

Helpless U.S. Minority Wronged, Says Writer

(The following is from a syndicated column, "This Week, This World", by Ted Friend, published the week of June 3 by the Cleveland Citizen and other newspapers.—The Editor.)

For all that there will be cries of "Expediency", the United States committed a degrading act unworthy of its history and dignity when it picked up the mass of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and, ignoring the law and the spirit of the law, first bankrupted them, then incarcerated them, then debased them in the eyes of their fellow citizens.

The sordid exhibition of thousands of second and third generation Americans being forcibly taken from their homes without indictment, without evidence, without trial, is disillusioning and disheartening to those who believe that the essence of Americanism is justice and equality before the law.

It is doubtful if any group of American citizens, including the slaves in the pre-Civil War era, have ever been so ignobly treated, though guiltless of any overt act toward the nation to which they pledged and, by all available proof, honestly gave their loyalty, as these Americans of Japanese antecedents.

Most tragic of all, the act of terror which the United States perpetrated against these loyal citizens is the very manifestation of fascism which the United States is standing off the world over.

Time will prove that the hysterical rounding up of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, their disfranchisement and debasement, was no indictment of their deportment or loyalty. Quite to the contrary it was, and is, an indictment of the United States intelligence agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which should have known the existence of enemy agents or subversivists. Certainly the answer to the inadequacy and incompetence of such Federal agencies was not to throw helpless thousands into concentration camps.

The government of the United States, and the people of the United States, must in the interests of national decency make immediate amends to these wronged men, women and children. They must be relocated not only in a physical sense but spiritually as well.

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Messages of Assurance Received by Volunteers

of the value of the nisei unit as evidence of nisei and heartening assurance that broad-minded Americans throughout the country are of our problems, is to be in letters received here by Mountain volunteers.

given expression to principles which are fundamental in our American democracy. It is true that during a time of war very unfortunate experiences do occur, and we hope that if any injustices have been imposed, they may as quickly as possible be corrected.

Hospital Staff Will See Show

As an expression of appreciation to hospital workers, an all-nisei talent show will be presented by 52 residents of the center at 7:30 p.m. Saturday at the hospital mess hall. A second performance which will be strictly invitational, will be given at 7:30 p.m. Sunday at 25-

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Featured will be dance numbers by Tokuyumi Hanayagi, nisei dance instructor, and Ge Igawa's orchestra.

ers by Tokuyumi Hanayagi, the armed forces is indeed a positive manifestation of your devotion to the United States.

A dance by Miyeko Azeka and Emiko Hashimoto, pupils of Mrs. Hanayagi, is also scheduled

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State Senator Jack Tenney discussed with the committee possible phases of the work, suggesting particularly a probe of the Buddhist and Shinto churches as "possible anchors to which the Japanese will tie in their efforts to return to the Pacific Coast." He offered the co-operation of the joint legislative committee on un-American activities in any phase of the work the Assembly committee might undertake.

Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter: The sentiments seem to me admirable and they are admirably expressed.

The committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the chairman, the indication being that the next meeting will be in the fall.

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Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War: I am glad to see that the Army is getting a group of such fine-spirited young men.

I know that members of your volunteer group and those from other relocation centers will establish a fine record of service which will reflect credit upon their families and many friends. It is unnecessary for me to add that I know that our country will also be proud of them.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah: I am happy to know your very worthy sentiments and firmly believe that you will all serve your country and be counted among the bravest.

George E. Rundquist, executive secretary, Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans: . . . I am sure that when the call does come the nisei will acquit themselves with honor. Will you tell your fellow volunteers that we are concerned for their welfare and also for the welfare of their families; that we shall be glad to render any service possible for the resettling of their families. We shall welcome letters from the volunteers concerning their experiences in the Army and hope that we may have the pleasure of meeting with them if they come to New York on furlough.

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Army Control of Japs Asked by Legionnaires

SANTA BARBARA, July 26.—Any plans for eventual return of Japanese to the West Coast should first be studied by governmental agencies, according to a resolution which had been adopted today by the 19 American Legion Posts of the 16th District.

The district, which includes Santa Barbara, Ventura and San Luis Obispo counties, also asked that the Army be given control of the internment camps, especially of the disloyal Japs.

The following officers were elected: Robert Parr, Ventura, Commander; E. S. Milligan, Atascadero, First Vice-Commander; H. G. Kohlstedt, Guadalupe, Second Vice-Commander; Fred Newcomb, Ventura, Adjutant, and

Don Germany, and Japan, I know from observation that these two people could never join in the spirit of amity which their respective leaders hypocritically proclaimed. My service in Germany at the time of the first World War showed me that ideas of Nordic superiority, which formed the basis for Nazi racialism, would not permit Germans to recognize the aspirations of any other nation or any other people. And I witnessed in Japan the inculcation of the Japanese dogmas of the uniqueness and the superiority of the Japanese people.

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POLITICAL AMBITIONS

"Germany's and Japan's economic and political ambitions also drive them apart. Each wants to monopolize all the world's wealth; each has political ambitions which call for the subjugation of the world. By the very nature of their desires they must inevitably lash out at each other wherever their interests touch. Nevertheless, they are today our common enemy and must be fought as one and be defeated as one.

Dragon Needn't Frighten Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

The somewhat synthetic nature of Martin's dragon is revealed, however, when the facts of the situation are examined. Most of the persons released from the relocation centers are citizens of the United States—which means that they were born in this country—and have never been in Japan in their lives. They could have received the training of the Black Dragon school, therefore, only through correspondence courses, which are not generally considered effective for instruction in espionage. The War Relocation Authority, before releasing anyone, makes a painstaking investigation of his past and then double checks its findings against the records of the FBI. The truth is that there is no more reason for the confinement of these Americans of Japanese ancestry than there is for the confinement of Americans whose parents, grandparents or great-grandparents happened to emigrate to this country from Germany or Italy.

One may reasonably ask by what authority the Dies committee injects itself into this situation. The problem, if any, is one for our duly constituted security agencies. Until the FBI and the intelligence branches of the Army and Navy hear the whirl of dragon wings, we think the Nation need not tremble. As

have regarding investigations the committee may launch.

State Senator Jack Tenney discussed with the committee possible phases of the work, suggesting particularly a probe of the Buddhist and Shinto churches as "possible anchors to which the Japanese will tie in their efforts to return to the Pacific Coast." He offered the co-operation of the joint legislative committee on un-American activities in any phase of the work the Assembly committee might undertake.

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Assembly Group Urges Confinement of All Japs

State Committee Acts Unanimously on Nips; Fear of Orientals Overruling Country Told

Confinement of Japanese, regardless of "presumed loyalty," to detention camps and relocation centers for the duration of the war was urged upon the War Relocation Authority in a resolution adopted yesterday by the Assembly interim committee on the Japanese problem.

Although the resolution elicited some barbed remarks from Assemblyman Alfred Robertson, Santa Barbara, on the point that "we ought to have an investigation before adopting a resolution" Robertson joined in the unanimous vote by which it was adopted, saying he favored the idea.

The committee met yesterday largely for the purpose of organizing, electing Assemblyman Chester Gannon, Sacramento, chairman, and Vincent Thomas, San Pedro, secretary. Robertson and Assemblymen Fred Price, Ontario, and C. Don Field are the other members.

Speaker Points to Future

Leo V. Youngworth, veteran attorney, Native Son and Past Imperial Potentate of the Shrine, took the witness stand and warned the committee that, unless steps were taken to exclude the Japanese, this country will be overrun with them 100 years from now "and our children and their children's children will damn us for not having taken steps."

"That," said Youngworth, "is the fundamental problem we face today."

He said that in 1812 there were only 150,000 Negroes in this country and today there are 13,000,000. Today there are only 300,000 Japanese in this country. Youngworth said he is promoting a constitutional amendment for Congress to act on, excluding from the United States the alien Japanese and the native-born Japanese who held dual citizenship in this country and in Japan at the time of Pearl Harbor. He also has a proposed amendment to bar citizenship to anyone of Japanese ancestry, although he has little hope of its passing.

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Comparison of Germany, Japan Given by Grew

Manzanar Free Press
August 1943

Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan, who spent many years in both Japan and Germany, made the following statement recently which shows the incompatibility between the two Axis nations.

"I have spent many years in both Germany and Japan; I know from observation that these two people could never join in the spirit of amity which their respective leaders hypocritically proclaimed. My service in Germany at the time of the first World War showed me that ideas of Nordic superiority, which formed the basis for Nazi racialism, would not permit Germans to recognize the aspirations of any other nation or any other people. And I witnessed in Japan the inculcation of the Japanese dogmas of the uniqueness and the superiority of the Japanese people.

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These letters were sent out under the signature of Abe Oyamada, chairman of the group. Oyamada failed to pass the Army physical examination for combat service, and has applied for work as a civilian laboratory technician at a mid-west Army camp.

Favorable editorial comment on the volunteers and their credo have been published by the Portland Oregonian and the Hollywood Citizens News.

Excerpts from some of the letters follow:

Milton S. Eisenhower, associate director, OWI—You know, of course, that I did not need to see this declaration in order to have confidence in your attitude. I am glad to have it, however, because it is a stirring statement of faith and it will be a privilege to show it to many of my friends here in Washington.

Congressman Will Rogers, Jr., Calif.—I know you are going through a very difficult era of our American history. However, you are Americans and you do have the protection of constitutional rights and there are many people in this country who look forward to the time when this will be universally recognized.

Congressman Jerry Voorhis, Calif.: I want to congratulate your group on both these documents, and to tell you that I think they express a very fine and constructive attitude toward the duty of all citizens of a democratic nation like the United States.

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Magazines Publish Tule Lake Favorable to Nisei Named For Segregates

Heart Mountain
June 19, 1943
Various magazines in received articles favorable to the nisei in general. Some that have attracted attention are:

Common Ground: Summer number, 1943, published by the Common Council for American Unity. An entire section called "Democracy Begins at Home" is devoted to the evacuees.

Five writers have contributed articles on various phases of the resettlement program. They are: M. Margaret Anderson, editor of Common Ground; Robert W. Frase of the WRA; Eddie Shimano, formerly editor of the Santa Anita Pacemaker and Jerome Communique now a Common Ground staff member; Alice L. Sickels, executive secretary of the International Institute in St. Paul; and Prof. Robert W. O'Brien, former director of the Student Relocation Council.

This series is considered the most thorough story of resettlement published in a magazine of national circulation.

Harper's Magazine: The June number carries an article by Cecil Hengy Coggins, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy medical corps, who writes as a civilian in the position of the nisei in Hawaii following Pearl Harbor. The article stresses the fight that the nisei have made for acceptance there at the height of war hysteria.

America: A weekly Catholic review, America publishes an article by Yoichi Matsuda, a resident of Minidoka and formerly of Seattle, and follows it up with favorable editorial comment.

Matsuda, Japan-born but raised in the United States since he was 10 years old, writes vividly of the fear, uncertainty and apprehension in the Japanese communities following Pearl Harbor and during evacuation. He tells of the restoration of faith in the United States following decent treatment in WRA centers.

Tule Lake Named For Segregates

Heart Mountain
June 24, 1943
Tule Lake has officially been designated as the segregation center for the internment of persons now residing in the ten WRA camps who have expressed their intentions of returning to Japan, according to information received here this week from Washington. Segregation will begin about Sept. 1.

In outlining tentative plans, Director Dillon S. Myer in a memorandum to Project Director Guy Robertson, declared that it should be made clear to those who will be segregated, as well as those who are qualified for relocation into normal life, "that the program is in no sense a punitive measure."

Furthermore, Myer pointed out, "the segregation center is very definitely not a punishment center, nor is it a place for trouble-makers." Leupp center, in Arizona, will continue to be the isolation center for agitators.

According to present plans all policies of the War Relocation Authority with respect to food, clothing, health, education, employment within centers, public assistance grants, consumers enterprises, evacuee property and legal services, will continue to be applicable to the Tule Lake center until further notice.

The only sanction that will be dropped, advance information indicates, will be self-government.

After segregation is completed, persons in residence at Tule Lake center will not be eligible for seasonal or indefinite leave, according to the present plans.

Those who will be segregated from the remainder, who intend to live as loyal American citizens or friendly aliens, include: 1)—All persons who have formally asked for repatriation or expatriation to Japan and have not retracted their requests prior to July 1.

Segregation Center Picked

(Continued from Page 1)
2.)—All persons, who, at the time of registration for army service and war industries purposes, answered the so-called loyalty questions in the negative or failed to register—with some exceptions being made and 3.)—All persons to whom the director has denied leave clearance, this group being classified into five categories. Exceptions are made in cases of ill or infirm persons, and appeals can be made by the third group after arrival at Tule Lake.

Adequate time will be allotted by the administration for departing formalities, crating baggage and other necessities.

Although plans for the segregation are not fully complete, it is expected that they will be following the conference of project and Washington officials in Denver Monday and Tuesday.

Matters of transportation in moving evacuees now at Tule Lake relocation center to Heart Mountain and the other eight centers, and removing those loyal to Japan from the nine center to Tule Lake, will depend upon other agencies and the railroads and cannot be definitely established at this time, it was said.

All information pertinent to the segregation program will be transmitted to the evacuees at the earliest possible time, the project director said.

Investigation Of Niseis Recalled As Evidence Lacking

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 24.—Failing to produce any evidence in their hearings to substantiate their charges made public of mass disloyalty, rampant subversiveness, coddling and pampering of Japanese evacuees in relocation centers, and the JACL domination of the WRA policies, the Dies Subcommittee called off further investigation of the War Relocation Authority and its relations with the Japanese American Citizens League, it was stated in the July 17 edition of the Pacific Citizen.

Following an executive session with War and Justice Department officials last Friday, Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, and Chairman of the Dies subcommittee decided to call off further investigations of the nisei.

The hearings were concluded with strong attacks against the Dies committee smear tactic, by Dillon S. Myer, WRA director.

37 UNTRUTHS
Myer charged that testimony given by a former WRA employee, contained 37 untruths. Representative Costello admitted that the witness's stories had been proved false. Yet these

—INVESTIGATORS (Continued from Page One)

misinformation were circulated by the committee. The director revealed that the "confidential files" of the WRA alleged to have been made available to the JACL, were public documents open to any citizen. He also charged that the Dies committee ignored WRA's repeated offers to assist the committee.

The committee failed to present their promised "list of 10,000 Jap agents" trained in an alleged Tokyo sabotage school, nor did they prove the assertion that the WRA is releasing "known spies and saboteurs" from the centers.

The widely circulated charges released to the press in the name of Dies committee members and investigators, were categorically denied as ever having been made or authorized. Representative Joe Starnes denied all responsibility for five statements purporting to prove evacuees were pampered.

America's Leaders Say

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic 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. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution—whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort."—President Roosevelt.

"We in America are in a real sense the apostles of the future; we show the rest of mankind what men of diverse races and cultures can accomplish with a common good will. We Americans of all races and colors must fight the evils of despotism; there must be no compromise between the freedom of self-styled men and the self-interest of ourselves and the self-interest of our war—against caste and prejudice or occur—the contribution of our Japanese descent is of real value; proof of our non-racialism is a valuable and wholehearted contribution of our American civilization. We must be a good ambassador to Japan.

work which the bureau control.

Agreeing with President Roosevelt that "Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry" and with Wendell Willkie that "we cannot fight the forces of imperialism abroad and maintain any form of imperialism at home," the Council opposes "legislation to deprive Americans of Japanese descent any of their legal rights" and support "the United States government in its program of resettlement of Americans of Japanese ancestry."

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GROUND FOR STUDY

The employment data which were contained in the written report have given us a comprehensive background for this possible source of labor supply. As I understand it, the War Relocation Authority has formulated an employment program for those of Japanese ancestry who have been evacuated from the West Coast to encourage their employment adjustment, under proper safeguards, into the channels of American life. This policy should have the effect of benefiting the evacuees, many of whom are citizens, and of making available to the country thousands of people for employment on farms and in industry.

The War Manpower Commission thoroughly endorses the employment program developed by the War Relocation Authority and assures it the continued cooperation of the United States Employment Service in its recruitment and retention activities."—Paul V. McNutt, Chairman, War Manpower Commission.

The War Food Administration urges the use of persons of Japanese ancestry released by the War Relocation Authority to work on farms. Thousands of these workers were used successfully last year and are now helping to produce vitally needed farm products. Additional labor is needed. Those who cooperate in making the best use of this valuable source of farm labor are rendering a real service to the United States and the war effort."—Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator.

Brand

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Yamada

We would like to take this means to thank our friends and Block 15 residents for their kindnesses during and after the fire at 15-14 on June 18. Our new address is 14-10-D.

THANK YOU

BUY WAR BONDS & STAMPS

—Mason
... into the seed bed ... and slowly so that it ... this manner, water ... ing the flow of the ... and the follows, etc.

Baby contest is scheduled for fourth of July. Wardens



- Tadashi Enseti, Ted Tetsuchi
- Iey T. Chinen, Shiro Dohara,
- Kio Azuma, Toshio Chiba, Wes-
- Hoshida, J. Kinjiro Obata, Mi-
- Higa, Thomas Shimabukuro, Kel-
- sao Tasaki, Larry Uchima, Geo.
- shige, Joe Mitsun Kimura, Ma-
- Wood, Mo.; Pvt. Don Tamaguchi,
- Pvt. M. Shiraki, Ft. Leonard
- Yamaguchi, Camp Crowder, Mo.;
- Miss.; Cpl. M. Nomura, Cpl. K.
- R. N. Furuta, Camp Shelby,
- ra, Camp Savage, Minn.; Cpl.
- Tsuneo Yoshitaka, Kumazo Kuni-
- Matsuta Tomita, Hideji Emata,
- kazu Hayashi, Tetsuo Yago,
- kano, Nobutaro Morita, Yosh-
- Yuki, Suvekiichi Azu, Bunji Tai-

Magazines Publish Articles Favorable to Nisei in General

Heart Mountain SENTINEL
June 19, 1943
Various magazines in recent weeks have published articles favorable to the position of evacuees and nisei in general. Some that have come to The Sentinel's attention are:

Common Ground: Summer number, 1943, published by the Common Council for American Unity. An entire section called "Democracy Begins at Home" is devoted to the evacuees.

Five writers have contributed articles on various phases of the resettlement program. They are: M. Margaret Anderson, editor of Common Ground; Robert W. Frase of the WRA; Eddie Shimano, formerly editor of the Santa Anita Pacemaker and Jerome Communique now a Common Ground staff member; Alice L. Sickels, executive secretary of the International Institute in St. Paul; and Prof. Robert W. O'Brien, former director of the Student Relocation Council.

This series is considered the most thorough story of resettlement published in a magazine of national circulation.

Harper's Magazine: The June number carries an article by Cecil Hengy Coggins, a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy medical corps, who writes as a civilian of the position of the nisei in Hawaii following Pearl Harbor. The article stresses the fight that the nisei have made for acceptance there at the height of war hysteria.

America: A weekly Catholic review, America publishes an article by Yoichi Matsuda, a resident of Minidoka and formerly of Seattle, and follows it up with favorable editorial comment.

Matsuda, Japan-born but raised in the United States since he was 10 years old, writes vividly of the fear, uncertainty and apprehension in the Japanese communities following Pearl Harbor and during evacuation. He tells of the restoration of faith in the United States following decent treatment in WRA centers.

To the Editor:

Every once in a while I run across little incidents that reveal the lighter side of relocation life. For instance: Pete and I went downtown the other night to see a movie. While standing in line, I became aware of a little girl and her, obviously sister and brother, who couldn't have been over six and five years old.

The little boy, seeing me, whispered to his sister, "Look, a Chinese." His sister didn't even bother to turn around. Miffed, he repeated, this time a little louder, "Hey, look, a Chinese." The girl turned around, looked up for a moment, and didn't say a word. The little boy kept nudging her. "Loo-ook. A Chinese."

Finally the girl stamped her foot in exasperation. "So what?" she said, "Ain't you German?"

Ah! young America. In you the hope of a democratic nation! That sort of thing happens everyday—and to all six of us evacuee students at Syracuse University. Little boys, especially, who are uninhibited by politeness, continually approach us and ask if we are Chinese or Japanese. I have a feeling that adults would like to ask, also. But courtesy prevents them, I guess.

There was the freckle-faced boy with two front teeth missing, with his Negro pal, who spied me one day, and whispered to his companion, "Hey, lookit, a Chinaman." He came up to me. "You're Chinese, aren't you?" he asked. And before I could say anything, he added, "Yeah, I can tell. Your eyes are set back farther on the head. That's the way I can tell a Chinaman from a Jap." I hadn't the heart to disillusion him.

Before I go on any further, though, I might introduce Pete to you. He's a forestry student, and is a second generation American of Russian origin. We live in the same house, about three blocks off campus. Pete invited me to his home in Albany during the spring recess. His mother being of Orthodox Jewish faith, kept us on a strictly Kosher diet for the whole week. And Russian food at that.

Not only young kids, but older people, too, have funny ideas about me because I am an Oriental. One of my professors, my adviser in fact, after interviewing me, concluded by saying, "Anytime you have something that bothers you, come in and see me. And if you run up against any trouble, why, I'll be glad to go to bat for you." He hesitated a moment, and then asked, "You understand what I mean by 'going to bat for you', don't you?" I had to admit I did. While parting we shook hands, and when I hesitated a moment, before offering my hand, he said apologetically, "I nearly forgot. It isn't the custom among you people to shake hands, is it?"

Then there is the one-time missionary to China, a true Christian if there ever was one. He is continually embarrassing me by introducing me to his friends as "Mr. Tsuneishi . . . which means 'Upright Stone'."

The crowning touch, though, was added by a slightly tipsy American Indian. This happened after Pete and I'd gotten out of the show. I might explain that the Onondaga Indians have a reservation a few miles out of Syracuse.

"Hey!" he said, catching sight of me. "You Indian?"

"Sure, me Indian," I lied effortlessly. "California basket weaver Indian."

"Hell, you don't look like an Indian to me."

"You never heard of California basket weavers?"

"No. Whash your name?"

"Stone," I said, "Upright Stone."

Oddly enough, no one has "mistaken" me for Tokyo Joe—yet. I dread the day . . .

Warren Tsuneishi
Syracuse, New York
* * *

To the Editor:

I want to tell you that I am in hearty agreement with your editorial reported by Associated Press of June 5 in which you denounce the Dies committee. In the May issue of the Coronet Magazine there appears a line saying, "Thorns to Congress, for perpetuating the reign of that walking synonym for demagoguery, Martin Dies." I have just expressed myself to one of the members of the committee by saying that I consider it one of the greatest travesties ever foisted upon the American public at the cost it requires to the taxpayer. It would be a crime even though it cost us nothing.

I want you to know that there are a host of people who are trying to remain sane in a crazy world. We remember the pride we took in enunciating the principles of democracy and are now heartily ashamed to admit that we have gone fascist for the alleged purpose of saving democracy.

We hope and pray the time will soon come when in sanity we will once again live together democratically.

Wendell L. Miller
University Church
Los Angeles, Calif.
* * *

To the Editor:

Your views expressed in the Heart Mountain Sentinel are clear and courageous. They came to me through a press notice in the L. A. Times. I'm sure the Times was unaware of having been a party to the spreading of such "subversive" material as the enunciation of a free-man who believes in the destructive evils of demagoguery and witch-hunting as perfectly exemplified in the Dies committee of un-American activity.

Perhaps by anything I say I cannot remove the sting of the injustice perpetrated upon you; but I can assure you we are fighting continually, not to "defend your good name", you do not, in the name of justice, need to be defended; but to keep other Americans from making complete fools of themselves and destroying the good work for which they send their sons out to kill and be killed.

Please continue in your brave program of speaking your mind freely. Never give up your fight to this basic freedom, we will and do support you.

Helen E. Stuart
Los Angeles, Calif.
* * *

To the Editor:

Several months ago the Los Angeles Times printed a part of your editorial. No doubt you realize that the motivation for this publicity was not altruistic. Nevertheless, it does encourage some of us in the "homeland" to realize that there are those of you who, like Gordon Hirabayashi, are fighting for all of us (including Caucasians) against the dragon of total fascism.

I have felt that the general asquiescence on the part of the

Japanese Americans was unfortunate. Many here, everyday, are saying that the "relocation" was needless but now the damage is done. That may be true. Our newspapers are promoting an anti-racial program in many cases.

Permit me to congratulate you and encourage you to keep up your good work for ourselves as well as yours.

George Maurer
Los Angeles, Calif.
* * *

To the Editor:

Your paper has stimulated my interest in the problems of your people in these turbulent times. Your editorials are revealing and thought-provoking and to me show a faith in justice and equality which may not always be warranted in light of the treatment which you have received.

I am greatly concerned with our treatment of minority groups in our midst, lest in the suppression of their rights we make our fight for democracy and the "four freedoms" mere hollow phrases. Permit me to commend the patience and unflinching courage of your generation, when frustration and despair beckoned at every turn. You have shown that you have assimilated the qualities of true Americans in your reaction to evacuation and its trials.

Keep up your good work in The Sentinel. I am sure that you are not always aware of the service you are rendering to us who are concerned with the fate of the nisei.

Joe Dell
North Manchester, Indiana
* * *

To the Editor:

In a news item today I read your name and I am writing to ask you if it would be possible for the War History Department of the University to obtain a complete file of the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The War History Department of the University of California is assembling and preserving data of all phases of the war—particularly as it pertains to California's participation in it.

(Mrs.) Grace A. Somerby
University of California
Los Angeles, California
* * *

To the Editor:

As members of the Evacuees Service Council who have been concerned with the problems created by evacuation, we are very happy that Japanese American men in uniform may now return to the West Coast.

We realize that many will probably be coming to Seattle to transact business or visit friends and we wish to assure them of a place where they may find hospitality and lodging.

Will you please through your paper, acquaint those who may be coming to Seattle with these names and addresses to which they may either write before coming or call upon arrival:

Mrs. Fred Ring, 2581 Fifth West, Seattle, Tel. GA 2581.

Mrs. Ivan W. Potts, 711 Belmont Place, Seattle. Tel. CA 3878.

Priscilla Wicks, Sec.
Evacuees Service Council
Seattle, Washington

Have you enlisted in the war against fire? It's vital to America's victory effort that you do, and that you know how fires can be prevented as well as stopped once they start. Join this home front army today! Learn how to keep fire under control.

June 26, 1943

HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

FIVE

Letters to the Editor



TOPAZ, Utah . . . a summer camp site at Antelope Springs, 39 miles west of Topaz, has been obtained for children between 12 to 14 years of age . . . almost as much rainfall was recorded in the first five days of June as during the first five months of the year . . .

NEWELL, Calif. . . ban on all fresh fish and live poultry is now in effect. . .

AMACHE, Colo. . . a thousand bushels of spinach grown on the center farm were shipped to the U. S. army through the army quartermasters corps. . .

ROWHER, Ark. . . during their two-day outdoor performance, the Miyazaki troupe played before a total audience of 5000

RIVERS, Ariz. . . a despondent 17-year old girl took her own life by hanging herself . . . 250 students in blue and white caps and gowns, were graduated from the Butte high school . . . a baby contest is scheduled for the Fourth of July . . . wardens were stationed in the watermelon patches to guard against trespassers

MANZANAR, Calif. . . landscaping on a huge scale started on the 436,800 square feet hospital area . . . locust, birch, poplar, pine and pear trees will be transplanted . . . a severe windstorm damaged two apartments and injured two residents . . . the roof of a men's shower room was also carried away. . .

POSTON, Ariz. . . vital statistics records from May, 1942, to May, 1943, show 268 births . . . deaths totalled 79 . . . 1384 evacuees have left the center in the past four months. . .

HUNT, Idaho . . . printing of the Japanese section of the Irrigator was unanimously approved by the co-op board of directors . . . the first crop harvest consisted of 17 bushels of radishes . . . residents rejected the self-government charter by 2375 to 1568 . . . 73.9 per cent of the eligible voters cast the ballots. . .

DENSON, Ark. . . the local USO established in the hospital house, is now open to visiting servicemen . . .