

War Department Reopens Drafting of Nisei

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Nisei Engineers in Action



A company of the 232nd Engineers, under the command of Captain Pershing Nakada of Nebraska blow up a road during maneuvers of the Japanese American combat team in the huge training area adjoining Camp Shelby, Miss. The 442nd combat team is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese descent.

Reinstitute Selective Service Procedures on Same Basis As Other American Citizens

WASHINGTON—Plans have been completed for the re-institution of general selective service procedures for American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the War Department announced Friday.

Under the War Department plan, Japanese Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their selective service boards on the same basis as other citizens, and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred.

Last February the 442nd Combat Team composed of Japanese American volunteers was formed. In a letter to the Secretary of War, commenting on the formation of this unit, President Roosevelt said:

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

The War Department announced:

"The excellent showing which the Combat Team has made in training, and the outstanding record achieved by the 100th Infantry Battalion (a former Hawaiian National Guard unit of Japanese Americans) now fighting in Italy were major factors in the adoption of the present plan."

Nisei In Italy Declines Credit For Rescue of Paratroops

HONOLULU, T. H.—A Japanese American soldier in Italy is declining credit for heroism of a Japanese American unit in a recent combat action on the Italian front, according to a letter to the Star-Bulletin from "somewhere in Italy."

The letter is signed by Pvt. Yutaka Nazu, U.S. infantry, and disclaims credit for the reported rescue of 22 American paratroopers who had been behind enemy lines at Benevento.

"I'm the squad leader that was supposed to have rescued 22 American paratroopers," Pvt. Nazu wrote the Star-Bulletin. "I don't know who gave you the news but the rescuing statement wasn't true. We did go on that particular mission to rescue them, but when we went to that certain place there was no one to be rescued."

"I don't mind being written up for things that I did, but neither do I want to be glorified for things I didn't do," Pvt. Nazu added.

Japanese Americans Killed, 221 Wounded on Italy Front

Nisei G.I. Jane Spends Christmas On KP Duty

CHICAGO, Ill.—Iris A. Watanabe, GI Jane, spent half of Christmas day on KP duty, but she still loves WAC life.

The former Amache resident, who was inducted in the Women's Army Corps in Denver, is now stationed at Fort Des Moines, Ia., and said recently of army life:

"I'm actually in the army and just loving it . . . it's really wonderful and I'm so happy about the whole thing . . . It's a tough life, being a WAC, but it's worth all the trouble . . . I can say this even though part of our basic training includes KP . . . I spent half of Christmas day on KP!"

"If the other nisei girls could only know what a wonderful thing this Women's Army Corps of the United States is, I'm sure they would want to join up."

Gen. DeWitt Defends Policy On Evacuation

Asserts Threat of Aid To Enemy Responsible For Evacuation Decision

WASHINGTON — Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, who ordered the wholesale evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast in the spring of 1942, defended his evacuation order in a report issued on January 19, the Associated Press reports.

Gen. DeWitt declared that signals from the shore aided the Japanese in attacks on the west coast early in the war, but after the evacuation of Japanese from the area signaling was "virtually eliminated."

In three cases specifically cited in the general's report to General George C. Marshall, chief of staff, he said that all three attacks by airplane or submarines were aimed at spots where there was no defenses to catch them.

Cessation of the signaling, DeWitt was quoted by the Associated Press as saying, also brought a reduction in the number of submarine attacks on ships sailing from west coast ports.

DeWitt said that the decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast was not taken immediately on the outbreak of war, but grew out of a series of intermediate steps.

Signaling was observed from buildings that could not be entered without obtaining a search warrant, radio messages were intercepted and a "fix" obtained on the sending station within an area of a city block, but the Justice Department was not willing to make "mass raids," and the army still lacked jurisdiction, DeWitt said.

For several weeks after Pearl Harbor, he reports, every ship leaving a west coast port was attacked by an enemy submarine, DeWitt said.

"On February 23, 1942," said DeWitt, "a hostile submarine shelled Goleta, near Santa Barbara, Cal., in an attempt to destroy vital oil installations there. On the preceding day the shore battery in position at this point had been withdrawn to be replaced by another. On the succeeding day, when the shelling occurred, it was the only point along the coast where an enemy submarine could have successfully surfaced and fired on vital installations without coming within the range of coast defense guns."

Secretary Stimson Reports On Casualties Sustained by Unit Since Salerno Landing

WASHINGTON—Ninety-six Japanese Americans have been killed, 221 have been wounded and 17 others are missing in action, Secretary of War Stimson declared Thursday in discussing the battle record of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Japanese Americans from Hawaii, in the Italian campaign.

Stimson noted that the Japanese American unit, which has been cited by Lieutenant General Mark W. Clark for its conduct in combat, had suffered heavy casualties. Since the normal strength of a battalion is approximately 1,000 men, the Japanese American unit has already suffered casualties amounting to one-third of its total personnel.

Reports of front-line correspondents have noted that the Japanese Americans were spearheading the attack of a famous American division, the 34th, in recent fighting in Italy.

Secretary Stimson noted that American casualties in Italy, since the landings at Salerno, now totaled 2985 killed, 12,504 wounded and 3721 missing.

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Casualties

Identify Seven Japanese Americans Killed, Twelve Missing in Recent Fighting in Mediterranean Area; Ten Others Reported to be Wounded

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced the names of seven Japanese Americans killed in action in the Mediterranean area. The War Department casualty lists this week also identified ten Japanese Americans wounded in action, and twelve others who are missing.

On Jan. 21 the War Department announced the names of two Japanese Americans wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

KOMATSU, Pvt. Katsuo—Mrs. Akino Komatsu, mother, 984 East Niepers Lane, Honolulu.

MIYANO, Pfc. Kengo—Masajiro Miyano, father, 908 Waikamiko Rd., Honolulu.

On Jan. 18 the War Department announced the names of seven Japanese Americans among United States troops killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

JINNOHARA, Sgt. Katsui—Enkichi Jinnohara, father, Kahaka, Paia, Maui.

MIYATA, Pvt. Tamotsu—Takashi Miyata, brother, 729 6th Ave., Honolulu.

MOCHIZUKI, Pfc. Henry T.—Miss Hilda K. Mochizuki, sister, 1503 Sing Loy Lane, Honolulu.

MORIWAKI, Pvt. George K.—Mrs. Yuku Moriwaki, mother, Waikane, Oahu.

NAKAUYE, Pfc. Donald T.—Soyemon Nakauye, father, 665 Lana Lane, Honolulu.

TAHIRA, Pvt. George Y.—Mrs. Yone Tahira, mother, 2229 Citron St., Honolulu.

TAMURA, Pvt. Toyoshi Tamura, brother, 516 Lana Lane, Honolulu.

On Jan. 17 the War Department announced the name of the following Japanese American wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

TOMITA, Pfc. Seichi T.—Mrs. Toshiko Sumida, sister, Elele, Kauai.

On Jan. 19 the War Department announced the following Japanese American missing in the Mediterranean area:

TOKUYAMA, Pvt. Minoru—Walter M. Tokuyama, brother, 306-A North Vineyard St., Honolulu.

On Jan. 20 the War Department announced the names of the following seven Japanese Americans wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

HOKAMA, Sgt. Shige—Taro Hokama, father, Haina, Hamakua, Hawaii.

KOBASHIGAWA, Pfc. William S.—Mrs. Hatsue Kobashigawa, wife, 1744-G, Liliha St., Honolulu.

MUSASHI, Pvt. Susumu—Mrs. Kikuno Musashi, mother, Makiavali, Kauai.

NISHIIE, Pfc. Kazuma M.—Kuei Nishiie, father, Kilauea, Kauai.

UMETSU, Pfc. Toshio—Mrs. Ishi Umetsu, mother, Keahua, Kailua, Maui.

UYEDA, Pfc. Moriichi—Miss Dekio Higashi, friend, Kapea, Kauai.

YOSHIOKA, Sgt. Ralph H.—Mrs. Alyce S. Yoshioka, wife, 69 North School St., Honolulu.

(Continued on page 2)

Tule Lake Evacuees Repudiate Strike Leadership; Segregees Vote to Return to Work

Klamath Falls Paper Says Tule Lake Residents Voted by Secret Ballot; Many Have Already Returned to Jobs in Warehouses, Fuel Depots

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—The Herald and News on Jan. 13 reports that the majority of the segregees at the Tule Lake segregation center have voted to end their protracted strike and return to jobs on the project.

Voting took place within the "last few days" by secret ballot, and the "back to work" movement won substantially, it was stated.

The Herald and News said the evacuees are already returning to jobs in the warehouses, fuel supply project and elsewhere on the project. Others will be put on jobs as the new program is worked out by the army and the War Relocation Authority.

No figures on the vote were disclosed, but it is understood virtually all evacuees over 18 years of age balloted, the newspaper said.

Klamath Falls is the closest urban area to the Tule Lake camp, which is just across the California border.

The vote to end the strike was described as further evidence of repudiation by evacuees of the leadership of the clique of 200 to 300 agitators. The trouble-makers, rounded-up and segregated from the other internees at Tule Lake, are believed to have been responsible for the disturbances in November which resulted in temporary army control of the camp.

The Herald and News said that this group had attempted to stage a hunger-strike, presumably to prove to other segregees their willingness to make the supreme sacrifice for the policies they urged upon the colony. The hunger strike failed, the agitators begged for food, and the other evacuees voted to go back to work, the Herald and News added.

Administration of Tule Lake Camp Not Job for Military, Gen. Emmons Answers Protest

Must Guard Against Dissipation of Army Manpower, He Declares

SAN FRANCISCO—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding the western defense command, said on Jan. 18 that "it just isn't logical for the army to keep troops in charge of the Tule Lake Japanese center any longer."

The army relinquished control of the center last week, ending ten weeks of occupation of the camp following several disturbances.

"The answer to 'why doesn't the army run the Japanese camp?' is very simple," Gen. Emmons, who took command of Hawaiian defenses shortly after Pearl Harbor and handled the problem of 170,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, said:

"The army has distinct functions in our government—to wage war and put down insurrection—all defined by law. Every time we expand an army activity into a sphere another government department is organized to handle, we are taking soldiers from a present or future battle area.

"We want to use our soldiers most effectively against the enemy."

"The War Department constantly has to guard against dissipation of army manpower," Gen. Emmons, who took command of western defenses from Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt last Sept. 15, explained.

"Our part in the Tule Lake picture is to prevent any threat against the security of the West Coast by Tule Lake camp inhabitants—and that's the reason we have troops around the area.

"The actual job of administration can be done by other governmental agencies. In administering a camp such as Tule Lake, where there are a great many non-citizens, the management has to be very careful in administering discipline and control so that the Japanese have no just cause for retaliation against our citizens held prisoner or interned by the enemy."

It was believed Gen. Emmons referred to the Japanese government's withdrawal from negotiations to exchange Americans held by Japan, which withdrawal was blamed by a WRA spokesman on "race haters" who "exaggerated" the November Tule Lake disturbances.

Native Sons Protest WRA Jurisdiction

LOS ANGELES—The Native Sons of the Golden West Monday protested the return of the Tule Lake war relocation center to the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

The Native Sons, in a letter to west coast congressmen, demanded either military or Justice Department control of the war relocation program.

Tulelake Civic Groups Oppose Transfer of Control

TULELAKE, Calif.—Restoration of control of the Tule Lake segregation center to the War Relocation Authority after more than two months of military control was opposed by Tulelake civic organizations this week.

"We still believe the army should handle the center," spokesman for the American Legion post, the grange and the civilian defense council in Tulelake said.

The army will maintain "perimeter control" of the camp, it was announced, with troops under the command of Col. Verne Austin manning towers outside the fence enclosing the segregees.

NISEI CASUALTIES IDENTIFIED

(Continued from page 1)

On Jan. 21 the War Department announced the names of the following eleven Japanese Americans missing in the Mediterranean area:

SIGA, Pfc. Yoiko—Masao Higa, brother, 2202 Waiola St., Honolulu.

HIKICHI, Pvt. Harry N.—Utaro Hikichi, father, Ewa, Honolulu.

IHARA, Pvt. Kazuo—Mrs. Mume Ihara, mother, 383 Kilauea Ave., Hilo, Hawaii.

KAWATA, Pvt. Albert G.—Mrs. Clara N. Kawata, sister, 2307 Star Rd., Honolulu.

MASUMURA, Sgt. Lawrence K.—Mrs. Eleanor M. Masumura, wife, 3121 Mokihana St., Honolulu.

MITO, Pfc. Kazuo—Mrs. Masuno Mito, mother, 1030 Noble Lane, Honolulu.

NISHITANI, Pvt. Taro—Mrs. Hazel S. Moriyasu, sister, 1713 Kalauokalani Way, Honolulu.

OKIMOTO, Pvt. Richard M.—Mrs. Ritsuo Okimoto, mother, 701 Twin View Drive, Honolulu.

UCHIMA, Cpl. Yasuji M.—George Y. Uchima, brother, Lapaehoe, Hawaii.

YAMAMOTO, Pvt. Masaru—Mrs. Mitsu Yamamoto, mother, 1119 Desha Lane, Honolulu.

Story of the Week

U. S. Army Captain Deplores Coast Witchhunt on Nisei

SACRAMENTO — "We have gone into battle with loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and they have acquitted themselves with honor and glory," a U. S. army captain, a former resident of Sacramento and a veteran of the capture of Attu Island in the Aleutians, declared in a letter published by the Sacramento Bee on Jan. 14.

"Have no fear that returning soldiers would desire to slit the throats of loyal Japanese at home. Such a threat is only for those who do not know for those whose courages has not been tested and seek refuge in pompous phrases," the army officer, Capt. Ralph T. Lui, wrote from his overseas post.

Capt. Lui said that "it was with quite a bit of concern that I read the Dec. 20th issue of Time and noted therein an article describing witch hunts against loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry."

Capt. Lui pointed out that the Time Magazine report credited Assemblyman Chester Gannon of Sacramento as leading one of the "witchhunts against Japanese Americans." Time quoted Gannon as stating, "We have been told it would be unhealthy for Japanese—even American-born—to be seen on California streets, and that returning marines and soldiers would slit their throats."

Capt. Lui's letter said:

"I believe I can express the attitude of the soldiers who have met the Japanese in combat. I was with the men who froze under fire for 21 days on the bleak snow-covered slopes of Attu. There we saw our best friends killed in a maniacal demonstration of Japanese fanaticism. No one can accuse us of being soft-hearted toward the Japanese. The demands of battle develop an impersonal outlook on the subject of death to an enemy."

"On the other hand battle gives one a balance of outlook, which from the Time account is entirely lacking in certain Japanese-baiting circles. We have gone into battle with loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry and they have acquitted themselves with honor and glory. Imagine the risk such a man takes when he volunteers and joins the army. Not only must he be careful of enemy fire, but he must take caution that he is not mistaken by his own troops as an enemy. We soldiers glory in the fact that these Japanese (American) boys are with us giving their full measure of devotion, while their brothers and sisters, in some instances, are in relocation camps . . .

"Here in the Hawaiian islands we have a large number of Japanese. A Japanese girl barber cut my hair the other day. Last week the USO put on a dance for our soldiers. At least half the women who entertained us were Japanese. They were treated with respect by our boys and their presence was greatly appreciated. "It is not the returning soldier who will wish to torment and hound the loyal American-Japanese. We'll do our fighting on the battlefields against our country's enemies, and not on the streets at home against our country's friends. "I do not write this with any personal or political animosity toward Assemblyman Gannon. As it happens we belong to the same party, have practiced law before the same courts and have been friends for some years. I just believe he doesn't know."

Thirty-One Minidoka Girls Leave for Nursing Careers

Majority Enrolled Under Government's Cadet Nurse Program

HUNT, Idaho — Four Japanese American girls from the Minidoka Relocation Center will enter nurses' training in February raising to 31 the number of Hunt girls who have answered the call to serve in this branch of war service. The majority of them are entering training under the United States Cadet Nursing Corps plan which provides that student nurses may be furnished complete maintenance, training school expenses and a monthly stipend in return for which they must promise to make their services available throughout the war in military, other federal government or essential civilian nursing services.

The following girls have been accepted for the February class and will be leaving Hunt shortly: Sharon Tanagi and Tsuyako Kasai to St. Mary's School of Nursing, Rochester, Minn.; Katsuko Kawaguchi, Deaconess Hospital, Spokane, Wash., and Sonoko Matsuo to Kansas City General Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri.

A roll of honor for all girls from Hunt who have entered nurses' training since the Minidoka Relocation Center was opened has been placed in the reception room of the business office at the projected hospital. The girls receive their first taste of nursing as nurses aides in this hospital.

"Nursing at this time is just as truly a war service as any other branch of the armed forces," stated Maxalyn W. Evans, head nurse of the hospital.

The 27 girls who have left the project already are receiving nurses' training at hospitals and schools in eight states as follows: Kahler School of Nursing, Rochester, Minn. — Geraldine F. Takahashi; St. Mary's School of Nursing, Rochester, Minn. — Anne Chiye Ando, Bessie Sato, Toshiye Tsukamoto, Fumiye Yoshida, Sumiko Ito, June Y. Kumakura and Margaret Ouchi; Sherman School of Nursing, Elgin, Ill. — Minnie Fukutomi, Lillian Fujioka, Hamako Ozawa and Miney Yasui; St. Jo-

seph's School of Nursing, Elgin, Ill. — Michiko Akagi, Haru Fukumoto, Miyo Inouye, and Kay Kudo St. Francis School of Nursing, Peoria, Ill. — Yuri Lillian Satow; St. Mary's School of Nursing, Peoria, Ill. — Alyce Shimizu; Asbury Hospital, Minneapolis, Minn. — Margaret Yamamoto; St. Joseph's School of Nursing, Mitchell, S. D. — Edith Otaka; Seton School of Nursing, Colorado Springs, Colo. — Margaret M. Baba and Betty Sato; Sacred Heart Hospital, Spokane, Wash. — Ayame Ike; Walther Memorial Nursing School, Chicago, Ill. — Takae Nakata; University of St. Louis Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. — Michiko Watanabe; Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y. — Fumiko Yasaki; St. Mark's Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah — Marian Mitsudo.

Brother of Topaz Resident Injured On Italian Front

TOPAZ, Utah—The War Department has notified Hiroshi Fujiyama, a resident of Topaz, that his brother, Pvt. Tadami Fujiyama, has been injured in action in Italy. Fujiyama is a former resident of Honolulu, T.H.

The War Department's wire declared that Pvt. Fujiyama was "slightly wounded."

Evacuee Charged With Transporting Wine Into Poston

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Robert Mukogawa, 26, who has been charged with introducing 120 gallons of rice wine to the Poston relocation center, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court last Monday.

Federal charges were brought against Mukogawa on the grounds that Poston is located on an Indian reservation where liquor is prohibited.

Charges against Masao Takanashi, 22, and Sakae Kaichi, 17, were dismissed.

WRA Takes Over Control At Tule Lake

Military Authorities Relinquish Jurisdiction At Segregation Camp

WASHINGTON — Return of the Tule Lake segregation center of the War Relocation Authority to full civil administration was announced on Jan. 14 in a joint statement by the War Department and the WRA.

Relinquishment of army authority "followed reestablishment of peaceful conditions within the center," the announcement, as reported by the United Press, stated.

The army moved into the Tule Lake camp at Newell, Calif., after a series of disturbances were reported. Personnel of the WRA, however, continued their administrative functions.

Rep. Clarence F. Lea, D., Calif., chairman of the west coast congressional delegation which is reportedly formulating recommendations for more strict control over Tule Lake and other centers, urged that "firm control" be maintained over the camp.

"The important thing is not that military control has been relinquished over Tule Lake, but that firm control be maintained," Rep. Lea said.

A 15-man committee of the coast delegation was reported here to have drawn up resolutions demanding the resignation of Dillon S. Myer as national director of WRA, and urging Justice Department supervision over Tule Lake.

Nisei Repatriates "Very Unhappy," Says Ex-Internee

LOS ANGELES—Japanese Americans, repatriated with their alien parents to Japan on the recent second voyage of the exchange ship, Gripsholm, were described as "very unhappy," by Ted Winebrenner, Los Angeles college student who recently returned home from internment in the Far East.

When the allied exchange ship, the Gripsholm, and the Japanese boat, the Teia Maru, had met at Mormugao for the exchange, Winebrenner said that he sneaked aboard the Gripsholm while the Japanese repatriates from the United States were still being held on board.

Winebrenner said in a Daily News interview that he had talked in the bar of the Gripsholm to a group of "very unhappy Japanese Americans" who had been forced to accompany their parents who were repatriating to Japan.

"The parents were hauling the kids along with them," Winebrenner said. "These young people didn't speak Japanese well, if at all, and they seemed depressed and apprehensive about their future in the 'homeland.' It seemed a shame that with room for only 1500 on the ship there had to be any at all that didn't want to be there."

Sumitomo Bank's Depositors to Get Paid Soon, Report

SACRAMENTO — A public notice was published in the Sacramento Bee on Jan. 17 by Benjamin C. Corlett, state superintendent of banks and liquidator of business and affairs of the Sumitomo Bank of California, which declares that he has filed a petition in Superior Court for leave to pay a first dividend of 100 percent on all approved claims against the Sumitomo Bank.

The petition will be heard in Superior Court on Feb. 7.

Corlett declares in his notice, directed to all depositors and creditors of the Sumitomo Bank of California, that funds will be distributed only to American citizens and to those persons of Japanese descent who have been licensed either generally or specifically, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to receive said funds. No funds will be paid to aliens with blocked accounts, it was stated.

Japanese Americans Pass the Ammunition



Heavy artillery goes into action during maneuvers of the 522nd Field Artillery unit of the Japanese American combat team, training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Colorado Attorney General Affirms Right of Evacuees To Purchase Land in State

WRA Official Asks For Fair Treatment Of Japanese Americans

DENVER—The Colorado state attorney general's office has ruled that persons of Japanese ancestry, either citizens or aliens, have a legal right to purchase land or any other type of property in Colorado.

The opinion was tendered to Governor John C. Vivian after several Colorado communities protested that evacuees from war relocation camps were buying up choice farm land and squeezing out old-time residents.

Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton had told the governor that the situation was becoming "critical" in his community and said there was considerable resentment

against residents of Japanese ancestry.

Governor Vivian said Monday that the only solution to the problem he saw was for land owners to stop selling their property to persons of Japanese ancestry.

Malcolm E. Pitts of the regional office of the War Relocation Authority admitted the situation was "ticklish" but pointed out that persons leaving relocation camps must be permitted to settle some place and asked for tolerance and fair treatment.

The WRA last week answered charges that Japanese Americans have been buying up farm lands and squeezing out old-time residents. The WRA declared that an investigation shows that exacuees have been purchasing some land, but that they have been paying a normal price for it.

Granada Pioneer Criticizes Attitude of Governor Vivian

Editorial by Sako Raps Suggestion Made For Public Action

AMACHE, Colo.—Governor Vivian was criticized on Jan. 15 by the Granada Pioneer, evacuee-edited newspaper at the Granada relocation center, for his attitude toward the purchase of Colorado farms by Japanese Americans.

An editorial by Sueo Sako, editor of the Pioneer, said that when citizens of Brighton first asked state assistance in keeping Japanese Americans out of the community, Vivian "at first, loudly voiced that it is a violation of both State and Federal Constitutions to abridge the rights of any class of citizens," but that later he "began to waver."

"In fact," the editorial said, "Vivian dropped a hint since there are no legal barriers to apply to Nisei farmers that another method would be to 'bring community action to mobilize public sentiment against such sales'."

"To educate the Colorado public to hate us Nisei may eventually lead to physical harm," the editorial added.

"Thus far we are fortunate that the Colorado press has not taken up the cry. But as each day passes, it becomes more and more significant that we must not and cannot relax when we have 'enemies' waiting to jump on their prey."

Denver Editor Praises Granada Pioneer's Editorial

DENVER, Colo. — "Sueo Sako, editor of the Granada Pioneer, did a better job than I did in his column on Governor Vivian's attitude toward the purchase of Colorado farms by Americans of Japanese descent," Lee Casey, associate editor of the Rocky Mountain News, wrote in his editorial column of Jan. 17.

"Mr. Sako is dead right and has called the turn exactly," Casey commented. "Governor Vivian in this instance has been attempting to play the role of Mr. Facing-Both-Ways, quoting the Constitution and the Bill of Rights one moment and the next moment dropping hints that public sentiment should be inflamed — 'mobilized' was his softer expression—so that both Constitution and Bill of Rights should be violated," Casey added.

"Mr. Sako has performed a public service in exposing this form of duplicity. I congratulate him. I wish I had done it first," Casey declared.

CHURCH GROUP BACKS EVACUEE RETURN RIGHT

SEATTLE — The Washington State Council of Churches and Christian Education adopted a resolution here last week supporting the free return of evacuated residents of Japanese ancestry to the west coast area after the authorities rule military security is not involved.

Ogden Cracks Down on New Evacuee Cafes

City Commission Orders License Fees Refunded To Japanese Americans

OGDEN, Utah—Further application of the Ogden city commission's policy to discourage new business operated by persons of Japanese ancestry in Ogden was made Wednesday when the commission ordered the refunding of license fees paid by two Japanese Americans in opening restaurants.

By its action the commission ordered a refund of \$58 to Ken Ogura. The amount was paid to open the Victory cafe, 2448½ Washington boulevard. Refund of \$24, the license fee paid by Oliver Y. Kinomoto to operate Pete's Chili Parlor, 260 Twenty-fifth st., was also ordered.

The commission policy, first adopted during Mayor Harman W. Peery's administration, provides no licenses to do business will be issued to any person of Japanese ancestry who was not in business in Ogden prior to Pearl Harbor.

An opinion recently submitted to the city commission by Derrah B. Van Dyke, city attorney, upheld the commission's authority to deny such licenses under its policy in view of wartime conditions.

Postpone Proposed Chicago Conference Of Evacuee Leaders

The forthcoming conference of evacuee representatives from war relocation centers, planned for Chicago in the near future, has been postponed to a later date to allow for the preparation of a complete agenda, it was reported this week.

War Relocation Authority regional offices have been notified of the change.

According to the Heart Mountain Sentinel, one of the complications attending the holding of the conference was the matter of defraying the expenses involved. Evacuees must bear traveling and other expenses of the conference.

Japanese American Soldier, Blinded by Nazi Land Mine, Returns to United States

Pfc. Omiya Arrives on Hospital Ship; Rushed To Inland Army Hospital by Special Plane; Nisei Soldier Fought Bravely Until Wounded, Says U.P.

AN EAST COAST PORT—Among a group of battle casualties of the Tunisian, Sicilian and Italian campaigns who have been safely flown from this east coast port to the Memphis, Tenn., general hospital by the troop carrier command of the U.S. Army Air Forces is Pfc. Yoshinao Omiya of Honolulu, T.H., a Japanese American who fought bravely until both eyes were blown out by a land mine, according to the United Press.

Pfc. Omiya's parents were of Japanese ancestry. His father is dead but his mother and two sisters are waiting anxiously for him to return home. He entered the army before Pearl Harbor and has seen more than two years service. He is 24 years of age and his comrades call him "Turtle."

With a smile, he told of his days at McKinley high school in Honolulu, and of his interest in sports.

Then, after a pause, he told about advancing with his machine-gun platoon after crossing the Volturno River in Italy. He said the first man in the column tripped over a wire which set off a land mine. Omiya was the fourth man in the column and the force of the blast caught him full in the face, blinding him. The first man in the column suffered only slight scratches.

Omiya was a member of the Japanese American battalion of the U.S. Fifth Army which participated in the heavy fighting on the Volturno front and which suffered heavy casualties.

Most of Omiya's time now is spent listening to the radio.

Movement of more than 500 wounded soldiers by air from this east coast base to the Memphis hospital by the air force's troop carrier command was completed without so much as a case of air sickness to mar the proceedings.

Those sufficiently able-bodied took seats on the C147 cargo planes used by the TCC, while the more seriously wounded were placed in litters and slept through most of the trip. The ride was pleasant and smooth.

The men, whose wounds ranged from total blindness to shoulder injuries, were accompanied by a flight surgeon and two nurses.

Seattle Businessman Offers Prize to Amateur Artist

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A Seattle milk distributor is offering a prize of \$25 in cash for the most suitable sketch to be used on the panel of his delivery truck, according to Floyd Schmoe of the Seattle American Friends Service committee, the Sentinel reported last week.

The prize is being offered by Charles James, who wishes to reward some enterprising artist at the Heart Mountain center.

Idaho Nisei Enlists

POCATELLO, Idaho—Kazuo Endow, son of Mr. and Mrs. U. Endow of Pocatello, has enlisted in the Reserve Corps and is now awaiting his call for army service.

West Coast Aches With Race Prejudices, Observes "PM"

NEW YORK—"The West Coast aches with race prejudice," Wesley Price writes in his article, "Life on the West Coast," in the magazine section of last Sunday's PM.

Price notes that "Okies, the Arkies and the Texans are passing on to the Coast natives their bias against Negroes," and that, in return, they are being taught to hate Jews, Mexicans, and persons of Japanese ancestry.

"Few immigrant workers have ever seen a Japanese American, and have no feeling against them," Price declares, but "old Californians" are rabid in their denunciations of the evacuated Japanese.

The PM writer recalls that since the evacuated Japanese Americans left behind some valuable real estate, "there may be a profit hidden in this woodpile of prejudice."

According to Wesley Price in PM:

"The big Oregon farmers were anti-Jap as anything in '42. This year they have changed their minds, and point to anyone who will listen how loyal the Japanese

are in, now, Hawaii. You might conclude from this attitude that Oregon farmers are more enlightened than Californians on the race question. But all it comes to is that the Oregonians need stoop labor, bad.

"The Japs in San Francisco were segregated, in a sense, before the war. Their district was somewhat crowded, but they didn't live a slum existence, and the only odors in their streets were from Japanese cooking. Their children were clean and well-behaved, and white Americans preferred sending Johnnie to the Pacific Heights school, with the neat Jap kids, to sending him to a school closer by, which might have 'those dirty Italians'."

"Now that the Japs have been sent away, and their district is full of Negro workers, more Negroes to a square foot than there were Japs. The area is jammed for the old, old reasons—whites have enforced segregation and exacted high rents. Inevitably the crowding is making a slum, and the slum is dirty."

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

General DeWitt's Report

If the newspaper accounts of the contents of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's final report on the west coast evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry have reported the facts correctly, and there is no reason to believe that they have not, then the former commanding general of the western defense command has made a bald admission that the forced migration of 112,000 men, women and children, an action unprecedented in our national history, was the result of a decision based on rumors and suspicion.

It is not that General DeWitt erred—on the side of military security, perhaps, in those weeks following the attack on Pearl Harbor—in his lack of confidence in west coast residents of Japanese ancestry, that we take issue with him today. Rather, it is because he is, unwittingly or not, playing the game of powerful pressure groups which are carrying on a determined campaign of promoting race hatred on the west coast and are striving to implement their prejudice with legal and extra-legal restrictions. Testifying before a congressional committee in San Francisco last spring, General DeWitt was reported as making a public statement which indicated that his decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry in the name of military security was as much a product of his own prejudices as it was an outgrowth of conditions affecting the coastal security. General DeWitt declared at this hearing, one year after evacuation, that "a Jap's a Jap" and inferred that no Japanese American was to be trusted. Japanese Americans in the armed forces and at home are proving daily that General DeWitt was wrong in his appraisal of the group. And this week General DeWitt filed a report defending his evacuation policies in which he contends that the mere assumption of guilt was sufficient reason for his sweeping orders of evacuation and exclusion.

General DeWitt's report, according to available newspaper accounts, infers that west coast residents of Japanese ancestry may have signalled to enemy submarines, and that there may have been contact between the west coast and enemy ships offshore, although he does not cite proof that American residents of Japanese ancestry were guilty of such acts against our military security. General DeWitt assumes that, since such acts were "virtually eliminated" after the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, those evacuated were responsible. General DeWitt offers this as vindicating his evacuation policy, although the newspaper accounts on his report do not mention any instance where an American resident of Japanese ancestry was ever actually charged with such acts of assistance to the enemy. Certainly, no west coast resident of Japanese ancestry has ever been prosecuted for such aid to the enemy as General DeWitt insinuates. If General DeWitt is in the possession of proof of any such acts, then those guilty should be summarily dealt with, for they menace not only the nation's security but the future of all loyal citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry. On the other hand, if General DeWitt acted only on the suspicion that Japanese Americans or resident Japanese nationals were guilty of such acts, he is the perpetrator of a grave miscarriage of justice. The wholesale evacuation on a strict racial basis of every person of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast on the mere assumption that some may have given aid to the enemy becomes then a

disgrace to every American tradition.

General DeWitt ascribes the fact that enemy raids against offshore shipping, and the isolated instances of actual attack upon the continent, virtually ceased after evacuation of residents of Japanese ancestry. If he is actually sincere in this belief, then General DeWitt places little importance in the amazing recuperation of our military power defending the Pacific coast in the short months after Pearl Harbor. The evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry was completed in August, 1942. By this time the decisive Battle of Midway had been fought and the Japanese naval forces had been routed. It seems far more logical to believe that American victory in the seas off Midway, which turned the tide of the war in the central Pacific, was the real reason for the absence of the enemy off the Pacific coast rather than the fact that Japanese Americans had been evacuated.

General DeWitt's stated reasons do not explain the "second evacuation" of June, 1942, of all persons of Japanese ancestry living in the eastern half of California. In the absence of reasons of a military nature for this second evacuation order, it must be presumed that it resulted from the fact that powerful private pressure groups in eastern California had demanded this evacuation and had used threats of violence and vigilante action to enforce their demands. If General DeWitt acceded to the demands of these selfish interests and racially prejudiced groups in this evacuation of some 20,000 persons from the eastern half of California, there is certainly reason to wonder what effect these same pressure groups, which have since continued their campaign of hatred, had upon the whole evacuation decision.

Selective Service Regained

The most progressive and far-reaching step yet taken toward the reestablishment of nisei rights was taken this week with the War Department announcement of the re-institution of selective service for Japanese Americans.

The announcement will do much toward rightfully easing the present position of all loyal Americans of Japanese parentage. Denial of selective service has been a deterrent in resettlement. It has laid the nisei bare to criticism and suspicion. On college campuses, on farms and in certain industries the presence of large numbers of draft-age nisei made apparent the fact that they were not eligible for army service.

The deterrent to nisei morale in their exclusion from selective service was also a thing greatly to be regretted. Despite the excellent showing of nisei volunteers in our armed services, many other nisei felt that restriction of service to volunteers was discriminatory.

We hope it will not again be said that nisei Americans are not to be trusted, for the very agency of the country entrusted with the winning of the war has now underwritten their loyalty.

The nisei are greatly indebted to the 442nd Infantry Battalion and the 100th Infantry, now in Italy. In large part, surely, the announcement this week from Washington is due to the bravery and courage shown by these all-nisei fighting units. And these fighting men, in turn, will be heartened by the news that their showing has been recognized by vindication of all nisei.

The Nisei in Hawaii

Pearl Harbor's defenses have been so strengthened since December 7, 1941, that the most fervent wish of Hawaii is that the Japanese will try another attack, says Remington Stone, who assisted the work of the U. S. Engineers there.

And of the construction work done since in the harbor, he is quoted as saying by Lee Shippey in the Los Angeles Times, as much as 90 per cent of the work in some cases and a very large part of the carpentering and mechanical work in practically all cases has been done by American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

This is high but deserved tribute to the Japanese American population of the islands. They, too, love Hawaii, and they will defend it against attack from any quarter. They have sent their sons to battle, and those remaining at home have worked as diligently as fighting men to preserve their country.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

A Nisei Soldier Comes Home

A nisei has come home from the wars. At an east coast port early this week a hospital ship landed a number of wounded men who were to be transferred in waiting planes to inland hospitals. Among the wounded was a young Japanese American soldier who had fought in the mud and brush of Italy until he had been blinded, until both of his eyes had been shot out. While millions of young Americans are training and awaiting the decisive battles ahead, the war is already over for this nisei soldier. He must start today to readjust himself and his battle-shattered capabilities to the post-war world ahead.

What will be the shape of his world, the particular world he must face as a Japanese American?

If this battle-scarred veteran of the Italian campaign were to walk out of his army hospital tomorrow morning, his honorable discharge papers in his pocket, he would find that certain regulations remain in force which stringently limit his rights as a citizen. He may have been able to travel freely in the country of his birth and allegiance while he wore the uniform of an United States soldier, but as a civilian citizen, albeit a wounded veteran of the present war, he would discover that certain regulations based on racial ancestry alone are still in force and that he is subject to them.

He may accept the thesis that conditions of military necessity were determining factors in the original decision to evacuate and exclude a group of citizens on the basis of race and ancestry alone, but the campaign of hatred on the part of certain west coast individuals, organizations and newspapers, to force a policy of continuing these restrictions against Japanese Americans when the original conditions of military necessity no longer exist, will be beyond his comprehension.

A nisei has come home from the wars, but other nisei are fighting today alongside their fellow Americans or are in training. Those of us out of uniform, living and working in the Main Streets of America, must realize the full extent of our obligations. We, too, have our war to fight and win. It is a war against intolerance and greed, against bigotry and prejudice, against the men of warped minds who would misuse this earth and the people in it. We have a fight to establish our right to walk freely within this nation, whether we wish to walk in California or in Maine. We must fight the unwritten laws of convenience and expediency, for if we forfeit our rights under the pressure of a threat, such as that voiced by the district attorney of Los Angeles that we would be "murdered" if we returned to our former homes, then surely we are serving ill the men who are today at the battle stations.

A nisei has come home — and there is shouting on the west coast that all of Japanese ancestry must never be permitted to return to their former homes, that they be deported to a land which most of them have never seen, that a group of citizens, because of ancestral identification with the enemy, be relegated to internment, for the duration at least. These are angry voices and loud. They represent a mushroom crop of new pressure groups, along with some old ones like the Native Sons, the Joint Immigration Committee, and the California departments of veterans of another world war. Their opinions are reflected, in varying degrees, in the powerful chain-store journalism of the Hearst and McClatchy chains, and in such

newspapers as the Los Angeles Times. These are the forces which are attempting to undermine America by creating a class of disloyal citizens by their continued advocacy of restrictive treatment and the denial of the rights of Japanese Americans. They have failed miserably. Japanese Americans today are as loyal as any other group of citizens, and are daily proving that loyalty on the battlefields of democracy, at home and abroad.

To the returned soldier, those of us at home can say that we are confident that our government will keep faith with us, and that any restrictive policies levied against us as a racial group in the name of wartime necessity will be abandoned as soon as military conditions permit. We are confident that the government and the army will not submit to the wailing banishes of prejudice, nor to political extortion or editorial blackmail.

A nisei has come home from the war—and there are thousands of awakened citizenry who are fighting, and will continue to fight that the place of loyal Japanese Americans, and all other Americans, be made secure in the world of tomorrow. And this is a fact of which we are most proud. The hate-mongers and the professional purveyors of prejudice are the enemies of the whole people, not of the nisei alone. The friends of freedom and justice are our friends. We could not ask for better friends, nor for a better side on which to fight.

Comic Strip Tells Story of Nisei Soldiers

The story of a "Jap invasion" that turned out to be a group of Japanese American soldiers in training was told this month in "Mr. Mystic," a comic strip published in the Philadelphia Record and the Chicago Sun, and drawn by Fred Gardineer.

In the strip Mystic, a turbaned magician, visits some friends in the country. Later, while taking a walk with the daughter of the family, Mystic comes across a group of "Jap" soldiers. He recognizes one of them as "Zenzo Shimizu, my old friend!"

The girl, believing the soldiers are members of invasion troops, rushes home and calls up the army.

Arriving at the farmhouse with his friends, Mystic explains that "these boys are all 'American soldiers of Japanese descent, and one of them is a friend of mine. They're having military training before they go overseas."

In the last drawing of the strip, the soldiers are seen seated around the dining room table, while Mystic explains, "Yes, a battalion of these Japanese-Americans, all born in Hawaii, covered themselves with glory against the Germans in the Italian campaign."

And as the mother of the household comes in saying, "And how about some mince pie for dinner," one of the soldiers replies, "Now you're cooking with gas! We're certainly glad we invaded your farm."

"OUTCASTS"

Copies of Caleb Foote's 24-page leaflet, "The story of America's treatment of her Japanese-American minority" are still available here at National Headquarters for 15 cents, postage paid.

FOR THE RECORD

From an Issei Father to His Soldier Son:

"Think not too cheaply of your life; it is precious; live it as you can in the service of your country — for what good, a lifeless soldier? Be ever careful, cautious, but never begrudge your life for your country — be ever

willing to die for her if need be. Then, and only then, when we know you have given your all, done your best, can I say that my son lived well. Only then can I say to other, 'Did I tell you he was a good son?' For I believe in you; we believe in you regardless of what other Japs say." — From a letter of an al'en Japanese in a war relocation camp to his soldier son in the United States Army.

Vagaries

Tule Lake . . .

Rep. Clair Engle, bitterest congressional critic of the WRA, has declared that he is not pushing his bill for army control of the Tule Lake camp. Engle is now supporting a proposal favored by a west coast congressional group which is calling for Justice Department administration at Tule Lake . . . One reason for last week's changeover back to civilian control at Tule Lake may be the fact that the continued presence of the military inside Tule Lake might have been answered by reprisals upon American civilians interned by Japan . . . Washington is anxious for the repatriation of all Americans interned by Tokyo, but the Japanese are showing little interest in the return of would-be repatriates now at Tule Lake . . . An American repatriate, recently returned on the Gripsholm, has stated that the steward of the Japanese exchange ship, Teia Maru, which brought the interned Americans to the exchange port of Mormugao, had declared that the Teia Maru's dining schedule, on a three meals a day basis for Americans, was being changed to two meals a day for the Japanese exchangees, so that Japanese returning to Japan from overseas internment would become accustomed to the stringent food control now necessary inside Japan.

* * *

Hate-Monger . . .

Portrait: One of California's outspoken hate mongers is Joe Murphy, ex-screen actor and one of the original "Keystone Cops," who is now the owner of a string of west coast apartment houses. Murphy also toured the country as "Andy Gump," the comic strip character. Murphy announced to a meeting of the Knights of the Round Table in San Jose last week that six evacuees of Japanese ancestry from Tule Lake had returned to Palo Alto and had resumed farming. Murphy's race-baiting attempt fell flat when Police Chief Zink of Palo Alto denied the presence of evacuees. The ex-Keystone Cop is now collaborating on the script of a film purporting to educate Americans in the eastern United States to the "menace" of Japanese Americans on the west coast. Murphy is urging support of the California Joint Immigration Committee, and is calling for the wholesale deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

* * *

CCF . . .

The International Teamsters union, AFL, which has sharply attacked the evacuee relocation program, is the union which established "auxiliary" locals for Oriental Americans on the west coast . . . More center papers should have a column like Mary Nakahara's on nisei servicemen in the Denson Tribune . . . Leaders of Canada's progressive CCF party have been forthright in their avowal of the citizen rights of Canadians of Japanese ancestry. Angus MacInnis, CCF member of the Dominion parliament from British Columbia, has written a new pamphlet, "Oriental Canadians." The 1943 provincial convention of the CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) declared that "the Japanese question is but a part of the problem of all racial minorities in Canada and that it must be solved along the lines of social justice set forth in the Atlantic Charter." CCF leaders have decried the proposals of British Columbia hate-mongers who want the wholesale deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

* * *

Wounded . . .

The army last week announced that wounded men arriving in the United States from overseas war theatres were being speeded to inland military hospitals by planes of the troop carrier command. Among the first battle casualties to be rushed by planes to hospitals inside the U.S. were Japanese Americans injured in recent Italian fighting . . . Indications are that the Japanese American combat team now training in the southern United States is rivaling the splendid record compiled in training by the Japanese American battalion which is now overseas.

Making Democracy Work: Realistic Attitude of Hawaii Military Enlists Full Energies Of Japanese American Group

The story of how Hawaii enlisted the work of her Japanese Americans to the benefit both of the Japanese community and of Hawaii is told in "Making Democracy Work," by Eileen O'Brien in a recent issue of *Paradise of the Pacific*, a Honolulu publication.

A realistic but far-sighted policy originated by military authorities and backed by the Japanese residents was responsible for the fact that no untoward racial disorders have taken place in Hawaii since the start of the war. And the Japanese residents sponsored a "Bombs on Tokyo" campaign and raised \$10,330 for revenge following announcement of the execution of the Americans fliers in Tokyo; over 9,000 volunteered for army service; and in many other ways, Japanese aliens and citizens both have contributed to the winning of the war.

Even before Dec. 7, says the author, a number of alert and patriotic young men of Japanese parentage were thinking about means of coping with the problems that might be engendered by war with Japan, and shortly before the start of war, a special committee on Japanese problems was formed.

Under the name of the Emergency Service Committee, this group composed of business and professional men of Japanese ancestry, was formed by the morale section of the Office of the Military Governor in February, 1942.

"In its educational program, the Emergency Service Committee has had to accomplish overnight what might have been achieved during the last twenty or thirty years," says the article. "Japanese language schools, Japanese radio programs and newspapers, dual wage standards and many other factors had, in most cases, deliberately contributed to keeping the Japanese community from becoming thoroughly Americanized."

One of the first projects undertaken by the committee was the organization of the Varsity Vic-

tory Volunteers, a group composed chiefly of university students who offered their services to General Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, military governor, "in whatever capacity he may see fit to use them."

The committee aided in campaigns to support the Blood bank and War Bond campaigns, and in the latter campaign was instrumental in diverting a large amount of frozen deposits in three Japanese banks into bonds.

General Emmons, says the author, "should be largely credited with the sane and far-sighted policy that was adopted toward the dilemma of the Japanese. Subsequent events have proved that this policy of letting the Japanese community prove its loyalty and worth has paid rich dividends and has averted events that might have been catastrophic under an hysterical 'Jap-baiting' campaign."

Most significant development concerning Americans of Japanese origin in Hawaii was the opening up of military service to volunteers. "This gave the young men a sword with which they can cut every last tie, real or imaginary, binding them to Japan as well as a trust, heartwarming to every member of the Japanese community. Although the original announcement called for only 1,500 volunteers, a total of 9,507 answered the call to arms, and of these 2,600 were inducted."

Later hundreds answered a call for interpreter-translators, and 270 were chosen and inducted.

"Formation of this AJA auxiliary military outfit was a reaffirmation of the basic American idea that citizenship is not a matter of race but of principles and ideals. At a time when evacuation rumors were rampant it did much to lessen the anxiety and fear of the large portion of the population . . .

"... the work of the committee and all it represents, including the policy that made it possible, forms a phase of its progress that Hawaii will remember with pride."

Ann Nisei's Column: Prices Rise as Quality Drops, Buy War Bonds Instead

We've said a good deal in recent columns about the rising cost of living, and particularly about rising prices.

Possibly because most people do have more money, they don't resent creeping prices as much as they would ordinarily. However, many articles selling today at ridiculously high prices are nevertheless of poorer quality than articles selling for less a short time ago.

A good deal of this sort of thing is due, of course, to wartime shortages. You don't expect to be able to buy all-aluminum pots and pans these days. But when you buy enamelware at the price of aluminumware, then you do resent paying the difference.

A prime example might be sofas and upholstered chairs. Prices today are as high as they ever were, and in most cases they are higher. Yet today's upholstered furniture is made of springless construction. This means that the sofa you buy today is not nearly as comfortable as pre-war sofas, nor can you expect it to last as long. Without springs, the filling of sofa pillows, for instance, will tend to mat and go out of shape. This is also true of mattresses.

For this reason, it might be wiser in many instances to buy secondhand furniture, provided it is in good condition.

The point we're trying to make here is this: unless you need it, don't buy it.

Retail manufacturing and merchandising will take a great spurt ahead after the war. There will probably be new models of every conceivable product, just as there will be new styles in women's clothes. Most of the cars on the market today will be out of style. Home furnishings will probably undergo drastic

changes in style, though not necessarily in quality.

We might as well be prepared for these changes. Prices will go down, and the very objects which today are selling at exorbitant rates will in many cases be worthless.

All this makes for some tall thinking everytime you pull out your wallet this year.

So, remember to shop carefully this year. Compare prices, but more important, compare quality. If you can find something you need at a reasonable price and if it is of good quality, buy it. Otherwise your money is doing far more invested in War Bonds.

In clothes, look for good hems, wide seams, good tailoring on belts, pockets, and other points of wear. Examine material carefully, to be sure it's firm and not sleazy. Look for wool content, and compare the percentage of re-used to virgin wool. While virgin wool does not necessarily mean better wearing qualities, it's generally true that virgin wool fabrics give better wear than fabrics of re-used wool, for with wear, wool loses its elasticity.

Look, too, for firm stitching of all seams, and watch buttons and button-holes, for they're indicative of the quality of the garment you buy.

Really good leather handbags are generally beyond the reach of most people these days, though you can still find a few left in the under-ten-dollar price range. Cloth bags are coming in strongly, though in many cases even these go beyond ten dollars. If you're a one hand-bag woman, and so many girls are these days, it might be worth your while to buy one good leather purse. Otherwise, pay a reasonable price,

and look for bengalines or other fabrics that will give reasonable wear.

In general, if you don't pay for frills, you have a far better chance of getting your money's worth—or near that, these days. Buy simple, standard merchandise with an eye toward quality.

With many objects you have no choice. Kitchen gadgets are these days often made of plastic, which in some instances makes for a good product, in other instances a poor one. Plastic graters, etc., are extremely unsatisfactory, at least to our own experience. Plastics do need good care, for some of them lose shape with heat, break and are generally more delicate than metal or wood objects.

In furniture, it's hard to tell good from bad, if you're an amateur. But with objects like chairs, occasional tables, etc., look at the wood used. Manufacturers today sometimes substitute soft woods such as pine for hardwood construction of former days. Watch for bracings and metal construction. Be sure to note the quality of covering material used, for that's one place where repairs are expensive.

The furniture salesman will tell you whether the sofa you contemplate buying is of pre-war or springless construction. But generally you can expect that most of the new furniture on the market today has been made since the war. You will notice that these new sofas are not too comfortable. However, given reasonable care, they will last fairly well. This means no bouncing up and down and if you've two or three young children, perhaps you'd do better to buy a secondhand sofa. There is some prewar furniture on the market today, but a good deal of it is what's left over, which means that it just didn't sell. But if you're lucky, you just might find something simple, well-made and prewar.

Well, as we've said before, War Bonds are a good investment.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

West Coasters Continue Nazi-Like Campaign

Few Americans protested the indictment of a group of American fascists last week on charges of conspiracy to cause mutiny in the armed forces and set up a Nazi regime in America. These outspoken admirers of Hitler and the methods of the Nazi bully-boys were permitted their liberty this long by an America leaning backwards to preserve the democratic right to say what one pleases. So far as the great bulk of Americans was concerned, it was a step long overdue.

Few others would think to associate these and other native fascists with the super-patriots of the American west coast who are also carrying on a special campaign of their own.

So far as is known there is no connection with the indicted native fascists and those of the west coast group. Undoubtedly the two groups would be quick to disavow each other, for while the pro-Nazis plot to undermine the democratic way, the west coasters claim to be fighting for the preservation of the American way of life.

Yet despite the differences of objectives there are startling similarities of tactics and arguments.

The indicted American fascists preached a doctrine of white supremacy. Some of them are under indictment for a part in the Detroit race riots. Others base a major part of their program on anti-Semitism, push their campaign of hatred through mass meetings, leaflets and periodicals.

The west coasters have stopped at nothing to whip up a hatred of all Japanese Americans, regardless of citizenship. They are persecuting an American minority, for the same reason—that of being different—that the indicted men have done.

One group prepared for violence with the strongarm experts of the Bunds, men in brown shirts and riding breeches who stood around the platform when the local fuhrers spoke, who gave the highsigns for the applause and who ejected the dissenters.

The other has made the threat that the citizenry of California will not stop at bloodshed to prevent American citizens of Japanese extraction to cross the state boundary from Arizona or Nev-

ada or Oregon to return to their homes.

The fascists are outspoken about replacing democracy with the Nazi way of life where there will be no dissenters. They would destroy the Constitution and the bill of Rights, and abolish the principles which elevate the common man's dignity.

The California brand of fascists profess to be defending the American way of life when they would deny constitutional rights to a group of Americans because its members happen to spring from a nation with which we are at war. They place their passions above the interests of the citizens of the country with utterances that redound to the misery of Americans in enemy hands. They elevate the sovereignty of one state above that of the union when they advocate artificial restrictions of travel and residence to vent their hatred.

While no public official has been indicted of collusion with the fascists to force their objectives on the American people, the same cannot be said of California. Public officials, prosecutors sworn to defend the rights of the people, have announced that there are plots against the safety of Japanese Americans, and that therefore they oppose the return of these people. There is no promise of prosecution of such unlawful connivance.

No, the resemblances between the two groups are not so far apart, for fascism always shows its stripe in method and objective regardless of the victim of hatred.

So long as the California brand of fascists act in professed defense of Americanism it is unlikely that there will be widespread popular opposition to their efforts. This is especially true when the victims of their attack are not popular, strong or numerous.

Yet the lesson is clear. We must be constantly on the alert against this sort of fascism. While this insanity is held within the unsullied borders of California its effect on the American way of life will be relatively unimportant. But like a dangerous disease, it cannot affect one portion of the body politic without gradual damage to others. Already there are signs of malevolent emissaries from California carrying their message of un-Americanism and hatred to other parts of the country.

The rest of the nation, according to the sunlit crusaders, are dangerously ignorant. The mid-west attitude is "absolutely nitwit complacent" which is a situation to be rectified.

We remember hearing vaguely similar phraseology before about the lack of proper attitude. It might have been on the short wave radio the night some of the Axis gang decided their neighbors needed a bit of educating.

the copy desk

"We fellows out here would like to see you fellows pay less attention to the bad news from the rabble rousers of California and pay more attention to the good constructive work that is being done throughout the country and also keep up the good work on behalf of the good people of California who are making the good fight, and by all means tell the young Americans in your centers to keep on coming out over the country, into the Army and the young ladies into the armed services."

"You are doing a mighty fine job and the nisei are helping us in this real American job." Letter to the editor of the Heart Mountain Sentinel from Benjamin H. Bull, Madison, Wis.

JUST Incidentally

By Dale Oka

WINTRY LESSON

The number one lesson for the incoming nisei to Michigan at the moment is probably "how to survive through a Michigan winter." Fortunately the good people of this state appreciate our sad lack of knowledge in regards to coping with the bitter natural elements of winter and are unselfishly generous in parting with information, so that we may be prepared for slush and mush up to our ears.

While snow, as the paint-brushers see it, may be beautiful, it is, at the same time, cold and wet. So far as I'm concerned, the artist can have that white blanket. I'll take mine made of wool. I'll even settle for cotton.

Michigan-ers are generous. And they are always so sympathetic. Yesterday, for example, it was snowing blizzard-style. I was waiting for a streetcar that always seems to be behind schedule when it's snowing or raining. I got tired of banging my arms around me, baby, hold me tight . . . I got tired banging my arms around me, and continually hitting my spine. So I casually approached a fellow waiter-er and hopefully said, "Kinda cold today, huh?" Now, that was an insane remark! Obviously it was cold! Why, it was so cold the goosepimples were sprouting wings and ready to fly thru my long undies.

The f.w-er looked at me with a grin and answered, "Well, it isn't exactly warm but then, it ain't bad." (Didn't I just say these folks are nice? They always have a comforting word.) "But you haven't felt anything yet. Just wait until it really gets cold!"

Did someone say anything a little while ago?

We've been given to understand that our first objective should be Sears or Ward's for a pair of long woolen underwear. Well, I promptly hid myself to the nearest one and bought two pairs. You know, wear one on top of the other.

Now you can understand that when and if you're ever in our neighborhood and see a long skinny guy hopping like a grasshopper or doing the shimmy in the middle of a Detroit street. It's only me trying to outlive the itches.

Nisei In Michigan

Latest figures released by the WRA indicates that there are approximately 1500 evacuees now located in the state of Michigan. The great majority are, of course, to be found in Detroit with its war industries.

The fact that there have been that many, and probably more, resettled in Michigan without any serious, discouraging consequences (involving nisei) would seem to show that the general public is much more tolerant here than those of the Pacific coast and a few inland states. While most of the people in this area have yet to experience meeting an American-born Japanese face-to-face, it is surprising how the great number of fellow Americans are acquainted with problems of the nisei.

The Michiganans' splendid acceptance of the nisei as fellow citizens has been one of the greatest incentives for the Japanese Americans "to make good." Much of the credit for this friendly status must be credited to the nisei themselves. The evacuees, on the whole, have conducted themselves exemplarily. We trust that they will continue to be cognizant of their heavy responsibilities.

In this respect, we would like to pay tribute to those nisei leaders in Detroit and Ann Arbor for their foresightedness in planning activities for the relocated evacuees. In Detroit, particularly, the nisei have the wholehearted backing of the Churches and it is indeed encouraging to note that the nisei have taken advantage of the Churches' hospitality by "mixing in" with the haku-jins at both the services and socials.

As has been stated so often before, the future welfare of the Japanese Americans in the U.S.A. will depend, in the final analysis, upon their conduct today. Just at the moment, the future looms bright. But the good fight is just begun.

Noted Church Leader Praises Christians in Evacuee Camps

Credit Union Buys War Bond With Surplus

A \$1,000 Series G. War Bond has been purchased by the JACL Credit Union, it was announced here by Y. Wm. Yamauchi, chairman of the board of directors, who declared that this move was in keeping with the action of other credit unions that have invested their surplus funds in War Bonds.

In order to place the credit union on a more business-like plan, especially the workings of the credit committee, that group will meet every Thursday, if and when there are loans to be acted upon, according to Kay Terashima, chairman. The committee has requested that loan applications be planned accordingly, though it was announced that the committee will meet at any time to act upon an emergency loan.

Hito Okada, treasurer, has announced an operating loss of \$79.64 for the three-month period ending December 31, 1943, due to initial costs incurred in setting up the organization.

"Major expenses were for accounting books and office supplies; so that the New Year will find expenses very limited, and a good showing should be made in 1944," he declared.

The Supervisory committee, meeting on January 18, confirmed as correct all books, reports and loans. Grace Kawamura, clerk, was authorized by the committee to arrange for an audit of a percentage of the pass books for the February meeting of the group. In line with this plan, some of the members will receive notices from Miss Kawamura to forward their passbooks for auditing.

JACL Credit Union To Hold First Salt Lake Meeting

The JACL Credit Union will hold its first annual meeting on the evening of Jan. 29 at the Salt Lake Civic Center, it was announced here by Hito Okada, treasurer.

A business meeting, including an election of 1944 officers, will be held, to be followed by a social and dance.

All credit union members and their families are invited. A small charge will be made to defray expenses.

Co-chairman for the meeting and program are Shigeki Ushio and Yukus Inouye.

Boise Valley Selects Cabinet

CALDWELL, Ida. — George Nishitani was elected president of the Boise valley JACL for this year at a meeting held at the Caldwell FSA camp January 15. He succeeds Abe Saito.

Taking over the vice-presidency is Edson Fujii, while other cabinet members are Kay Inouye, treasurer; Harumi Tamura, corresponding secretary; Mae Matsumoto, recording secretary; Roy Hashitani, board delegate; and Mrs. Rhina Yamashita, historian.

At the meeting the chapter pledged whole-hearted support for the Fourth War Loan drive.

The Boise Valley JACL raised over \$400 for the nisei USO at Camp Shelby.

Evacuee Begins Language Course for Marine Trainees

DES MOINES, Ia.—Marines in Des Moines are going to study the Japanese language under a Japanese alien, loyal to the United States.

Captain C. F. Morrison, officer in charge of marine corps procurement in Des Moines, said that a class of 14 would convene this week for the first time under Miss Koko Serisawa, 46, as instructor. The class will include both men and women marines.

Miss Serisawa, who had been at the Jerome, Ark., relocation camp, arrived in Des Moines several days ago. Relocation authority officials

LOS ANGELES — Japanese Christians in the relocation centers may by example prove a new source of inspiration for American Christianity, according to E. Stanley Jones, one of America's foremost churchmen, author and former missionary to India.

"There is not a more lovable group of people in the world than the Christians in the relocation centers," Jones was quoted as saying in a recent issue of the Christian Century.

"No other group seems to have such a small percentage of criminals as do the nisei and issei. There has been no known case of sabotage either on the mainland or in Hawaii. More nisei are in the armed forces than any other group in American life. I don't believe any group in the world would have behaved better than, or even as well as the Christians of Japanese blood. They have met and are meeting obstacles in the spirit of the cross."

E. Stanley Jones, who has visited five relocation centers and preached to thousands of persons in the camps, told the Century correspondent: "I have the conviction that American Christianity may receive a revitalization from three possible sources: the American Negroes, the young men in the C.P.S. camps, and the Japanese Christians in the relocation centers. All three of these groups are showing a new type of Christian living in spite of frustrations and suppressions. They are learning the meaning of the cross by actual experience and wherever the cross is rediscovered there is a new burst of spiritual power. After visiting the Japanese camps one thing stands out clearly. Those who have a Christian way of life know how to meet disaster and frustration in a way that other people do not know."

"A superintendent at one of the camps said to me, 'The Christians can take this situation better than non-Christians. They are rising above it and making something out of it.' There is only one motive for action which will appeal in the Japanese camps. The motive is to take justice and injustice up into the purpose of one's life and make them contribute to the higher ends for which we live. The Japanese Christians are doing just that. They are going to show us a new type of Christian living."

Novo Kato Elected President of Pocatello JACL Chapter

POCATELLO, Idaho—Novo Kato has been elected president of the Pocatello JACL for 1944. He will be assisted by the following cabinet: Isao Morimoto, vice president; Cecilia Sato, recording secretary; Guy Yamashita, corresponding secretary; Mike Yamada, treasurer; Raito Nakashima, activity chairman; Marie Sato, junior representative.

Elected to serve on the executive board were John Kaneko, Kolie Matsushita and Masa Tsukamoto.

INSTALL AOKI AS PREXY OF SALT LAKE JACL

Isamu Aoki was installed as president of the Salt Lake JACL at ceremonies held Jan. 22 at the YWCA. He succeeds Dr. Jun Kurumada, who held the position for the two preceding years.

Other cabinet members installed at this time were James Ushio, vice-president; Rose Yagi and Rose Kumagai, secretaries; Betty Miyazaki, treasurer; and Sam Naito, social chairman.

here said she had been adjudged "thoroughly loyal" by government officials.

It was reported that Miss Serisawa was graduated from Tokyo Women's College in 1922, and that she subsequently took two years additional work in the teachers college of the University of Hawaii and three more years at the University of Southern California.

She taught the Japanese language in a Hawaii high school from 1924 to 1931, and at Moneta, Calif., from 1932 until she was sent to the Jerome relocation camp in 1942.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Army Announces Selective Service

Biggest news of the year is the announcement from the War Department on the reinstitution of general selective service for the nisei. Everyone knows that after Pearl Harbor, the drafting of nisei was stopped. The last nisei was drafted around April of 1942. Many were discharged without any reason given and all others were transferred from the Pacific Coast.

The formation of the combat team through volunteers was the first wide-scale recognition of nisei loyalty. The only persons permitted to join till then were those who had volunteered for the intelligence unit. The combat team was formed through the support of Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson and Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy despite opposition from some in the War Department.

That the draft would come has been anticipated by all nisei for almost a year now. When the combat team was formed, many expressed the desire to serve through the selective service system and not by volunteering since this was the procedure through which the citizenry as a whole was being inducted into the armed forces. Upon the showing made by the combat team, it was expected that further recognition would follow.

Last year saw nisei fighting men cover themselves with glory and praise. The 100th Infantry Battalion was in the most advanced positions and received special mention from General Clark and war correspondents on the Italian front. The nisei with the fighting units in the South Pacific, Attu and on other battlefronts began to attract attention. H. V. Kaltenborn, Drew Pearson, and many others mentioned the invaluable services being rendered. And the 442nd Combat Team began to win recognition because of its intelligence and ability on maneuvers. All these results indicated that barriers would be lifted soon for the nisei soldiers vindicating the confidence placed in them.

Evacuee Question Centered on Draft

The church groups, the liberal and fair-minded people, and leaders like Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority, believed that the whole Japanese problem revolved around this question of the draft. As long as the War Department did not place full confidence in the nisei by denying them the privileges of serving in the armed forces, they believed the resettlement problem as well as post-war questions were going to be affected. This was the main reason for their urging the army to revise its stand.

The uncertainty of so many who are eligible for the draft will now be over. The details have not been announced as yet. However, all who are not deferred and who are physically fit will most likely be taken.

With the urgency of military necessity gradually disappearing, we look forward to the day when all restrictions placed upon the movement of the nisei will be eliminated. We hope to see the day come when even the Pacific Coast will be opened so that those who desire to return home will be permitted to go. Tremendous property losses have been suffered and still are being suffered because the nisei cannot supervise or operate their own farms or property.

The 1944 membership drive is on now. The various chapters are electing new officers to continue with their work for the new year. Once this task is over, the activities will be resumed. All indications point to a further increase in membership of the JACL.

Credit Union Aids Centered on Draft

The thing that is expected to contribute to the unity of the JACL members is the credit union. The members have not realized the benefits they can derive from the new organization. For instance, if \$100 is paid for shares or deposited by a member, there is a life insurance provision for \$100. If the member should pass away, \$200 goes to the beneficiary which consists of the amount invested plus the insurance. Also if loans are made, the death of the borrower wipes off the debt because

of the insurance coverage of the loan. All these advantages are made possible because the JACL Credit Union belongs to the national association.

The deposits are almost doubling every month. Instead of the \$1 a month, which Treasurer Okada welcomes, deposits of \$5, \$10 and in a few instances \$100, are being made. It is expected that the savings for January alone will exceed the \$1000 mark. The credit union will be growing into a big business if it should grow at the present rate.

Most of us lost our credit ratings when we were evacuated from our homes. We can get excellent references from the banks but we doubt if we can borrow money in case of need. To establish confidence in a new community will take time. This means that the credit union can be of inestimable value to the members who are not wealthy and will be in need of financial assistance to tide over sick periods or desire to make purchases.

Every member should take advantage of the facilities afforded them. This is the time to save. Defense bonds will be one of the fields in which money will be invested. Therefore, by saving through the credit union, you will be helping yourself and at the same time help to buy more bonds.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Emotion vs. Reason

NEWS LETTER

Common Sense News Letter, published by Harry Howard in Santa Barbara, Calif., discusses in a recent issue the question of "Emotion vs. Reason" regarding Japanese Americans.

"Some people are working over time building up hatred for the Americans of Japanese extraction. Anyone is likely to be called a 'Jap lover' who dares to ask for fair dealing with these Americans—and bear in mind they are Constitutional Americans," says the News Letter.

Mr. Howard's News Letter also added:

"It is not unusual to hear people say, 'Japs are Japs, and nothing can change them, regardless of where they're born,' which is one way of saying that this country is incapable of assimilating some peoples of the world. For the writer's own part he earnestly believes that assimilation of all peoples is possible here. . . . Expedient politicians who are taking advantage of the fact that it is safe—even popular—now to spread hatred for Americans of Japanese extraction will 'change their tune' when that will serve their purpose. In the calm of the post-war era many of them will doubtless deny what they are doing now."

WACs Launch Campaign for Nisei Recruits

New Candidates for Women's Army Sought In Western Command

With many Japanese American girls already in training with the Women's Army Corps, the program of recruiting other American girls of Japanese ancestry has been intensified in the Ninth Service Command area, it was reported this week.

Pvt. Mary C. Holbrook of the WAC recruiting service with an office at 224 South West Temple Street is in charge of the recruiting of Japanese American girls. She will contact groups of Japanese American girls in the Salt Lake City area in the very near future, it was stated.

It was also believed that many of the Japanese American girls who volunteered for the WACs last fall will receive their induction notices shortly.

It was stated that 239 positions in the army are open for members of the Women's Army Corps.

California Lawyers Organized For Anti-Evacuee Campaign.

LOS ANGELES — Under the sponsorship of State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the California "Little Dies" Committee, a committee of lawyers has been organized at a meeting conducted in the State Building "for the study of problems arising from the release" of evacuees from relocation centers.

Tenney was elected temporary chairman of the group, with other temporary offices going to William C. Bartlett, vice-chairman, and James S. McKnight, secretary.

John R. Lechner, director of the Americanism Educational League and one of the most outspoken advocates of repressive treatment of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, who co-sponsored the meeting with Tenney, told the lawyers that citizens of Utah and Colorado were opposing the resettlement of evacuees within these states.

The group also elected a subcommittee of five lawyers, Judge William Hazlett, Judge Guy F. Bush, Herbert V. Walker, Deputy District Attorney, Syllas Meyer and Lee J. Myers.

The 30 attorneys reported in attendance were advised by Tenney that the purposes of the committee would be principally to inquire into violations of the California Alien Land Act, which forbids ownership of land by aliens of Japanese ancestry, and into the possibility of deporting "disloyal" persons of Japanese ancestry.

Eleven Infantile Paralysis Cases at Poston Center

POSTON, Ariz.—Of 13 cases of infantile paralysis last year in the Poston center, eleven have been reported as fully recovered with little or no after-effects, and only two victims are still noticeably affected, according to the Poston Chronicle.

The miraculously high percentage of recoveries was made possible by the quick and expert application of the Kenny treatment, which was introduced here by Miss Beatrice Vlahos of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, said The Chronicle. Miss Vlahos was sent here by the foundation for a ten-weeks' stay early in 1943, immediately after it learned of the epidemic in Poston.

In order that future victims of poliomyelitis and those still suffering from the effects of the diseases may be aided, a committee on infantile paralysis was established recently in the center. The committee will raise funds and educate the public on the various aspects of the disease.

The annual President's Birthday Ball, to be held in conjunction with the national annual campaign, will be sponsored this year in Poston by the YBA.

Idaho Farm Group Says Evacuees Should Return to Coast

NAMPA, Idaho—Loyal Japanese Americans who were evacuated from the west coast in 1942 should be allowed to return to their homes in the evacuated area after the war, and any attempt to resettle them in the Deer Flat area would be looked upon with disfavor, the Deer Flat Protective association, living in a farming community near here, declared in a resolution passed on Jan. 10.

Beginning Jan 24th

**DR.
FRANK H. SAITO**

Announces the Opening
of his office for the
Practice of
DENTISTRY

10 West Forest St.
Brigham City, Utah
Phone 35
Hours 9 to 5

Former office of
Dr. Mary Petersen

Intolerant Race Attitudes Hit by WRA Official

**Fascist-Type Beliefs
"Uncomfortably Prevalent"
Colorado Group Told**

DENVER, Colo.—Racial intolerance in some quarters has prevented many loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry from taking up normal, productive lives, James H. Curtis, relocation officer in charge of the Denver field office of the War Relocation Authority, told a meeting of the Colorado County School Superintendents Assn. in the Olin Hotel on January 18.

Mr. Curtis said a large number of persons wish to disfranchise certain minority groups because of their color or race.

"This belief on the part of some persons that freedom and opportunity are the prerogatives, not of everyone, but of certain classes or groups, is what we know as Fascism," he said. "And the belief is uncomfortably prevalent in the United States."

"Approximately 12,000 Japanese Americans are now in the armed forces and many are active in both theatres of the war."

Canada Will Stress Family Relocation Plan

KASLO, B. C. — Emphasis in the relocation of Japanese Canadians is now shifting from individual resettlement to family resettlement, says the New Canadian.

The movement of young men and women, through fluctuating from month to month, has been substantial enough throughout the whole of 1943 to relieve considerably the problem of stagnation in road ramps and to clear the way for emphasis on family movement.

The former Japanese population of British Columbia of 24,000 has now been reduced to 16,000, and will be substantially reduced again through the early months of 1944, said the New Canadian.

Poston Leads Centers in Civil Service

POSTON, Ariz.—Twenty-nine Poston residents have been placed in civil service jobs, putting Poston in the lead among relocation centers in this respect, says the Chronicle.

Positions attained by former residents include jobs as clerks, stenographers, relocation counselors, doctors, and secretaries, while one former resident has been employed as a draftsman and another as a geographer.

Of the 18 women and 11 men from Poston, 9 work in Washington; 7 in Kansas City WRA office; 9 in the Indian Service in Chicago, Fort Apache and New Mexico; 1 each in the Detroit and Chicago WRA offices; and 1 at Camp Savage, Minn.

Salt Lake Resident Wins Major Prizes At Canary Show

Roller canaries trained by Terry Adachi of Salt Lake City swept the majority of the blue ribbon awards at the annual show of the Salt Lake Roller Canary club, a member group of the International Roller Canary Breeders Association, at the Newhouse Hotel.

Mr. Adachi's canaries won the first prize in the championship sweepstakes competition, and also first prize in the team award, and first, second and third prizes in singles.

Canaries entered by Gozo Shimada of Ogden won first prize in the team competition in the amateur's section.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshihiko So (27-8-D, Poston) a boy on Dec. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Takayama (3-12-A, Topaz) a boy on Christmas Day.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sukeichi Ikuma (222-10-C, Poston) a girl on Dec. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shinjiro Moritomo (26-8-B, Poston) a boy on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Leo Tomiyuki Kikuchi (14-11-C, Jeroce) a boy on Dec. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiseto Okamura (216-3-C, Poston) a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sasaichi Kiyohara (227-9-A, Poston) a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dan Saburo Nishinaku (318-13-B, Poston) a boy on Dec. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideyoshi Iwanaga (5-11-D, Gila River) a girl on Dec. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minky Kanemoto (7-12-D, Gila River) a boy on Dec. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsugio Haraga (63-13-C, Gila River) a girl on Dec. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigenori Tsudome (327-6-A, Poston) a boy on Dec. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Masahisa Inamasu (40-8-E, Rohwer) a boy on Jan. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bushiro Sakuma (11H-12D, Granada) a girl on Jan. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Asataro Kubo (5-6-F, Rohwer) a boy on Jan. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Takahashi (8G-8D, Granada) a boy on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yuso Kuramoto (6-2-D, Rohwer) a girl on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Takai (11-4-A, Rohwer) a boy on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Takasugi (32-11-B, Rohwer) a boy on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyochi Aoki (12-11-F, Rohwer) a girl on Jan. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Erie Kawai (59-14-D, Gila River) a girl on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Yoshiooka (8-11-C, Rohwer) a girl on Jan. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Kanemoto (1-6-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Jan. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshio Nagao (29-18-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Jan. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuhiko Kamai (28-11-E, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yaishi Tanaka (12-4-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Jimmy Kuge (11-8-F, Rohwer) a girl on Jan. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kamichi Oshima (40-2-S, Rohwer) a boy on Jan. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Yotoshima (12-7-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nakamura (21-23-F, Heart Mountain) a girl on Jan. 11.

DEATHS

Kitaro Hata, 63, (16-18-E, Jerome) on Dec. 27.

Toku Saiki, 54, (229-10-C, Poston) on Jan. 1.

Bill Hirata, 21, (46-2-A, Poston) on Jan. 3.

Masuo Hayashi, 23, (208-2-D, Poston) on Jan. 3.

Makeichi Kato, 69, (307-8-B, Poston) on Jan. 3.

Chiyo Sasaki, 50, (327-14-D, Poston) on Jan. 3.

Shoji Kosugi, 59, (9-18-D, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 6.

Moriji Horiuchi, 55, (40-1-C, Rohwer) on Jan. 6.

Shintaro Matsumoto, 67, (6-2-B, Rohwer) on Jan. 7.

Minoru Kawabata, 23, (1-17-B, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 9.

Shigeko Mikuriya, 52, (17-2-C, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 10.

Uichi Iwata, 62, (22-20-D, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 11.

Kenichi Mayeda, 64, (15-22-B, Heart Mountain) on Jan. 11.

MARRIAGES

Yoshiko Tanji to Charles Y. Hirohara on Dec. 23 at Rohwer.

Esther Kikuye Ouye to Motomu Monty Urakami on Dec. 29 at Rohwer.

Meriko Nishiyama to Pfc. Spencer Kono on Jan. 3 at Cleveland.

Masuko Nikuma to K. John Sonoda on Jan. 11 at Billings, Mont.

Miyuki Jio to Pfc. George Masayuki Nishi on Jan. 13 at Heart Mountain.

Enemy Propaganda in Pacific Directed at Nisei Americans

Hawaii's First 1944 Baby Born To Nisei Parents

HONOLULU—Hawaii's first baby of 1944 was born at 12:01 a.m. on New Year's Day to the wife of a Japanese American serviceman, Mrs. Masato Masuhara, the former Tsutami Kawano of Honolulu.

The father is Pvt. Masato Masuhara, now at an army mainland.

Anti-Evacuee Sentiment Seen In L. A. Poll

Research Group Surveys Attitudes Regarding Deportation Proposals

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Results of a poll showing strong anti-Japanese American sentiment have been released along with other findings by an organization called the Los Angeles Research Jury and described as a nonprofit, nonpolitical group directed by Robert E. Baxter.

Questions and answers related to the evacuee problems showed 31 per cent of those questioned believed the WRA has capably handled the problem of Japanese in the United States, while 55 per cent voted it had not, with 14 per cent not voting.

Ninety per cent favored army control of Japanese in this country for the duration, with 6 per cent opposed. The next question, however, "Do you approve of the policy of freeing avowedly loyal Japanese to take jobs in the mid-west?" elicited the following answer: Yes, 26 per cent; no, 64 per cent; don't know, 10 per cent.

On the question, "Should there be a constitutional amendment after the war for the deportation of all Japanese from this country and forbidding further immigration?" 65 per cent voted yes, 21 per cent no, with 14 per cent replying they did not know. To those answering "Yes," the question was asked whether American-born Japanese should be included, with the following results: yes, 65 per cent; no, 23 per cent.

On the question of permanent exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific

Father of Montana Soldier Translates Japanese Pamphlet

HELENA, Mont. — Japanese propaganda in the southwest Pacific is being directed at Japanese American soldiers fighting in the United States armed forces, John Ogata, a resident of Helena, Mont., declared this week, according to the United Press.

Ogata, whose son, Sgt. Dye Ogata was recently awarded the Order of the Purple Heart for gallantry in action, said that southwest Pacific publications of Japanese propaganda were primarily written for American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, urging them to fight for Japan.

The United Press disclosed evidence of a probable Japanese underground, allegedly "antimilitaristic and desirous of peace," in a translation of a Japanese propaganda pamphlet reportedly discovered on Kiska when the island was first occupied last August.

According to Ogata, translator of the pamphlet, the "slick-papered Japanese pamphlet venomously attacked militarists of Nippon and quoted poetry believed to have been written by Emperor Hirohito requesting world peace." (The poem credited to the Emperor was written before Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.)

Ogata said that the publication, entitled "A Morning in a Temple Garden," placed responsibility for World War II on German propaganda combined with Japanese militarist party bungling of the war in China.

Medical Student Elected Member of College Group

CHICAGO, Ill. — William Kuratani, at present employed in the pathology department at Loyola Medical school in Chicago, has been elected an active member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, national social fraternity.

Kuratani attended the Univ. of Southern California and universities of Southern California and Nebraska and was also given a scholarship to Drake university in Des Moines, Ia.

He expects to enter medical school in Chicago in February.

coast, including California, the answers were 61 per cent in agreement, 29 per cent opposed.

JACL Credit Union Financial Report

CASH REPORT

Receipts	Disbursements
Shares	Loans
Interest received	Expenses
Entrance Fees	Trea's Bond
Loans	Cuna Mutual
	Ins.
	Cuna Coop. Sup- ply
	Corp. Seal & Stamp
	Stationery
	Utah Cr. U. fee
	\$81.54
Total Receipts	Total Disbursements
Cash at beginning	Cash at end of period
TOTAL	TOTAL

PROFIT AND LOSS

Expenses	Incomes
Office supplies & Exp. \$ 73.54	Interest Received
Treasurer's Bond	Loss
Utah CU League Ent. fee	
Cuna Mutual Ins. Soc.	
TOTAL	TOTAL

BALANCE SHEET

Assets	Liabilities
Loans	Shares
Cash in Bank	Guaranty Fund
	*Loss
TOTAL	TOTAL
Number of members	
Number of borrowers	

Respectfully submitted:
January 5th, 1944.
HITO OKADA, Treas.
Frank K. Tashima
Grace Kawamura

Audited Jan. 18, 1944 by the Supervisory Committee,

California Agricultural Board Reverses Stand on Evacuees

Rescinds Resolution Upholding Rights of Japanese Americans

SACRAMENTO—Governor Earl Warren this week obtained a reversal of the position taken by the California State Board of Agriculture on the question of American farmers of Japanese ancestry.

The State Board, by a vote of 5 to 1, voted on Monday to rescind a previous resolution advocating the return of evacuated farmers of Japanese ancestry as soon as military conditions permit. The State Board by its action this week placed itself in direct opposition to the position it had taken one month earlier.

The original resolution, introduced by Prof. Paul Taylor of the University of California, and chairman of the State Board of Agriculture, had been bitterly assailed by Governor Earl Warren who had termed it a minority action by holdover members of the previous Olson administration. Gov. Warren later ousted Taylor from the board.

The new resolution declared the question of return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry should not have been passed on by less than a majority of the board and expressed "serious doubt" that it would have been adopted had a majority been present.

The lone vote against withdrawal of the earlier resolution came from Mrs. Grace McDonald of San Jose.

Mrs. McDonald vigorously protested the action to repudiate the Taylor resolution, declaring "it is an abrogation of the Bill of Rights to deny to one group the constitutional guarantees."

"Racial antagonism should not deny the Japanese their rights under the Constitution when and if they return to California after the war," she declared.

A. J. McFadden, chairman of the board, said that he believed in the principles of the Taylor

resolution, but would vote to rescind it. McFadden had declined to vote the Taylor resolution last Dec. 20, but had stated that had he voted he would have been for it.

Stewart Meigs, who was one of the three members voting for the Taylor resolution, was absent, while Dean Claude B. Hutchison of the University of California, who had been named by Gov. Warren to succeed Taylor, was also absent.

Davis County JACL Elects Officers

LAYTON, Utah — George Akasaka was elected president of the Davis County JACL chapter for the coming year, to be assisted by the following cabinet: John Nakano, vice president; Tome Shiba, recording secretary; Kiyoshi Miya, corresponding secretary; Ted Miya, treasurer; Shig Kikuchi, reporter; and Roy Miya, social chairman.

Installation services will be held on January 22 at the North Davis Junior high school, starting at 7:30 p.m.

Student Relocation Helps 2,000 Nisei

JEROME, Ark.—Some 2,000 nisei and sansei students have relocated at 350 different schools, colleges and universities throughout the country, according to Student Relocation supervisor Thomas Bodine, who visited the Jerome center early this month.

Bodine revealed that for 1944, the various church groups are making available the same sums for scholarship as were available in 1943, and that for persons who are church members there is the World Students Service fund totaling \$14,000.

Ruth Ogawa Weds Mitchell Nakagawa

CHICAGO, Ill.—The marriage of Ruth Ogawa to Mitchell Nakagawa took place at the Hilton chapel in Chicago on Friday evening, Jan. 14.

Mary Sonoda served as bridesmaid, while Sam Ogata was best man.

The young couple will make their home at 6216 S. Ingleside Avenue, Chicago.

Valentine's Dance Scheduled by Ogden Chapter

OGDEN, Utah — The Ogden JACL "Girl's Preference" dance will be held February 12, 8:30 p.m. at the Fourth Ward, 2129 Jefferson Ave.

The dance will be semi-formal. Admission will be \$1.50 per couple, and no stags will be allowed.

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CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

NISEI USO

We have reached the mark of \$337.00 in contributions remitted to the Japanese American Unit of the USO at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, with two additional contributions of \$5.00 each from Eloise Bascom, 8127½ Blackburn Ave., Los Angeles 36, California and an anonymous remitter from Chicago, Illinois.

OUR THANKS

Contributions received at National Headquarters this week totaled \$103.50 with a substantial contribution for \$100.00 from an anonymous Nisei soldier. We also wish to acknowledge contributions from Tats Yada, 1500 P Street, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mieko Inbe, 518 Ellis Ave., Rockford, Illinois; Tom Hironaka, 3-2-C, Hunt, Idaho.

"OUTCASTS"

A second shipment of Caleb Foote's booklet, "Outcasts," has been received and copies are available for 15c each, postpaid.

1944 CHAPTER DUES

A letter was sent to all chapters, requesting them to forward their annual dues. With new officers in most instances now installed, it is requested that the treasurers of the chapters take care of this item promptly. Chapters are also urged to order their 1944 Membership Cards by remitting 25c per card and a copy of the official of the official membership receipt for each card.

WE EAT AGAIN

It is a long time since the staff had a dinner together, that is since the farewell dinners that we had last year when Mike Masaoka and George Inagaki went into the army; however, the saying still holds that is usually pours when it rains, as we received two anonymous earmarked contributions, totaling \$35.00 to be spent for a dinner for the staff. Last fall we received a contribution to be spent for a dinner for the staff, but the staff decided to forego the dinner and have it put into the General Fund of the JACL. We will have a dinner and the balance will be kept for a rainy day.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

The newest member of the Buck-a-Month Club is Masao Satow of Salt Lake City.

LINING UP FOR '44

Additional paid-up members in the Active Members Division of Denver are Tamaki Ishihara, 1935 Larimer St.; Preston Morishige, 1223 21st St.; George Nobuo Oda, 826 15th St.; Yoshiko Ariki, 826 15th St.; Miyo Kamiya; May Sato, 2136 S. Josephine St.; Henry Shohai Uchida, 1854 Lawrence St.; John K. Amano, 1640 E. 18th Ave.; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Kashiwagi, Ken Sakura and Mitsuo Kashiwagi, 3060 Colorado Blvd.; Mr. and Mrs. Danar Abe, 924 21st St.; Mr. and Mrs. Toshimi Nishimura, 2334 Welton St.; Agnes Kitsutaka, 2059 Welton St.; Mrs. Hisaye Yoshihara, 1225 18th St.; Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kuwahara, 2125 Lafayette; Jacqueline Kaman, 1814 Larimer St.; Rinzi Manaka, 1121 20th St.; Mr. and Mrs. Jack Noda, 402 S. Franklin St.; Tom Fujii, 2609 Lawrence St.; and David and Arthur Yorimoto, 2397 Broadway.

INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS

If you made a contribution to the JACL in 1943, do not forget to include it in your deductions for contributions. It was ruled Sept., 1938, by the San Francisco office of the Collector of Internal Revenue that contributions to the JACL were deductible for income tax purposes.

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Nisei Labor Leaving Utah For East, Says Ogden Editor

Evidences of Prejudice Cited as Reason for Loss of Manpower

OGDEN, Utah—Japanese Americans, a potential source of labor, are leaving Utah for less-prejudiced areas in the midwest and east, says the Ogden Standard Examiner in an editorial on Jan. 16. "Disturbed by evidence of prejudice in this locality, the war relocation authority encouraged the movement of evacuated Japanese Americans to the midwest," says the editorial. "Seemingly they also are encountering less prejudice than in the west."

"The situation is developing to a point where the WRA has hope that it may be able to close a few relocation centers, like the one at Topaz, because the evacuees will be permanently employed and not require a center to retire to when temporary employment ends."

"In a day when Marvin Jones, food administrator, warns that this nation probably will have to import farm workers for the 1944 season, it would seem that midwest employers are smart in beckoning to these Americans of Japanese ancestry and we are dumb in permitting them to leave this area."

"It seems a shame, when there is so much work that must be done, that racial antagonisms are permitted to harass racial workers and interfere with general efficiency."

Announcement

HENRY Y. KASAI, agent for the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY in Salt Lake City for 28 years, announces that he has resumed his business of underwriting life and endowment policies of all forms, especially among the Nisei. His office is located at 325 Walker Bank Building. Telephones: Office, 5-2841; Home, 3-6675.

Funeral Services Held for Oregon Issei Pioneer

ONTARIO, Ore.—Funeral services for Mankichi Wakasugi, 63, of Weiser, Idaho, were held at Peterson's Funeral chapel in Ontario on Jan. 12, with the Rev. Taro Goto officiating.

Wakasugi was born in Kyushu, Japan, on Jan. 1, 1881. He came to the United States in 1901.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Kikuye Wakasugi, he is survived by a brother, Y. Sayematsu of Hunt, Idaho; three sons, Mamaro, Akira and Isamu all of Weiser; and four daughters, Mrs. Masa Mukai of Payette, Idaho; Mrs. George Hashitani, Harumi and Tamae of Weiser.

Pallbearers were K. Nagaki, G. Uchiyama, S. Hayashi, Albert Matsura, Tad Shigeno and Managu Yamada. Burial was at the Ontario cemetery.

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