

Denver Paper 'Exaggerates' Reported Boycott of Nisei Talk Before Authors League

Post Stirs Controversy Over Appearance of Mary Oyama at Luncheon

DENVER, Colo. — A reported "boycott" of a talk by an American-born Japanese before the Denver Author's League on April 5 at the YWCA, featured in a front-page story in the Denver Post, was termed an "exaggerated account" of the luncheon meeting, it is reported here.

The Post headline declared: "Denver Authors Balk When Japanese Born Before." The newspaper featured an outspoken comment by one of the founders of the Author's League, Mrs. Bessie W. Ruble. Mrs. Ruble opposed "honoring any Japanese, no matter what his or her status" may be. The article was concluded with the Post's insertion, "Remember Pearl Harbor?"

The speaker, Mary Oyama, is an American-born Japanese and a former resident of Los Angeles. She is the author of many newspaper and magazine articles, including, "This Isn't Japan," which appeared in a recent issue of Common Ground magazine.

The comment was made that the Post "overplayed" the event. The Post had declared that many members of the League had cancelled luncheon reservations in protest and that one of the League's founders labeled the program as "unpatriotic and a political scheme."

Other sources reported, however, that the talk was well received and well attended.

William E. Barrett, president of the League, was quoted as saying that he "had not been told of the program, nor did he know of the fact that a woman of Japanese race was to speak at the luncheon commit the league to any course but that of the open mind."

"Writers must have an open mind and should be eager to add to their information and knowledge," he said.

Frank C. Cross, a staff member of the WRA's office of reports, presented Miss Oyama to the Authors League as "one who is as American as any of the rest of us."

He called for recognition of the "dramatics in the problems created by world war."

"Writers of all people must do this, Cross said, "and surely we must hold no hatred against persons because they happen to be born in another land, or are representatives of another race from our own."

The honor guest at this luncheon is American and I understand her relatives are fighting for America. This is an opportunity to prove the breadth of our spirit and the sincerity of our claim that justice shall be for all.

A speaker at the Monday luncheon was John C. Baker, chief of the WRA office of reports, who explained the present relocation program and read President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Stimson on the formation of a combat unit of Japanese Americans.

Mary Oyama, the wife of a Dutch American, Frederick Mittler, is the mother of two children.

Jobs Available In New York Area, Says Work Agency

NEW YORK — Two employment services report that there are more jobs available to Japanese Americans in the New York metropolitan area than there are applicants to fill them.

Most of the openings, however, are for domestics.

S. J. Sakurai, proprietor of the Japanese American Employment agency, declared last week that approximately 85 per cent of the families in the New York area who discharged servants of Japanese ancestry after Pearl Harbor are once more seeking Japanese American employees.

Sakurai explained these persons feel that if a person of Japanese extraction is still free to seek employment he must have passed the scrutiny of the government.

Another employment agency operator, James T. Otsuka, said: "I could do 100 times the business if I had the boys."

Churchmen Hit Denial of Nisei Education Right

JACKSON, Mich. — Fifteen ministers of this city have signed an open letter assailing the board of education for refusal to permit a student to enroll at the Jackson Junior college. They asserted such an attitude was "undemocratic."

"We feel that the fundamental basis of our nation is at stake in this issue," the ministers said. "If lines are to be drawn on the basis of a superior and an inferior race, how do we differ from the Nazis, whose whole theory is in opposition to our democracy?"

Native Sons to Take Case to Supreme Court

SAN FRANCISCO — The Native Sons of the Golden West, through their legal representative, former nisei student at the clerk of the California Attorney General U. S. Webb, is carrying on their attempt through the courts to disenfranchise Japanese Americans to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Under the date of March 24, it was reported that the clerk of the Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, at Mr. Webb's request, transmitted the record in the case to the Supreme Court.

It is expected that, in the near future, Webb will ask the high tribunal to review the Circuit Court's decision which holds that under the Fourteenth Amendment and the Wong Kim case, persons of Japanese ancestry born in the United States are citizens.

The Mittwers are now residents of Denver, having resettled from the Heart Mountain relocation center.

U. S. Supreme Court to Rule On Nisei Exclusion Orders

By A. L. WIRIN, Special Counsel, National JAACL.

Tossed into the liberal lap of the United States Supreme Court last week was the issue as to the constitutionality of the military exclusion orders barring approximately 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast.

Describing the issues raised as "novel constitutional questions of great public importance" the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, instead of itself deciding the question, as is the usual practice, passed on to the United States Supreme Court for decision the Hirabayashi and the Yasui appeals challenging the constitutionality of the military orders evacuating American citizens of Japanese descent.

The Federal Court of Appeals acknowledged that there was no court "decision in which citizens residing in areas not subject to martial law have been required by military authorities to observe a curfew and to report to military control stations for exclusion from a military area designated by the military authorities."

It went on to observe: "On the other hand, this Court is sensible of the fact that the military authorities held the view that military exigencies of modern warfare imperiling the nation and existing on the Pacific Coast at the beginning of the present war were far more grave than any situation hitherto existing in any war with a foreign nation. No doubt because of the military authorities' view of the extreme peril facing the nation this exercise of the war powers of the Federal government was employed."

It deemed the constitutional problem as "most difficult" declaring: "The question whether this exercise of the war power can be reconciled with traditional standards of personal liberty and freedom guaranteed by the constitution, is most difficult."

Accordingly the court, speaking through six Judges, inquired of the Supreme Court whether the military exclusion and curfew orders were unconstitutional, and whether congress could make a violation of such orders a criminal offense.

The court's action, taken upon the request of the U. S. Department of Justice, is the more noteworthy because of the extraordinary (and for the most part exceedingly unfortunate) comments of Circuit Judge William Denman in an extended dissenting opinion.

Entering the uncertain domain of "psychological facts" (as he put it) he acknowledged at the outset that the exclusion orders constituted "discriminating cruelty." He called the evacuees "unfortunate persons"; he talks of them as "deported citizens."

The effect of the evacuation he thus summarizes:

"Under the threat of penitentiary sentences to these 70,000 American citizens who have relied on the right they believe the constitution gives them, we are driving from their homes to internment camps, not men alone, as with the deportation of the Dutch by the Germans, but their wives and children, without giving the latter the choice to remain in their homes. We are destroying their business, in effect, as if such citizens were enemy aliens. The destruction of their business connections means for many that they will not be able to return to their native areas; in effect, as were the French Canadians so taken to Louisiana.

"While none of the appellants had yet been interned, the deportation order was but the initial step in a single plan ending in imprisonment in barb wired enclosures under military guard. Descended from Eastern Asiatics, they have been imprisoned as the Germans imprisoned the Western Asiatic descended Jews."

Judge Denman protests the omission from the court's statement to the Supreme Court of facts, which omission he deems to be prejudicial to Yasui and Hirabayashi, namely: "the admission by the government, at the hearing here (before the Circuit Court) that not one of these 70,000 Japanese descended citizen deportees had filed against

him in any federal court of this circuit an indictment or information charging espionage, sabotage or any treasonable act. This admission covered the five months from Pearl Harbor to General DeWitt's deportation order of May 10, 1942."

Other facts considered by Judge Denman to be pertinent and claimed by him to have been improperly omitted from the statement by the majority of the court are thus stated by him: "the blind war antagonism that all Japanese descended people are treacherous because, after the refusal of her demands, Japan began an undeclared war at Pearl Harbor. This is no more true than that all Americans in 1853 then were treacherous because, similarly, unwarned by our government, Commodore Perry, with his fleet of American war vessels, their guns moved into their port holes, their gunners' fuses lit, ready and intending to destroy the feeble fortifications our spies had reported, sailed into the port of Yedo (now called Tokyo) to compel Japan to open her commerce to the Yankee Clippers of the China trade."

That many Japanese in the United States are good citizens is recognized by Judge Denman, when he said:

"It is a matter of common knowledge to people of detached thinking in Pacific coast communities, formerly living among these deported citizens, that their Mongoloid features and yellow skins have among them persons of the same high spirit, intellectual integrity and consciousness of social obligation as have the surrounding Caucasians. What is also pertinent is the fact that they have the same contempt for any hypocrisy in their treatment by their white neighbors, and the same bitter resentment of a claim of their social inferiority as Americans have of the Nazi claim of Nordic racial supremacy."

The dissenting Circuit Judge then proceeds to a vigorous portrayal, through which runs the fine thread of sincere protest against racial discrimination, of the hard lot of the Japanese in the United States. Says Judge Denman:

"What is peculiarly within our knowledge is that in our Pacific Coast schools, in their infancy and early childhood, the Japanese and Chinese children mix freely with their white companions. They are taught to revere the flag with the freedoms it connotes. When they reach adolescence, with its mating instincts and its inevitable affections, which often know no boundaries set by complexion or cheekbones or slant of the eyes, freedom is denied them in the most powerful of human instincts by the laws against intermarriage with the Caucasians. The strongest paternal discipline is exercised over the white children. They are told it is a degradation to mate with an Oriental; and the yellow skinned youths are made to feel a racial inferiority and in social contempt."

He then notes other forms of racial discrimination against the Japanese in the laws prohibiting Japanese from owning agricultural land. Of these laws he observes:

"Many of the Japanese who immigrated here were farmers. Yet under these laws no child of Japanese parentage can be born on his alien father's farm. State decisions show the evasions and deceptions employed to satisfy that farmer's historic land hunger, which led to our own early westward migration of the last century. Whether or not it is still a proper concept that the farmers constitute the 'backbone of the nation,' these 70,000 citizens know that those in farming communities are separated from their white companions by a fundamental social distinction, sometimes, the more bitter in its expression by their European descended neighbors because of the superiority often shown by the Japanese in both energy and agricultural skill. These facts are entitled to be considered . . ."

Judge Denman then makes passing note of the Congressional exclusion laws aimed against Orientals, as well as the discrimination by many labor unions. As to the last he said:

"Nothing but the stress of war gives (Continued on page 6).

36-Year Old Hawaiian First To Be Inducted Into New Unit

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T. H. — Adding another "first" to his credit, Joseph Itagaki has the distinction of being the first volunteer of Japanese descent on the island of Oahu to be inducted into the United States Army, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Itagaki was also the first American of Japanese descent in Wahiawa to volunteer for service with the Hawaii Territorial Guard and he was the first zone warden for the OGD in his area. He was a battalion mess sergeant when mustered out of the Territorial Guard.

Itagaki has also served the Red Cross as a volunteer litter bearer, and he has been a mem-

ber of the emergency feeding committee for Wahiawa.

Itagaki, 36, was born at Aiea, Oahu. He is married and has one child, Mrs. Itagaki, a public school teacher here, gladly gave her consent to his volunteering for combat duty, the Star-Bulletin said.

Associated with Kemoo Farms, Ltd., at Schofield barracks for the past 21 years, Itagaki was a partner and manager of the organization at the time of his induction.

Heading a line of 442 Oahu volunteers, Itagaki was inducted on March 23 at Schofield Barracks by Lt. Col. Henry DuPre, post executive officer of Schofield Barracks and induction officer of the Hawaiian department.

Wirin: Supreme Court to Review Test Cases

(Continued from page 2).

the special permits which allow the Chinese to work in some of our war industries. Despite the outstanding mechanical skill of the Mongolian people, the freedom to make a skilled living is denied to the youth taught in our schools to point their hands at the flag which, they are told, promises them the dignity of equality of opportunity among his fellows."

One would suppose that such acknowledged mistreatment of a group of people solely because of the color of their skins, or the accident of the birth of their parents, would call for a forthright judicial denunciation of further discrimination, mistreatment and injustice.

But he who would indulge in such a supposition is doomed to disappointment.

For Judge Denman argues that these very injustices, precisely because of their unjustifiableness, justify the military exclusion orders, and he arrives at such a shocking conclusion by the following extraordinary reasoning:

"A people suffering a humiliation so inconsistent with the equality of flag teachings" according to Judge Denman, will have amongst it "those who would hesitate or fail to perform a citizen's duty in aiding his soldiers against the saboteur or spy"; the unfair treatment of Japanese, according to this learned and liberal Judge, is a fact which is "entitled to be considered with reference to the likelihood of disaffection among a class so treated, in determining General DeWitt's regulations for exclusion of dangerous people from the war areas bordering the Pacific."

According to Judge Denman, the discriminatory and unfair treatment of the Japanese "have created a real and present danger" on the Pacific Coast in "a war with the Japanese military caste," which might justify the wholesale evacuation orders.

Such a conclusion is founded, in my opinion, upon false reasoning; will, if accepted, result in bad government; and finds no support in American constitutional law.

First, it is bad reasoning because it encourages, and adds to injustice, rather than tend to eliminate or mitigate it. It would seem to be simple and logic and plain common sense routed in traditions of democracy and fair play, to attempt to cure cruel and unwarranted discrimination, not by yielding to it but by resisting it; the manifest answer to unfair discrimination against a group of people because of their race or color is to attempt to prevent the enlargement of this cancerous growth in our democratic way of life; not further to sacrifice its victims.

Otherwise, our avowals of freedom and justice may well be drowned out by the accompanying ring of hypocrisy.

Secondly, it is bad government. It gives aid and comfort—it strengthens the hands, and toughens the whip in the hands, of the race-baiters and bigots who would pillory and lash every minority racial, religious, political, or labor and social group in our midst, picking first upon the weakest and most defenseless.

All that the Native Sons of the Golden West and their allies need is to succeed in writing into law some racial prejudice and discrimination; then they—as does now liberal Judge Denman — will make use of these partial discriminations to justify the greater and more cruel injustices.

Thirdly, it is bad constitutional law. A similar problem was ruled upon by the Supreme Court of the United States in the famous suit by the American Civil Liberties Union and the CIO against Mayor "Boss" Hague, of Jersey City. Suppression of the rights of members of the American Civil Liberties Union and of trade unionists in Jersey City was sought to be justified by Mayor Hague on the ground that members of the American Legion and other lawful groups in the community would resort to violence in the event A. C. L. U. and C. I. O. representatives were allowed to hold meetings in Jersey City. To this contention the Supreme Court barred its doors once and for all when it ruled that the rights of the innocent may not be jeopardized to save a community from disorders threatened by others. More recently the Supreme Court has reasserted its role, and reannounced the function of the constitution to be a shield of minority groups to protect them from the prejudices and hysterias of intolerant times. And it has indicated that this protection will be accorded not only to the humblest and the most defenseless in our midst; but also in times of storm and stress, including wartime—and in this war.

The argument that the already existing discriminations against American citizens of Japanese ancestry warrant further discrimination by the wholesale deportation and virtual imprisonment of these of our American citizens, must be challenged and answered.

The answer must be made to the Supreme Court of the United States early next month when the Hirabayashi and Yasui cases will be heard. The answer must be given not for American citizens of Japanese descent alone, but in behalf of all the minority peoples of America—and of the world — all who are the victims of prejudice and injustice, because of their race, color, religion or political beliefs.

Certain it is that the liberties of no American are secure, if the rights of the humblest American of Japanese ancestry are not equally guarded and assured. The Constitution protects him too.

Nisei Citizens Organize New JAACL Chapter

Magic Valley Group Organized at Meeting In Twin Falls Area

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Nisei living in South Central Idaho met here on April 3 to adopt a constitution for the formation of a chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League and to petition the Intermountain District Council for a charter. It was decided at this meeting that this new organization will be known as the Magic Valley chapter of the JAACL.

The meeting was held at the Idaho Light and Power Company's auditorium.

The constitution adopted at this time was presented by an organization committee comprised of George Makabe, Twin Falls; George Ogata, Jerome; Shig Morita, Filer; Tamotsu Abo, Rupert; The petition for a charter was signed by all of 34 members present, to be taken by Makabe to the IDC meeting in Ogden the following day.

Hito Okada and George Inagaki attended the meeting as representatives from National JAACL headquarters in Salt Lake City and addressed the group. They were introduced by Shig Morita of Filer, who served as chairman.

Santa Fe Railroad Wants Evacuee Help

TOPEKA, Kan. — The Santa Fe railroad is planning on using from 400 to 500 evacuees this year in laying new rails and re-surfacing its tracks.

Governor Shoppel has given official approval to the use, under certain conditions, of workers from War Relocation Authority centers.

Gila High School To Have Murals On Outer Walls

RIVERS, Ariz. — Distinctive murals will be painted on the outside walls of the Canal high school buildings at the Gila River relocation center by art students of Robert T. Slate, reports the News-Courier.

"We shall try to connect the murals with what is being taught inside the buildings and at the same time, we should like to add the Arizona landscape into the scenes," said Slate.

Matsuko Kifune and Ruth Hamatoku are now at work on the first of the series of murals, being painted upon the front outside wall of the art building. The mural depicts Navaho Indians busily engaged in pottery making, rug weaving and silver work.

New Chapter Given Charter By District

Idaho Falls Will Be Host to August Meeting of IDC

OGDEN, Utah — The newly organized Magic Valley JAACL was granted a charter by the Intermountain District Council of the JAACL at a meeting held here Sunday at the Ben Lomond hotel. George Makabe represented the Magic Valley chapter in petitioning for the charter.

Mitsugu Kasai of Idaho Falls, IDC treasurer, reported at this meeting that all district chapters had met their pledges except Salt Lake and Northern Utah. It was decided to allow the Salt Lake chapter until May 1 to raise its quota and to give additional time to the Northern Utah chapter, which was reported as having organizational difficulties, with the IDC and National JAACL headquarters to assist these chapters in whatever way possible.

Hito Okada, National JAACL treasurer, reported on the proposed JAACL credit union. Okada also revealed that the IDC circulating library would soon be in operation.

The revised constitution for the

Ann Nisei Says: Be Your Own Designer This Wartime Spring

Fashion designers have taken the wartime shortages in stride, as might have been expected. This, perhaps, is especially apparent in accessories, such as hats and bags.

For instance, one of the big New York houses will this year show a crocheted bag. It's a simple affair, big, rectangular in shape. It's made of lots of little crocheted medallions joined together. That's all there is to it, outside of the lining and the zipper.

Now there's something most anyone could make herself. And without paying the tariff, which happens to be \$17.

Doubtless you have a favorite crocheted pattern that is circular, small and simple. Plan on a bag that's fairly large—perhaps 10 by 16 inches. Just make enough medallions to make two 10 by 16 rectangles, when joined. Then join front to back.

For the lining, make a double-lining so that the part that shows through the crocheted work will be neat and finished.

Have the lining of a contrasting color. Finish it off with a zipper on top, tacked on the crocheted covering.

Another crocheted number we have seen recently was made of white string medallions, joined to form a skull cap. A big navy grosgrain ribbon bow was tacked on front.

One spring fashion that's really hitting these days is the fabric hat. Very often it's made of plaid taffeta, or a polka dot in silk or rayon. We've seen a good many in sailors, and as might be expected, they are very expensive.

However, you might try making one yourself if you've an old sailor. A felt one, for instance, could be covered very easily. For that trim look, you might bind off the edge with contrasting ribbon, and have a ribbon band.

Or perhaps you've an old black straw sailor. Try something like this: cut off the brim. (This is going to be replaced with starched eyelet linen). Cut the brim out carefully in the eyelet. Hem the outer edge. Attach this to the crown. Or you might use organdy rickering.

Most pattern houses have patterns for bags and gloves as well as hats. Why not make a bag and matching gloves of some print — a plaid, polka dot, or stripe? Bags can be made of such materials as cotton gabardine, too, or thin, closely woven woolsens. Gloves aren't too easy, perhaps, but if you follow instructions, you'll get along all right. Wool jersey might be an interesting fabric to use for gloves. Perhaps you've decided upon a short-sleeved jersey dress for spring. Short matching gloves would be especially nice.

Pouch bags of the single or double type are easy to make and awfully smart.

Put in a little time this spring making some of these accessories. You'll find you can make a John-Frederics number for a few pennies.

Thousand Granada Residents Placed In Colorado Jobs

DENVER, Colo. — Evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the war relocation center at Granada, Colorado, are helping to meet the state's acute manpower shortage, according to reports here this week.

Emmett Cloughsey of the U. S. employment service was quoted as saying that more than 1,100 evacuees from Granada had been placed in employment throughout the state.

IDC was presented by Tats Koga of Ogden, IDC executive secretary. Saburo Kido, National JAACL president, had been scheduled to address the meeting but was unable to attend.

All chapters of the IDC, except Boise Valley, were represented at this meeting. It was decided that Idaho Falls will be host to the August IDC meeting.

the copy desk

Sentinel Editorial

"Perhaps one of our greatest mistakes has been the assumption that the powers that be, just because they could order evacuation, know all the answers about the future. They, no more than we, can answer with certainty the question: 'Where do we go from here?' They have only certain ideas about what should be done, and some of those ideas have not been practical. But others are logical or so fundamental as to be unavoidable, and these are presented to the evacuees as suggestions toward what can be done to help make the future more secure. As we have said before, the authorities can only help us with the solution of our problems; what we do about them is something that we must resolve within ourselves.—From an editorial in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Denson Tribune

Distinctive is the Denson Tribune's four-column make-up. Last week, noting the Tulean Dispatch's four-column front page, Columnist Yokota of the Tribune suggested that "they try it on the inside pages, too."

Tribune columns include "Pot Pourri," by Feature Editor Ayako Noguchi, (formerly on the Fresno Grapevine); "At Random," by Editor Paul Yokota; and "Sports Squints" by Seico Hamashiro.

Gila View

That man has yet far to go before a world peace is attained, we grant. Against the irrefutable proof of the present war we have no argument.

It is, however, global, and following this strife the world may be able to find peace on a global basis—because willy-nilly man is learning the lesson that isolation is no longer possible, and that war is not a desirable means or an end. We do believe that the trend is hopeful.

We are aware that many do not believe as we do, as witness the pressure groups in California . . . In their zeal to rid California of the economic competition of the "yellow peril" menace, they are wrecking the good faith of the United Nations . . . and alienating minority groups throughout the world and particularly in the United States . . . they are a definite restraining influence to the winning the peace following the war.—From the Gila News-Courier.

Boise Valley JAACL Chapter Begins Work Public Relations New

CALDWELL, Idaho — Public relations work has begun by the Boise Valley JAACL. It was revealed at a chapter meeting held recently here at the FSA hall.

Massa Mukai, chairman of the public relations committee for the Oregon district of the Boise Valley JAACL, reported at this meeting that he had begun the work by serving as the principal speaker at a recent Weiser Chamber of Commerce luncheon. At the conclusion of his talk, Mukai was asked by members of various other organizations to address their groups.

In his talk, Mukai spoke of the nisei who were serving in U. S. armed forces, the contribution to the food program being made by local residents of Japanese descent, and the Americanism of the nisei.

Mukai also reported that the members of the Weiser chamber of commerce were interested in the JAACL movement and wished to meet the cabinet members of the local chapter. He urged the membership to show themselves as good neighbors.

Presiding Mukai's report, Abe Saito, chapter president, reported on nisei soldiers in training and action and also urged that each member contribute to the Red Cross drive.



Draft of Japanese Americans For Military Service Believed In Offing, Says Times Report

Senator Chandler Meets With Assistant Secretary McCloy on Use of Nisei

WASHINGTON — Compulsory military service for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry now in war relocation centers appeared probable this week, with the army deciding which individuals are trustworthy, according to a dispatch filed on April 2 by the Washington bureau of the Los Angeles Times.

The idea of requiring Pacific Coast evacuees of military age to report for induction under selective service procedures seemed likely to be adopted by the War Department, the Times correspondent reported, following a conference between Assistant Secretary of War McCloy and Senator A. B. Chandler, D., Ky., chairman of the Senate military affairs sub-committee which has been investigating the handling of the evacuee relocation problem.

Senator Chandler stated that he thinks the War Relocation Authority and the war relocation centers can be abolished "in time, but not right away."

He urged that all the Japanese-Americans who will volunteer or who can be placed in military service, that those who are disloyal to the United States should be imprisoned in concentration camps, and that those who are loyal and able to work should be certified by the FBI and allowed to take jobs.

Senator Chandler was quoted as saying that he would recommend the release in the next few months of some 82,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans from war relocation centers. He estimated that the release of the loyal evacuees would save the government some \$50,000,000.

Fair Play Committee's Letter Entered in Assembly Records

California Group Asked For Justice For Loyal Oriental Americans

BERKELEY, Calif. — A letter sent to members of the California state legislature by the newly formed Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has been entered into the Assembly Daily Journal, official record of the California Assembly, it was revealed this week by the Fair Play committee.

"As a West Coast body the Committee recognizes its distinctive obligation, for the protection of all of us, to defend the liberties of law-abiding persons of Oriental ancestry against the background of our nation at war we believe that public impulses resulting from inflamed passions hastily crystallized into ill-considered legislation prior to the peace to be established with the peoples of the Orient, are to be distrusted, and that any proposals for such legislation should be carefully examined."

At a recent session, Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, speaker pro tempore, moved to print the letter in its entirety in the Assembly Daily Journal. Speaker Charles W. Lyon, Assemblyman Arthur W. Gardner, Albert C. Wolenberg and Gardiner Johnson joined in the sponsoring motion which carried unanimously.

Nisei Draft . . . .

Although no decisions have been announced as yet, present indications are that there is a good chance that selective service rights will be restored for Japanese-Americans shortly. . . . A favorable decision on the opening of recruiting for nisei girls in the WAAC's is expected, following the splendid response in the centers to the visit of WAAC representatives recently. . . . The WAACs have been making spot announcements on the radio for girls who know the Japanese language, a qualification many Japanese-American girls can fill. . . .

Levis Comment . . . .

Sinclair Lewis, who wrote a book about the danger of an American fascism in "It Can't Happen Here," spoke at Dreamland auditorium in San Francisco some six years ago and said: "If fascism ever comes to California, its campaign of racial hate will be directed not at the Jews, but at the Orientals." The quotation was recalled by Rev. Fred Fertig of Los Angeles recently. Several nisei, who heard Lewis' lecture in San Francisco, have recalled his statement as they witnessed the activities of California's race hatred bloc. . . .

In California . . . .

The situation of other Oriental Americans in California, following the evacuation of Japanese-Americans, is noted in a letter from a Southern Californian to evacuee friends: "Chinatowns, the Koreans and Filipinos go on their ways much as before. Of course, the war has taken an appreciable number of men off to the army, and some of their young men and women have found jobs in defense factories. But there is still the old housing segregation, and they continue to live in their small racial social ghettos. We love brave China and the Philippines all the more, but the Chinese and Filipinos here are still among the untouchables. Perhaps Madame Chiang Kai-shek, when she speaks in San Francisco or at the Hollywood Bowl, will say some bold thing that will help break this problem open and lead up on to a better relationship. . . ."

Relocation . . . .

Problems of the relocation of evacuee Japanese-Americans will be discussed at an important meeting to be held on April 9 and 10 at the University of Chicago. . . . The story of a second-generation Oriental American is told in a new book, "Father and Glorious Descendant," by Pardee Lowe, San Francisco Chinese-American writer, which Little, Brown is publishing. . . . Maxine Davis, one of the top women's magazine writers, may do an article for Liberty on the relocation centers. She visited Poston recently.

S. F. Chronicle Protests Intrusion By Sen. Chandler

The San Francisco Chronicle, in a recent editorial, protested the intrusion into the evacuation scene of Senator A. B. Chandler's proposal to legislate release of nisei from the relocation centers.

"As to Senator Chandler's proposal to legislate release of Japanese-Americans from the relocation centers, it appears to us the Kentucky Senator is stepping into a matter best left to the FBI and the 4th Army Command, which are now handling it," the Chronicle said.

"Since this internment of American-born citizens is wholly extrajudicial and unjustified only by military necessity, nothing could be more incongruous or illogical than to try to end it by a legal measure. . . . Release of these people is going on now as the FBI separates the loyal from the disloyal. This release may not be rapid enough to suit our Kentucky counselor, but he should remember that under the circumstances the separation is not easy. The matter had better be left in the hands now engaged in it."

Japanese Language School Liquidated; Money Given YMCA

HONOLULU — A \$25,000 gift was turned over to the Honolulu YMCA recently following the official liquidation in its entirety of the Kaimuku Japanese language school.

The YMCA was named recipient of the entire assets and property of the school, which was dissolved on decision of members, parents of students and financial contributors. The transfer since has been cleared through the alien property custodian.

The gift, a free and voluntary contribution, includes 34,000 square feet of land and four buildings on the school site in Honolulu.

Fair Play Committee Also Disclosed

The Fair Play committee also disclosed that one of the legislators commended the letter highly, writing:

"Because I know of your sincere feelings on this subject, and of the high principles that motivate your action, I thought you would be interested to know of the very fine impression your letter made upon the legislators. . . . In asking for fair play and statesmanship you displayed diplomacy and understanding. Your case could not have been expressed better."

Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, is honorary chairman of the Fair Play committee. Maurice Harrison and Arthur Cushman McGiffert are executive chairman, and Ruth Kingman is the executive secretary. The Berkeley, California office is at 2207 Union Street.

Regarding membership in the movement, it was announced: "The program of the Committee is to be financed by private subscriptions and membership dues. Treasurer Harry S. Scott at 465 California Street, San Francisco, or Assistant Treasurer Galen Fisher at Orinda, California, will be glad to receive checks from those who wish to be a part of this timely movement to protect our minorities. A general membership is \$2; a sustaining membership, \$10 or over; a student membership, \$1."

Sumidas of Hawaii May Have Seven Sons in U. S. Army

HONOLULU, T. H. — The Sumidas of Honolulu are one of the "fightingest" families in the whole U. S. A.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Sumida are happy today because their seven American-born sons will soon be serving in the United States Army.

With two sons, Leighton, 23, and Richard, 25, already in the army, the former serving on the mainland and the latter at Schofield Barracks, the five other Sumidas sons volunteered recently for the army's new Japanese American combat unit.

They are Harry, 31; Raymond, 19; Haruo, 22; Max, 27; and Edward, 30. Harry, the oldest, is married and has a six-month old baby.

Although their father is a Japanese national Mr. Sumida is a United States citizen, having been born on Kauai.

Hawaii Military Governor Lauds Nisei Volunteers

Gen Emmons Praises Response of Hawaiians To Call For Combat Unit

HONOLULU — Enough Hawaiians of Japanese ancestry have responded to a call for volunteers to form a combat team of approximately 4000 men, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Hawaiian Department commander, said Saturday.

The response to the call was "highly gratifying," Emmons said. "It was believed that more than ten thousand Japanese-Americans in Hawaii have volunteered for the new combat team.

Approximately 4,100 young Hawaii-born Japanese are now in training here and at Camp Shelby, Miss., for a combat team that, General Emmons said, "I believe will make a splendid record." Members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, former members of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard and all of Japanese ancestry, are now in training on the mainland.

General Emmons said that Hawaii's latest Japanese American volunteer quota of 2,875 had been raised to that figure because of the comparatively small response to the army's call for mainland Americans of Japanese ancestry, most of whom are in war relocation centers.

He said that the volunteers, repatriated Japanese American community, provided a better type of soldier than Japan was getting and that many were almost six feet tall. He added that he expected no further call for volunteers to be made now, and "I hope not, because many can and will be spared by Hawaiian industry."

Maj. O'Connor Given Post With New Nisei Volunteer Army Unit

HONOLULU — Army authorities announced here recently that Maj. Emmett O'Connor, USA, has been assigned to duty with the American volunteers of Japanese ancestry who were inducted last week for overseas combat service.

Maj. O'Connor, born in Honolulu, is well known in the territory and has a wide acquaintance with men in the unit. He is a graduate of McKinley high school and served for 15 years as a member of the Hawaiian National Guard.

The new emphasis of the WRA, first on relocation in evacuee camps, has now been shifted to individual resettlement, writes the author, although the "noticeable dulling of initiative accompanied by a greater dependency on government paternalism" after a year in the centers were drawbacks to this resettlement program.

One of the greatest stimuli to the new program was the formation of the nisei volunteer combat unit, announced on January 28, according to the writer.

"It was interpreted by the evacuees themselves as the answer of their American government to those individuals and forces within America who would deny the Japanese-American his right of participation in this war of the free world against the slave."

For the future the writer sees that the evacuee can in the main be assured that the problem of evacuation will be well on its way to solution by the end of the war without resorting to permanent land reservations.

Solution of the evacuee problem, he says, in an American way is necessary for the strengthened position of this country at the peace.

"America's associates at the peace table will be joined, not by racial similarities, but by a common bond of love of freedom. America's devotion to that ideal can best be evidenced in her application of it at home."

Larry Tajiri Writes in 'Asia': American Democracy Moves To Correct Mistakes Arising Out of Wholesale Evacuation

That America may have made mistakes in the mass evacuation of Japanese a year ago, but that as a democracy she can correct and is correcting those mistakes is the theme of an article by Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, in the April issue of "Asia and the Americas."

While "the first gestures have been made to clear up the problems stemming from this wholesale evacuation and from the detention . . . of 106,656 persons," says the writer, "the dilemmas are not as yet wholly resolved."

The "evacuee cities" brought problems of their own. It destroyed the "Little Tokyos of far-Western America," he says.

"But relocation established ten racial islands in the deserts and on Arkansas bottomland. Instead of Americanizing the aliens, as hoped, there was an indication that the reverse was true and young Americans were being 'Japanized' through daily and forced co-existence with their elders and their loss of normal contact with other Americans."

But an even greater problem grew out of the "frustration and bitterness spawned by expulsion and internment," in that the conditions bringing about that frustration served only to activate and sustain the pro-Axis minority.

Citing the disturbances of late last year at Poston and Manzanar, Tajiri declares both were inspired by small pro-Axis cliques "which attempted to exploit the general dissatisfaction of the evacuees."

"There are lessons to learn from what happened at Manzanar and Poston. One of these is the combustible result of forcing mutually incompatible groups to live together in the restrictive atmosphere of a relocation center. Another is that unrest and trouble do not develop in the proportions it did develop in the camps which is entirely willing to sacrifice the future of the whole group to achieve their own mean ends. After the Poston and Manzanar incidents, immediate action was taken by civilian and military authorities to segregate the personalities responsible for the disturbances. . . . But it must be remembered that such agitators could not carry on their antisocial activities if conditions did not favor their existence. These conditions are not the making of the administrators of the centers, who have done a magnificent job in the face of extremely difficult conditions. If the evacuees have maintained a strong faith in the ultimate justice of the American government, it is to the credit of these relocation authorities. However, internment centers based the circumstances which sustain the defeatist propaganda of the Axis-minded. And the conviction grows that the relocation centers cannot supply a full answer to the problem posed by evacuation. Moreover, the group most cognizant, always, of this fact has been the WRA itself, which early announced its policy of returning evacuees to normal life in outside communities."

The new emphasis of the WRA, first on relocation in evacuee camps, has now been shifted to individual resettlement, writes the author, although the "noticeable dulling of initiative accompanied by a greater dependency on government paternalism" after a year in the centers were drawbacks to this resettlement program.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Spring Comes to Heart Mountain Center

For some time now Heart Mountain has been enjoying an unaccustomed spell of good weather. After going through a winter marked by blizzard after blizzard, by temperatures unofficially measured at 32 degrees below zero, by stretches of several days when the mercury never got over 10 degrees below zero, warm, sunny days are

we were to be had a month or more ago, but the results then were almost nil. This is an example of what the warm weather does to a man: On one of the first warm days at the project a crew was sent out to prepare a hillside for hot-beds to be used in the agricultural program. Soon there were a few on-lookers watching the men at work. Presently some of the on-lookers, who had no business doing so, picked up with the rest of the workers, picking up shovels and hoes to help with the work. When asked about it later, they said they just wanted to get in and help without knowing what had made them want to work.

That is the good side of the re-education in this once frozen wilderness, for winter was taken on in the agricultural morale. But of the other hand there is also unrest and dissatisfaction with confinement which is not being channelized into constructive effort. Some do not want to go out to earn their livings, or are afraid

U. S. Supreme Court Agrees To Review Nisei Test Cases

Litigation on Military Orders Affecting Japanese Americans Certified to Highest Tribunal

Fire College For Girls Started At Manzanar

LONE PINE, Calif. — A fire college for girls, probably the first of its kind in the United States, has started classes at the Manzanar war relocation center. The classes are conducted by Fire Protection Officer Frank Hon and Fire Chief Robert Kubota of the Manzanar Fire Department. After a six-month course the girls will be trained to work in fire departments as secretaries and stenographers.

Appoint Hawaii Nisei to War Manpower Post

Jack Kawano, CIO Union Leader, First To Get Recognition

HONOLULU — Jack Kawano, trade union leader, has been appointed by Gov. Ingram M. Stainbeck to the Hawaii Manpower Board, which is charged with setting standards of wages, hours and conditions of work in essential industries under the jurisdiction of the civil governor of Hawaii.

Kawano, president and business agent of Local I-36 of the International Longshoremen's Union, CIO, is the first American of Japanese ancestry to be appointed to serve on any board dealing with important wartime activities in Hawaii.

Kawano is also the CIO representative in Hawaii. The ILWU has a large number of Japanese American members in Hawaii, it was stated.

WRA Official Reports 600 Pieces of Equipment Unused

Government Official Terms General Report Of Vast Quantities of Farm Machinery Left Behind by Evacuees as 'Greatly Exaggerated'

SAN FRANCISCO — More than 600 pieces of much needed farm equipment owned by evacuees of Japanese ancestry in war relocation centers are standing idle in barns and warehouses along the Pacific Coast, according to Russell Robinson, chief of the evacuee property division of the War Relocation Authority, on a basis of a check-up conducted among the evacuees.

It was stated that some 150 tractors suited primarily to agricultural activities are included on the list.

Robinson indicated the total may run a little higher than the figure because the survey is not yet entirely complete. It was declared, however, that earlier government estimates on the amount of equipment left behind by the evacuees was somewhat conservative.

"Nonetheless," Robinson said, "general reports of vast quantities of machinery being available have been greatly exaggerated. All reports of large numbers of tractors and other pieces of equipment in storage have been investigated. In nearly all cases, either the machinery didn't exist at all or

Seek Constitutional Regulations on Nisei

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The curfew and evacuation test cases, involving Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi of Seattle and Minoru Yasui of Portland, Ore., who were convicted in a lower court of violation of the regulations, was sent to the high tribunal by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals for a ruling.

The lower court said the case posed a "most difficult question" as to whether the exercise of the war power by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army, "can be reconciled with traditional standards of personal liberty and freedom guaranteed by the constitution."

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Yasui and Hirabayashi, in their appeals, contended that they should be exempted from the curfew and other regulations, which were promulgated against enemy aliens of Japanese, German and Italian ancestry, because they are American citizens, although of Japanese ancestry.

Some Notes for the Nisei

By Fred Fertig

It is easy enough to find all kinds of discouraging news in the field of race relations these days of war between nations and social tensions within nations. But as an old Christian hymn has it, it is once in awhile good to "count your blessings, name them one by one." Not, of course, in Pollyanna manner. Not to falsely tell oneself that all is well and there is no need for courage and effort. But it is the advances that are made even as there are certain temporary set-backs. It is these advances that show us how we can advance further. They interpret to us our failures, and they are guide-posts, and the inspiration for further progress.

Here and there, step by step, slowly but surely, appear evidences that racial equality and the movement towards it is not a dead thing but a living and progressing reality. Each of these evidences represent a victory over the minority forces of "white supremacy": Each represents an advantage gained by the racial groups, and an advance in thinking by the Caucasians. Here are but a few instances selected at random. . . .

There is Margie Leong, a Chinese American employed in the San Francisco City Hall. . . . Dr. Adam C. Rowell, pastor of the Negro captain and a mixed Negro New York City council. . . . In New Zealand whites and the native population, Maoris, live peacefully side by side. No discrimination. A Maori has been premier of the country. At present there are four Maori members of Parliament and one Minister. . . . In Los Angeles, Douglas Air-batt has increased its Negro personnel from 200 to 2,000 in nine months. Negro Fay E. Allen is a member of the municipal board of education. . . . The color bar is being lowered by the British army in India. Hereafter in companies training for commissions, British and Indian cadets will share the same quarters and work together. . . . One U. S. cargo ship, recently launched has a Negro captain and a mixed Negro and Anglo-Saxon crew. . . . Go-bind Behari Lal, science editor of International News Service, was born in India. Negro Earl Browder is a state member of "Life" magazine. Miss Louise Leung, Chinese American, covers special stories for American newspapers. The "Amsterdam-Star News" of Harlem has for a number of years employed white writers, editors, and advertising solicitors. The "Pittsburgh Courier" largest Negro "paper in the nation, has added a Chinese and East Indian to its staff of columnists. . . . Tennessee recently repealed its poll tax, that vicious instrument designed to prevent Negroes and poor whites alike from voting.

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# Vagaries

## Lone Vote . . .

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

## Voorhis . . . . .

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

## U. S. at War

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

## Governor Maw . . . . .

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

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

# Jap Camp Quiz

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According to th  
recent Army questionaire  
showed that 26 per cent of the  
interned Japanese in this country  
are still loyal to Japan.

Approximately 1000 internees  
are being released weekly accord-  
ing to the committee. Among  
the witnesses scheduled to be  
called is Dillon Meyer, director  
of the War Relocation Authority.

# Los Angeles

FRIDAY MORNING, J

# 'Parade of Bonds' to

## Pearl Harbor Thriller Told

Hawaiian Legislator  
Was Flying Own Plane  
When Japanese Struck

A bird's-eye view of world-shaking history in the making—an amazing experience that has put more gray hairs in the head of Representative Roy A. Vitousek, former Speaker of the Territory of Hawaii House of Representatives—was described here yesterday by the lone civilian aloft who survived the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Representative Vitousek was in Los Angeles en route home after an official visit to Washington in his capacity as chairman of the Honolulu Citizens' Council, an organization somewhat paralleling the Los Angeles Citizens' Defense Corps.

### FLYING OWN PLANE

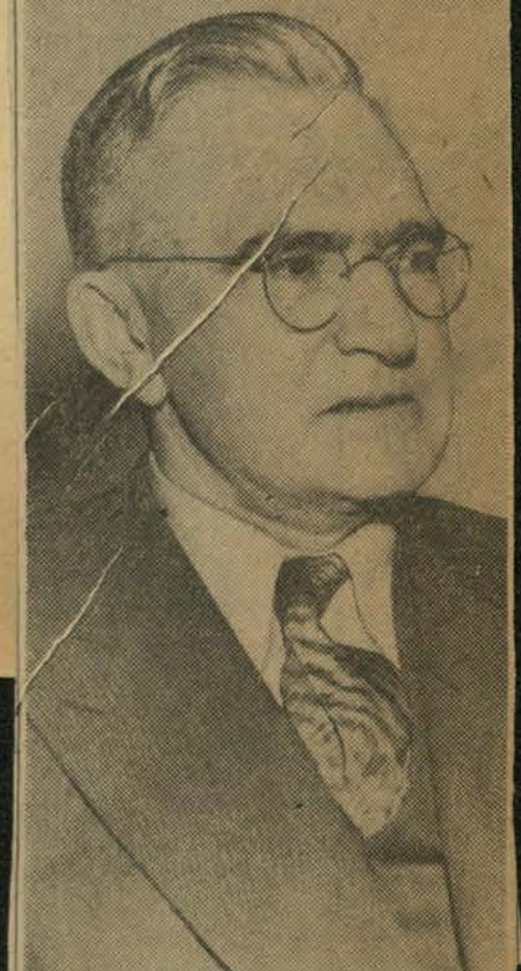
He will again be a candidate for the Speakership when the new House convenes in February, he said.

"I was flying my little plane in the vicinity of Ft. Kamehameha," Vitousek recalled, "when I saw a flight of planes crossing the island from the north, heading for Pearl Harbor, about two miles away.

"I wasn't suspicious of them until I saw the blast of a tremendous explosion on Ford Island in Pearl Harbor. Then followed a series of explosions among the anchored warships.

### GRIPPED BY HORROR

"Another big flight of planes swept in from the sea, bombing Pearl Harbor and Hickam Field.



Roy A. Vitousek

"I was gripped by the horror of what I was witnessing from my ideal—but dangerous—spot.

"It was the outbreak of war—a cowardly sneak attack upon a friendly, peaceful nation—that was breaking right before my eyes."

Vitousek shortly began to wonder what he should do in his low-powered, unarmed plane in a sky full of hostile aircraft and bursting anti-aircraft shells.

"One wave of Jap planes dived

## Reader's Digest Article Titled 'Intense Loyalty' of Nisei

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

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

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

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

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## Quell Jap Strike at Parker

Pro-Axis Group  
Defy Officers  
For 5 Days

By Associated Press  
PARKER, Ariz., Nov. 23.—

The military police today ended a five-day disturbance at the Japanese relocation center south of here, during which a group of recalcitrant Pacific Coast evacuees barricaded themselves at houses, the community jail and defied their local government, it was announced by W. Wade Head, superintendent.

Since Wednesday, unit No. 1 of the Poston camp, largest of the relocation centers to which the Japanese were evacuated in this nation's history, had been dominated by the rebellious group who protested the jailing of two men on a charge of assault to kill.

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

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 the 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 walkout affected some 6500 evacuees and the strategy of the pro-Axis group apparently was to deliberately attempt the destruction of the Americanism of the American-born Japanese," Head stated.

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

# Vagaries

## Lone Vote . . .

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

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## Voorhis . . . . .

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

\* \* \*

## U. S. at War

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

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## Governor Maw . . . . .

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

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

# Jap Camp Quiz Set for June 7

## Dies Group to Probe Activities of 10,000 Anti-U. S. Internees

WASHINGTON, May 28. — (INS) — Robert Stribling, chief investigator for the Dies Committee announced today committee will start public hearings June 7 on the situation in Japanese relocation centers in this country.

The committee is in possession of a membership list comprising the names of 10,000 Japanese who are said to be members of an organization loyal to their emperor operating in the various relocation centers.

According to the committee, a recent Army questionnaire showed that 26 per cent of the interned Japanese in this country are still loyal to Japan.

Approximately 1000 internees are being released weekly according to the committee. Among the witnesses scheduled to be called is Dillon Meyer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

# Reader's Digest Article 'Intense Loyalty' of N

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

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

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

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

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# Jap Internee Control Urged

Recommendation that city officials demand that Federal and military officials continue to intern Japanese regardless of place of birth was sent to committee by the City Council yesterday.

The recommendation was made by Councilman Roy Hampton who declared that the interment of Japanese was necessary not only for the protection of our country and its citizens but also for the safety of the internees themselves.

# California State Senate Acts on Two Nisei Bills

## Judiciary Committee Approves Engle Proposal To Forfeit Citizenship

SACRAMENTO — Two resolutions related to the status of American citizens of Japanese ancestry were considered by the California state legislature Monday night.

The state senate passed and sent to the assembly a resolution memorializing Congress to secure for the use of California farmers the valuable farm machinery owned by evacuees of Japanese ancestry and reported stored in California warehouses.

The senate's judiciary committee approved the Engle resolution calling on Congress to initiate action to forfeit the American citizenship rights of all persons who hold dual citizenship. Clair Engle, author of the proposal, said the bill was aimed particularly at persons of Japanese and German ancestry.

A bill which would require German, Italian and Japanese language newspapers to publish English translations in adjacent columns during wartime was beaten down by a close vote, 19 to 15, in the senate. Sponsors of the legislation said they would make another attempt to pass the measure.

Jack 4-8-43