

## CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

### WITH MUCH THANKS

to the Takagi's Roy and Tomi, of Topaz and active members of the former San Francisco chapter, for their generous donation of \$10.00 last week to national headquarters and the Pacific Citizen . . . Roy will be remembered for his unstinting and conscientious service to the San Francisco chapter and Tomi was equally unselfish in her services as secretary-receptionist at national headquarters in that city during the pre-convention period . . . our thanks also to Private Jack Ikuta, former Reedley chapter member, now stationed at Fort Harrison, Indiana, for his thoughtful contribution to the Pacific Citizen fund . . . and, of course, to the Evans sisters of Russell, Iowa, for their munificent donation of \$1,000 toward the work of the League . . . a story about this gift appears elsewhere.

### AN INTRODUCTION

is now in order as we turn over our column to our guest writer, Tats Koga of Ogden, Utah . . . Tats is one of the charter members of the Ogden chapter, served as president for several terms and is now serving his second term as Executive Secretary of the Intermountain District Council.

#### BY TATS-KOGA

Calling all chapters of the Intermountain District Council meeting on January 25, 1943, at 1:00 p. m. at Pocatello, Idaho. The meeting first scheduled to be held at Idaho Falls was changed because of better transportation facilities into the junction city.

Upon the shoulders of the President and Official Delegate of each chapter rests a big responsibility, that of conveying to the district the opinions and suggestions of the chapter members.

The largest project of the IDC will be to establish a quota for each chapter to make up the \$10,000 pledged by this council at the November Emergency National council meeting in Salt Lake City to help toward the national program. No doubt, many controversial thoughts and suggestions will arise. May the council meet and decide upon the best for all.

Mike Masaoka, national secretary, Hito Okado, national treasurer, and Scotty Tsuchiya of national headquarters, returned Sunday, January 17, from the Topaz relocation center after a series of successful meetings which centered on present and future policies of the JACL, particularly with regard to relocation and protection of civil rights of the Japanese Americans. The same national representatives are planning to visit the Minidoka center this week end and to attend the IDC Executive Council meeting on their return trip.

Joe Masaoka, national director of the Associated Members Division and Tad Hirota, newly-appointed assistant, left for Denver, Colorado on Tuesday evening, January 19th. Their program includes the securing of associated members throughout the states of Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska.

We offer special tribute to the leaders and members of the Davis county chapter, who are carrying on in a gallant manner. This chapter has reported a 100 per cent increase over its 1942 membership. This presents a challenge to the other IDC chapters in their membership campaigns.

## Alien Declines Offer Of Repatriation

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democratic America, both within and without the country.

"While they were floating in a rosy dream of a Golden Age, born of comfortable living and increasingly easy circumstances, they were not equipped to fight the evils or even to see them, for democracy demands to be used, not settled, into nor merely accepted. It must be made, built and kept in condition.

"If the Japanese-Americans in the 'centers' and elsewhere come to realize this moral responsibility toward their native land, America, their past and present predicaments may after all turn out to be worthwhile sacrifices they are destined to make for the ultimate realization of the American ideals of democracy and freedom. I would like to help them see this great challenge and thus make their faith and hope in America real and abiding."

## Nisei Woman: Most Any Girl Can Be Good-Looking If She Tries

Most any girl can, if she wants to be goodlooking. The only difference, perhaps, between women, is that some need more camouflage than others.

Very few women are born to beauty, but a lot of them can do just as well with ersatz beauty, via Elizabeth Arden, Rubenstein and like company. And if you want proof, just consider that when a Hollywood glamour girl plays a Cinderella role and wants to look plain and unbeautiful, she just takes off her make-up, which incidentally, is considered very daring in Hollywood.

Of course outside of Hollywood people don't have the time or the money it takes to make a grand dame out of a dime store clerk or a carhop. We can't afford to take lessons in voice and in speech, we can't have someone supervising our walk, and we don't have experts to study our hair, our complexion and our features.

Nevertheless, all of us want to be attractive, and very few take the trouble. But most any girl, with a little thought and care, can improve her appearance almost immeasurably. She may not become a raving beauty, but who wouldn't settle for something almost as good?

First and foremost in any "campaign" to improve one's looks is the need for an open (but not blank) mind. Find out first of all what needs improvement. And if you really want a shock, note these down on paper. Don't miss anything. First go over yourself in a general sort of way. Start with your figure. Are your hips too large? Jot that down. How about your feet, legs, ankles, calves? Are your hands large or small? Are your fingernails too large, too small, blunt, badly-shaped? How about your weight? How about your hair, your eyes, your mouth, your neck?

If you do jot down all your face and figure faults, you may be surprised that you're as nice looking as you are, considering what's wrong with you!

Well, now that you've got the lion by the tail hang on and wring it.

Of course there are two ways of tackling any problem. In this case, you can work either by camouflage or by direct action. For instance, you know you're too heavy through the hips. Well, you can either whittle down those hips by exercise or you can camouflage them by the clothes you wear.

Well, today we're just talking about camouflage. If you're overweight, you know that the way to cut down those extra pounds is by exercise, by judicious eating. But if you know that and are still overweight, you aren't going to pay any attention to what we may have to say on the subject. And anyway, who are we to say nay to a good appetite? Frankly, we're for it.

So, back to the subject again. Let's amble around with a few generalities first.

Color and line—these are the ABC's of dressing. Color is easy. You know, for instance, that you look good in certain colors. But what happens is that you fall for a darling little violet number and even your best friend knows you look ghastly in violet. Or you're high-pressured into buying something in tan, and though tan does not look bad on you, neither does it do anything for you.

There is only one sure way of finding out what colors are right for you. Test them out. Get little samples of as many colors as possible. Hold them up against your face one by one. If you don't trust your own judgment, get a friend to give you some good honest advice on what colors are best for you. Go slowly with this. Give each color time to "sink in" on your mind. Watch the way it looks against your hair any eyes, as well as skin.

You'll probably find that certain colors may be good in one shade, wrong in another. For instance, a deep pastel pink may be very flattering, while a pale pink is not.

Check white, black, grey, brown, navy blue and tan as well as the other colors. Black and white are both difficult to wear for a good many girls. However, if you've a pale ivory complexion, you may find black very good for you. Grey is practically never attractive on

(Continued on page 7)

# The Fellowship of

By Bradford Smith

Some of you may have seen in a recent number of the Pacific Citizen the little story about a Japanese-American who walked into a washroom where three soldiers were standing. The soldiers looked him over.

"Betcha he's Chinese," one of them said.

"Naw, he's Japanese," said another.

The third said, "Let's ask him." And they did.

"I'm an American," the young man answered.

The three soldiers stood up a little straighter, then one of them came forward with his hand stretched out and said, "Put 'er there, fellow; we're all Americans."

"Sure, we're all Americans," another said. "But tell me, what's your descent?"

"Japanese," the young man said.

"Yeah. Well, my folks were German," said the third soldier. And they shook hands all around.

There's nothing very remarkable about this little encounter, except that it could have happened nowhere else in the world—except that it illustrates the existence within our own borders of one of the ideals for which the United Nations are striving! It illustrates a fact that Americans are so familiar with that they don't stop to think about it very often: we have our own United Nations right here at home. We have been carrying on for generations an experiment in world fellowship, a fellowship of freedom in which we have enjoyed the cooperation of nearly every race and nation in the world.

It would be idle to pretend that America has solved every problem of assimilation which the many migrations have raised. It would be as foolish to hold that justice with respect to minorities has invariably been pursued as it would be foolish to suppose that human society with its conflicting interest will ever become perfectly arranged. But it is safe to say—and to say with pardonable satisfaction—that America has faced and solved more problems of assimilation than any other nation.

The early history of Europe is largely the history of one racial group after another fighting its way to cherished lands and driving out those in possession or dying in the attempt. The same might be said of China under the Mongol invasion, or of Japan during the years when a strong invader drove the Ainu back into the northern island of Hokkaido. It was only through centuries of bloodshed throughout most of the world that racial groups finally settled down side by side. Even then the flaring of old disputes arose periodically—and still arises—to disturb and decimate them.

The history of America's settlement, however—though for the sake of honesty we must remember the repetition of the old pattern in the treatment of the Indian—was a different matter. Englishmen, Swedes, Germans, Italians, Chinese and Japanese, despite the obvious restrictions in recent years which many Americans regret, came year after year to these shores. They did not have to fight their way in, for they were welcome, and almost without exception they found a life considerably richer than the one they had left. Many of them came from countries where they had no voice in government and little if any chance to change their economic or social status. For the most part the people who came to our shores were underprivileged, either economically or politically.

It is common knowledge that for well over a century America was a haven for all the people of the world who wanted political or economic freedom. The adventure of building America was something new. It was an adventure in throwing over the old animosities of race or creed and building a nation not upon racial ties, but in the fellowship of freedom.

You, the members of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, are members of that fellowship because you or your parents or grandparents were searching for something which your homeland did not provide. It may

have been freedom to learn the truth or to speak the truth without interference from the government. For you know, and I know from five years of teaching in Japan, that freedom to learn and to speak were severely restricted by a government which exercised the power of censorship on all writing and within an eight-year period arrested over 60,000 of its own people because they dared to advocate certain forms of government which differed from their own.

Or perhaps you or your parent came to America because of the heavy load of debt which lies on all the farmers of Japan, or because of the long and body-breaking hours of labor that a common man and his family must put in if they are to satisfy their most elementary needs. Perhaps it was dissatisfaction with a government which possessed the outward signs of rule by the people while allowing control by a few privileged persons.

Whatever the reason, you are here. And I speak for the vast majority of Americans when I say that we are proud to have you here—you and the peoples of every other land who have chosen this country for your own, who have of their own will joined the fellowship of freedom.

As President Roosevelt has remarked, we are all immigrant here.

Only a few generations separate the most settled of us from the newest arrivals. One-third of our nation is composed of the foreign born and their children. Thus, the very complexion of America is a challenge to the theory of Germany or of Japan that one race is by blood superior to another. We can tolerate no master race here, nor can we condone the theory that any one race possesses a unique divinity. Ever morning's paper refutes that assumption. Our commander in chief bears a Dutch name. The American general who treated Hitler to a major surprise in Africa had German ancestors. The young Americans who fight in the cause of freedom bear names like Murphy, Bianchi, Turansky and Yamamoto. And on battlefront around the world they are proving at this moment the fact that a plain American is more than a match for a member of the master race or a descendant of the Sun Goddess.

Can anyone doubt which is the pattern of the future—the theory that one race has a God-given superiority to rule the world, or the theory that all men have equal rights and merit equal opportunities?

Or can anyone fail to understand the significance of Hitler's treatment of minorities—or Japan's?

At this very moment men, and women, and children, are being methodically murdered in Poland. They are charged with no crime except that of failing to belong to the master race. They are being herded like cattle and slaughtered in crowds. The details of this story are too sickening to relate, but we know that Hitler has addressed himself to the task of exterminating a whole race. That is his way of solving the minority problem.

In Asia, the systematic suppression of the people's rights is the chief business of Japan's militarists. In the Philippines elected officials have been replaced by puppets, every aspect of the economic life of the islands has been put under the control of the Japanese military administration, travel and communications have been severely restricted. The "new order" in East Asia has deprived thousands of Filipinos of the means of livelihood. It has stepped into their schools with books and teachers designed to teach the theory of the master race. It has attempted to supplant

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## Bay Area Group Protests Firing of Nisei Workers

OAKLAND, Calif. — Charging denial of a fundamental right of citizenship, solely on the grounds of race, the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination, 516 Miller Building, San Francisco, last week protested to the Alameda County board of supervisors on the asserted dropping of five American-born Japanese clerks and stenographers.

Before the order sending all persons of Japanese ancestry out of this area, the five girls were employed by the Alameda county Charities commission.

The protest was made in a letter signed by David Sellman, executive secretary and treasurer of the council.

Members of the Board of Supervisors said that the employees were not ordered dropped from the rolls but when they did not appear for work they

were automatically discharged. S. H. Thompson, director of the Charities Commission, said the employees in question were very good workers, patriotic and cooperative. He said he had also recommended leaves of absence for them when they were ordered to relocation centers.

The five American-born Japanese in question are Yuki Shiozawa (Mrs. Taro Katayama), stenographer; Tomi Domoto, Jr., clerk; Ruby Kawamotom, stenographer; Mary Komatsu, stenographer; and Yuriko Domoto, social worker.

The Oakland Tribune reported in October, 1942, that these employees had lost their civil service status when the Board of supervisors unanimously denied their requests for leaves of absence. They had originally applied for leave of April 14 but action was deferred until October.

## No Return of Evacuees to West Coast Contemplated At Present, Says U. S. Official

### Hawaiian Nisei Soldiers Praised For Fine Records

HONOLULU—In a newspaper interview recently, General Delos E. Emmons, commander of the Army's Hawaiian department, recently stated that Hawaii's American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, now in combat training at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin, are making a fine record.

General Emmons gave high praise to their performance in the training camp.

### Mike Masaoka Leaves on Trip To Minidoka

#### JACL National Secretary Visited Topaz Center In Utah Last Week

Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary left Thursday for Minidoka relocation center in Jerome county, Idaho, where he will address a JACL meeting and several public gatherings on the resettlement program.

He was accompanied by Hito Okada, national treasurer of the JACL.

Over the last week end Masaoka made his first of a series of appearances at western relocation centers when he visited the Central Utah center at Topaz. He was greeted by capacity audiences at each of his three talks at the Utah center.

"Our visit to Topaz has served to clear up much misunderstanding of the role and purposes of the JACL," he declared.

### Babies Win Amache County Stork Derby

AMACHE, Colo. — Three Granada relocation center babies were among winners in the Prowers County Store derby sponsored by the Lamar Daily News, reports the Pioneer.

Hideko Kawashima, born 6:15 a. m. on New Years Day to Mr. and Mrs. Takao Kawashima, was the first child born in Prowers County in 1943.

Motoko Charlene and Masako Charlotte Yamashita, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Mack Yamashita, were the county's first twins. They were born 6:25 a. m. on January 1.

### Center Contributes To Fat Salvage

AMACHE, Colo.—Through cooperation of the kitchen crews and butcher staff, 3779 pounds of fat were salvaged during the past month, according to William Wells, project steward.

The center is continuing to send its monthly contributions of fat to Wichita, Kan.

### Letter Follows Move By Seattle Society to Open Zone to Nisei

No return of any Japanese to Military Area No. 1 on the Pacific Coast is contemplated, "at least for the time being," Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy advised the Northwest Oriental Evangelization Society of Seattle in a recent letter, according to word received here.

Rev. U. G. Murphy of the Evangelization Society reported that the group had passed a resolution at its annual meeting last May deploring the "wholesale evacuation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from coastal areas" and urging the return of citizens to their former homes.

Rev. Murphy stated that the resolution was sent to the President and referred by him to the Secretary of War. After some correspondence with Mr. Stimson, the church group asked for a conference in the northwest, "away from California and California influence." Rev. Murphy said that the Secretary of War instructed General DeWitt to confer with the group, but "this conference never materialized."

After the transfer of evacuees from the temporary centers to the WRA relocation projects, the Evangelization Society carried the appeal to the WRA director, but was referred back to the War Department.

Recently, the society received the following reply from Assistant Secretary McCloy:

"The Secretary of War has asked me to reply to your letter of December 5, asking for the return of certain Japanese to Military Zone No. 1 on the Pacific coast. At least, for the time being, no return of any Japanese to this zone is contemplated. There are vast areas elsewhere in the United States where they can go and where they can get employment, but the considerations which induced the initial evacuation from the strategic west coast areas still exist."

Rev. Murphy commented that "there seems to be nothing more to be done at the present time."

Officials of the Northwest Oriental Evangelization Society are Rev. C. L. Pickett, Christian Church, president; Rev. U. G. Murphy, Methodist Church, superintendent, and Rev. Ross W. Copeland, United Presbyterian Church, secretary-treasurer.

### Colorado Congressman Wants to Use Vacant Stores for Schools

WASHINGTON — Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth, R., Colo., last week suggested the use of vacant school buildings at Granada, Colo., as schools for evacuee children at the nearby relocation center at Amache.

Chenoweth said he had reported availability of these buildings at a conference with Dillon Myer, WRA director, and said Myer had promised to make an immediate investigation. Plans for three school buildings at the center apparently will be abandoned, Chenoweth said.

### Top Featherweight Gives His Gloves To Evacuee Center

HUNT, Idaho — Three pairs of boxing gloves which have seen championship action were donated to the Minidoka Relocation Center by "Homicide Hal" Hoshino of Pendleton, Ore., and formerly of Seattle.

Hoshino, a protege of Lonnie Austin, was the Pacific Northwest Golden Gloves champion a few years ago. Later, he invaded Hawaii and annexed the featherweight and lightweight crowns of the island territory.

In sending the gloves to Chick Uno, sports supervisor at the Minidoka center, Hoshino requested that they be used by young boxing enthusiasts among the 9500 persons of Japanese ancestry who were evacuated to the center from Seattle and Portland.

## Unconfirmed Rumors Blamed for U. S. Evacuation of Japanese

### Mrs. Farquharson, ACLU Official in Seattle, Talks At Recent Church Forum

SEATTLE — The policy to evacuate persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast came about "largely because of propoganda not based on facts," Mrs. Mary Farquharson, former state senator and Seattle representative of the American Civil Liberties Union, told the congregation of Plymouth Congregational church at its international forum Sunday.

The case of Gordon Hirabayashi, University of Washington student, who refused to be evacuated with other persons of Japanese ancestry on the contention that the order was a denial to American citizens of the civil liberties to which they are entitled, was "re-tried" on the forum hour.

Mrs. Farquharson took the defense and Dr. Walter G. Hiltner the case for the government.

Hirabayashi was convicted in October of violation of the exclusion order. He now is in King county jail awaiting the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals which will hear his case January 30 in San Francisco.

"We were congratulating ourselves on the loyalty of the Japanese until six weeks after the Pearl Harbor attack, and then came a barrage of propoganda in regard to sabotage and espionage in Hawaii during the attack on Pearl Harbor," Mrs. Farquharson went on. "All of those stories have been declared false from the official standpoint."

Mrs. Farquharson quoted the Hawaii chief of police as saying the Japanese there helped bring in wounded and stood in line to give transfusions to wounded Americans.

Mrs. Farquharson disagreed with Dr. Hiltner's contention that (1) of the Japanese are being well fed in their camps and are contented; (2) the Army should have such unprecedented authority over American citizens; (3) Americans should not question what their government does.

Mrs. Farquharson said the propoganda had been "deliberately put out by special interests here that have been, for many years, agitating to get rid of the Japanese."

Dr. Hiltner's contention was that the exclusion order was best for the safety of persons of Japanese ancestry here, and that most of them realized what likely would happen to them should the Japanese attack cities and forests in this area. He said they were being well fed and given comfortable beds and most of them were occupied in their own types of work.

Dr. Hiltner pointed out that the President may, in time of crisis, have the army carry out regulations. He said reasons "are not for us to say. The army decided after due consideration."

A woman in the audience brought up the inevitable question: "Mrs. Farquharson stresses the point that the Japanese are unhappily situated. Ask her how happy my son is in the malaria-infested South Pacific."

Mrs. Farquharson said that she

couldn't see the logic in making one group of persons suffer because another group is suffering if there is no reason for it.

Frank Seeley, a university friend of Hirabayashi, told the congregation that a committee for Hirabayashi's defense had been organized here.

### Seek to Use Idle Japanese Farm Tools

#### Kenny Advocates Move To Utilize Machinery Stored by Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO—The use of idle Japanese-owned farm machinery in California to meet a shortage of agricultural equipment which may seriously interfere with crop production next year, was advocated last week by Robert Kenny, new attorney general of California.

Kenny, former chairman of the state senate committee on economic planning, reported that a survey has shown 754 pieces of idle Japanese-owned farm machinery, including 250 tractors, 126 disc harrows and 105 cultivators in southern California alone. Through federal agencies, Kenny hopes to bring prospective purchasers in touch with the evacuee owners.

### Membership Drive Is Started for Granada Co-Op

AMACHE, Colo. — A charter membership drive for the community enterprises at Granada relocation center was started recently at this center, reports the Pioneer.

Shares will be sold at \$5 each, and each individual will be limited to 20 shares.

The center has been divided into seven teams and the progress of each team in signing up charter members and capital stock will be shown on thermometer charts.

## Chicago Hostel Experiment May Speed Relocation of Evacuees

MANZANAR — Beginning in Chicago, there is being launched a new experiment in relocation whereby religious groups will provide living quarters and maintenance for groups of evacuees until jobs are found, according to the Free Press.

The first group from Manzanar, which left here last week, will be under the auspices of the Church of Brethren, which will also assist them in locating jobs. Both the American Friends Service Society and the Church of the Brethren have hostels that were first used for the care and relocation of European evacuees and which of late have been little used.

The Free Press quoted Walter

A. Heath, director of relocation at Manzanar, as saying that the Washington office of the WRA is closely watching the experiment and further usage of the plan will depend upon the success of the first group.

Heath pointed out that the advantage of this plan is that it allows the WRA to introduce evacuees to localities where there is employment, and that it gives the worker an opportunity to make applications for work in person.

Heath added: "The plan is particularly hopeful for the placement of men and particularly men with skills or profession."

Reports were that several members of the group have already found employment.

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LARRY TAJIRI .....EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Accusations by Lowrey

Lloyd Lowrey, the California assemblyman who has offered a resolution in the State Legislature to revoke the citizenship of American-born Japanese, infers that there are "certain traitorous and disloyal elements" among the native-born of Japanese ancestry.

Mr. Lowrey and a fellow assemblyman, Clyde Thurman, have implied that American-born Japanese have used their citizenship as a shield for activities inimical to the nation's interests. As Americans, believing in America and in the democratic way, those of Japanese ancestry deeply resent their insinuations. There have been vague generalizations about the disloyalty of the American-born Japanese, but we have seen no proof of such anti-American activities or tendencies. The nisei are willing to submit their records prior to, during and after Pearl Harbor as evidence of the proven loyalty of the great majority. Government officials, a navy intelligence officer, the War Department and the War Relocation Authority have spoken at various times in the past few months of their belief in the basic loyalty of the great majority of the people of Japanese ancestry in America, a loyalty which is being severely tested through evacuation and concentrated relocation.

But perhaps Mr. Lowrey is in possession of some information, not known to the government, the army or to the nisei themselves, on which he bases his charges of disloyalty and asks that the citizenship of the American-born Japanese be revoked. If Mr. Lowrey has such new information, the government, the army and nisei are entitled to know.

The American-born Japanese, now under constant attack from politicians either misinformed or uninformed on the whole problem, are especially jealous of their American rights. They are anxious to know if there are disloyal or traitorous elements in their midst and they are willing to take any steps to see that these anti-democratic forces and influences are immediately eradicated. To the knowledge of the Japanese American Citizens League, no accusations of disloyalty have been proven against either individuals or groups of nisei Americans. Again, if there have been any instances of individual or group disloyalty, the nisei are entitled to know. The nisei do know that every claim of disloyal acts by Japanese Americans in Hawaii have been investigated and proven untrue, that charges hurled in the tense days before evacuation were false.

On the question of dual citizenship, brought up by Mr. Lowrey, the loyal American of Japanese ancestry renounces the claims of any foreign power upon his person or his fealty. The 20,000 members of the Japanese American Citizens League have signed an oath of allegiance to the United States, repudiating all foreign powers. These forms, notarized or witnessed, are available for the scrutiny of the proper government authorities. To the average nisei, busy in the everyday job of living as an American in American society, the dual citizenship question *per se* had never seemed relevant since they had always, by right of birth, education and belief, considered themselves as wholly American. But the dual citizenship question has been made an issue by persons who have striven to keep the "Japanese race issue" alive.

If Assemblyman Lowrey's derogations are not backed by fact, then a grave injustice

## Need for Strong FEPC

Scant weeks ago the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) was preparing plans for conducting hearings on anti-Negro discrimination in the railroad industry. On January 11, Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt announced that the hearings were "indefinitely postponed."

This news was generally omitted or soft-pedaled in most newspapers, and the full import of this action was lost on a good portion of the people.

Jim Crow practices are prevalent in the railroad industry. Negroes not only are subjected to discrimination while traveling, they also find Jim Crow practices in regard to employment conditions. Though the Negro comprises a large percentage of the labor employed on U. S. railroads, they are hired only as porters, waiters, cooks and in lesser menial capacities. The Railway Brotherhoods also have such stringent Jim Crow laws that the Negro has been forced to form a separate union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which is today under A. Philip Randolph, one of the strongest unions in the country in membership.

Wartime demands for increased manpower make obvious the need to use every available man, regardless of color, and the FEPC stood ready to force an opening wedge for the increased use of Negro labor in the railroads, ready to open up the railway unions to Negro workers.

This, then, was the state of affairs on January 11 when Paul V. McNutt stopped the proposed hearings, declaring that this problem could be handled by "other methods."

If Commissioner McNutt has any legitimate reason to abort these hearings, it would be to his advantage to state it. His evasive answer can only harm the morale of those millions of Negro Americans who look to the FEPC for the first clear and honest discussion of their problem. The results of Mr. McNutt's simple statement did not warrant much newspaper play. However, Henry Epstein, New York lawyer and special FEPC counsel, resigned in protest and protests came to the President from liberal, labor and Negro organizations. These groups saw that a gagged and ineffectual FEPC was far more dangerous than none at all. They realized that an FEPC bottleneck of all progressive-minded protest against racial discrimination in industry would automatically hamper any progress.

Nisei Americans would do well to follow the outcome of this battle on the home front for equal rights and fair play for that one-tenth of the American population who feel most sharply the sharp edge of discrimination. For the nisei, in some measure have been victims of the illiberal mind which condones discrimination.

A victory for the FEPC, with the hearings held as scheduled, would be living proof to the country and the world that democracy is a dynamic force which is constantly striving for the better and that even in the stress of wartime the nation moves forward.

A strong FEPC can be a bulwark of democratic rights for the nisei and for other Americans who must fight for economic equality and for justice in employment practices.

It is significant that one of the first problems considered by the FEPC, shortly after its formation in 1941, was the subject of employment conditions for non-Caucasian Americans in the aircraft and other industries in southern California. The nisei were well represented by Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, whose presentation on behalf of Japanese Americans was an effective plea for the full practice of Americanism.

The nisei, and similar groups in this country, need the strong, unhampered FEPC. It needs a committee strong enough to do the job, to make secure at home one of the fundamental rights of democracy—the right of equal opportunity in employment.

is being done to a group of loyal Americans whose ability to defend themselves publicly is hampered by their exclusion from the very area from which these charges emanate.

The nisei want to know if Assemblyman Lowrey can supply the factual information to back up his insinuations. They want him to either put up or shut up.

## Nisei by LARRY TAJIRI

Most of the gentlemen in the California Legislature who would enact "Nuremberg Laws" against the state's evacuated residents of Japanese ancestry are undoubtedly popular citizens in their home communities and are probably good fathers and fine husbands. Most of the politicians who want to deport every last "Jap" after the war are no doubt considered by their fellow citizens to be good Americans and a credit to the home town. But these representatives of the people at Sacramento are exhibiting a dangerous "blind spot" in their thinking.

This "blind spot" is something of a prevalent affliction on the west coast and has even been transmitted to the halls of Congress. It is the blackout of rational thinking when the "Japanese problem" is considered. Even some of our more outstanding public officials whose integrity and honesty of purpose is unquestionable, have case of it.

The "Japanese problem" today is no longer an "alien" problem. Most of the "Japanese" in America today are Americans. For instance, two-thirds of the people who were evacuated from the west coast in the great trek of 1942 are native-born citizens. Yet many public representatives and officials are still attempting to evaluate the present situation with a perspective warped by years of "yellow peril" propaganda directed at the Japanese immigrant and by the latter-day "yellow peril" men inflated by the Dies Committee.

Most of these persons would never tolerate racial legislation of a discriminatory nature. They would regard as un-American an attempt to destroy the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States. Yet in sponsoring and supporting special legislation against the people of Japanese ancestry in America, they are condoning both practices. One symptom of this "blind spot" is the expression that, in the case of the American Japanese at least, blood will tell and that "once a Jap, always a Jap." Tojo and Hitler have similar "blind spots."

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles, a public official with fine municipal record, suffered a severe case of this mental blindness when he gave in to hysteria and demanded the ousting from the Los Angeles area of all Japanese persons.

## America Land Alien Japanese Offer of Repatriation

Dr. Hachiro Yuasa Makes  
'Precarious Present and  
Asks Nisei to Realize M

Because America was "the motherland of his dreams," although Japan was the land of his birth, Dr. Hachiro Yuasa chose to reject an offer for repatriation and remain in wartime America—"in spite of the precarious present and the uncertain future."

This story of one issei's choice of wartime America over wartime Japan is told by Dr. Yuasa in an article, "I Chose to Stay in America," in the October number of the "Envelope Series," issued by the Education Department of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

In June of 1942, Dr. Yuasa was offered the opportunity of returning to Japan on the diplomatic exchange ship Gripsholm. In Tokyo there were awaiting him his wife and a 16-year-old son.

Of the decision he made, Dr. Yuasa writes in this article:

"... Yet I deliberately chose not to return to my beloved Fatherland of birth, Japan, at this juncture, but elected to cherish the privilege of remaining in my Motherland of dreams, America. This was a momentous decision goes without saying. It was undoubtedly one of the most important I have ever made in my life. My citizenship, my natural affinities, my direct responsibilities are all irrevocably bound up with Nippon and her people. I am 10 per cent Japanese. But I am

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## Supreme Court Hears Nisei Test Cases

### Senate Committee Reports on Relocation, Urging Release Of Loyal Evacuees from Centers

Reinstitution of Selective Service for Japanese Americans Recommended in Report By Senator Chandler on Recent Investigation

WASHINGTON—The senate military affairs committee Friday informally indorsed three recommendations made by Senator Albert D. Chandler, D., Ky., which would release all loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the country's ten war relocation centers for military service or for resettlement outside the present camps.

Senator Chandler, head of a subcommittee investigating the relocation of the 110,000 west coast evacuees, submitted a three-point recommendation of policy which he asked to be implemented immediately by either executive order or legislation:

1. Reinstitution of selective service for all male Americans of Japanese ancestry.
2. Retention of "disloyal evacuees" in internment camps.
3. Employment of "loyal evacuees" in areas where they will be acceptable to the local population.

It was reported that the committee was undecided as to final disposition of the report. Because passage of indicated corrective legislation would take considerable time, it was believed Senator Chandler's recommendations will be submitted to President Roosevelt for possible executive action.

The United Press reported that the carrying out of Senator Chandler's proposals would "virtually abolish the War Relocation Authority."

Chandler said in his report that there are 135,430 persons of Japanese ancestry in the continental United States. Of this number, he reported that 105,750 are in relocation centers in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Arkansas, Arizona and California.

He reported that the War Department recently called for volunteers for a special combat regiment and that 6 percent, or 1181 men, in the relocation centers volunteered for military service. Of these, 800 were found physically acceptable.

To the question testing their loyalty to the United States, Chandler said that 24 per cent or 4783 answered in the negative, among 19,963 Japanese of draft age tested.

He reported that 7500 Japanese Americans were in the armed forces of the United States, the largest group training for combat service at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Senator Chandler said that the War Relocation Authority had been a "social experiment" and said that it had failed to achieve satisfactory segregation of disloyal evacuees, the United Press reported.

"Our friends and our enemies have been treated in the same way," he was quoted as saying.

Chandler's report said that rioting and fighting between loyal and disloyal groups in the ten war relocation camps should be stopped by abolishing the camps and by segregating the disloyal group.

The senate subcommittee, Chandler added, was in "general agreement" on the drafting of Americans of Japanese ancestry, reporting that 10,500 men between 17 and 37 years of age had expressed willingness to be drafted.

He said the camps are "breeding trouble" because of frequent clashes between friends and enemies of the United States in the centers.

Press services reported that some west coast congressmen had taken issue with the Chandler committee's recommendations.

### Marengo Citizens Vote Approval Of Nisei Workers

MARENGO, Ill. — Employment of evacuee workers of Japanese ancestry on farms in the Marengo area—a project that was temporarily abandoned recently because of the protests of some local citizens—was approved by a 62 to 21 vote at a mass meeting of leading citizens which was called Saturday by the town council.

The Curtiss Candy Company, which withdrew three of these Japanese Americans from their farms in the area and dropped plans for getting 13 others from relocation centers, announced following the voting that it would continue with its original plans to employ such help.

The vote was taken after the Marengo Kiwanis club adopted a resolution stating "all citizens of this country are entitled to the privileges of citizenship without respect to color, creed and antecedents" and after four Marengo clergymen urged such employment.

### Rules Committee Seeking Reports On Two Measures

WASHINGTON—Reports from federal agencies are being sought by Chairman Sabath, D., Ill., of the house rules committee on two resolutions proposing investigations of Japanese Americans in the United States, it was reported last week.

Sabath said that one, introduced by Rep. Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., would authorize investigation of all activities at war relocation centers.

The other, introduced by Rep. Jackson, D., Wash., would authorize the house to appoint a five-man committee to investigate the social, political and economic activities of Japanese in the United States, in order to formulate a program for handling them during the war and postwar periods.

Rep. Jackson last week also asked for the withdrawal of all Japanese Americans from the United States Army and also protested the War Department's program of allowing soldiers of Japanese ancestry "freedom of movement" in the west coast prohibited area.

### Hawaii's Food Raised Largely By Japanese

Food Production Head Lauds Contribution, Says No Sabotage

BOISE, Idaho — Most of Hawaii's food is being produced by Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens under strict surveillance of the military, according to Walter F. Dillingham, director of food production for the Hawaiian Islands, who is visiting relatives and friends here.

"There are vast numbers of Japanese in the islands," the food production chief said, in an interview reported by the Idaho Daily Statesman, "but in spite of this fact, there is not a recorded case of sabotage to the American war effort. We have put the Japanese to work and they are doing a good job. The authorities in Washington are depending upon us and are giving support to our efforts in expanding our food production."

"Our people are of many races," Dillingham added. "But they are appreciative of the war necessity and are serving as loyally as one could ask of any community of our country."

Dillingham was appointed director of food production for the Hawaiian islands by Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons during the latter's administration as military governor and is continuing in the same post under the civilian administration of Territorial Governor Ingram M. Stainback.

### California Assembly Passes Lowrey Bill as Session Ends

SACRAMENTO — The California state legislature wound up its 1943 regular session last Saturday by passing the Lowrey Bill, which will authorize the state to take possession of evacuee-owned and other idle farm machinery by condemnation and payment.

The bill provides an appropriation of \$150,000 to acquire the idle farm equipment.

Aimed primarily at evacuees of Japanese ancestry, the bill's appropriation was cut from \$250,000 to \$150,000 by the senate, with the assembly Saturday night concurring on the amendments.

It was reported that evacuee-owned farm machinery in federal custody will not be affected by the bill.

Meanwhile, the senate passed SR 122, Donnelly, creating a committee of five senators to study the resettlement of evacuee Japanese. The bill carried an appropriation of \$10,000.

Two resolutions affecting the evacuees were passed by the assembly. The bills are Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 by Senator En-

gle, memorializing congress to initiate action for the forfeiture of American citizenship by persons professing dual citizenship and SJR No. 21 by Senator Burns, asking congress to make available for civilian use the property of Japanese evacuees.

The 1943 session also saw several bills directed at the citizenship and property rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry. However, most of these bills were still in committee when the legislative session was terminated.

The session also passed the Engle Anti-Alien Land bill, tightening up the present State Anti-Alien Land Law.

The state senate also decided to continue the Tenney "Little Dies" committee which has investigated persons of Japanese ancestry in California and recently filed a report on war relocation of evacuees in California, urging that civilian control of the centers be replaced by the military. The authorization carried an appropriation of \$20,000.

### Yasui, Hirabayashi Appeals Challenge Constitutionality Of Evacuation of U. S. Citizens

Solicitor General Fahy Presents Government Case Justifying Forced Movement of Persons Of Japanese Ancestry from West Coast Areas

WASHINGTON—Challenging the constitutionality of military orders issued at the time of the west coast evacuation of citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast, two Americans of Japanese descent, Gordon K. Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui, this week brought their appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Hirabayashi and Yasui cases had been certified to the Supreme Court by the Ninth District Federal Court after hearings in San Francisco in March.

The Japanese American Citizens League, the National American Civil Liberties Union and the Northern California committee of the ACLU filed briefs as "friends of the court," urging the high tribunal to reverse the convictions of Hirabayashi and Yasui for violations of military orders on the ground of discriminatory action.

The legality of military regulations imposing the curfew on west coast persons of Japanese ancestry and the excluding of citizens of Japanese race from designated areas was challenged in arguments Monday by attorneys for Hirabayashi on the ground that they constituted "racial discrimination" against American citizens.

The assertion was made by Frank L. Walters of Seattle and Harold Evans of Philadelphia, counsel for Hirabayashi, a former University of Washington student, who had been convicted in federal court in Seattle of violating the curfew regulations and of failing to report to an evacuation center. He had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The attorneys contended that their client was born in the United States and hence was an American citizen against whom the restrictive regulations could not constitutionally be applied.

Walters asserted that "the entire Japanese population of the west coast, more than 110,000 men, women and children, 70,000 of

(Continued on Page 2)

### Masaoka Will Appear Before House Hearing

WASHINGTON — With the repeal or modification of laws governing the prohibition of persons of Oriental ancestry from entering the United States as immigrants now under consideration, Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, will appear in behalf of the Japanese American Citizens League at the special hearings of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, which will be held in Washington on Wednesday and Thursday, May 19 and 20.

Masaoka is expected to express the JACL's support for the Marcantonio and other bills which will grant naturalization rights to all persons, regardless of race, and will urge that loyal aliens of Japanese ancestry be permitted to become naturalized citizens.

The JACL's position, which will be presented by Masaoka, is expected to be that naturalization is an individual matter and that our loyal resident Japanese, many of whom have been in continuous residence in the United States for more than 40 years and who have been excellent "citizens," although never permitted to file for actual citizenship status, should be permitted to be naturalized.

Masaoka is also expected to make a special plea at the hearing for the "hansai" aliens of Japanese nationality who were brought to the United States by their parents while children and who have obtained their complete education in the United States.

### JACL Counsel Charges Race Bias in Orders

A. L. Wirin Counters Government Argument On Racial Peculiarities

WASHINGTON — Contention that evacuation orders issued by military authorities and affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry were "unconstitutional" because of the discriminatory nature of the restrictive regulations was expressed by A. L. Wirin, special counsel for the Japanese American Citizens League, when he appeared before the United States Supreme Court on Tuesday in the evacuation test cases of Minoru Yasui and Gordon K. Hirabayashi.

Wirin, Los Angeles attorney who is also representing the American Civil Liberties Union, declared that military orders were "issued in bad faith and were aimed at a group of persons solely because of their race and ancestry."

Quoting Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's statement that a "Jap's a Jap and it makes no difference whether he's an American citizen or not," Wirin suggested that Gen. DeWitt was influenced by the historic race prejudice of the state of California when he issued the orders in question. These arguments were also contained in the 155-page brief filed by the JACL in the two cases as a "friend of the court."

Pointing out that the evacuated citizens received no opportunity for individual trial or hearing, Wirin held that such hearings could have been conducted and cited the British experience in this matter.

The JACL's brief received frequent mention during the hearing Tuesday since it was the only brief which attempted to answer the argument presented by Solicitor General Fahy, for the government, that Japanese were a peculiar type

(Continued on Page 8)

### Native Sons Oppose Japanese Residence Within California

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — An uncompromising policy of opposition to the granting of permanent residential rights to Japanese in this country was the theme of a conference of the Sixty-sixth Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West which opened here last Monday.

Prior to the conference, the San Francisco Examiner reported John J. Regan, grand secretary of the organization, as saying that Grand President Lloyd J. Cosgrove and other officers and delegates had been working on resolutions aimed at curbing Japanese privileges in the United States. Five hundred delegates from forty-four counties in California were to have attended the conference.

# t Coast Congressmen Hit Move to Relax Restrictions Excluding Nisei from Coast

Rep. Anderson Leads Opposition in Congress Against Any Change in Present Regulations Prohibiting Return of Evacuated Citizens

WASHINGTON—The west coast congressional bloc, which actively demanded the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast the immediate weeks following the attack on Pearl Harbor, last week initiated another campaign to prevent the relaxation of present restrictions totally excluding all civilians of Japanese lineage from returning to the evacuated area.

Led by Rep. John Z. Anderson, R., California, the congressmen opened verbal fire in congress on May 5 against any change in the present restrictions and asking that the proclamation under which Japanese Americans in the U. S. army may receive "freedom of movement" within the evacuated area be rescinded.

Rep. Anderson asked for an immediate investigation of the "Japanese problem" and also stated in a speech before congress that he favored the total exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast after the war.

The west coast bloc urged speedy consideration of the house resolution sponsored by Rep. Henry Jackson, D., Washington, asking for the creation of a special congressional committee to investigate persons of Japanese ancestry.

Anderson said he "feared serious racial troubles if any attempt is made to move the Japanese back to the west coast when the war is terminated." He endorsed recent statements by Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt regarding the evacuated citizens.

Other coast congressmen joined Anderson in demanding the exclusion of the evacuees.

"The Japanese are out and they should stay out," Rep. Rolph, R., California, declared.

Rep. Costello, D., California, challenged congress to "distinguish a good Japanese from a bad one."

Rep. Hinshaw, R., California, urged support of the stand taken by Gen. DeWitt.

Joining in the debate, two other California Republicans, Poulson and Englebright, urged the barring of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the evacuated zones.

Representatives from California, Oregon and Washington met with members of chambers of commerce from coastal cities and reported that their first move to prevent the return of the evacuees would be to confer with Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy regarding the War Department's policy of giving all American soldiers of Japanese ancestry "freedom of movement" inside the evacuated area.

McCloy wrote Rep. Poulson, R., California, it was the War Department's feeling that Japanese American soldiers cannot be called upon "to fight in combat against the enemy without at the same time extending to them the privileges all other American soldiers have."

California congressmen appointed Rep. Costello as chairman of a committee to consult with the War Department opposing the policy of allowing Japanese American soldiers on furlough to return to the evacuated zone. Other members of Costello's committee are Representatives Englebright, Izac, Anderson and Tolan.

## FSA Camp Opened For Evacuees in Idaho

NAMPA, Idaho — An FSA mobile camp for evacuee farm workers from WRA centers has been set up near Melba with W. A. Bickford as employment representative, W. J. Adams, manager of the Nampa U. S. employment office, said.

The camp, with mess hall and sanitary facilities, can house 40 persons.

## Children's Haven Opens at Rohwer

ROHWER, Ark. — The doors of the Rohwer Toyland were officially opened early last week to all children 6 to 15 as President Tad Isomoto of the Royal Dukes and Kango Kunitzugu cut the ribbons and Mrs. Yasumichi Umezuka turned the key, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

The Toyland was dedicated to

## Utah Educator Praises Topaz School System

The educational program at the Japanese relocation center at Topaz was warmly praised by Charles H. Skidmore, state superintendent of public instruction, following a visit the educator made to the Utah center last Sunday and Monday.

"The education system at Topaz has a big job to do, teaching the Japanese American children that people of all races do have an opportunity in this country so long as they remain loyal Americans," Mr. Skidmore said. "The schools seem to be very well serving the purpose for which they were created, and the administrators and teachers are doing an excellent job."

Mr. Skidmore inspected the Topaz center in the company of Dr. Franklin S. Harris, president of Brigham Young university; Dr. Arthur L. Beeley of the University of Utah; Dr. John C. Carlisle of Utah State Agricultural college, and Rulon Hinckley, member of the Advisory Council on Education for the center.

The group toured the entire camp, paying special attention to the educational facilities, and met with Supt. L. G. Noble, of the Topaz educational department.

and in offices.

There were 7800 Japanese Americans at Topaz, Ernst said, "and I think of them as loyal citizens, for the few who are not are treated as such."

## NISEI AGAINST RETURN TO COAST, SAYS TOPAZ HEAD

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The thousands of nisei in War Relocation Authority centers do not want to return to California, according to Charles Ernst, director of the Central Utah relocation project at Topaz, Utah.

Addressing the annual California conference of social work here, Ernst declared, "The young Japanese Americans look at the situation realistically. Most of them want to go east and settle. Getting them out of their old ruts will make American citizens of them. I think America needs them, but I think they should be sent somewhere other than California."

Ernst added that the United States could assimilate the 107,000 evacuees now in the ten relocation centers. About 19,000 of them, he pointed out, could go into the army through selective service, and with the exception of the very young, the very old and the disloyal, the rest could be placed at work on farms, in technical fields

## John McCloy Sees Place For Japanese in California

### Centers May Elect Issei to Office In New WRA Ruling

AMACHE, Colo. — War relocation centers may now elect issei to offices, according to new administrative instructions from the Washington WRA office, it was reported here by the Granada Pioneer.

"All persons who are 21 years of age or over, whether citizens or aliens, shall be eligible to hold elective offices," the new instruction declares.

The revision of the former instruction, which limited elective offices to nisei, was necessitated by the fact that a great many citizens are leaving the centers for outside employment, it was stated by the Pioneer.

The Granada center must amend its charter to allow for the new ruling.

## Nevada Board Bans Use of Japanese Labor

RENO, Nev. — Although one member of the Washoe county commissioners had changed his stand taken at a previous session, the board voted two to one against welcoming farm workers of Japanese ancestry into this section but stated that individual evacuee workers could be hired.

A. Clair Barrett, WRA official, appeared before the board and asked that the ban be lifted.

Commissioner Carl Shelley said he had thought it over and was willing to admit American-born Japanese into Washoe county to work on farms and ranches, but Commissioners James Peckman and S. M. Pickett were as adamant as before, and said Nevada—at least this part of Nevada—does not want them.

The commissioners, however, informed the WRA representative that if there were specific requests for the evacuee workers that they could work on farms in the county, but that the responsibility for the conduct of the workers would rest with the individual employers.

the Royal Dukes, the American Friends Service committee and other contributors. Over a thousand toys and games are now carried at the Toyland.

## New Born Baby Confounds Coast Exclusion Orders

HANFORD, Calif. — Persons of Japanese descent have been excluded from the Western Defense Command but Teruwo Kajiya, indifferent to the ruling, came into California through the maternity ward at the Kings county hospital, reports the Oakland Tribune.

The birth of the child on April 29 was revealed last week when hospital authorities registered him at the county clerk's office. Mrs. Kajiya, 44, has been a patient at the Springville hospital.

Teruwo was her fourth child. The other three are in relocation centers. Kasuke Kajiya, the father, formerly was employed as a ranch worker in Visalia. He was sent to a relocation center at Poston, Ariz., but recently was released to work on a ranch at Harlem, Mont. The Kajiyas were married in 1921 in Japan.

Having registered the baby, the hospital was wondering just what came next, the Tribune said. No one seemed to know what his status was under the evacuation orders.

Teruwo, who weighed nine pounds eight and a half ounces when he was born has not seen his mother since birth to prevent his contract-

ing his mother's illness. Mrs. Kajiya will be returned to Springville, but there are no facilities there for caring for new-born infants even if she were permitted to see the child.

Dr. Lloyd Lees said the hospital did not feel the baby was its responsibility since Mrs. Kajiya was transferred here only for the delivery. Just where the child would be sent was a matter of conjecture, he said, but he was not optimistic about a speedy decision.

"We have one Japanese in the hospital who has been here for months," he said. "I keep writing letters about him and get answers from some other official. When I write to him, I get letters from someone else."

He said he had War Relocation Authority forms to fill out to explain how young Kojiya crashed the Western Defense Command but he thought the hospital would keep the baby after filling them out until a decision was made rather than go through all the letter writing again.

Meanwhile, Teruwo goes on gaining weight and growing older just as if he belonged here, the Tribune commented.

## Twin Falls JAACL Elects Morita As New President

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — Shig Morita of Filer was elected president of the Magic Valley chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League at a meeting Saturday night, May 8, at the Idaho Power company's auditorium.

Elected with Morita were Tsutomu Abo, Rupert, vice president; Mrs. Ivy Yamasaki, Twin Falls, rec. sec.; George Makabe, Twin Falls, cor. sec.; George Ogata, Jerome, treas.; Tishi Saito, Twin Falls, social chairman.

Morita and Abo were named as official delegates, and Mrs. Yamasaki and Makabe as alternates.

In addition to the above officers, a representative, with duties corresponding to those of the vice president, will be elected from each of the following districts: Jerome, Rupert-Burley and Twin Falls.

The chapter has at present 44 members, more than half of whom are native to Idaho. Eight counties are covered by the chapter.

Morita said the purpose of the JAACL organization is to promote the welfare of American citizens of Japanese ancestry working in the community, and to work for closer cooperation between workers and employers.

## Hirabayashi, Yasui Cases Heard By Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1) whom were citizens, were torn from their homes, occupations and schools and forced to remain in camps surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by soldiers.

Evans contended that the regulations imposed by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command, were not validly authorized by congress.

"The statute under which Hirabayashi was convicted," he asserted, "is void because it is too vague and because, if construed to authorize the military orders, it unlawfully delegates legislative power to the military and improperly authorizes control over civilians by military authority."

Evans said that no hearing was provided by which his client could "establish his loyalty."

Yasui Counsel Hits Curfew

Appearing before the high court Tuesday morning, E. F. Bernard of Portland, Ore., counsel for Yasui, declared that "the curfew law was the first assault on the constitutional rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, but it was the initial one which led to the disgraceful situation where American citizens are staring through barbed-wire barricades on this land of freedom."

"Recent European history," he added, "should make plain to us the danger of wholesale proscription."

Yasui, a former resident of Hood River, Ore., is now in the Multnomah county jail in Portland, serv-

ing a one-year term for violation of military orders. An attorney and a graduate of the University of Oregon, Yasui violated the curfew regulation in order to provide for a test of its legality.

Fahy Represents Government

Appearing for the government, Charles Fahy, solicitor-general of the United States, defended military regulations imposing the west coast curfew and excluding American citizens of Japanese ancestry from designated areas.

Speaking after the conclusion of arguments by Bernard, Solicitor-General Fahy told the Supreme Court that the Pearl Harbor disaster "had left the west coast exposed to destructive enemy attack" and it was "imperative that those charged with the defense of our shores take adequate protective measures against a possible invasion."

He urged the court to sustain the convictions of Hirabayashi and Yasui.

"The great majority of persons of Japanese ancestry in the country," Fahy said, were "concentrated on the west coast. About one-third of them were aliens, and the majority of the American-born were in the young age groups. A significant number of the American-born had been sent to Japan for their education, and many of them were regarded, by reason of their training abroad, as highly dangerous."

"The fact that the so-called fifth column type of warfare had been so apparently successful in recent years, and the fact that there had

## Advisory Group Formed in New York City

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — A "New York City Advisory Committee for Japanese Americans" has been organized here with the approval of the War Relocation Authority and the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, it was announced this week.

The committee, it was said, will offer the following services to those who are coming to resettle in New York City: "meeting trains, securing suitable lodgings, general counseling, hospitality."

Inquiries concerning employment, it was added, should be directed to Mr. Robert Cullum, WRA office, 50 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

"The committee welcomes correspondence from anyone who is planning to come to New York, so that arrangements for meeting trains and securing rooms can be made in advance," the announcement said. The committee is located at 150 Fifth avenue, eleventh floor, New York, N. Y.

The committee consists of representatives of the following agencies: Community Service Society of New York, International Center of the YWCA, Travelers Aid Society, Women's Division of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, YMCA, YWCA, Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans and the New York Church Committee for Japanese work.

In case of any "emergency" upon arrival, the Travelers Aid desk, situated in railroad and bus terminals, should be consulted, it was advised.

## 1,431 Left Poston Since February 1st

SAN FRANCISCO — The War Relocation Authority reported that 200 evacuees in the Poston, Ariz., relocation center were given seasonal leaves last week to work in agricultural harvests.

The WRA said a total of 1,431 have been given either permanent or temporary leave from the Poston camp since February 1. Eight hundred left the Poston camp in April.

been evidence of extensive espionage at Pearl Harbor, made it imperative to take adequate precautionary steps.

"Although it may be assumed that the majority of the Japanese residents on the west coast were loyal to the United States, the very presence of the entire group presented grave danger because that group comprehended an unknown number of unidentified persons who constituted a serious threat.

"The exigencies of war may demand the imposition of restraints that would be unwarranted in times of peace. Indeed, an individual may be required to give up his freedom and lay down his life. The curfew and exclusion measures are certainly less drastic than compulsory military service."