in the air, and we received \$122.00 in contributions this week, headed by a \$75.00 contribution from the members of the San Benito County Chapter, and the letter accompanying the remittance was reassuring to those who are plugging away at National Headquarters. Quoting in part the letter: "We, the former members of San Benito County Japanese American Citizens League, feel that during our evacuation period, we were indeed fortunate to be helped by our National Headquarters. In appreciation for those trying days, we hereby donate . . ." Other contributors whom we thank also are Anonymous, Chicago; Joy Ushio, Alliance, Neb.; A. D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. William S. Hoshiyama, Chicago, Illinois; Jiro Omata, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Minoru Omata and Ty Saiki, Mankato, Minnesota; Wilson T. Ishida, Marion, Ohio.

ALOHA U. S. O.

We wish to thank the Davis County Chapter for the \$10.00 that they remitted for the Nisei USO at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. The money has been sent along to Mr. Melvin Harter, director, along with a contribution of \$1.00 from Mr. Albert D. Bonus, Seattle, Wash.

HEADQUARTER CHRISTMAS

Christmas is coming to Headquarters, also, as we received this morning from Mr. Albert D. Bonus, a pound jar of pipe tobacco and two bags of Burgundy Mix (it's candy). Thanks very much, Mr. Bonus, and the new girls in the office, Grace Yoshida, Thelma Takeda, and Alice Korenaga like the surprise very much. The three males in the office are pipe smokers, so the tobacco was a relief, as mooching will be off for the time being.

CREDIT UNION

The Board of Directors met Dec. 4 and passed upon the applications of new members. The membership now totals 68, and the directors proposed an extensive membership campaign for the next two months in order to bring the message of systematic savings and credit establishment to every member of the JAACL. The matter of joint accounts was discussed and it was proposed that the matter be brought up for a decision at a meeting to be held in January by the Board of Directors, Credit Committee, and the Supervisory Committee. The treasurer was authorized to find a suitable depository in a savings bank for excess funds and report to the Board of Directors at the next meeting. Hito, Okada and Kay Terashima were named to represent the Credit Union in the Utah State Credit Union League.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. and Mrs. Kazuo Furusawa (20-4-C, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 13

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideyoshi Tsutsui (40-4-E, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeharu Takahashi (27-1-F, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshiaki C. Ohta (35-5-E, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masanobu Iwaihara (28-7-F, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Niitsuma a girl on Nov. 16 at Topaz.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teruo Take-moto (8-1-C, Poston) a boy on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Masumoto (327-4-B, Poston) a boy on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Kikugawa (39-8-C, Topaz) a boy on Nov. 18.

To Mrs. Sanami Yukawa (25-3-1, Manzanar) a girl on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick M. Sasaki (46-10-F, Jerome) a girl on Nov. 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Oda (327-5-A, Poston) a boy on Nov. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Yano (13-4-A, Poston) a girl on Nov. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaharu Kozaki (28-13-C, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Osamu Minamide (4-13-B, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. K. Seino a boy on Nov. 21 in Denver, Colorado.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Susukawa (45-5-C, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Okamoto (12-5-A, Poston) a boy on Nov. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miyako Hamamoto (14-7-4, Manzanar) a boy on Nov. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harris Ozawa (60-3-E, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nakashima (29-7-E, Rohwer) a boy on Nov. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taichi Fujimoto (15-18-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Nov. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Nagamura (21-1-B, Gila River) a girl on Nov. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokutaro Moriwaki (48-12-C, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kubota (22-11-D, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigemi Frattani (36-1-A, Gila River) a boy on Nov. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsugio Fujimoto (17-6-C, Rohwer) a boy on Nov. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazumasa Nanto (30-9-B, Jerome) a boy on Nov. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takahiro Hattori (22-22-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Dec. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Asai (9E-2A, Granada) a girl on Nov. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuto Tokuno (11H-4D, Granada) a boy on Nov. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruto Morimoto (9E-5B, Granada) a girl on Nov. 27.

MARRIAGES

Fumiko Jeanne Mayeda to Yutaka Yamamoto on Nov. 11 at Poston.

Betty Yoshino to Ted Yokoyama on Nov. 17 at Gila River.

Tsuruo Tanouye to Kusuhei Yamamoto on Nov. 18 at Gila River.

Lydia Kanji to Frank Sakurai on Nov. 21 in New York City.

Dorothy Miura to Mark Murakami on Nov. 21.

Barbara Tomita to Tadashi Kumagai on Nov. 27 at Minidoka.

Yemiko Miyamoto to Ray Okuda on Nov. 27 at Minidoka.

Naoko Kajioka to George Kawamura on Nov. 27 at Granada.

Lilly Takeshita to Fujio Esaki

NOTICE:

To make certain that any vital statistics item regarding you or any member of your family is recorded in the Pacific Citizen, drop us a card giving all necessary details.

U. of Washington Professors, Students Rap Kent City Action

SEATTLE—In a letter protesting recent action regarding American citizens of Japanese descent—particularly the statements of Kent city officials that they want no persons of Japanese ancestry in the area after the war—seventy signers, mostly professors and students at the University of Washington, Monday contended publicizing of such attitudes played directly into the hands of enemies.

"They will help prolong the war by giving color to Japanese

propaganda in the Far East that Americans are fighting to enforce white supremacy everywhere," the letter stated.

"To inform the hundreds of Americans citizens of Japanese descent from Washington who have entered our armed forces that there is no place for them in the community they are defending offers more support to the racialism of Hitler than renders service to the cause of America and the United Nations," the statement continued.

Resolution Urging Exchange Withdrawn by California Group

Gov. Warren Declares Move May Embarrass Federal Government

SACRAMENTO — A resolution, placing the California War Council on record as urging the exchange of segregationists at the Tule Lake camp for Americans interned in Japan, was withdrawn last week following an objection by Governor Warren.

The California executive made his objection on the ground that because international regulations governing the exchange of prisoners, the resolution might embarrass the federal government.

Gov. Warren, who has been a proponent of increased restrictions on Japanese Americans, declared: "I personally would be willing to give half a dozen of these Japanese back to them for one good American, but it is hardly our province to go into a field in which

we have little background and no jurisdiction."

The resolution had been sponsored by Assemblyman Don Allen and Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles county. Sheriff Biscailuz told the California War Council that the "Japanese problem" is a "menace which becomes more and more obvious as we go along."

State Senator Irwin T. Quinn of Eureka, a member of the interim committee investigating the "Japanese problem," told the War Council that there must be a "complete overhauling" of the Tule Lake internment camp.

Cleveland Evacuees Invited to Share in Library Services

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Evacuees resettling in Cleveland have been invited to share all the facilities and services of the Cleveland Public Library, according to word received here from Harold Fistere, Relocation Supervisor for the Cleveland area.

Through the joint efforts of the Cleveland Relocation Office and Baptist Home Mission Society, all persons of Japanese ancestry living in the Cleveland district were given cards of introduction, welcoming them to Cleveland, and inviting them to visit any branch of the Cleveland Public Library and apply for membership.

Among the activities thus made available to relocated evacuees who become library members are book review meetings, lectures, film forums, as well as the use of special reading rooms for children and adults.



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Dillon Myer Expresses WRA Hope of Relocating 70,000 Eligible Evacuees in 1944

Relocation Director Singles Out Hearst Papers For Inflammatory Articles on Japanese Americans Story of Tule Lake Affair Told in New York City

NEW YORK—The War Relocation Authority's hope of relocating 70,000 loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry in normal communities outside the west coast evacuated area was told here on Dec. 3 by Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

In his press conference Myer discredited lurid stories in the Hearst newspapers regarding the recent "disturbances" at the Tule Lake segregation center. Singling out the Hearst press for its inflammatory stories about Japanese Americans in detention, Myer pointed out that such stories were used by the Japanese government in dealing with the State Department for the release of Americans in Japanese internment camps and may have an effect on the treatment of these interned Americans.

Myer's report on Tule Lake, newspaper PM reported, also inferentially rebutted Dies Committee claims of continual trouble at the segregation center, "incidents which the Committee has been attempting to turn into another weapon against the New Deal."

Myer revealed at the press conference that only about 300 of the thousands of segregees in Tule Lake participated in the so-called "riots." The WRA director described this small but influential group as "1940 Kibeis." He explained this term as covering American-born but Japanese-educated young men returned to the United States in the late '30's and up to 1940. He said the first "disturbance" at Tule Lake occurred on Nov. 1 when he was inspecting the camp with other officials. Myer said that this "Kibeis" group spread word through the camp that he was to make an address in the administration building. Actually there were no such plans. When Myer returned from inspection, he told the press conference, he found "3500 to 4000" around the administration building. A committee of 17 presented demands which included the dismissal of the project director. While this was being discussed, word was received that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, chief medical officer, had been assaulted.

Myer denied newspaper accounts that he and other members of the WRA administrative staff were

held prisoners in the administration building.

"The situation was tense for a time, but I was not a prisoner," he said.

He said that after he and two members of the crowd spoke, the gathering dispersed peacefully.

Myer emphasized in New York that the purpose of the War Relocation Authority's program was not to detain loyal Japanese Americans in camps, but was to relocate them in civilian pursuits. He noted that 25,000 persons have already left the relocation camps on seasonal or permanent leaves, and that they are now being released at the rate approximating 2000 a month.

Although noting that the WRA hoped to relocate the 65,000 to 70,000 loyal evacuees still in the camps, he added:

"However, that is only a hope, I doubt whether we will be able to persuade all of them to leave. Our big job is to persuade the families that they can live outside in safety."

He noted that he had been "amazed and surprised" that the problem of community acceptance of the Japanese Americans had been one of the agency's "easiest problems."

Myer asserted that Japanese Americans in nine of the ten relocation camps were not considered dangerous, and that these nine camps were not internment centers.

"The public does not seem to realize that the recent Tule Lake incident occurred as the result of the very fact that in this one center the pro-Japanese evacuees were concentrated together."

He noted that between 600 and 700 evacuees had now been relocated in the New York area.

Two Nisei Nurses Enter Cadet Corps From Nyssa Camp

NYSSA, Ore.—Two U. S. cadet nurses, Frances Kumaza and Jane Kikuchi, both from the Nyssa Farm Labor Camp, have been in training with the U. S. Nurses Cadet Corps at the college of Eastern Oregon at La Grande, Oregon, since October, according to Resident Missionary Azalia E. Peet of the Adrian Form Labor Camp.

Since the organization of the camp in May, 1942, twenty-nine students have gone out from it into nine colleges in seven states.

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Report Congressional "Storm" In "Battle of the Bathtubs"

WRA Director Doubts Article in Pamphlet Caused Any Trouble

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, conceded Monday that a WRA newsletter urging relocation in the midwest area was "somewhat indiscreet" when it appealed to evacuees of Japanese ancestry to teach midwestern farmers sanitation and efficiency, but doubted it had caused any serious trouble, the United Press reported.

(The article in question, published in the first edition of "Midwest Frontiers," issued by the Cleveland WRA office to aid relocation was titled "Ohio, Michigan Farmers Live Long, Eat Well, Enjoy Life." The author is Everett L. Dakan, Columbus relocation officer.)

Testifying before a Dies subcommittee, Myer was questioned about the article which the United Press said had "loosed a storm of congressional and midwest farm protest."

The U. P. said that Myer, in partial defense of the publication had said that a shortage of sanitary facilities was a major problem in getting Japanese Americans to come to midwestern farms to ease the manpower deficiency.

"The evacuees are daily bathers, and insist on a bath every day, although it may not be the type of bath to which you and I are accustomed," Myer said. "One problem in bringing them to the middle west is—believe it or not—that there are no bathing facilities in some places."

Myer told the Dies group that Everett L. Dakan, author of the article and an authority on agricultural subjects, was trying to impress the evacuees with the WRA program in Ohio.

"Such publications usually are reviewed by my office before being sent out, but for some reason this one went out without having been checked," he said. "I would not have allowed this article to appear with a few of the sentences in it. I don't think, however, that this is as serious as has been brought out here."

Since the article was brought to his attention, he said, the 5000 copies of the WRA publication, "Midwest Frontiers," in which the article appears, have been recovered and destroyed, Myer noted.

The article in question was made a congressional issue through a copyrighted story in the Washington Times-Herald, a newspaper of the McCormick-Patterson group. The newspaper interviewed midwest congressmen on the story and quoted Sen. Homer Ferguson, R., Mich., who demanded to know what the WRA had in mind by "spreading such propaganda." Similar comments were made by Reps. John Dingel, D., Mich., and Frances Bolton, R., Ohio.

Senator Robert A. Taft, R., Ohio, declared:

"It must be a revelation to the Middle West farmer to discover that he is neither clean, sanitary, careful nor painstaking and must now take lessons from the Japanese. What American farmers need is not Japanese advice but a new Department of Agriculture in Washington."

Announcement

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No Disparagement Of Midwest Farmers Intended, Says Dakan

COLUMBUS—Prof. Everett L. Dakan, WRA relocation officer on leave from the agricultural department of Ohio State University, told the United Press on Dec. 5 he had not intended to disparage midwestern farmers in an article written for "Midwest Frontiers," and published by the Cleveland area WRA office.

He said his article was intended to attract Japanese American farm workers to labor shortage areas in the midwest.

"In saying 'some few tenant and seasonal workers do not take baths' I was merely trying to present both sides of the picture," Dakan said.

"My article said a great many favorable things about midwestern farmers, but our farm leaders will confirm that many of our farm tenant houses do not have adequate sanitation facilities. . . . It is a known fact that Japanese are reluctant to work when such facilities are lacking. In spite of this we are trying to attract them here to reduce a labor shortage."

Vicious Distortion Charged by Editor Of WRA Publication

CLEVELAND — Harry Weiss, reports officer in charge of the WRA publication, "Midwest Frontiers," labeled the attacks on an article discussing farm conditions in Michigan and Ohio as "vicious distortion."

"All I can say," Weiss told the United Press when informed of attacks by congressmen and farm leaders on the article, "I feel the issue is being built around a couple of paragraphs that out of

Joe Masaoka Speaks Before Farmers Union

JACL Official Talks At National Convention Of Farm Organization

DENVER, Colo.—Racial discriminations against Japanese American reacts upon all other persons in the country, Joe Masaoka, Denver representative of the JACL, told a meeting of the Farmers Union in Denver recently.

"Discrimination imperils two of the most important thoughts in your mind and mine," he said. "Discrimination prolongs the winning of this war. Discrimination destroys this country's democracy."

Masaoka spoke of special work in which the nisei were engaged today to aid the war effort, and declared that discrimination against such nisei or those engaged in farming distinctly harmed the war production of the country.

If discrimination is allowed to strangle the Japanese American group to death, he said, it will then look around for another victim.

"The basic principle to remember is this," he said. "Discrimination which exists today is not a Japanese, a Negro or a Jewish problem, but an American problem."

Participate in Delta Program

TOPAZ, Utah—Tech. Sgt. Yoshio Hotta, recently returned from the Aleutians campaign, was given a tremendous ovation by the student body of the Delta high school in a convocation program held Nov. 23.

context lay themselves open to wide distortion and which can hardly be mistaken for anything as vicious as it has been made."

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