

Church Council

L. A. TIMES

JULY 30, 1943
Opposes Japs'

Return to Coast

Deeming the proposed return to the Pacific Coast of evacuated Japanese "most unwise," the executive council of the Church Federation of Los Angeles in a communication to the Dies Committee yesterday pleaded for "thoughtful deliberation" on the situation and held that disloyal Japanese can be separated from loyal Japanese.

The letter, made public by Dr. E. C. Farnham, executive secretary of the federation, was described as a "fair interpretation of the view of the church on the issues involved."

Hatred Deplored

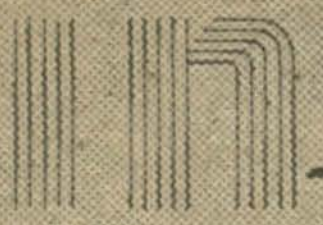
Although maintaining that American-Japanese should not be pampered, the letter urged that conversely racial hatred not be allowed to influence public action. Basis for the belief that disloyal Japanese can be separated from loyal was seen in the fact that many Japanese have been members of Christian churches.

"We believe," the letter said, "that the loyal ones, especially the American-born who are products of our American school system, should be encouraged and aided in finding places in civilian or military life by which to advance their Americanism."

Place in World Life

"We deny that the Japanese race is incapable of civilization. Any shortcomings may be our failure to exercise sound relations with them. Ultimately they must take their place among the United Nations or be permanent outcasts and the standing cause of war."

ON THE



-SIDE

It is time the American people rose in arms against that colossal fraud, the Dies committee on un-American activities. Under pretense of ferreting out the nation's enemies, that committee wallows in fantasmagoria, embezzling taxpayers of their money by using appropriations for witch-hunting. The sum result is not a safeguarding of the nation from internal enemies, but disruption of national morale and dissipation of our energies in internecine strife.

A phantom parade of domestic foes has been conjured of the nightmarish imaginations of the committee's second rate investigators who, as the records show, have had occasion to find the information for their most startling exposes in public libraries and from the pages of mass-circulation magazines.

The latest phantoms to be added by the Dies committee to the long list of our etherial foes are 10,000 Japanese Americans who, according to a Dies spokesman, attended a "North American College of Military Virtue" in Japan where they were trained to wreak sabotage upon their return to this country.

The Dies committee has been the objective of public ridicule and official censure. But of this matter we knew too little to comment. Now, however, when Dies looses his human bloodhounds on us, we are in familiar territory and are able to damn Dies for the demagogue he is.

When Dies makes those fantastic accusations against those of Japanese blood in this country, he also hurls charges of gross incompetence and neglect of duty on a number of highly esteemed arms of the government.

For instance, Dies says in effect that his sleuths have discovered facts unknown to the FBI, Army and Navy Intelligence, Ambassador Grew and the State Department, and the military attaches stationed in Japan before the war.

Must we, then, on the testimony of Dies and his cohorts, impeach these federal agencies for misfeasance, malfeasance and dereliction of duty?

Rather, let the record stand for itself. There has not been a single case of sabotage in the United States which can be laid to the nisei or their parents. Nor have charges of disloyalty ever been filed against any nisei in our courts.

Significant is the fact that the Japanese American Citizens League has been named by the Dies Committee as among the agencies for espionage, fostering pro-Japanese and anti-Americanism.

Dies made a serious blunder when he included the JACL on his hate list, for that organization, of all Japanese American groups, is best known by the American public for its unimpeachable Americanism.

That action should bring home a lesson to all nisei, especially those who have not always seen eye to eye with the JACL. Since Dies insists on making this a racial war, we as a minority must work together to combat the native fascists.

One does not need much imagination to realize that the testimony taken in such a friendly, understanding manner by the two Dies committee

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

As you are probably aware by now, the Dies committee has picked your people as its next victim. The committee's dissolution would occur this June 30 unless Congress voted it additional funds and an additional period of life.

The end of the Comintern having removed the force of the "Red Menace" as an argument for the committee's life, it has suddenly discovered that there are 10,000 saboteurs and spies among your people who have been let out on work permits. Also that you are "the best fed civilians in the world," an argument proved by citing the gross amounts of food delivered to your camps each week—but ignoring the number of people whom such food must feed.

I can imagine how the Denver Post and its like must have eaten up the story in your area, for even out here, normally responsible newspapers gave it first page prominence. And once again there are no organs which can tell your side of the story. PM simply did not carry anything about it, while the N. Y. Times buried the Dies release on page 45 of its Sunday edition yesterday.

The offensive against you is starting on a national scale now. Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, made a speech in San Francisco last Saturday urging that all alien and disloyal Japanese be deported after the war. The corollary to this line is the argument that one cannot distinguish between loyal and disloyal evacuees ("But how can you tell them apart?" argument), and hence the door is open for a Hitler-type racist act.

I cannot help repeating that a counter offensive by your people is essential if the United States and you are to be saved the consequences of the fascist acts now being urged. You must take steps to acquaint the American public with the fact of the existence of thousands of loyal Japanese Americans who want to serve the war effort with their whole hearts but who are being prevented from doing so by a racist attitude which would do Hitler or Hirohito proud.

There are large groups of Americans whose sense of fair play and whose understanding of the democratic issues at stake will enable them to appreciate your position and to support it. But the time for action is growing ever shorter.

* — — *

Washington, D. C.

[*The writer's name is withheld for obvious reasons. He is a non-WRA government employee who is resigning his position to enter the armed forces.—The Editor.]

* * *

To the Editor:

Greetings from Boston. And congratulations on the fine work you are doing with The Sentinel.

Miss Seabury (secretary of education, American Board of

investigators here last week will be distorted and butchered and presented to the public in the worst possible light, if it should suit their purpose, by the headline seekers who employ those men.

A person of Mr. Dies potentialities is out of character in Congress. His imaginative abilities would best be employed writing super-horror scenarios in Hollywood where logic is relatively unimportant.

—bh

Commissioners for Foreign Missions) is very much impressed with the paper and would like to become a regular subscriber. She was especially impressed with the article by Kay Tanouye in the New Year's edition.

Miss Seabury is a lecturer and spends practically all of her time speaking throughout the country and these last two years she has done much on our behalf.

Frances Maeda
Boston, Mass.

* * *

To the Editor:

I would like to compliment you upon the sane and tolerant attitude expressed in your publication, in contrast to the attitude of some of our so-called "100 per cent American" papers. The one who can keep his self-control is always the winner in the end.

I share the paper with a number of friends, and find items which are forceful for reference when I have the opportunity of speaking before groups in this vicinity. My best wishes to all who are taking the step of relocation.

I have a number of friends in your community, and would like to take this opportunity to extend my greetings to them.

Anness M. Sloss
San Diego, Cal.

* * *

To the Editor:

I have enjoyed reading the copies of your paper and have passed them on to other history teachers here at St. Cloud. It certainly has helped us to understand the situation in which you folks are working just now. Here is hoping and praying this awful war will end so things can get back to normal conditions.

Gertude B. Gove
St. Cloud, Minn.

Letters of
An Evacuee

Dear Amy,

Well, I see where Dies is sounding off again, and the more fantastic the story, the wider he opens his mouth to swallow it hook, line and sinker. But I bet he ain't heard this one yet.

You remember, Tojo says this is a 100-year war. Well, the 10,000 trained saboteurs (Tojo must wish he had as much foresight as Dies has hindsight) were responsible for evacuation because they had a diabolical plot.

They had it all planned. Each WRA center becomes a branch of the sabotage college, and the 10,000 start training the others. At the same time the 10,000 breed like guinea pigs, and keep teaching sabotage to the kids.

Well, by December 7, 2041, just 100 years later, the 10,000 evacuees have grown to a million, dispersed in 10 sabotage armies of 100,000 each in strategic areas of American deserts.

The 10 armies, made up of the third generation descendants of the original 10,000, rise in revolt, and Tojo, or rather the original Tojo's grandson, with his ready-made fifth column, ends the war in a flash on the 100th anniversary. Just like that.

Well, Uncle Kichigai has some bicarbonate of soda he takes for his stomach after eating too much pickled cabbage which gives him some terrific nightmares. I guess I'll send some to the Hon. Mr. Dies, the soda, I mean.

—Joe Nisei

JACL Challenges Dual Citizen Issue Raised by Race-Baiters

Deliberate Misrepresentation Of Facts in Smear Attack Upon Loyal Americans is Charged

The Japanese American Citizens League this week charged that California "race-baiters" deliberately misrepresented facts when they used the "dual citizenship" issue in attacking loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Declaring that the tactics used by the "race hatred bloc" in California smacks of Hitler's perversion of the truth to attain insidious purposes, Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, challenged advocates of continued restrictions against Americans of Japanese extraction.

Masaoka, who is awaiting induction into the United States army, declared that malicious falsehoods were being circulated in California in an attempt to "smear" the American-born Japanese and to make difficult their return to communities from which they were evacuated.

Masaoka charged that organizations advocating restrictions against U. S.-born Japanese were attempting to create public opinion to win support for their proposal for wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry after the war and that these organizations and individuals were resorting to "exaggerations and lies" to achieve their selfish ends.

He declared that these groups were "exploiting patriotism" for un-American purposes.

One of the leading exponents of the "dual citizenship" argument in California at present is State Senator Ward of Santa Barbara, Masaoka noted. In several recent addresses in California, Senator Ward has charged that Japan considers American-born Japanese "as citizens of that empire." Ward raised the "dual citizenship" question when he spoke in Santa Maria recently in a meeting which developed into the new California Citizens Association, an organization which is dedicated to a program opposing the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to evacuated areas.

Declaring that the United States government does not recognize the claims of foreign powers upon American citizens living within the jurisdiction of the United States, Masaoka also cited a Japanese law, passed by the Japanese Imperial diet in Tokyo, in which Japan abandoned dual citizenship claims upon persons of Japanese racial ancestry who were born in areas outside of the Japanese empire.

Article 20, Section 2 of the 1924 law passed on July 15, 1924, by the Japanese Imperial Diet reads:

A Japanese who, by reason of having been born in a foreign country designated by Imperial ordinance, has acquired the nationality of that country and who does not, as laid down by order, express his intention of retaining Japanese nationality, loses his Japanese nationality retroactively from his birth."

Provisions of this section were extended by Imperial ordinance on November 15, 1924, to include persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile and Peru.

Persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States after 1924 do not acquire Japanese nationality and Nisei born in the United States before 1924 may lose Japanese nationality by renouncing it, Masaoka said. He noted that members of the Japanese American Citizens League are required to sign an oath of allegiance to the United States which is a renunciation of loyalty to any other power.

Article 20 of the Japanese law also states that persons who acquire "foreign" nationality voluntarily lose Japanese nationality.

Evacuee Farm Machinery Myth, Coast Meeting Told

CENTERVILLE, Calif.—Large stores of farm equipment owned by evacuees of Japanese ancestry and not now in use, is a mythical proposition, farmers of Alameda county were told at a recent meeting at the Washington Union high school.

According to Herbert Young, USDA War Board member, rumors of such unused equipment have been found to be groundless, and specific investigations show that such equipment is being used by those who leased formerly-owned Japanese lands. If any one know of unused machinery in storage, the matter should be reported to the War Board, Young said.

Army's Nisei Combat Unit To Be Activated

Induction for Initial Group of Volunteers Scheduled This Month

WASHINGTON—The Japanese American combat team of the U. S. army will be activated soon at Camp Shelby, Miss., according to reports here.

An initial training cadre of 300 soldiers of Japanese ancestry who were serving in other units of the U. S. army and who were transferred to Camp Shelby is already at the Mississippi camp.

It was reported here that induction for the first group to be included in the Japanese American unit would start on or about March 10 and that seven days would be given inductees to wind up their private affairs.

It was stated that once the War Department "screens" the applications for voluntary induction signed by the Japanese American volunteers these papers will be sent to the local boards of the applicants by the national headquarters of the selective service system. The local boards will then put the Nisei applicants into their own quotas but the nisei will receive special attention so that they may be able to proceed as soon as possible to Camp Shelby for training.

Registration for military service and for war production work was being completed in the war relocation centers, officials here stated. Minidoka and Granada were the first centers to complete the registration procedure. Topaz has also reported one hundred per cent registration for both the military and manpower registrations.

15 Thousand Apply to WRA For Clearance

2,071 Leaves Granted By Government to Evacuees in Centers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To date, approximately 15,000 applications for leave clearance have been received at the Washington office of the War Relocation Authority, it was announced this week.

The Selective Service and manpower registration recently conducted in the ten WRA centers added 4,000 applications to a preceding total of eleven thousand.

A total of 2,071 indefinite leaves have been granted, including those issued to 675 students and 200 dependents of persons relocated in outside employment.

In addition, 2,430 leave clearances have been granted, allowing these persons to be eligible to accept outside employment.

Oregon Senate Would Deport U. S. Japanese

SALEM, Oregon — The state senate went on record on Feb. 24 as favoring the deportation of all residents of Japanese ancestry from this country and the barring of all nisei from service in the nation's armed forces, according to the Oregon Journal.

Acting on a memorial introduced by Senator Mahoney, the senate voted 16 to 14 in favor of barring nisei from service in the armed forces and then voted 21 to 9 in favor of deportation of all Japanese from this country at the conclusion of this war.

The memorials call on congress to take the action necessary to accomplish the purposes expressed by the Oregon legislators.

Story of the Week

Texas Nisei Fought in Java, Now Prisoner in Philippines

A Texas-born soldier of Japanese ancestry who fought against the Japanese Army in the battle for Java is now a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines, according to word received by his family in Abilene, Texas.

Sgt. Frank Fujita of the U. S. Army, a former member of a National Guard unit, fought in Java and was reported "missing" after the fall of the Netherlands East Indies to the Japanese enemy.

Recently, friends reported that his family was informed that he was a prisoner with fellow sol-

diers captured in the Java fighting and was in a "prisoner of war" camp.

Sgt. Fujita was one of several nisei soldiers, stationed with the U. S. Army in far Pacific outposts, who took part in the first fighting against the Japanese shortly after Pearl Harbor. Another nisei, Master Sgt. Arthur Komori of Kapaa, Hawaii, was on Bataan with the U. S. Army Air Force and is now in Australia. He was one of a few to successfully evacuate the Philippine peninsula, according to a radio message received by his family in Hawaii.

Five-Day Disturbance Ended At Poston; Loyal Nisei Win Praise of Project Director

Wade Head Says American-Born Japanese Aided In Restoring Order; Demonstration, Localized At Unit No. 1, Protested Arrests of Suspects

NOV-26-42
JACL

PARKER, Ariz. — Military police Monday ended a five-day disturbance at the war relocation center south of here, during which a group of recalcitrant west coast evacuees barricaded themselves at the community jail and defied their local government, it was announced by W. Wade Head, project director, according to the Associated Press.

Since Wednesday, unit No. 1 of the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, largest of the relocation centers to which persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated in the greatest mass movement in the nation's history, had been dominated by the rebellious group who protested the jailing of two men on a charge of assault on kill.

The demonstration followed an attack on an American-born Japanese, Kay Nishimura, a member of the community council which was recently elected by the residents of Unit No. 1. Poston has a population of nearly 19,000 while unit No. 1 has some 10,000 people.

Nishimura was beaten on Nov. 14 in his barrack room by a gang of unidentified men. It was reported that his condition was serious and he was confined to the hospital.

Following the beating, the internal police at Poston No. 1 arrested some suspects. Two men were jailed. The demonstration started when a group of men protested the jailing of the two suspects.

Head described the rebels as a "small" but well-organized pro-axis group, "who took advantage of the situation to seize control of the largest of three Poston units and create a general strike."

They forced the city council to resign "and placed their stooges in office and by threats forced the stoppage of all work."

"The work affected some 6500 evacuees and the strategy was to deliberately attempt the destruction of the Americanism of the American-born Japanese," Head stated.

"In this they failed, because the two other Poston units, which have populations of 4000 and 5000 respectively, have had the situation under their control at all times, and have loyally cooperated with the administration."

Head added that he desired to express his appreciation to army, federal, county and state agencies, and to "hundreds of fine, loyal American-born Japanese who have cooperated and worked as a team in defeating all pro-axis groups without bloodshed or loss of property."

Effectiveness of the agitators in getting workers to quit their jobs, officers said, was due largely to the fact that most of the workers were youths and women who were frightened by threats.

Two community leaders, associated with the Japanese American Citizens League, have been vic-

Five-Day Disturbance Ended at Poston

(Continued from page 1)
tims of beatings at Poston in recent weeks.

American-born Japanese were of the opinion that a very-small minority was responsible for the demonstration but indicated that this small minority, by terrorism and threats of terroristic reprisals, was wielding influence.

Head said that the evacuees at Poston, mostly from California, were employed at a variety of tasks. American-born Japanese are manufacturing camouflage nets for the U. S. Army, Head indicated.

During a night demonstration, Head said that the revolting group flew banners bearing Japanese characters and played Japanese martial music.

Mormon Hawaii In Japanese I

"The Latter anese mission lands is growing before," it was by Miss Beth ed here recent missionary woi

California AFL Rejects Move Urging Revocation of Citizens Rights for U.S.-Born Japanese

Resolution Defeated by Overwhelming Vote at State Labor Convention

LONG BEACH, Calif. — The California State Federation of Labor (AFL) at its annual convention last week rejected a resolution which would have put that organization on record in favor of a constitutional amendment to bar all persons of Japanese ancestry from citizenship.

The resolution, which evoked sharp debate, called for a petition to Congress for an amendment to the United States constitution which would revoke all citizenship rights of persons of Japanese race and would bar Japanese from again becoming citizens or owning property in the United States or its possessions.

The United Press reported that the resolution was "overwhelmingly voted down" by the A. F. L. delegates. The U. P. said that speakers from the floor denounced the proposal as "inhuman, vicious and undemocratic" during the heated discussion which preceded its rejection.

The AFL's committee on legislation opposed the resolution, recommending non-concurrence. This recommendation was finally carried after bitter discussion on both sides of the question.

The resolution was introduced at a tag-end of a day of heavy discussion at the convention and an effort was made to "railroad" it through. In fact, newspapers "reported" the State Federation of Labor's "advocacy" of the resolution, although the resolution had not formally been put to a vote.

Sharp opposition developed to the resolution, however, with opponents of the proposal pointing out that such a step might lead to discrimination against other racial and national groups and would be highly useful to Axis propaganda. They held that the proposal might lead to discrimination against Americans on racial grounds, many of whom were members of organized labor.

After a two-hour debate, the resolution was put to a vote and was voted down by the delegates.

The resolution had been sponsored by Glendale carpenters. It bore the signature of Ralph R. Reichman but he told the delegates that he personally opposed it.

Significance of the Regan Case: U.S. Court Upholds Citizenship Rights of Japanese Americans

Fourteenth, Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments Prohibit Racial Discrimination in Privilege of Voting; Court's Action Decisive and Dramatic

By A. L. WIRIN

Special Counsel for the JACL Persons born in the United States are citizens of the United States irrespective of race, color, or ancestry. This applies equally to American born Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Negroes, and white persons. Racial discrimination in the right of citizenship and the privilege of voting, is prohibited by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. This prohibition against such racial discrimination applies to American born citizens of Japanese ancestry with the same force as it applies to all other persons of whatever race or ancestry.

The above is the effect of the summary action of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco when, last Saturday, it rejected the appeal of the Native Sons of the Golden West, to cancel the citizenship of American born Japanese.

The action of the court was as decisive as it was dramatic.

Appreciating the widespread importance of the proceeding as affecting all American born not of the "caucasian" race, the Circuit Court of Appeals heard the case "en banc"; all of the seven judges participating in hearing the case and in the decision. The Court listened to the arguments of U. S. Webb, former Attorney General of California, and counsel for the Native Sons. Prior to Webb's argument, the Court had granted special permission to me, representing the Japanese American Citizens League, to participate in the oral argument in opposition to the Native Sons' suit. Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Webb's argument, the members of the Court held a hurried whispered momentary conference without leaving the bench, and with the court audience still in attendance, announced that it was unnecessary for counsel resisting the Native Sons' effort to cancel the citizenship of American born Japanese to make any argument. Senior Circuit Judge Curtis Wilbur, speaking for the Court, peremptorily ruled: "The judgment of the trial court is affirmed."

The trial court, Federal Judge J. F. St. Sure of the San Francisco federal district court had ordered the Native Sons' suit dismissed on the ground that the lower Federal Courts were bound by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Wong Kim Ark, which ruled that an American born Chinese was an American citizen even though his Chinese parents were ineligible for citizenship.

The articles alleged that (1) excess stocks of foods were being "hoarded" at Heart Mountain; (2) that people of Japanese ancestry were not subject to the usual civilian food rationing restrictions; and (3) that life within the centers is so "soft" that residents refuse to accept lucrative outside job offers.

John Baker, chief of the Washington WRA reports division, declared, "While the Post articles were notable for hearsay evidence, omissions, and misinterpretations of facts, we felt that they might have a deleterious effect on public attitude to-

With the summary rejection of the suit by the Circuit Court, the Native Sons, the American Legion, and the other race baiting organizations cooperating in the suit, thus suffer a second major setback. Mr. Webb announced, however, that the case will be taken by the Native Sons to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Appearing before the Circuit Court, through briefs filed as friends of the court, were the American Civil Liberties Union, the Los Angeles and San Francisco Chapters of the National Lawyers Guild, and the Japanese American Citizens League.

When I requested the court for an opportunity to participate in the argument of the case, Circuit Judge William Denman inquired: "How many members does the Japanese American Citizens League have?" I replied: "The JACL has a membership of approximately 20,000, in many branches throughout the United States. Ninety per cent of the voters of Japanese ancestry in the County of San Francisco are members of the JACL; these are now either in relocation centers or in the United States Army. Therefore, the JACL has a more direct interest in these proceedings than any other party." Based upon this statement the court thereafter announced special permission to me to participate in the oral argument of the appeal.

In the cause of Mr. Webb's oral presentation a number of the Judges interrupted him and put numerous questions to him. The first questioner was the presiding judge, Curtis Wilbur. Judge Wilbur queried: "General — are you asking this Court to overrule the Supreme Court of the United States?" Mr. Webb replied that he was not; but that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kim Ark case was erroneous. He urged that this Circuit Court of Appeals was not bound to follow an erroneous United States Supreme Court decision. Immediately Judge Wm. Denman spoke up: "Tell us why the Supreme Court opinion is wrong", he said. "I can't find any reason why this opinion is wrong", he continued.

Mr. Webb's reply was that he would develop that point later in his argument. After a few minutes Judge Denman reopened his questioning. When Mr. Webb was urging that historically the American colonies were settled exclusively by Europeans and that the American Government was organized, "by the whites, of the whites, and for the whites", Judge Denman inquired, "What about the American Indian?" Mr. Webb replied that he knew that many race authorities were of the opinion that the American Indian was related to the Mongolian race; but indicated that he was not convinced of the truth of this claim. At this point, Circuit Judge Bert Haney entered the discussion. "Doesn't an Amendment to the Constitution prohibit discrimination in voting because of race or color", he inquired.

"Wasn't this Amendment adopted after a civil war", he continued.

Mr. Webb admitted the existence of such an Amendment noting that it was the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. He urged that the Amendment applied only to Negroes however; and not to others.

At this point, Presiding Judge Curtis Wilbur entered the discussion with the suggestion that the judges should not interrupt Mr. Webb further, but should permit him to finish his argument and reserve their questions until Mr. Webb had completed his formal argument. When the half hour for oral argument, requested by Mr. Webb, had expired, Judge Wilbur stated to Mr. Webb: "You have taken all of your time". At this point Mr. Webb observed, "but I have just begun". "I have not finished my argument. May I have an additional five minutes?" Then Mr. Webb concluded: "Well I guess I won't take any more time".

It was at this point that the Court after a hurried momentary conference announced its decision.

The usual practice for the Court

ay that it o private tatement rticles in ss stocks arded" at at people were not ilian food ad (3) that so "soft" accept lurs. he Wash- Division, it articles say evi- misinter- felt that rious ef- toward eps were ect facts se, relo- s of Jap- a better questions lit of the

ins that s opera- c facts: rationed civilian costs at less than ay; and e of the 60-day

ing dairy training the rural s. Americans Irrigation were eva- ir Japan-

Office of War Information.

the keystone of our Pacific de- fense."

the prophets of doms."

of Appeals is to announce its opinions, in the event any substantial question is involved, after the oral arguments are concluded, and only after study of the arguments and the briefs.

Prior to Mr. Webb's argument the Court had been hearing oral arguments in the test cases involving the constitutionality of the military evacuation orders as affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

**Mormon Church In
Hawaii Increases
Japanese Membership**

Mark
4-8-43
"The Latter Day Saints Japanese mission in the Hawaiian Islands is growing faster than ever before," it was reported this week by Miss Beth Paul, who returned here recently from a year of missionary work in Hawaii.

6-5-43

MONZONIAN FREE PRESS

**DENVER POST ARTICLE
CENSURED BY WRA**

The Washington office of WRA announced today that it had distributed to all field relocation officers and to private groups cooperating in the relocation program a statement commenting on charges made in a recent series of articles in the Denver Post. The articles alleged that (1) excess stocks

of food were being "hoarded" at Heart Mountain; (2) that people of Japanese ancestry were not subject to the usual civilian food rationing restrictions; and (3) that life within the centers is so "soft" that residents refuse to accept lucrative outside job offers.

John Baker, Chief of the Washington WRA Reports Division, declared, "While the Post articles were notable for hearsay evidence, omissions, and misinterpretations of fact, we felt that they might have a deleterious effect on public attitudes toward evacuees unless active steps were taken to present the correct facts to the American public. Armed with the facts in the case, relocation officers and friends of Japanese-Americans are in a better position to answer any questions directed at them as a result of the Post series."

POST IGNORES FACTS

WRA's statement explains that the Post articles on mess operations ignored three basic facts: (1) center residents are rationed on the same basis as the civilian population; (2) food costs at Heart Mountain average less than 42 cents per person per day; and (3) the actual dollar value of the foodstocks was equal to a 60-day supply.

The ab
cattle in
program,
press sec

The cu
Learn D:
farmers,
cuated fr



ing dairy
training
the rural
s.
Americans
Irrigation
were eva-
ir Japan-

**WR
HEART MOUNTAIN
Reply to
June 5, 1943
Denver Post**

WRA Washington office announced this week that it had distributed to all field relocation officers and to private groups cooperating in the relocation program a statement commenting on charges made in a recent series of articles in the Denver Post.

The articles alleged that (1) excess stocks of foods were being "hoarded" at Heart Mountain; (2) that people of Japanese ancestry were not subject to the usual civilian food rationing restrictions; and (3) that life within the centers is so "soft" that residents refuse to accept lucrative outside job offers.

John Baker, chief of the Washington WRA reports division, declared, "While the Post articles were notable for hearsay evidence, omissions, and misinterpretations of facts, we felt that they might have a deleterious effect on public attitude to-

WRA Issues

HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

Reply to

June 5, 1943

Denver Post

WRA Washington office announced this week that it had distributed to all field relocation officers and to private groups cooperating in the relocation program a statement commenting on charges made in a recent series of articles in the Denver Post.

The articles alleged that (1) excess stocks of foods were being "hoarded" at Heart Mountain; (2) that people of Japanese ancestry were not subject to the usual civilian food rationing restrictions; and (3) that life within the centers is so "soft" that residents refuse to accept lucrative outside job offers.

John Baker, chief of the Washington WRA reports division, declared, "While the Post articles were notable for hearsay evidence, omissions, and misinterpretations of facts, we felt that they might have a deleterious effect on public attitude towards evacuees unless active steps were taken to present the correct facts to the American public. Armed with the facts in the case, relocation officers and friends of Japanese-Americans are in a better position to answer any questions directed at them as a result of the Post series."

WRA's statement explains that the Post articles on mess operations ignored three basic facts: (1) center residents are rationed on the same basis as the civilian population; (2) food costs at Heart Mountain average less than 42 cents per person per day; and (3) the actual dollar value of the foodstocks was equal to a 60-day supply.

On the outside employment situation, WRA pointed out that it is just such antagonistic articles which create suspicion in the minds of the public and make evacuees fearful of the reception they may receive if they leave the centers.

OWI Releases Evacuee Photo



The above picture, showing evacuees at Gila feeding dairy cattle in connection with the rural war production training program, was released nationally this week through the rural press section of the OWI to promote public relations.

The cut appeared under the caption "Japanese Americans Learn Dairy Farming" and carried the following: "Irrigation farmers, orchardists and high school students who were evacuated from the Pacific Coast region because of their Japanese ancestry, take vocational training to prepare themselves for jobs on Middle Western farms. The training is given at the relocation centers. Eligible persons will be permitted to leave the centers and resettle on farms and in cities to resume normal lives."