

SAN FRANCISCO The American Civil Liberties Union News reported in its October issue published this week that "the Army has embarked on a program of deporting United States citizens, other than Japanese, from the Pacific Coast."

The ACLU reported that "at least four cases have come to the attention of the Northern California branch of the ACLU in which citizens have been uprooted from their homes and businesses and compelled to move inland."

"It is reported that at least 250 citizens in all will be banished from their homes in this matter," the ACLU paper declared.

According to the Civil Liberties Union, one of these citizens banished as "potentially dangerous" is Sam Fusco of San Francisco.

The ACLU News reported: "Fusco, now about forty years of age, was born in Los Angeles. He attended the San Francisco public schools, graduated from grammar and high school. For a number of years he has been engaged in the dried fruit business with his father."

"In connection with that business, he made the acquaintance of numerous Japanese. He became interested in them as a people and practiced writing Japanese ideographs in a special class."

"In 1937 he became choir director of the Japanese Episcopal Mission in San Francisco, and has held that position until the evacuation. 'His interest in Oriental things was so strong,' says the pastor of the Mission, 'that he furnished his own apartment with some objects of oriental art.'"

"Beginning with his interest in our mission," says the pastor, 'he became acquainted with the Boy Scout troop to which some of our boys belonged. He gave lessons to the boys of the Drum and Bugle Corps of that Scout troop. . . . until it became the ranking drum and bugle corps of this area. Our corps won first prizes and honors at many of the parades. . . . It was a snappy outfit with about 80 drummers and buglers. This was a great accomplishment for Mr. Fusco.'"

"Mr. Fusco also encouraged the Japanese of voting age to register and to vote. He was instrumental in having deputy registrars visit the Japanese section to register the eligible voters. He also arranged political meetings for the Japanese at which the community's political candidates spoke."

After the Japanese were moved to Tanforan, Fusco was appointed a sub-deacon of the St. Xavier church and assisted with regular Sunday services conducted at Tanforan. He drove the Fathers and Sisters to Tanforan every Sunday. The manager of Tanforan invited him to organize the Boy Scout drum and bugle corps, which he did.

"Apparently on the basis of such activities, Lt. Col. F. Meeg, who conducted Fusco's 'hearing', told him he would have the leave because he was 'too friendly with the Japanese.' It was a little too difficult for the military mind to understand how a person could be genuinely interested in his Japanese neighbors in the United States without being disloyal to the United States."

"The Union has checked with various people who are acquainted with Fusco. No one accused him of disloyalty. They all say nothing dangerous or potentially dangerous about the man."

Experts Study Soil in Utah Center
PAZ, Utah — Three soil experts, headed by Dr. Davis S. Jennings, professor at Utah State Agricultural college, are testing and analyzing soil in the central Utah relocation project.

Assisting Dr. Jennings are Ossie Smith and George McCole of the soil conservation service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

A farming program will be established and a complete picture of the possibilities of farm products that can be grown in the project area will be revealed after the survey is completed within a month.

Senator Lauds Donation from Hawaii Group
Japanese Mormons in Islands Give Fund for U. S. Army Benefit

WASHINGTON — Donation of \$11,000 by 10,000 of Hawaii's residents of Japanese racial origin for U. S. Army benefit purposes was praised by Senator Elbert Thomas, D., Utah, when he made public a letter from Jay Jensen, president of the Japanese mission of Latter-day Saints church which conducted the campaign.

The mission has headquarters in Hawaii. Senator Thomas said that the efforts of Hawaii's Japanese merited the highest congratulations and set an example which might well be followed in other communities throughout the United States.

In his letter Jensen said that the money had been brought in by "100 per cent Japanese effort" and added hundreds of requests had been received asking for a repetition of the campaign.

At Minidoka
HUNT, Ida. — Establishment of a bus line to furnish transportation within the Minidoka relocation center for their residents was seen as a possibility last week by John Essene, superintendent, according to the Irrigator.

The number of passengers using the service will determine the fare, declared Essene. A charge of 5 cents to be vastly amused" at the "social workers" now running the center.

These boys and girls are like Manzanar on its bleak shore.

relocation program is an extent or not, both the War Relocation Authority and the American of Japanese ancestry must it a success.

is no time to be laughing we are amused at a program in which we have vital stakes.

the Christian Advocate
S. People Becon of Tremendous Imp of Coast Evacuatio

ly now are the many and tremendous implications of the evacuation of Japanese com- into the focus of our "social moral vision," says Clarence Advocate and author of two articles on evacuation in magazine.

study those effects, to probe factors that caused evacuation to inquire into the resent of the evacuees at the relocation centers, Hall took a four-week of relocation centers and the coast.

conclusions are given in two issues. "The Japanese Evacuation in Retrospect," and "Exclusion Act, 1942 Model," in the Oct. and Oct. 22 issues of the magazine.

vacuation was handled in an orderly and humane manner, says Hall, but this fact "has not quieted rising feelings among many thoughtful Americans that grave injustices—political, racial and economic—have been committed against these people."

It seems that we are remembering, that more than two of them are citizens . . . of whom no charge of disloyalty has been brought and for a no Constitutionally guaranteed process of law has been followed. It seems that throughout and there is a mounting suspicion that their removal en masse is a "military necessity" only a carefully managed camouflage of hysteria—promoted by the long eagerness to rid the of the Japanese and by opinionist politicians anxious to gain their places at the public trough—has whipped up a hysteria, which might be expected to rise suddenly to full force immediately

We cannot escape the conclusion, declares Hall, that "wholesale evacuation of Japanese citizens to Chinese and Negroes, is a process slow enough to give us time to cool off. Incidentally, Mr. We should brush up on his ethnology. He would preserve the citizenship of Negroes but deny it to "Hottentots." To what race, pray do Hottentots belong.

The logical question is even more untenable. If war is the criterion Germans and Italians and the descendants should have their citizenship revoked and black Dravidians

road have assured the strength of this vital line of supply and defense.

U. S. Supplies Flow East
More and more American troops and supplies have been flowing into Egypt. American medium bombers have attacked Matruh, while heavy bombers have blasted Tobruk harbor and enemy ships in the Mediterranean. It is even being suggested that North Africa might become the United Nations' second front.

The transfer of the Middle East Command from General Auchinleck to General Sid Harold Alexander also suggests that the United Nations are about to step up their operations in this area. For General Alexander is known as an advocate of attack. In the first world war he went over the top

North Africa and doctria, Hitler's forces that they have taken our job. While Romi North African desert had the benefit of Italian bases in Libya and supply lines reaching back to Italy, distances across the Syrian desert are vastly greater. The distance from the Levant coast to the nearest oil wells is more than 1,000 miles, every foot of which can be defended from well supplied bases in the Euphrates Valley. The Ninth and Tenth British Armies, waterless sand, and hostile tribes stand in the way of any invader.

All the signs point to a titanic struggle in the Near East. How and when the blows will be struck depends upon the course of the war during the next few weeks, and the plans of the high commands.

Lauds Americanism Of Merced Center

MERCED — "In my short association with you, in talking and in activities, you are without fault," said Manager Harry L. Black to 1,000 Merced center residents gathered in the first Town Hall Forum to discuss, "What Should be Our Attitude Toward Evacuation?"

"There is more loyalty, there is more real Americanism than there is apt to be found in many minority groups in this country," he declared.

"Be confident and build these attitudes through these tragic times for those happier times to come."

seed peas will be raised by the evacuees, it has been stated. Manufactured items requiring a great deal of hand labor, including products needed in the relocation areas, will be made at the center.

elements joined in demanding the immediate and whole sale expulsion of the Japanese, aliens and citizens alike."

Hall notes the part played by fictitious reports of Hawaiian sabotage in the hastening of evacuation.

"So the die was cast. If an unpleasant job was to be done, the sooner done the better. The Army would hew to the line; it would have to let the chips of economic and political injustice to American citizens of Japanese extraction fall where they may."

In "Exclusion Act, 1942 Model," Hall continues the story of evacuation.

Modern Exclusion Act
The blow of evacuation to the Nisei was a terrific one, declares the author. The Nisei were proud of their part in the war effort, their low crime record, their absence from relief rolls.

"Unable to bring forth any tangible cases of Nisei perfidy, somebody thought of the 'dual citizenship angle,'" writes Hall, and this he declares, caught many Nisei off guard. Most of them were indifferent to their status, and till then had no idea whether or not they possessed dual citizenship.

The Nisei opposed mass evacuation only "as long as it was a civilian question," says Hall. "Some of their Caucasian friends who were fighting for selective against mass evacuation think they were too docile," he says.

Hall roundly scores the many "social and economic vultures" who took advantage of the Japanese, once evacuation was announced. He relates many a story of hardship suffered by an evacuee forced into giving up his land or home at but a few cents on the dollar.

We cannot escape the conclusion, declares Hall, that "wholesale evacuation of Japanese citizens to Chinese and Negroes, is a process slow enough to give us time to cool off. Incidentally, Mr. We should brush up on his ethnology. He would preserve the citizenship of Negroes but deny it to "Hottentots." To what race, pray do Hottentots belong.

The logical question is even more untenable. If war is the criterion Germans and Italians and the descendants should have their citizenship revoked and black Dravidians

From the Hawaii Hochi:

FUSCO WILL BE RIGHT BEHIND Poston with 15,000 Japanese evacuees and will claim the title of the fourth largest Arizona city. When Japanese evacuees arrive at the new WRA center on the Heart Mountain site near Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, they will constitute the citizenry of Wyoming's third largest city. The WRA center at Abraham in Utah will vie with the city of Logan as Utah's fourth largest city.

Exchange of Japanese For War Prisoners, Urged by Veterans

PORTLAND—Exchange of alien Japanese in the United States for Americans held as prisoners of war by Japan was urged last week by the Oregon department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in a telegram sent to Secretary of State Hull.

shoguns. He has been invested with symbolic authority as the head of the government, the temporal ruler, the enthroned emperor or mikado. From historic times this function has been merely nominal or theoretical. He has been a puppet and a figurehead, a gilded front set up to give sanction and security to those who actually held the reins of government. For though Japanese might rebel against the oppression and tyranny of generals and admirals and premiers they were held by unbreakable ties of allegiance to their spiritual ruler, the Son of Heaven, embodiment of the deity on earth.

Japan has always been ruled by its military caste. In the earlier days its warriors actually fought over the custody of the emperor's person and whichever warlord managed to get possession of him was able to rule the people with a rod of iron. These were the days of the shogunate.

Modern Japan retained this peculiar feature of government carefully camouflaged under a system of popular representation and constitutional procedure. Civilian affairs were administered by chosen officials under a political setup with an elected diet and a responsible cabinet. But all military affairs including questions of vital policy were reserved from the influence of civilian government and became the sole concern of the army and navy chiefs, the modern prototype of the old warrior caste.

And this military system retained its control over the emperor, using him as its symbol of power. In any clash between the two aspects of government the military faction necessarily exercised the supreme authority because it could use the will of the emperor as its sanction.

The present emperor, Hirohito, thus becomes little more than a gilded figurehead in the hands of the warlords. He is their symbol of authority without having anything to say about it himself. He is ruled in his personal life by inflexible custom and precedent, a glorified rubber stamp for army and navy leaders to use in carrying out their ambitious schemes for conquest and world hegemony. In his aspect as the spiritual high priest or ruler of his people he still sits enshrined as the Son of Heaven, but in the false aspect of political head of the government he is a tragic figure of frustration and failure.

Hirohito is the virtual prisoner of the present ruling warlords of Japan, just as his ancestors were prisoners of the former shoguns. He is not even permitted to keep abreast of the times or to know what is going on in the world, except as his military keepers choose to enlighten him. In the actual government of the empire he has not initiative or voice, nor is he allowed to determine any matter of policy.

States, who are asked to lives fighting for a de which they are not allow the benefits. She also the many more million and in India and justice must be given justice by the white race before any hope of building peace. Pearl Buck that the crisis between and colored races has by the Nazis one of sues of this war, and tlement cannot safely ed.

With that courage this book so outstan

page Today e Power Has Militarists

Personally he is a quiet, kind, studious gentleman with a liberal point of view. When Japan walked out at the London disarmament conference and later denounced the Washington treaty he was very much posed by the program sponsored by the warlords, but he had no alternative but to sign on a dotted line. When Japan led the Nazis tripartite alliance Hirohito disapproved of the step almost precipitated a crisis his reluctance to endorse the on. But if he had not done it is pretty well understood the would have been sent as prisoner to Yeddo Castle and rogatune declared under an dictator.

an is on the rampage today, through any fault of the emperor but because the supreme has been usurped by the military authorities just as it was in ancient times under the shoguns. Tojo is as truly a totalitarian dictator in Japan as Hitler is in Germany or Mussolini in Italy, and Hirohito becomes the gilded figurehead, as unimportant to his country as is the pathetic Victor Emanuel in Italy. (From an Editorial in the Hawaii Hochi, Honolulu.)

the copy desk

Last of the assembly center newspapers, the Grapevine, came through with the largest final edition of them all.

One hundred pages in length, the Grapevine's "Vignette" is a bound yearbook of Fresno center activities.

The Fresno staff was led by Ayako Noguchi, Howard Renge, and Richard Itanaga. Staff writers were Sam Nakagama, John Hirohata, Carl Kurihara, George Mochizuki, Alice Sumida, Lily Koyama, Thomas Toyama and Freddie Harada. On the art staff were Eddie Kurishima and Haruko Kawano. On the technical and business staff were Kiyomi Nakamura, Shiro Kurihara and Hazel Mizusaki.

In New York Kuniyoshi is an undisputed authority in art at present, despite the fact that he is a Japanese. His work is treated with respect and is appreciated by the general American public. His fame has been sung in various magazines and newspapers all over the United States. In silence, Kuniyoshi has done much as an ambassador of good will. Perhaps his work should be considered no less important than the official ambassadors that are sent to various countries—Henry Sugimoto, writing in the Fresno Vignette."

The Fresno Grapevine, with its issue of October 17, marked the end of the first phase of the evacuation press. For with its final issue, the last of the assembly center papers came to an end.

The staff will move almost intact to Jerome, Arkansas.

Last job of the staff was the distribution of the 100-page "Vignette," a resume of the life and times at the Fresno center.

Part of center newspaper tradition now is the paper mascot. Last week two more mascots appeared in the Topaz Times and the Minidoka Irrigator.

Unnamed as yet is the Irrigator's mascot, drawn by Eddie Sato. The paper is currently conducting a "best name" contest.

"Jankee" is the apt and timely name for Bennie Nobori's version of the young evacuee. Nobori is a former Hollywood studio artist.

Fiftieth issue of the Pacemaker was also the last. The staff was gradually depleted by relocation. To Granada, Colo. went Hiroshi Ito and Robert Hirano; to Rohwer, Ark., Kazuo Oshiki; to Jerome, Ark., Eddie Shimano, Joe Oyama, Asami Kawachi (Mrs. Joe Oyama), Roy Kawamoto; to Poston, Jim Eno.

and all the ads also for America. She man's future a greater Miss Buck are created could act ac-

ook, all the written with and Robert Hirano; to Rohwer, tolerance found intolerant. e world this least it will minds of as enough to is.—Mitchell gazine, Sep-

Evacuation of Citizens Presents Serious Threat to Democratic Life, Thomas Says in Pamphlet

Post War Council Publishes Survey of West Coast Problem

NEW YORK — A complete survey of the government's handling of the Japanese evacuated from the west coast is contained in a 40-page booklet published this week by the Post War World Council and written by Thomas Thomas, chairman of the council's executive committee. The booklet is entitled "Democracy and Japanese Americans" and sells for 10 cents at the council's office, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

In an introduction urging the widest possible distribution of the booklet, eleven well known liberals state that "the American people as a whole are unaware of the serious threats to our democratic way of life which is exemplified in the reception centers and concentration camps in the West for the Japanese."

Signed by Prominent Americans
Signers of the introduction include: Helen Marston Beardsley, Los Angeles; Ernest Besig, San Francisco; John Dos Passos, Provincetown; Harry Emerson Fosdick, New York City; Esther Fiske Hammond, Santa Barbara; Arthur Garfield Hays, New York City; Eduard C. Lindeman, New York City; Hugh E. Macbeth, Los Angeles; Jackson S. Ralston, Palo Alto; A. Philip Randolph, New York City; Ernest Fremont Tittle, Evanston.

Mr. Thomas presents first a complete factual summary of the situation including the FBI round-ups immediately after Pearl Harbor, the President's order authorizing the establishment of military zones, the military proclamation, the War Relocation Authority.

He then examines the claims made in justification of these actions and the implications for democracy and humanitarianism of the actions.

Race Prejudice Indicated
Pointing to the fact that Japanese who are American citizens have suffered worse discrimination since December 7 than have Italian aliens, Mr. Thomas concludes that "the American feeling about the treatment of the Japanese is not born exclusively of the fact that we are at war with the country of their origin, but arises mostly from race prejudice."

"Though the Army and the War Relocation Authority have given much evidence of a conscientious effort to do a distasteful job as well as it could be done," Mr. Thomas asserts that government camps "cannot be permanent for a racial group unless that racial group is to be stamped with inferiority." The result of this policy, he declares, is that "we are threatened with the permanent establishment of a group of second class American citizens. We are creating an American pale like the old Russian pale for the Jews."

Damages Liberal Asiatic Policy
The Chinese in America, Mr. Thomas reports for all their hatred of the Japanese, privately oppose the evacuation and feel that "it's only luck" that they are not the evacuees. "It would take a great amount of sabotage by Japanese-Americans on the west coast to equal in damage the sabotage of our supposedly liberal Asiatic policy by this wholesale evacuation," the author remarks.

The Presidential order, Mr. Thomas asserts, threatens fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution. "Certainly there is nothing in the famous document, or in the American tradition, or in the logic of American institutions which gives the President or his agents the right to remove any or all of us out of the districts in which we have lived and worked for reasons the validity of which he and his agents are the sole judges. This is the power asserted in the Presidential proclamation of February 19th. It is strictly in line with totalitarian, not American, theory. The truth of that statement is not refuted by alleging that it is only a temporary measure, and by asserting, what is fortunately the truth, that the intentions of the Government with regard to the Japanese-Americans are better than the intentions of the German Government towards

the Jews. More than once in history men have acceded to dictatorial power in the hands of a man with good intentions only to find that they have laid the basis for dictatorship unredeemed by pious aspirations."

Immediate Steps Suggested
Mr. Thomas suggests nine immediate steps to ameliorate the situation: 1. End further mass evacuation. 2. Establish civilian hearing boards. 3. Treat Japanese who are American citizens as citizens, which means that they should not be brought before courts or hearing boards unless specific charges are made against them. 4. Centralize authority over evacuees in the War Relocation Authority rather than in the army. 5. Eliminate the temporary shelters. 6. Build homes, not barracks. 7. Pay evacuee labor the same wages as free labor. 8. Compensate evacuees for property losses. 9. Relocate evacuees in American communities.

"The greatest victim of our procedure against the Japanese," Mr. Thomas concludes, "is not the Japanese themselves; it is our whole concept of liberty, our standard of justice, and the appeal which American democracy ought to be making to the oppressed peoples of the world."

of approximately 3,500 Japanese evacuated from Oregon and Washington military areas to the temporary assembly center at Portland, was announced Wednesday by the Army. The transfer will begin on or about August 29. Approximately 1,100 Japanese evacuated to the Portland Assembly Center from Benton, Chelan, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan and Yakima Counties, Wash., will be transferred to the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, at Vocation Park County, Wyoming, on the Shoshone River, 13 miles North west of Cody. This movement will be completed in about two days. About 2,400 Japanese evacuated to Portland Assembly Center from the city of Portland, and other portions of Multnomah County, in which Portland is situated, and also portions of Clackamas county, and all of the counties of Washington Yamhill, Tillamook, Clatsop, and Columbia, Oregon, will be transferred to the Minidoka Relocation Center, Eden, Jerome County Idaho, 15 miles east of Twin Falls. This movement will begin on or about September 6, and continue at the rate of 600 daily until operation is completed.

again faced death by a firing squad for the slaying of a fellow Japanese at Helper, Utah, seventeen years ago. Utah's "forgotten man" was re-sentenced to death by Judge Hougaard in Seventh district court on Monday. The court's sentence stipulates that the condemned man die before a firing squad on October 14, but authorities in Salt Lake City reported that the prisoner would probably appeal to the state board of pardons at the September session for commutation of the death sentence. Karumai is at present confined to the Carbon county jail at Price, but will be returned to the state

Poston Residents Elect Temporary Community Council

POSTON — The temporary community council of Camp 1 at Poston has been formed into ten communities covering affairs of internal management, according to the Press Bulletin.

and two member appointed for each community

are as follows: law: Shig Imamura, Seichiro George Fujii; public relations: Thomas Yano, Kay Nishimura, Hidemi Ogawa; social welfare: Saichi Hara, Masaru Kawashima, Jono; recreation: Yukit Murakami, Frank Tanaka, Harry Nishioka; community enterprise: Hideo Nakai, Bill Kasuga, Hiroshi Amano; education: Dr. Frank Saito, Robert Sakai, Mary Tachibana; public health: George Adachi, Harry Nanamura, Arthur Nakano; housing and food: Hideo Miwa, Ray Ono, Nobuo Uragami; work projects: Henry Kanegae, Andre Sugimoto, Smoot Katow; building and landscape: Frank Kuwahara, Paul Nagamatsu, Roy Kaita.

Rumors of Closing Of Net Project Dispelled at Center

SANTA ANITA — Rumors of this center that the camouflage net project would be closed were dispelled by an announcement August 15, by William R. Towle, Works Division superintendent, reports the Pacemaker.

Towle declared that recent shipments of supplies to Manzanar may have started the rumors.

He said that Santa Anita is the supply depot for net garnishing materials and has been supplying Manzanar with them from time to time.

The net project was started early in Santa Anita history, and has maintained a high record for production ever since its inception.

Book Drive Started By Student Group For Evacuee Centers

SEATTLE — In an attempt to meet the urgent need for books for Japanese evacuee centers, the Japanese American Committee of the Pacific Northwest Regional Student YM-YWCA has started a project to supply reading material.

Donna Hine, chairman of the committee, has organized volunteer stations throughout the region where books will be collected.

owners of the machinery will be appraised or

He was sentenced to die on April 2, 1926. Attempts to appeal the sentence to the state supreme court failed but the condemned man was later declared insane. He was taken to Provo and confined in the Utah state hospital until 1934. Then a new hearing was held and Karumai was found to be sane and he was returned to the state prison. From then on his case sank into oblivion for several long years. A "forgotten man" by prison officials, he was a condemned man for those seven years but he was never resented until the was revived a year ago. The courts finally took action last Monday.

again faced death by a firing squad for the slaying of a fellow Japanese at Helper, Utah, seventeen years ago.

Utah's "forgotten man" was re-sentenced to death by Judge Hougaard in Seventh district court on Monday. The court's sentence stipulates that the condemned man die before a firing squad on October 14, but authorities in Salt Lake City reported that the prisoner would probably appeal to the state board of pardons at the September session for commutation of the death sentence. Karumai is at present confined to the Carbon county jail at Price, but will be returned to the state

Carve New Homes of Mississippi

for American Victory
Reveal Forests on
Missas Relocation Areas

ilies—about 25 persons. An estimated 20 mess halls—each capable of holding 500 persons—will be constructed on each project. Hospitals and schools will be erected. The hospital staffs will be composed of Japanese physicians under the direction of an American head surgeon.

"Every precaution to protect the health of the families will be taken," according to E. B. Whitaker, assistant regional director of the FSA, who will be in charge of the projects. "None will be moved into camp until we are sure they have healthful conditions under which to live."

First Contingent to Aid Work
Whitaker said the first contingent—about 500 single Japanese—will aid in preparing the camp site. When preliminary housing is completed, 1000 more will be moved in to work on accommodations for the thousands more to follow.

Each camp will be guarded by United States army soldiers, Whitaker said. The Japanese will be confined to camp. They will not be permitted to leave the camp except with permission.

Paid For Work
Their job will be the production of as much of the food they consume as possible.

"In addition to vegetables, Whitaker said, "they will produce tomatoes for canning, soybeans, eggs, pork and other foodstuff that can be grown in this rich soil. We do not expect to handle bee cattle."

Their products will not be sold on the market in competition with those of local farmers, Whitaker revealed. Neither will they acquire any equity to the land, but will be paid for their work by the W

Machinery May Be Put to

of Agricultural Food Administration of relocated months of agricultural authorities have tantial amount t if there was could do about such belated, is

ceiling prices, and if the machinery will be sold at a profit. The acquisition of machinery will help; and there is no doubt why the expedient has not been adopted. The delay.

6-10-43

It is the contention of the San Francisco Chronicle, in its July 28 editorial, that the Japanese at Manzanar have a sense of humor. The Chronicle, more specifically, defines the Japanese "sense of humor" in an uncomplimentary way, saying that the young Japanese Americans "are said to be vastly amused" at the ministrations of the Washington "social workers" now running Manzanar.

Mockingly, the Chronicle states further: "In a naturally depressing place like Manzanar on its bleak sands this is an unexpected diversion. These boys and girls are just laughing their heads off."

Leland M. Ford, reactionary congressman, has already made charges, that Manzanar has been turned into a "social experiment." So has Editor George W. Savage of the Inyo Independent demanded the expulsion of the "social workers" at Manzanar and the return of the management of the center to Army control.

The petty politicians who are always thinking of ways and means of attracting votes at elections take considerable pleasure in making charges at the War Relocation Authority officials. Sometimes they are able to convince the most liberal editors to believe in their distorted facts and tortured logic. The Chronicle was wrong in saying that "social workers" are running Manzanar.

We who are interned at the relocation centers disapprove of the term "social experiment." We have an aversion to be thought of as guinea pigs. In spite of the fact that we are the first Americans to be herded into concentration camps in our own country, we resent fellow Americans calling our evacuation to relocation centers an experiment. After all, we are human beings of a distinct racial group. We moved because of military necessity and we want the American people to realize the fact that we

the relocation program is an experiment or not, both the War Relocation Authority and the Americans of Japanese ancestry must make it a success.

This is no time to be laughing or to be amused at a program in which we have vital stakes.

In the Christian Advocate: U. S. People Becoming Aware Of Tremendous Implications Of Coast Evacuation, Says Hall

Only now are the many and tremendous implications of the mass evacuation of Japanese coming into the focus of our "social and moral vision," says Clarence Hall, magazine editor of the Christian Advocate and author of two recent articles on evacuation in that magazine.

To study those effects, to probe the forces that caused evacuation and to inquire into the present life of the evacuees at the relocation centers, Hall took a four-week tour of relocation centers and the West coast.

His conclusions are given in two articles. "The Japanese Evacuation in Retrospect," and "Exclusion Act, 1942 Model," in the Oct. 15 and Oct. 22 issues of the Advocate.

Evacuation was handled in an orderly and humane manner, says Hall, but this fact "has not quieted the rising feelings among many thoughtful Americans that grave injustices—political, racial and economic—have been committed against these people.

"It seems that we are remembering, belatedly, that more than two thirds of them are citizens... against whom no charge of disloyalty has been brought and for whom no Constitutionally guaranteed 'due process of law' has operated. It seems that throughout the land there is a mounting suspicion that their removal en masse became a 'military necessity' only after a carefully managed campaign of hysteria—promoted by elements long eager to rid the Coast of the Japanese and by opportunistic politicians anxious to maintain their places at the public feeding trough—has whipped up the requisite apprehension."

Public hysteria, which might have been expected to rise suddenly and in full force immediately

elements joined in demanding the immediate and whole sale expulsion of the Japanese, aliens and citizens alike."

Hall notes the part played by fictitious reports of Hawaiian sabotage in the hastening of evacuation.

"So the die was cast. If an unpleasant job was to be done, the sooner done the better. The Army would hew to the line; it would have to let the chips of economic and political injustice to American citizens of Japanese extraction fall where they may."

In "Exclusion Act, 1942 Model," Hall continues the story of evacuation.

Modern Exclusion Act The blow of evacuation to the Nisei was a terrific one, declares the author. The Nisei were proud of their part in the war effort, their low crime record, their absence from relief rolls.

"Unable to bring forth any tangible cases of Nisei perfidy, somebody thought of the 'dual citizenship angle,'" writes Hall, and this he declares, caught many Nisei off guard. Most of them were indifferent to their status, and till then had no idea whether or not they possessed dual citizenship.

The Nisei opposed mass evacuation only "as long as it was a civilian question," says Hall. "Some of their Caucasian friends who were fighting for selective as against mass evacuation think they were too docile," he says.

Hall roundly scores the many "social and economic vultures" who took advantage of the Japanese, once evacuation was announced. He relates many a story of hardship suffered by an evacuee forced into giving up his land or home at but a few cents on the dollar.

We cannot escape the conclusion, declares Hall, that "wholesale

should brush up on his ethnology. He would preserve the citizenship of Negroes but deny it "Hottentots." To what race, pray do Hottentots belong?

The logical question is even untenable. If war is the criterion Germans and Italians and the descendants should have their citizenship revoked and black Drav-

States, who are asked lives fighting for a d which they are not all the benefits. She also the many more millio and in India and in must be given justice by the white race bef, by any hope of buildi nent peace. Pearl Bu that the crisis betwe and colored races ha by the Nazis one of sues of this war, and tlement cannot safely ed.

With that courage this book so outstan

road have assured the strength of this vital line of supply and defense.

U. S. Supplies Flow East

More and more American troops and supplies have been flowing into Egypt. American medium bombers have attacked Matruh, while heavy bombers have blasted Tobruk harbor and enemy ships in the Mediterranean. It is even being suggested that North Africa might become the United Nations' second front.

The transfer of the Middle East Command from General Auchinleck to General Sid Harold Alexander also suggests that the United Nations are about to step up their operations in this area. For General Alexander is known as an advocate of attack. In the first world war he went over the top

Says Jap Tes

ELL

than la

ve native

hip, while

alien-bor

st of our

repeat i

know t

f the las

ceedingl

sort of

are goin

after th

our be

This wi

Italians

and segr

done wit

will sett

decide o

raised h

ral U. S

he Nativ

me Cou.

d it, con

ontention

constitu

will pr

And th

in amend

in denyi

From the Hawaii Hochi: Japan is On Rampage Today Because Supreme Power Has Been Usurped by Militarists

In any attempt to understand what has happened to push Japan into the front ranks among the militant and aggressive nations reaching out for world hegemony one must recognize the dual nature of the system of government and the place occupied by the emperor as the symbolic head of the state. In his role as the high priest of the Sun Goddess cult he occupies a place similar to that of the pope in the Catholic hierarchy—the Son of Heaven, the divinely ordained spiritual guide of his people, the incarnation of celestial virtue. In this aspect he is the ruler of the cultural and moral life of the Japanese people, the religious head of the state.

But there has been another and vastly different role assigned to him by the political leaders of the nation, the real rulers, the military caste that dates back to the days of the ancient warriors and shoguns. He has been invested with symbolic authority as the head of the government, the temporal ruler, the enthroned emperor or mikado. From historic times this function has been merely nominal or theoretical. He has been a puppet and a figurehead, a gilded front set up to give sanction and security to those who actually held the reins of government. For though Japanese might rebel against the oppression and tyranny of generals and admirals and premiers they were held by unbreakable ties of allegiance to their spiritual ruler, the Son of Heaven, embodiment of the deity on earth.

Japan has always been ruled by its military caste. In the earlier days its warriors actually fought over the custody of the emperor's person and whichever warlord managed to get possession of him was able to rule the people with a rod of iron. These were the days of the shogunate.

Modern Japan retained this peculiar feature of government carefully camouflaged under a system of popular representation and constitutional procedure. Civilian affairs were administered by chosen officials under a political setup with an elected diet and a responsible cabinet. But all military affairs including questions of vital policy were reserved from the influence of civilian government and became the sole concern of the army and navy chiefs, the modern prototype of the old warrior caste. And this military system retained its control over the emperor, using him as its symbol of power. In any clash between the two aspects of government the military faction necessarily exercised the supreme authority because it could use the will of the emperor as its sanction.

The present emperor, Hirohito, thus becomes little more than a gilded figurehead in the hands of the warlords. He is their symbol of authority without having anything to say about it himself. He is ruled in his personal life by inflexible custom and precedent, a glorified rubber stamp for army and navy leaders to use in carrying out their ambitious schemes for conquest and world hegemony. In his aspect as the spiritual high-priest or ruler of his people he still sits enshrined as the Son of Heaven, but in the false aspect of political head of the government he is a tragic figure of frustration and failure.

Hirohito is the virtual prisoner of the present ruling warlords of Japan, just as his ancestors were prisoners of the former shoguns. He is not even permitted to keep abreast of the times or to know what is going on in the world, except as his military keepers choose to enlighten him. In the actual government of the empire he has not initiative or voice, nor is he allowed to determine any matter of policy.

States, who are asked lives fighting for a d which they are not all the benefits. She also the many more millio and in India and in must be given justice by the white race bef, by any hope of buildi nent peace. Pearl Bu that the crisis betwe and colored races ha by the Nazis one of sues of this war, and tlement cannot safely ed.

With that courage this book so outstan

Personally he is a quiet, kindly, studious gentleman with a rather liberal point of view. When Japan walked out at the London disarmament conference and later denounced the Washington treaty he was very much opposed to the program sponsored by the warlords, but he had no alternative but to sign on the dotted line. When Japan joined the Nazi tripartite alliance Hirohito disapproved of the step and almost precipitated a crisis by his reluctance to endorse the action. But if he had not done so it is pretty well understood that the would have been sent as a prisoner to Yeddo Castle and a shogunate declared under an army dictator.

Japan is on the rampage today, not through any fault of the emperor, but because the supreme power has been usurped by the military authorities just as it was in ancient times under the shoguns. Tojo is as truly a totalitarian dictator in Japan as Hitler is in Germany or Mussolini in Italy, and Hirohito becomes the gilded figurehead, as unimportant to his country as is the pathetic Victor Emanuel in Italy. (From an Editorial in the Hawaii Hochi, Honolulu.)

the copy desk

Last of the assembly center newspapers, the Grapevine, came through with the largest final edition of them all.

One hundred pages in length, the Grapevine's "Vignette" is a bound yearbook of Fresno center activities.

The Fresno staff was led by Ayako Noguchi, Howard Renge, and Richard Itanaga. Staff writers were Sam Nakagama, John Hirohata, Carl Kurihara, George Mochizuki, Alice Sumida, Lily Koyama, Thomas Toyama and Fred Harada. On the art staff were Eddie Kurishima and Haruko Kawano. On the technical and business staff were Kiyomi Nakamura, Shiro Kurihara and Hazel Mizusaki.

In New York Kuniyoshi is an undisputed authority in art at present, despite the fact that he is a Japanese. His work is treated with respect and is appreciated by the art world and also by the general American public. His fame has been sung in various magazines and newspapers all over the United States. In silence, Kuniyoshi has done much as an ambassador of good will. Perhaps his work should be considered no less important than the official ambassadors that are sent to various countries—Henry Sugimoto, writing in the Fresno Vignette.

The Fresno Grapevine, with its issue of October 17, marked the end of the first phase of the evacuation press. For with its final issue, the last of the assembly center papers came to an end.

The staff will move almost intact to Jerome, Arkansas.

Last job of the staff was the distribution of the 100-page "Vignette," a resume of the life and times at the Fresno center.

Part of center newspaper tradition now is the paper mascot. Last week two more mascots appeared in the Topaz Times and the Minicoka Irrigator.

Unnamed as yet is the Irrigator's mascot, drawn by Eddie Sato. The paper is currently conducting a "best name" contest.

"Jankee" is the apt and timely name for Bennie Nobori's version of the young evacuee. Nobori is a former Hollywood studio artist.

Fiftieth issue of the Pacemaker was also the last. The staff was gradually depleted by relocation. To Granada, Colo. went Hiroshi Ito and Robert Hirano; to Rohwer, Ark., Kazuo Oshiki; to Jerome, Ark., Eddie Shimano, Joe Oyama, Asami Kawachi (Mrs. Joe Oyama), Roy Kawamoto; to Poston, Jim Eno.

With that courage this book so outstan

The Relocation Problem

Evacuee Americans will find of special interest the dispatch published last week in the Chicago Sun which discloses that unanimity of opinion did not exist between the Justice departments regarding the question of citizens of Japanese race from the Sun, Marshal Field's lib-

The Sun, Marshal Field's lib- n to the obstructionist Tribune, a "bitter fight" was waged be- o government agencies and that apartment "protested mass evac- ground may st be granted hearings before from their homes and places of on the presidential order of h placed the issue solely in the War Department and military erceding the previous authori- by the Attorney General.

article indicates that the tug- gling the wartime disposition of acuees is still going on in Wash-

ees, in the great majority, are realities of evacuation and its onveniences and discomforts as of their support of the total war erican nation fights against the nese and German aggressors. subscribe, however, to the inter- t their predicament will endure on of the war and that they are ned until such a time that the Berlin and Tokyo have been eir knees. The citizen evacuees ners of war, are charged with nst the government. The belief s them is that the relocation cen- sary because of the tremendous tantand to immediate individual communities and areas outside combat zones. However, they ividual relocation will be accom- n as it is feasible. They know ram of individual relocation is n a favorable public opinion and t their conduct in the relocation centers will help to either build t public opinion. They also ac- bility that the majority of the es will remain in the relocation h the newspapers continue to tion camps) for the war's dur- of the problems involved. They owever, that those who are al- tle as individuals will lay the hich will lessen the post-war ition from the life in the centers world outside.

evacuees in the centers hope nment's policy regarding them l in words similar to these: y have all the rights and im- e them as citizens unaccused of disloyalty, except that right ess which is temporarily de- because of the difficulties of esettlement for each of more persons.

opportunities for individual rise, the citizens will be allow- their temporary wartime

gram of this sort can justify the wholesale internment of so large a group of men, women and children without access to hearing boards or to any other opportunity for the establishment of their right to live as individuals in a democratic society.

Rivers of History

Rivers have left an indelible mark upon the history of America and the world. Great civilizations have flourished, died and have risen again on the banks of the Tigris and the Euphrates, the Nile, the Yellow and the Yangtze. The history of the midland American empire may be told in the story of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Today the waters of the Don run red with the blood of Russian soldiers fighting the battle of the free nations against the terrible Nazi war machine, as flowed the Ebro not long ago, tintured with the life fluid of the defenders of Spanish democracy.

Today in wartime America rivers are all-important in the future of 115,000 evacuee Japanese. The success or failure of the giant farm communities born on desert sageland may well be told in the running waters of the great Mississippi, the muddy Colorado, the little Owens, the Gila, the Snake, the Shoshone, the Arkansas and the Sevier.

all the residents e of this situa- to examine the ate Japan? Do e good men who blic life by the e to power? Do and women who ting against the Fascisti? Men themselves, be- ey believe, hold- f life on which sity to all resi- ize fully the ex- scisti of Japan; cations, the fact an are making ll—in whatever , whatever may or. — Tanforan

rom Tokyo say merican propa- ed States is not being sustained They have not Midway battles. ople only learn n to know.

Native Sons to Take Citizenship Issue to U. S. Supreme Court

Chicago Sun Hints Justice, War Departments at Variance Over Treatment of Citizen Evacuees

Release of Citizens Believed Favored by Civilian Authorities

CHICAGO—The Chicago Sun reported last week in a dispatch from its Washington bureau that "another clash between the Justice and War Departments was in the making" over the problem of whether Japanese Americans should be removed from "concentration camps" or interned for the duration.

The Sun's Washington correspondent said that "high officials of the Justice Department have indicated that they favor paroling American citizens of Japanese ancestry." However, Attorney General Biddle has commented that he considered such action "highly improbable."

Despite Biddle's statement, the Chicago Sun said that it had been informed by reliable sources that "wholesale movement of Japanese Americans from concentration camps is even now in progress."

The Sun said that "most of those removed from camps . . . are being used for farm labor in the beet fields of Colorado and the wheat fields of Montana."

War Department Opposed Removal

The Sun added that the "War Department was understood to be against any removal until the war is over."

The newspaper said that many Japanese Americans — if the removal program is continued—may be turned loose for farm work under agricultural owners who have asked for their services. Others may be released on parole, being required to report back to the camps periodically. Still others would be taken from the camps only for day work, returning each night.

"The more reliable internees who have proved their loyalty to this country, probably will be allowed to go out and make their own way," the Sun's Washington

bureau noted.

"All those released, however, would be kept under surveillance by Justice Department representatives and by state officials."

(A procedure for individual relocation of American-born Japanese who have never lived or studied in Japan has already been announced by the War Relocation Authority.)

The Sun commented that the problem of whether released Japanese Americans should be allowed to move about freely follows the bitter fight between the Justice and War Departments concerning the question of mass evacuation of Japanese from the west coast.

The Sun said that the Justice Department protested mass evacuation on the ground that American citizens should at least be granted hearings before being ejected from their homes and places of business.

Seek to Deny Nisei Rights In Court Test

Would Upset Previous Rulings by Highest Court of Nation

SAN FRANCISCO — The Native Sons of the Golden West will carry their battle for the denial of citizenship to persons of Japanese ancestry born in this country to the Supreme Court of the United States, the Japanese legislative committee of the state Native Sons organization announced last week.

The suit of the Native Sons in a San Francisco court recently to bar American-born Japanese from the rights of citizenship was thrown out of court by Federal Judge St. Sure. U. S. Webb, representing the Native Sons in the suit, argued that all non-white persons, except Negroes, should be barred from American citizenship but promised a special Congressional action to grant citizenship to American-born Chinese once their citizenship was taken away.

The Native Sons' suit seeks to upset two previous rulings by the U. S. Supreme Court which held that "all persons . . . born in the United States are citizens of the United States and the state where in they reside . . ."

Lloyd J. Cosgrove, grand president of the Native Sons, declared that the recent action of Federal Judge St. Sure in dismissing the case in the San Francisco federal court would not deter the organization in their fight to oust the American-born Japanese from citizenship. In the San Francisco case Judge St. Sure denied a petition filed by John T. Regan, grand secretary of the organization, to force Registrar of Voters Cameron King in San Francisco county to remove the names of persons of Japanese ancestry from the election rolls on the ground that they hold "dual citizenship."

Cosgrove issued a statement lauding the Hearst newspapers.

He noted that: "We are learning and, since December 7, have learned many important things that William Randolph Hearst warned the country against a quarter of a century ago. "I recall very vividly the Hearst newspapers, especially those here in San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles, carrying factual evidence, striking editorials and attention demanding cartoons, warning of the insidious propaganda and blandishments of the Japanese.

"Had we given heed to this, just in a small measure, we would not face the menace of Japan today."

Funds for the prospective court battle will be raised among Native Sons parlors. The battle to banish the American-born Japanese from citizenship was launched with \$2000 contributed by the Native Sons and by their auxiliary, the Native Daughters, at their recent state convention.

Cooperating with the Native Sons are the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion and the Grange, according to Cosgrove. He is inviting other patriotic organizations to join the movement.

The Native Sons suit has been the subject of front-page criticism in the San Francisco Chronicle as well as in Collier's and other national publications.

Representatives of the National Lawyers Guild, which entered the San Francisco case as "a friend of the court," likened the suit to an act of Hitlerism.

Idle Jap Farm Machinery May Be Pu

Action of the Department of Agriculture in empowering War Food Administrator Chester Davis to requisition idle farm machinery, property of relocated Japanese, comes after months of agitation in which Federal authorities have denied there was any substantial amount of such machinery, or that if there was there was anything they could do about it. However, the action, much belated, is still welcome.

The California Legislature spurred the Federal authorities into action by passing the Lowery bill, signed by Governor Warren, which provided \$150,000 to buy the equipment and allocate it to farmers according to their need. Under the Federal procedure, which will largely supersede the State plan, the Jap owners of the machinery will be offered appraised or

ceiling prices, and chinery will be suits.

The acquisition not solve the s will help; and the why the expedie not have been ad cratic inertia is the delay.

6-10-43

War Workers . . .

POSTON, Ariz.—Isamu Noguchi, noted sculptor, was chosen temporary chairman of the Poston Art Society at the first meeting held at Noguchi's home on August 11. Marian Miyaya is temporary secretary of the new group. Plans for an attractive adobe structure for Poston's Art Center were visualized in the discussion which was attended by more than twenty persons. The Art Center will display art work of members and non-members. Among those attending the meeting were sculptors, painters, cartoonists, wood craftsmen, designers, flower arrangement experts, commercial artists, jewelry designers, block printers, ceramic experts, portrait painters and toy-making specialists, according to the Poston Press Bulletin.

A few days before they were to have been evacuated from their central California home to a desert relocation center, two skilled American-born Japanese technicians received permits to do war work in an eastern state. . . . A California nisei girl, whose paintings hang in San Francisco's Museum of Art, got a job last week as a fashion artist for a large intermountain department store. . . . One of America's largest manufacturing firms is considering a plan to employ a few trained American-born Japanese whose loyalty is unquestioned. . . . A noted radio commentator in a recent national broadcast commented on the fact that nisei in the evacuee centers constituted a source of trained manpower to help America's war effort.

On Furlough . . .

Many nisei soldiers were visiting intermountain and midwest cities this week on furlough. In Salt Lake City we noticed nisei soldiers from Camp Crowder and Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri; Fort Harrison, Indiana; Camp Wolters, Texas; Camp Riley, Kansas, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota. . . . Ruth Sato, the Eurasian beauty who was probably America's first Japanese chorus girl, recently married Mike Reinhart, the former band leader who is now a member of Saxie Dowell's Navy band at Norfolk. Ruth Sato danced in Billy's Rose's "Crazy Quilt" many seasons ago. Last year she was mistress of ceremonies at the Waikiki, Forbidden City and other New York night spots.

Un-Japanese . . .

Carl Randau and his novelist wife, Leane Zugsmith, visited Japan late in the summer of 1941 to do a series of articles for New York's newspaper PM. Their experiences produced a recent book, "The Setting Sun of Japan." The Randaus tried to meet the people of Japan, workers, businessmen, tycoons and tired liberals. They met a onetime liberal statesman, now in seclusion, who thought that a popular movement against the militarists was not feasible at that time. They also met a manufacturer who had some words to say about the American-born Japanese: "They're too individualistic. They can't learn filial piety and loyalty to the Emperor, or, for that matter, our total family system, no matter how hard they study. I do not hire Nisei. The food doesn't suit them, they expect central heating, and they don't suit me. My employees must do only what they are literally told to do. Nisei want to learn everything that's going on and make suggestions about what they have learned in the States. They may look Japanese to you. They don't to me."

Movie Murder . . .

In the Fox film, "Little Tokyo, U.S.A.," a loyal American-born Japanese is murdered by Japanese fifth columnists who use the terroristic method of decapitation. The nisei character is portrayed by a young Chinese American actor. The film is purportedly based on reports of the Dies committee. . . . The Tulean Dispatch commented editorially last week that they didn't like the word "amojas" coined for the nisei out of "American of Japanese ancestry" by Jim Marshall of Collier's.

Exchange Ship . . .

American readers can expect a flood of books on the Far East shortly after the docking of the exchange liner Gripsholm in New York with its cargo of newspapermen and diplomats from Japan and occupied Asia. Max Hill, Tokyo manager of A. P., is already writing a book called "Exchange Ship." Brutal Japanese police methods in the treatment of newspapermen and other civilians will be given a good airing on the radio and from lecture platforms as well as in print.

High Chairs for Babies

Santa Anita tots will soon have high chairs at mealtime. Some 25 chairs for each mess hall area being made at that center.

In the Christian Advocate: U. S. People Becoming Aware Of Tremendous Implications Of Coast Evacuation, Says Hall

Only now are the many and tremendous implications of the mass evacuation of Japanese coming into the focus of our "social and moral vision," says Clarence Hall, magazine editor of the Christian Advocate and author of two recent articles on evacuation in that magazine.

To study those effects, to probe the forces that caused evacuation and to inquire into the present life of the evacuees at the relocation centers, Hall took a four-week tour of relocation centers and the West coast.

His conclusions are given in two articles, "The Japanese Evacuation in Retrospect," and "Exclusion Act, 1942 Model," in the Oct. 15 and Oct. 22 issues of the Advocate.

Evacuation was handled in an orderly and humane manner, says Hall, but this fact "has not quieted the rising feelings among many thoughtful Americans that grave injustices—political, racial and economic—have been committed against these people.

"It seems that we are remembering, belatedly, that more than two thirds of them are citizens . . . against whom no charge of disloyalty has been brought and for whom no Constitutionally guaranteed 'due process of law' has operated. It seems that throughout the land there is a mounting suspicion that their removal en masse became a 'military necessity' only after a carefully managed campaign of hysteria—promoted by elements long eager to rid the Coast of the Japanese and by opportunist politicians anxious to maintain their places at the public feeding trough—has whipped up the requisite apprehension."

Public hysteria, which might have been expected to rise suddenly and in full force immediately after Dec. 7 did not start until several weeks later. And then, writes Hall, it was raised and spurred on by such groups as the Native Sons of the Golden West, the agricultural capitalists, the Joint Immigration Commission, various bodies of World War veterans, and certain "very vocal members of the West Coast Congressional bloc. Together, in close harmony, these

elements joined in demanding the immediate and whole sale expulsion of the Japanese, aliens and citizens alike."

Hall notes the part played by fictitious reports of Hawaiian sabotage in the hastening of evacuation.

"So the die was cast. If an unpleasant job was to be done, the sooner done the better. The Army would hew to the line; it would have to let the chips of economic and political injustice to American citizens of Japanese extraction fall where they may."

In "Exclusion Act, 1942 Model," Hall continues the story of evacuation.

Modern Exclusion Act The blow of evacuation to the Nisei was a terrific one, declares the author. The Nisei were proud of their part in the war effort, their low crime record, their absence from relief rolls.

"Unable to bring forth any tangible cases of Nisei perfidy, somebody thought of the 'dual citizenship angle,'" writes Hall, and this he declares, caught many Nisei off guard. Most of them were indifferent to their status, and till then had no idea whether or not they possessed dual citizenship.

The Nisei opposed mass evacuation only "as long as it was a civilian question," says Hall. "Some of their Caucasian friends who were fighting for selective as against mass evacuation think they were too docile," he says.

Hall roundly scores the many "social and economic vultures" who took advantage of the Japanese, once evacuation was announced. He relates many a story of hardship suffered by an evacuee forced into giving up his land or home at but a few cents on the dollar.

We cannot escape the conclusion, declares Hall, that "wholesale evacuation, for whatever expedients it has been undertaken, contains dynamite whose fuses we will do well to clip before they are ignited. Otherwise we may find that our misguided patriots, no less than our enemies, are unwittingly aiding Hitler to fulfill his boast that he will destroy us 'from within—by pitting race against race, class against class, groups against groups.'"

zenship revoked and black David—has deci

road have assured the strength of this vital line of supply and defense.

U. S. Supplies Flow East

More and more American troops and supplies have been flowing into Egypt. American medium bombers have attacked Matruh, while heavy bombers have blasted Tobruk harbor and enemy ships in the Mediterranean. It is even being suggested that North Africa might become the United Nations' second front.

The transfer of the Middle East Command from General Auchinleck to General Sid Harold Alexander also suggests that the United Nations are about to step up their operations in this area. For General Alexander is known as an advocate of attack. In the first world war he went over the top

North Africa and de

sia, Hitler's forces that they have taken on a stupendous job. While Rommel in the North African desert had the benefit of Italian bases in Lybia and supply lines reaching back to Italy, distances across the Syrian desert are vastly greater. The distance from the Levant coast to the nearest oil wells is more than 1,000 miles, every foot of which can be defended from well supplied bases in the Euphrates Valley. The Ninth and Tenth British Armies, waterless sands, and hostile tribes stand in the way of any invader.

All the signs point to a titanic struggle in the Near East. How and when the blows will be struck depends upon the course of the war during the next few weeks, and the plans of the high commands.

A Message of Sympathy: A Caucasian American Writes To His Evacuee Friends

BY R. W. ANDERSON

This is written in sympathy for you in the trying experience through which you are having to go. You have had to leave your homes, occupations, friends, plans, and communities behind and begin life anew in desert or semi-desert areas, under conditions which you would not have chosen had you been given the choice. Not the least of the difficulty for some of you will be the maintaining of your faith in America and the democratic ideals for which she is supposed to stand.

Yet there are certain values which may come from your present experience which will help us all. One of these values is the developing of new lands and the carrying on of agriculture and other basically useful occupations. In a real sense you are pioneers; and while the pioneer's life is not an easy one, his work is creative, for which reason succeeding generations always honor him. The hardy people who braved the dangers and hardships of opening up the West have given us a great deal for which we are grateful. Starting with much more than they had, you can give us more.

Working with the forces of nature which are constructive; overcoming those which appear antagonistic; making the soil to produce the necessities of life in abundance; is as noble a pursuit as any in which men can engage. It is by false standards that we esteem professional men or any others more highly than we do those who engage in agriculture. Where would the doctors, the teachers, the lawyers, the journalists, the preachers and all the others be if there were no farmers? While you will not all be farmers in your new surroundings, I trust that you will endeavor to make farming the foundation of your communities and that you will give those who work with the soil and with growing things the full recognition they deserve. Many of you have a peculiar genius for farming. Why not now give that genius full range. Show us what you can do where you have to start from the very bottom.

One thing to keep in mind is that the production and storage of food is likely to be as important in the next few years as it has ever been in all the history of mankind. If the war runs what now appears to be its inevitable course, its two great attendant evils, famine and pestilence, cannot be escaped. Already great masses of people are slowly starving. These will become the breeding-ground for great plagues of disease. The only possible way to meet the evils is for some of us to be producing more and more food. You are in a position to render great service to your country and to the world in this matter. Fortunately you are in a situation where this course is not likely to arouse suspicion or fear. In a system where various types of production, including agriculture, are carried on for profit, antagonism between competing groups is bound to arise. No doubt one of the reasons why you are where you are today is that you competed too successfully against others. Very well, you are now where you do not need to compete. You have your basic needs supplied, at least for the present. Produce because you want to; produce to satisfy human needs. You will not lose your reward.

It seems to me that you might well produce with an eye to what can best be stored against future needs. Preserving, drying, storing of grains, and the building up of herds of animals for food can all be considered. Here should be an opportunity for you to show your ingenuity and inventiveness as well as your industry.

It has already been suggested that you are pioneers; but there is a realm for your pioneering which I have not directly mentioned. I refer to the work you can do and the contribution you can make in the field of social and economic relationships. In this I am not saying anything new or anything which many of you have not thought much about, perhaps much more than I have. Yet I do not hesitate to write about it as best

I can because I know that many of you have your attention centered upon other things. Perhaps my attempt will be helpful to some. Perhaps it will put into definite form some matters which many of you have been thinking about but have been too busy to consider at leisure.

Consider the ideals for the extension of democracy into the economic field which have become prominent in the modern world, but which we have not been able to realize on a very wide scale. Cooperative enterprises, for example, have had sporadic growth here and there. They have even become important factors in the economic life of some small countries. Still the great bulk of the world's economic processes is carried on the level of competition, without plan and largely without reason. As a result we have starvation in the midst of plenty or potential plenty, suspicion, envy, hatred, greed and finally, war. Wars come because war is always going on between man and man, group and group, nation and nation. It probably cannot be abolished until it is taken out of our everyday relationships.

Today we see something of these things. We know that it would be far more worthy of man to produce to satisfy the legitimate needs of all rather than to give profits to those who are able to take them. It is not only nobler for all men to work together for the good of all, but there is every reason to believe that it would be more successful. Certain it is that we have brought plenty of woe upon ourselves by our present course. But we are bound by "the dead hand of the past." We are living in a certain kind of world; we see that it is bad, that it threatens to destroy us. But what are we to do? If we stop doing what we are, we feel that there would be nothing to which we could tie. What we have may be had; nevertheless, so long as there is nothing else to live by, what are we to do?

In a way you have the advantage of us. You are in a situation, albeit not chosen by you, in which the hold of the dead hand is greatly weakened. I think you have a marvelous opportunity to build a type of society much better than the one you have known and that we know. Our forefathers paid a high price to purchase the measure of democracy given to us, but they by no means finished the task. They could not have done so, for our modern problems had not yet arisen when their work was done. Nor can democracy be won and established once and for all. Like liberty, eternal vigilance is its price. Moreover, if it is to be held, it must be constantly extended. Mussolini says it is to be "we or they." Either democratic rights must be granted to all nations and peoples or it will be lost by all. Our own political democracy cannot endure indefinitely unless a basis for it is established in economic democracy. The rise of fascism in the world shows that those who control economic resources and the state machinery can ultimately destroy all democratic rights.

There are various ways in which we must labor for the extension of popular rule and rights, and one of them is surely the establishment of all sorts of cooperative societies for business purposes. In this field it seems to me, you are in a position to make a unique contribution. You can sit down in self pity and bemoan the fact that American democracy is yet to be won, or you can roll up your sleeves and go to work at the job. It is before you, and you will not be laboring alone. You will be joining hands with men of vision and good will throughout your country and the world. It is by work and fellowship of this kind that we truly become men.

chance for democracy? MISS LUCAS believes that all men are created equal and that we should act according to this belief.

This is a fighting book, all the more so because it is written with loving kindness. I have not found in it a single note of intolerance—not even towards the intolerant. If a book can save the world this book will do it. At least it will save the world in the minds of as many as are fortunate enough to read it with open minds.—Mitchell Kemmerley, in Asia Magazine, September, 1942.

Idle Jap Farm Machinery May Be Put to Work

Action of the Department of Agriculture in empowering War Food Administrator Chester Davis to requisition idle farm machinery, property of relocated Japanese, comes after months of agitation in which Federal authorities have denied there was any substantial amount of such machinery, or that if there was there was anything they could do about it. However, the action, much belated, is still welcome.

The California Legislature spurred the Federal authorities into action by passing the Lowery bill, signed by Governor Warren, which provided \$150,000 to buy the equipment and allocate it to farmers according to their need. Under the Federal procedure, which will largely supersede the State plan, the Jap owners of the machinery will be offered appraised or

ceiling prices, and if they refuse the machinery will be sold under condemnation suits.

The acquisition of this machinery will not solve the shortage problem, but it will help; and there seems no good reason why the expedient now adopted should not have been adopted long ago. Bureaucratic inertia is the only explanation of the delay.

6-10-43 LATIMES

Chester Rowell Says: Suit to Ban Japanese From Citizenship Tests Democracy

By CHESTER ROWELL
In the S. F. Chronicle

There is much more than law in these efforts to deprive native-born Japanese of citizenship, while conferring it on even alien-born Chinese. There is the test of ourselves, whether we shall repeat in this war what we now know to have been the blunders of the last war. And there is the exceedingly practical question what sort of American residents we are going to find these Japanese, after the war, if meanwhile we do our best to make them bad ones. This will apply to Germans and Italians if we decide to evacuate and segregate them, as we have done with the Japanese.

Legally, the question will settle itself. The courts will decide on the technical question raised by former Attorney General U. S. Webb on behalf of the Native Sons. Since the Supreme Court has already once decided it, contrary to Mr. Webb's contention, and the language of the constitution is clear, that part will presumably soon be over. And the other movement, for an amendment to the constitution denying to the Japanese on racial grounds the rights which it would secure to Chinese and Negroes, is a process slow enough to give us time to cool off. Incidentally, Mr. Webb should brush up on his ethnology. He would preserve the citizenship of Negroes but deny it to "Hottentots." To what race, pray, do Hottentots belong?

The logical question is even more untenable. If war is the criterion, Germans and Italians and their descendants should have their citizenship revoked and black Dravid-

ians should be eligible. Or, if race is to be the standard, Chinese are racially as distinguishable as Japanese, and Negroes are more so. By the one rule, Wendell Willkie would be excluded because his grandfather was German. By the other, the prize graduate of this year's class at the University of California would be excluded, because his father was Japanese. Neither makes sense.

Much more vital is the practical question: What sort of American residents, whether as citizens or non-citizens, are these Japanese going to be after the war if meanwhile we do our best to make them bad ones? The same question arises in still higher degree, because it has no racial aspect, if the plan is carried out to evacuate and segregate German or Italian aliens, as we have done with Japanese both aliens and citizens.

Potentially, there are at least as many German or Italian fifth columnists as there are Japanese, and they could be more dangerous because you can not tell them apart by the looks. And if the dragnet policy is to be applied to these, as it has been to the Japanese, it would have to include the citizens also. The most dangerous of all, the German Bundists, are all American citizens. And the Italians who, justly or unjustly, have been most loudly accused of Fascist learning are also citizens, some of them native born. Nobody is proposing anything quite so wholesale as this, but if it were applied only to aliens it would pile up a resentment which would not be good for the unity of America.

As to the Japanese, the army has decided to take this risk, and

all of us, the Japanese included, have accepted it as a military order, whether we personally agreed with it or not. It is important not to increase this risk by adding the Germans and Italians to it. Certainly it should not be applied en masse to the "stateless" refugees from Germany. And, even as to the Japanese, we should not make it worse by imposing or threatening to impose still further discriminations on them.

These Japanese, in any case, are going to remain in America. Most of the non-citizens are old, and have spent most of their lives in America. The citizens were born here, and except for the minority of "Kibei," who went to Japan for their education, they know no other country. Legally we would have no authority to deport them without the consent of Japan; or, if we forced them on a conquered Japan, their resentment at that injustice could make them more dangerous to us, in Japan, than they would ever be in America, under decent treatment. Racially, they are not a large problem; we have a hundred times as many Negroes. And culturally they will be whatever our treatment makes them. We should not conspire against ourselves.

The whole thing simply does not make sense. And it can be dangerous. It is better to think it over now than later.