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Army Announces Japanese American Unit for Combat Service Overseas

Riot Leaders Segregated at Camp in Utah

Complete, Impartial Hearings Assured to Manzanar Group

A "segregation" camp for a small group of evacuees suspected of having been responsible for the rioting at the Manzanar, Calif., relocation center on Dec. 5 and 6 has been established at a CCC camp near Moab in southeastern Utah, it was disclosed last week in a story carried by the Manzanar Free Press.

The Free Press disclosed that Ralph P. Merritt, project director at Manzanar, has given assurance that all of the small group taken into custody would be given fair hearings.

Merritt stated that all would be given a hearing by an impartial board of review of selected men from Washington.

The Manzanar director revealed that 16 men had been moved from Manzanar to the Moab camp. He stated that the removal of these men from the Lone Pine and Independence jails was made because the hearings may take up quite a bit of time and the quarters at the jails were too cramped for a long stay.

Disposition of the persons taken out of the center since the rioting was cleared by Merritt.

"Some were taken out for their own protection," Merritt said. "Some because they were habitual trouble-makers. There were many taken out who had no connection with the incident. All the cases have been thoroughly reviewed and those who were immediately shown to be innocent have been returned to the center or sent to other relocation areas."

Suspect Pleads Guilty to Stabbing

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Gytoku Tokita, 67, pleaded guilty to a charge of aggravated assault before Chris Fezenbeck, justice of peace in Powell, last week for the New Year's day stabbing of a fellow evacuee, Taro Suenaga. Tokita faces a year in prison and \$1000 fine as maximum penalty.

The case was bound over to the district court in Cody, where Tokita will be tried.

Suenaga is recovering at the center hospital.

Topaz Aliens Prefer to Take Their Chances With America

Will Submit Grievances To Washington, Not to Spanish Consulate

Residents of the WRA Relocation Center at Topaz, Utah, preferred to "take chances" with the United States rather than submit a list of grievances to the Spanish consul, to be transmitted to the Japanese government, it was revealed in Salt Lake City last week by Charles F. Ernst, director of the Topaz project.

Speaking to a meeting of Salt Lake Kiwanians, Ernst explained that the Spanish consul at San Francisco, acting for the Japanese government, visited the center recently to study the views of the residents.

"One thousand issei residents were selected to state the views of the group," Ernst related. "The 1000 met the next day and selected 33 to state their views. These 33 then selected 11 of their number who for

Selective Service Board Urges Industries to Employ Nisei

Fair Play for U. S.-Born Japanese Asked by Draft Board in Utah City

OGDEN, Utah—An appeal to industrial and business leaders of Ogden, as well as to employes of all kinds, to make room for and accept in war and private industry and business American-born Japanese who have been passed by proper investigating authorities as worthy of their American citizenship was made last week by selective service board No. 4 of Ogden.

"These men and women have the same right to serve their country, if they have been proven honestly patriotic Americans, as have other groups of nationals, and they have the same right to participate in war work and production," the board members declared.

And not only would these citizens be given an opportunity to give of their patriotic services, it was added, but the nation and the local areas would benefit from adding much needed labor to the vitally essential production of war requirements on the home front.

The board explained that these recommendations were based on daily contact with problems of selective service and the demands of farms, industry and business, as well as with military and naval installations constantly in need of additional labor, and at the same time with the problem of American-born Japanese desiring to render patriotic service to the land of their birth.

The board, consisting of F. M. Abbott as chairman, with Lawrence M. Malan and E. J. Fjeldsted as members, directed the appeal to both employers and employees.

Farming Equipment Destroyed in Fire On Pocatello Farm

POCATELLO, Idaho — Three tractors, a new automobile and \$5000 worth of potato sacks were destroyed by a fire Jan. 15 which leveled a large barn on a farm leased to John S. Kaneko.

mulated a statement, roughly as follows, but concluded not to transmit it to the Japanese government, preferring to "take chances" with the United States:

"We are peaceful and loyal to the United States.

"The Topaz center is somewhat crowded.

"There are insufficient doctors and nurses in the event of an emergency.

"Clothing furnished is insufficient for the rigors of a Utah winter.

"Wages of \$12, \$16, and \$19 per month paid to residents, in addition to their board, for special work are too low.

"Why should the status of Japanese be different from that of Italians and Germans within the country?"

"Greater consideration from the FBI.

"Quicker action by the Red Cross in effecting communication with relatives in Japan."

Masaoka Volunteers For Service With New Nisei Battalion

Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, today volunteered his services to the United States Army in a wire to Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

Masaoka entered the JACL as national secretary in September, 1941. He graduated from the University of Utah in 1937, where he was valedictorian of his graduating class and received the Beehive Award for outstanding scholarship and school activity.

He was awarded the Chicago Young People's Society award as "Nisei of the Year" in 1940.

Robert O'Brien Resigns from Student Group

Relocation Chairman Is Called Back to Post at University of Washington

NEW YORK CITY—The resignation of Robert W. O'Brien, who for the past three months has been director of the National Japanese Student Relocation Council, was announced by Dr. John Nason, chairman, at the National Executive Committee meeting held here last week.

Mr. O'Brien, who has been on a leave of absence from the University of Washington, was called back to his post as assistant dean of the College of Art and Sciences by President Sieg because of the illness of the dean of the college. He is to resume his duties February 15.

While regretfully accepting his resignation, the committee expressed its appreciation for the excellent work Mr. O'Brien had done during the past critical months. Chairman Nason announced that a letter of appreciation had already been dispatched to President Sieg for the latter's cooperation in granting Mr. O'Brien leave to help with the council.

At the meeting Mr. O'Brien gave the highlights of his trip to the WRA relocation centers and the west coast. He visited college representatives of all sections in order to get a cross-section of opinions and attitudes on the student relocation program and reported a change for the better. This took the form of more sympathetic campus and community acceptance, offers of scholarships, work opportunities and donations, and the growing willingness of colleges to accept American Japanese students.

He announced that he was preparing a confidential report which would be presented shortly to the council.

The matter of choosing a director to succeed Mr. O'Brien was tabled until the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

Farmhand Suicide On Arizona Ranch

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Kasaburo Fugita, 63, a farm worker, was found hanging from a tree on a ranch north of Phoenix on Jan. 21, authorities revealed.

Investigating officers declared the man had committed suicide.

Voluntary Induction Procedure To Be Set Up to Enlist Nisei In Wartime Relocation Centers

No Effort Will Be Spared to Make It Efficient, Hard-Hitting, Well Rounded Outfit, Declares Secretary Stimson; Tells Nisei Requests

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced Thursday the organization of a special Japanese American battalion in the Army of the United States for combat service in an active theater of war.

Plans have been completed, the War Department announcement said, for nation-wide voluntary induction of American-born Japanese now in the ten relocation centers and elsewhere in the United States and the Hawaiian Islands.

The War Department announced:

"Loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry will compose a special unit in the United States Army. The War Department announced today that plans have been completed for admission of a substantial number of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to the Army of the United States. This action was taken following study by the War Department of many earnest requests by loyal American citizens of Japanese extraction for the organization of a special unit of the Army in which they could have their share in the fight against the nation's enemies."

The War Department's action, it was announced, is part of a larger program which will enable all loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry to make their proper contribution toward winning the war through employment in war production as well as military service.

The following statement was issued Thursday by Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war:

"It is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle. When obstacles to the free expression of that right are imposed by emergency considerations, those barriers should be removed as soon as humanly possible. Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard, and I am glad that I am now able to give active proof that this basic American belief is not a casualty of war."

The War Department announced that the initial procedure in the formation of the unit authorized by Secretary Stimson will be voluntary induction. Facilities for this would be nationwide, it was stated, and would include the Hawaiian Islands and the war relocation centers in this country.

No individual will be inducted, it was stated, if doubt exists as to his loyalty. Upon induction, the American-born citizens of Japanese parentage will begin training as a combat team for service in an active theater.

"This combat team will include the customary elements of infantry, artillery, engineer and medical personnel. No effort will be spared in developing it into an efficient, well-rounded, hard-hitting outfit," it was declared.

The War Department said that the new unit will be trained separately from the battalion of Americans of Japanese extraction, originally a Hawaiian national guard organization, which is already a component of the army.

Story of the Week

U.S. Attorney General Doubts Need for Mass Evacuation

In a report to Congress last week, Attorney General Francis D. Biddle indicated "his doubt about the need for removing all Japanese from the west coast," according to a news dispatch datelined Washington by Warren B. Francis of the Los Angeles Times.

The report is carried in the Jan. 22 issue of the Times.

Biddle's report said that the removal of the west coast Japanese—after weeks of discussion—was carried out by the War Department because "only the Army had the facilities required to handle such a large-scale migration."

In his report Biddle also declared that the bulk of Axis citizens in the United States are no menace and should be released. At present nationals of Germany and Japan, although legal residents of the United States, are classified as "enemy

aliens" and are subject to travel and other restrictions.

"While it is clear that most enemy aliens do not constitute a source of danger to our national security, it was deemed wise to impose the restrictions to which I have referred because of that undetermined small group who are not loyal to the United States," Biddle said in his report.

"It is our aim and hope that these restrictions may be eased and that groups of enemy aliens may be freed from all restrictions as we become more and more certain that we have apprehended and interned all those who are actually disloyal."

The Attorney General pointed out that only 228 out of approximately 600,000 Italian aliens in this country have been interned. Italians were recently released from "enemy alien" restrictions.

California State 'Little Dies' Committee Will Take Over Legion Inquiry on Relocation

Tenney Committee to Assume Work of American Legion Group in Investigation of Conditions at Tule Lake, Manzanar Projects in California

SACRAMENTO — Investigation of the operation of war relocation centers for evacuees of Japanese ancestry, which was ordered made by a special committee of the California State American Legion, will be taken over by the legislative interim committee on un-American activities, the Tenney Committee, when that committee is authorized to proceed by the present California legislature, it was announced this week by Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles.

A bill continuing the life of the Tenney Committee, known as the "Little Dies Committee," is scheduled for early action by the assembly.

Senator Tenney was named Saturday by Leon Happell, Stockton, state legion commander, to head the legion's committee to investigate the operation of the relocation centers by the War Relocation Authority.

"The legion committee is charged with investigating reports that Japanese are fishing illegally, are buying up supplies of rationed food to such an extent that residents near the camps are deprived, are driving government-owned cars and are being given generally preferential treatment," Tenney said in emphasizing that while the legion's committee will be active,

he believes greater efficiency will be given the investigation by centering it in the joint legislative body for investigation of un-American activities.

The investigation is expected to center on the two War Relocation Authority projects in California, at the Tule Lake relocation center at Newell and the Manzanar camp.

Tenney cited reports that "Japanese" were permitted to wander without guards and drive trucks through the Shasta and Klamath forests and said that if such reports are true there was danger of "sabotage."

"While control of the Japanese in the camps is a federal matter, the legion feels that their sequestration should be under army instead of civil administration."

He said if the reports are sustained by investigation he will offer a resolution memorializing congress for strict army control of the Japanese camps.

Appointed by Happell to serve with Tenney on the legion committee are:

H. J. McClatchy, executive secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee; Harper L. Knowles, San Francisco; William M. Sisson, Redding; George Contreras, Pasadena; Al D. Guasti and L. F. Olson, Los Angeles, and Harold A. Vogelund, Stockton.

870 Evacuees Accepted by U.S. Colleges, 360 Attended Fall Terms, Says Relocation Group

Student Relocation Council Will Close Office in San Francisco as Economy Measure Soon; Director O'Brien Reports on Committee's Work

NEW YORK CITY—A total of 870 Japanese American students, of whom 360 were relocated and attended fall terms, have been accepted by American colleges and universities, it was announced by Chairman John Nason at the Executive Committee meeting of the National Japanese American Student Relocation Council held here last week.

This total was in addition to 216 voluntary evacuees who attended fall terms. This would mean that altogether 576 students were relocated and attended autumn classes and that 1086 have been accepted in all.

These figures were released in the course of a review of the work accomplished by the council during the past nine months of its existence. Besides the report on progress, a financial report, a consideration of the future role of the council, the request of the Hoover War Library, and the report of retiring Director Robert W. O'Brien on his trip to WRA projects and to the west coast were heard by the members of the executive committee.

A motion that as a measure of economy, the San Francisco office of the council be closed as soon as feasible was carried. Chicago and Philadelphia were considered as sites for a merged, central office of the council, but decision was tabled until the next meeting.

A motion was passed that the council express its appreciation to the American Friends Service Committee for carrying the major burden and administrative finances of the council in the past, and for the offer by Clarence Pickett, executive secretary of the council and friends' representative, on behalf of the Service Committee, to carry on the administrative and financial work of the council in the council's name.

A committee was opposed, to be appointed by Chairman Nason, to study Mr. Pickett's offer on behalf of the A. F. S. C. and to explore the subject of a broader, more representative base, of many denominations and organizations, to carry on the work and finances

of the council. The committee was further detailed to draw up a list of names from whom Director O'Brien's successor could be chosen, and to look into the matter of council personnel and new members.

The meeting was adjourned, with the members of the committee to next meet at 7 p. m. on Wednesday, February 3, in Dr. Guy E. Snavely's office.

Report on Council's Progress
In reporting on the progress of the council's work, Director O'Brien revealed that in addition to the 1086 students either attending colleges or accepted by them, that the records of 1300 other students waiting for placement as scholarship funds and openings in technical schools became available had been collected and analyzed.

Furthermore, he said, 365 more applications had been recently received by the council. He saw in the latter a hopeful indication of the revival of interest among those students who had given up hope of continuing their college education.

Adding all the figures, the total number of student applications received by the council has reached 2751.

Colleges willing to accept students number 410, while 362 were cleared by the army and navy for student relocation as of January 20, 1943. Unfilled vacancies, mostly in the smaller, nontechnical schools, totaled 1800.

Gives Financial Aid
The council is giving financial aid to students, but much of the funds came in late and were not available until late in December, so that it was not able to help students for the fall terms. However, most of these had personal means.

Funds will be available for present applicants. Cooperating colleges have offered financial aid to the amount of \$107,430, as follows:

Remissions of fees.....\$18,350
Scholarships.....57,730
Work Opportunities.....31,350
Further financial aid in the cash amount of \$85,819 has been offered by groups and individuals as follows:

Evacuees at Heart Mountain Invite Senator Share 'Luxuries'

Ask Senator Reynolds To Spend Month Behind 'Barbed Wire,' Sentries

CODY, Wyo.—Japanese evacuees at the Heart Mountain relocation center have issued an invitation to Senator Robert R. Reynolds, D., North Carolina, to come and see for himself the luxuries of life on the Wyoming prairies, the United Press reported Saturday.

Reynolds recently called for a senatorial investigation into reports that the Japanese "are getting everything, and our people aren't getting anything."

An editorial which appeared in the current issue of the weekly Heart Mountain Sentinel, the relocation center newspaper, urges that the investigation begin at the Heart Mountain camp.

"We would be glad to have Senator Reynolds spend a month with us behind barbed wire under the watchful eye of sentries who wear the same uniforms worn by our brothers, husbands and sons in the United States forces," the editorial says.

"We should be pleased to share our one-room apartments and the rationed messhall fare with him, and perhaps walk through the snow with him to our 'fine bathrooms' when the temperature is 30 degrees below zero."

The editorial was written by Bill Hosokawa, 28-year-old editor of the Sentinel. An American citizen, he is a graduate of the University of Washington and was formerly in newspaper work in the Far East.

Hosokawa's answer to Senator Reynolds, he said, is not a criticism of the War Relocation Authority, in which the center has the utmost confidence. He insists that the senatorial investigation should be conducted and the facts made public "in order that everyone may know exactly what some 110,000 Japanese, most of them loyal American citizens, have been forced to accept as a testament of their good faith as citizens."

Manzanar Doctor Transferred to Hospital at Topaz

MANZANAR, Cal.—Dr. James Goto left here last week for the Topaz center in Utah, in response to an urgent request from Dr. Carive Thompson, national chief of WRA medical and health division, to assist the medical program at Topaz, reports the Free Press.

Dr. Goto was the first doctor to volunteer for service in the evacuation program. He arrived at Manzanar on March 2, 1942, with the first busloads of volunteers, consisting of stenographers, cooks and medical help.

Dr. Goto was accompanied on this transfer by Mrs. Goto (Dr. Masako Kusyanagi).

Webster College Scholarship Offer Made to Granada

AMACHE, Colo.—A \$250 scholarship to Webster college in Missouri has been offered to a nisei student from Granada center, according to the Pioneer.

The offer was made in a letter from George F. Donovan, president of the college, who wrote:

"We are very much interested in supporting the ideals of American democracy in a practical manner. So it is my pleasure to offer a scholarship of about \$250 which will take care of more than one-third of the total college expenses for the year."

ferred by groups and individuals as follows:

World Student Service
Fund.....\$20,000
Denominational Groups.....60,000
Individuals.....5,019

The request of the Hoover War Library for the files and papers of the council at the end of its existence was tabled for consideration at the next meeting.

Soldiers May Use Deserted Lil' Tokyo In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Los Angeles' now deserted "Little Tokyo," which once housed the largest concentration of Japanese in the country, may be used by American soldiers who come here on furlough, according to a news report this week.

Los Angeles supervisors have asked the county attorney what can be done toward equipping the many hotels and other quarters in the section for use as sleeping quarters for men on furlough. Soldiers are reported sleeping in doorways, restrooms and on park benches, due to the lack of housing facilities in the city.

Utah Senate To Strengthen Bill on Aliens

Temporarily By-Passes Proposal to Restrict Purchasing of Land

The Utah state senate, meeting in Salt Lake City, last week temporarily by-passed a bill designed to prevent aliens of Japanese ancestry from acquiring property in Utah to permit members to work out amendments to make the measure "more drastic," the Salt Lake Tribune reported.

The bill, S. B. 5 by Senator Alonzo F. Hopkin, Third, is a copy of the California anti-alien law. As introduced, it prohibits ownership of property by persons who are not eligible for United States citizenships or by corporations composed principally of such persons. It carries the further provision that aliens not eligible for citizenship shall have the same rights of property ownership given to American citizens of aliens' country by treaty. Real property left to ineligible aliens as an inheritance would escheat to the state.

When the bill came up for consideration on second reading, Senator Ira A. Huggins moved that it be temporarily set aside while he attempted to work out some amendments.

"I want to determine," the Tribune quoted him as saying, "if there isn't some way to make it more drastic. On December 7 the Japanese attempted to take this country by force. . . . Our own citizens are now in the Pacific fighting to prevent that. It seems to me only fit and proper that we back them up by making it impossible for them (Japanese aliens) to acquire our land with American dollars."

Senator Huggins said that he wanted specifically to see if a constitutional amendment could not be worked out which would set aside transfers of property to alien Japanese since the attack on Pearl Harbor. His motion to postpone action on the bill as introduced was carried.

Wartime Industrial Training Courses Started at Gila

RIVERS, Ariz. — The night school at Rivers has instituted a program backed by the OSYA (Out of School Youth Administration), reports the Gila News-Courier.

Already in session are intensive classes in dairying. Other courses to be part of this program are a job training class in woodwork in Butte under Howard Brunell, woodwork course in Canal under Marion Lester Brooks; theory and labor training course in poultry in Butte under David King.

The OSYA program is operated by federal and state funds administered by the state. Courses instituted under this program at Gila River will be provided with funds and machinery not now available.

Practical training courses will be conducted three hours nightly, five days a week for ten weeks

Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

Inquiry May Present True Relocation Facts

A congressional investigation of the relocation centers is in the offing, according to newspaper reports. This may prove to be a good thing, if the inquiry is fairly and objectively conducted, in that a great deal of misunderstanding and misinformation about the relocation program may be corrected. For instance, the impression seems to be growing among the general public that only those disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry are now in the evacuee camps. To permit such an impression to take root is to place those who remain in the centers at a disadvantage.

As far as Poston is concerned, the best time for a congressional visit would be in the summer when the heat is on. To judge things wholly in the pleasant weather we are now enjoying would be grossly unfair.

If an unprejudiced committee of congressmen should see the living conditions faced by each family, I am confident that immediate recommendations would be made to provide better living quarters. To expect American citizens who have been living in decent homes to leave those homes and then to force them to live, five and six persons, in a room 20 x 20 feet would, I believe, be condemned by every honest congressman. There is no privacy for members of the family and school children suffer because they cannot study in such a small family quarter where their younger brothers and sisters may have to go to bed early.

True American Would Be Ashamed

To tolerate and permit such living conditions creates a state of affairs of which our country cannot be proud. Those who are saturated with race hatred against any person of Japanese ancestry may gloat over the plight of the evacuee residents but a true American will not only be embarrassed but also ashamed that such abnormal living conditions are being forced on fellow Americans.

The excuse that American prisoners in Japanese hands are being given poor food or congested quarters cannot be applied to the relocation centers where 70 percent of the residents are American citizens who believe in America and the democratic way. Although the rest of the group is composed of alien Japanese, it is true that nationals of other enemy countries are not subjected to such treatment or forced to live under these trying conditions.

One basic fact should not be overlooked. That is, that the residents of the relocation centers are victims of war and a large majority of the evacuees are Americans. Even enemy aliens of European nationality are enjoying greater freedom than Americans of Japanese ancestry. The center residents have made a great sacrifice in accepting evacuation which was carried out, according to the Army, because of military necessity. They have been uprooted and completely dislocated and their entire future is symbolized by a huge question-mark.

If anything, for the contributions they have made and for their sacrifices, they should deserve far better treatment. But such is not the case. They have been thrust into desolate desert country or on unimproved lands. Living conditions have been most trying for all. Food has been poor and at times inadequate, although this phase of living has been improved. The clock of civilization has been turned back about 50 years if the standard of living in the relocation centers is to serve as a criterion. The humane treatment given the residents by the War Relocation Authority and by its administrative personnel has helped to alleviate some of the suffering of the people. Also if the residents were not in a cooperative spirit, there would have been much more trouble. John Collier, U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose Indian Service has been cooperating with the WRA at Poston, has been quoted as saying that living conditions at some of the camps "were not conducive to peaceful behavior." The facts will be obvious to any congressional group, if time is taken to make a fair and thorough study.

In the S. F. Chronicle

Outcry in Congress on WRA Centers Contrary to Facts

By CHESTER ROWELL

(In the Jan. 21 issue of the San Francisco Chronicle)
The outcry started in congress against the assumed "coddling" of Japanese in the resettlement camps is, in the first place, contrary to the facts. It is denied by those who know the conditions in those camps by personal observation, and it is inconsistent with all we know through other sources.

However, if it were a mere error of information, that would be a small matter. Among men of open mind, willing to learn, error is readily curable by evidence. Or, if some persist in it, they are merely mistaken. And, to be mistaken is neither wicked nor fatal; otherwise most of us would long ago have been either dead or in jail.

The trouble is that the whole thing is neither knowledge nor ignorance, but wishful thinking of a dangerous sort. It is not enough merely to be so angry at what "Japan" is doing as to wish to exterminate, or at least to "punish," the persons of Japanese race, citizen and noncitizen, who happen to live in America and be in our power. Obviously, we are not going to massacre these people; no American in right senses, or even in his wrong senses, ever thought of that.

Neither are we going to deport the American citizens among them, who are the large majority and in the rest of a short generation will be all of them. Nor are we likely to deport in mass the non-citizens, most of whom have spent the greater part of their lives here, and have been prevented from becoming citizens by our own act, not by theirs, under a law originally passed to put the ban, not on them, but on the Chinese.

In short, with the exception of those whose individual conduct calls for individual action, we are going to live with these people, here in America, after the war. The question we are deciding is not whether we are going to live with them, but how. And that will depend largely on the effect, not on them merely, but on ourselves, of what we do now.

Our laws will still leave them American citizens, after the war. But our acts may determine what quality of citizens. And that may depend on what quality of American citizenship we now manifest toward them, under the stress of war.

The recrudescence of the agitation stems, of course, from the Manzanar incident. That occasion did show that there were Japanese in that camp loyal to Japan and so hostile to America that they were willing to riot for it. But it also showed that there were other Japanese there, both citizen and noncitizen, who were so loyal to America and particularly to the cause of law and order in their own camp, that they were willing to fight, and did fight, against others of their own race for it.

And chiefly it showed that the presence of both these sorts in the same camp presented problems that ought to be met intelligently.

In fact, just this was done, in the relocation center itself. Just what was done with the ringleaders of the anti-American riot we have not heard, but unquestionably they, or the worst of them, are now where they will no longer disturb the peace of that camp, or be in a position to plot sabotage against the security of America. And if there are others who need watching, that is being vigilantly done.

As to the others, the undoubtedly loyal, the beginning has been made—cautiously, to be sure, and on a small scale—of restoring them, outside of this defense area, to normal occupations in American life, such as they were filling before the war. This, even as to a selected few, is a useful experiment and an act of elementary justice. If it succeeds well enough to be extended on a larger scale, it will be the beginning of the final restoration to normal American life of those Americans of Japanese ancestry who can qualify as normal Americans. How many of them can do so may depend on how soon we treat them as normal Americans. The Manzanar experiment should be encouraged, not forbidden.

The demand, instead, that this problem be taken away from civilian management and returned to the army is unfair to the army itself, as well as to these Japanese-American internees. The army does not want the job. It undertook it reluctantly, when the policy of evacuation was decided on, because it could do it best and most quickly, and it did it very well. Now it wants to devote its energies to the war; not to transforming these internees into prisoners, under guard. The spirit that demands this is not the one the army showed, when it was in charge. It is not the spirit the present civil administration is showing. And it is not the way to meet the problem. If there are some members of congress who think it is, let them investigate and find out otherwise. But let them open their minds first.

JACL "Still Our Best Bet," Declares Minidoka Editorial

HUNT, Idaho — The Japanese American Citizens League is still "our best bet," declares the Minidoka Irrigator editorially in its Jan. 23 issue, published at the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho.

The editorial, written by Dyke Miyagawa, staff writer, scored the evacuee who indicts the JACL "on every conceivable count of a long list of accusations ranging from responsibility for evacuation (as if the war and the army had nothing to do with it) to the absence of caviar from the mess tables."

Miyagawa declared the reasons might be traceable to "the human impulse to seek and flog a handy scapegoat in moments of despair and frustration."

"Whatever the reasons, it has assumed the proportions of a major sport. JACL leaders in other centers have either suffered physical assault, or have been threatened with same. Hardly a single inconvenience, irritation and bump in the evacuation itinerary has failed to yield its share of irrational gripes against the League.

"Forgotten was the great good the JACL did in the hectic days immediately preceding our uprooting and dislocation, when steady streams of issei and nisei stormed

the JACL offices, day and night seeking counsel and a desperately needed sense of stability in the midst of instability. And evidently forgotten, too, is the still greater good the League can do in the future as the one nisei organization in a position to speak nationally for Japanese Americans.

This is not a time for carping, but a time to support and make the best possible use of the good things available to us. The JACL has, of course, never pretended to omniscience. But it still stands and works as our best bet."

Kurumada Re-elected Chapter President In Salt Lake City

Dr. Jun Kurumada was re-elected president of the Salt Lake JACL at a recent meeting of the chapter.

He will be assisted by Frank Tashima, vice president; Shinako Kawamura, corresponding secretary; Roy Iwata, recording secretary; Dan Oniki, treasurer, and Isamu Aoki, social chairman.

Asahina and Aoki were re-elected to their respective offices.

Senate Committee Considers Army, War Work for Nisei

Not All Japanese Evacuated From Los Angeles Area

LOS ANGELES — Not all persons of Japanese ancestry in Los Angeles county have been evacuated to inland relocation centers, the Los Angeles Times reported last week.

There are still 216 Japanese in Los Angeles county, most of them bedfast in advanced stages of tuberculosis and being cared for in county institutions or sanitariums under county contract.

The majority are confined in the Hillcrest Sanitarium at La Crescenta, which was recently taken over by the County Department of Institutions under a five-year lease.

Large Crowds Hear Masaoka At Minidoka

JACL Secretary Back From Three-Day Visit To Idaho Center

Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the JACL, and Hito Okada, treasurer, Tuesday returned to Salt Lake City after a three-day visit to the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho. On their return they spent one day in Pocatello at the IDC conference.

Packed audiences greeted the appearance of Masaoka and Okada at meetings held in Hunt during the visit. Masaoka addressed a general public meeting on Sunday, two JACL meetings on Saturday, both of them open to the public. In addition, the JACL representatives met with smaller groups during their stay.

JACL members representing the three chapters at Minidoka, Seattle, Portland and Puyallup, voted in favor of a joint Minidoka chapter at the meeting held Saturday evening. A motion was passed to select five members from each of the three chapters to set up the central body.

Public Meeting a Success

Masaoka addressed a packed house at the general meeting held Sunday afternoon.

He urged resettlement in mid-western and eastern areas for all evacuees. Families and individuals still in relocation centers at the end of the war, he said, will have a doubly hard time of readjustment to postwar conditions.

He gave a history of the JACL both prior to and since the war. He cited the work of the league in reference to the Cable Act and naturalization for aliens who volunteered in the first World War.

He recalled the work of local chapters in the many problems prior to evacuation. The JACL, for instance, helped make possible the \$100 monthly allowance from blocked bank accounts of interned families. Local chapters also interpreted TFR-300J reports, filled registration forms for families, posted army rules and regulations, and did other duties for local residents, he said.

Masaoka and Okada made a tour of the Minidoka center, met with Directors Harry Stafford and Philip Schafer. They visited the high school and elementary schools and an Americanization class for adults.

Pocatello Citizens Reelect Okamura As Chapter Prexy

POCATELLO, Idaho—Paul Okamura was re-elected president of the Pocatello chapter of the JACL at a meeting held Dec. 20 at the local courthouse.

Other officers elected were Bill Yoden, vice president; Mary Nishisaki, recording secretary; Aya Sato, corresponding secretary; George Shiozawa, treasurer; Mike Yamada, activity chairman, and Toyome Murakami, reporter.

Sen. Chandler Says U. S.-Born Japanese Mostly Loyal, Want To Work, Fight for America

WASHINGTON—The senate military affairs subcommittee Wednesday considered a plan to remove loyal citizens from among the more than 106,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the war relocation centers and put them in the army or in war plants.

Arizona Cotton Interests Seek Evacuee Labor

Ask for Revision of War Zone Boundaries To Allow Employment

WASHINGTON — Revision of military zone boundaries in Arizona to allow residents of the Gila River relocation center to work in cotton fields in Maricopa and Pinal counties was requested last week by Arizona members of congress.

In a letter to Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, they asked him to request Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, in command of the western defense command, to make the revision.

The Arizonans said that long staple cotton grown in their state last year was still only half-picked and that the army needed cotton of this type.

Colorado County Commissioners Back Alien Property Bill

DENVER, Colo.—Support of a bill in the thirty-fourth general assembly of the state of Colorado, prohibiting the ownership of Colorado land by alien Japanese, was announced Saturday by the annual convention of the Colorado State Association of County Commissioners.

Senate Group Not Committed To Policy of Returning WRA Centers to Army --- Chandler

Reopening of Military Service for Citizens Hinted by Senate Group

WASHINGTON — The senate's military affairs subcommittee last week declared through Chairman A. B. Chandler, D., Kentucky, that "some people have mistakenly assumed this subcommittee has already made up its mind to transfer the Japanese centers to the army."

Chandler said the subcommittee was "out to get all the facts and report them accurately" and had decided nothing in advance. He declared that no decision had been reached to either transfer the centers to military operation or to leave them under civilian authority.

His statement followed published reports which quoted Senator Robert R. Reynolds, D., North Carolina, as stating that the senate committee was taking steps to return control of the centers to the military. Reynolds had stated that Senator Mon C. Wallgren, D., Washington, had prepared a bill which would transfer supervision of war relocation centers to the army.

Chandler's statement followed the initial hearings held by the subcommittee at which Dillon Myer, national director of WRA, had testified regarding operation of the centers.

"We got lots of information," Chandler said, disclosing that in addition to Myer, representatives of the war and navy departments

Chairman Albert B. Chandler, D., Kentucky, of the subcommittee, which is now investigating charges of "coddling" in the relocation centers, said two-thirds of the 106,000 are "nisei" — American-born and American-educated Japanese—who "are mostly loyal Americans who want to work and want to fight."

"Our problem looks like a problem of segregation—how to separate the good from the bad," Chandler told reporters after an executive session of the subcommittee. "It should have been done long ago."

Chandler said the subcommittee will meet Thursday to ask former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew about the feasibility of separating "the sheep from the goats."

Pointing out that 2000 Americans of Japanese descent are now in the army (other estimates of the number of American Japanese in the army place the figure at upward of 5000), Chandler said: "We're going to put more of them into the army if we find they're loyal."

Chandler's committee was appointed to study charges that the evacuees have been "pampered" by the WRA, which has supervision over them. Senator Mon C. Wallgren, D., Washington, of the committee, has introduced legislation to place the colonies under direct army supervision.

Chandler said that after hearing from Grew and from Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, the committee will visit the resettlement camps to make a first-hand study of conditions.

The December riot at the Manzanar, Calif., center, Chandler said, showed that "segregation is highly important—we've got to get the enemies out of there."

had testified. He did not disclose their testimony.

Certain Washington observers were of the opinion that the "army did not want" to take over the relocation centers.

It was reported that Joseph C. Grew, ambassador to Japan at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, would be called to testify before the subcommittee on the relocation center problem.

The decision to hear Grew, reported by the A. P., was made at the end of the first full day of testimony behind closed doors.

Chandler said Grew's testimony was wanted because of his knowledge of Japanese people and the problems involved in dealing with persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

After the Washington hearings, the subcommittee will visit the ten centers themselves, including those in the far west, from California to Colorado, and the two in southeast Arkansas, Chandler said.

Chandler disclosed after the hearing that Myer had outlined the operation of the ten centers, to which 106,656 persons of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of them American citizens, had been evacuated from west coast areas.

He also said that Myer had told the subcommittee that American-born Japanese, loyal to the United States, were enlisting in the United States army from various relocation centers. Although declining to comment on the testimony given, Chandler hinted that the "army apparently wanted nothing done until those Japanese Americans had enlisted who were considered loyal and desirable."

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LARRY TAJIRIEDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The Senate Investigates

Considerable alarm has been expressed by residents of war relocation centers that the senate military affairs committee's proposal to transfer the projects to military operation would disrupt the War Relocation Authority's program, both within the centers and in the individual resettlement of the evacuees in outside communities.

The first news reports, quoting Senators Reynolds and Wallgren of the military affairs committee, created the impression that the group was urging army control of the relocation program. Since then, however, Senator Chandler, who was appointed chairman of the subcommittee charged with the investigation of the relocation program, has hastened to say that the subcommittee is, as yet, not committed to any definite policy regarding the operation of the relocation projects. The statements by Senator Reynolds and Wallgren were, in effect, another example of "trial by headline."

The senate's investigation of the relocation of west coast evacuees has had a salutary result in that it has served to correct much unfortunately mistaken impressions held by some of our leading national legislators on the purpose and extent of the War Relocation Authority's program.

Instead of becoming a vendetta against persons of Japanese ancestry in this country, the hearings have impressed upon members of the senate committee of the basic loyalty of the great majority of the evacuees. Senator Chandler's recommendation that citizens in the centers be enlisted in the army or placed in war industries is a constructive suggestion for the solution of the problem posed by the virtual internment of loyal American citizens. It will serve as a reaffirmation of the WRA's program, already in motion, for the rapid resettlement of all evacuees who are cleared by the government's investigative services.

On the basis of information available at this time there has been no expression of any desire by the United States army to take over the relocation projects. Attorney General Biddle declares in his annual report that the army was given the task of evacuation because it was the only agency with facilities for carrying out such a wide-scale movement of people. The army did its job with military dispatch and the cooperative attitude of the evacuees helped the army accomplish its job on time and without incident. The army's job was ended once the evacuees were resettled at the relocation centers. It is difficult to conceive, that in the midst of an all-out war, the army would care to assume the additional burden of caring for 110,000 evacuees.

The main question raised by the senate investigation concerns the operation of the centers under the War Relocation Authority. Most of the rumors and unfounded charges which inspired the inquiry will dissolve the very moment the members of the senatorial junket arrive at their first relocation center. Such ridiculous claims as "pampering" and "luxuries" for the evacuees can best be answered by a visit to a relocation barrack. Once the investigators are impressed with the fact that the evacuees are neither prisoners of war nor persons charged with any disloyalty, they will appreciate the WRA's human and sincere effort to normalize an essentially abnormal situation. The WRA has

The Enemy Alien Stigma

The issei, parent generation of the Japanese in the United States, are for the most part still living behind the barbed-wire-watchtower confines of the relocation centers.

Immediately after Pearl Harbor they were, by a procedure mechanical and arbitrary, relegated to the status of "enemy aliens." It was at the time an imperative thing. By reason of its necessity, there was no attempt made to consider cases individually. The Japanese alien with sons in the U. S. army found himself an "enemy alien."

Now resettlement, that last phase of the whole evacuation program, is on its way. The process has been established by which issei as well as the citizen nisei can apply for leaves to reestablish themselves in new communities.

Before any person can be released from a center, he must undergo stringent examination by the army, the navy, the U. S. government and the FBI. His record must show complete loyalty to this country as well as integrity and character.

Few citizens of this country are ever subjected to such intensive scrutiny. The issei who is granted leave under this procedure will go out of the center with official okehs from the investigative boards of the government.

Moreover, the issei who leaves the center will do more than merely reestablish himself and his family. He will relieve the existent manpower shortage. He will aid this country in the necessary increased production of food and of materials.

That man ought not to be allowed to leave the center under the cloud of the stigma of "enemy alien." We believe that the issei men and women who are cleared by the government agencies and are granted clearance should automatically win release from the status of the enemy alien.

This would be a purely technical procedure, but just as the original proclamation declaring them enemy aliens was a technical procedure.

The Japanese alien will not have an easy time reestablishing his home and his family in new surroundings. Those difficulties might in many cases be lessened by the lifting of the original proclamation. As a "friendly alien" his incentive to hasten his own resettlement would be quickened. His morale would be strengthened.

We believe it would be an extremely wise thing for the government to adopt this new ruling to grant the change from the status of "enemy alien" to "friendly alien," along with a man's clearance papers. It would be a simple thing to do, and yet its effect would be far-reaching.

handled the ugly job of racial segregation resulting from racial evacuation with full cognizance of the difficult task at hand. In the main, theirs has been a splendid performance of an overwhelming task. The WRA has helped prop the badly shaken confidence of the people. The evacuee, the person who should best know the difficulties confronting the administration of a relocation project, has acknowledged the great and good work of the WRA.

Regarding this senatorial performance, Samuel Grafton wrote this week in his column in the New York Post that when senators want to irritate the President or "throw their weight around," they dig up some inconsequential issue and that this investigation of the relocation centers was of this nature. However, this investigation which threatened the entire program of evacuee resettlement was no "inconsequential issue" to the 110,000 persons in the relocation centers.

Despite the political inspiration of this investigation, it has had, to date, a constructive effect. It has helped clear the air of rumors and has clarified the status of the evacuees involved. It has shown also that democracy is a dynamic thing, that mistakes once made can be corrected. For the investigation has brought up again the entire problem of evacuation. And it is proving that the government is doing its best to return the evacuees to normal life. Detention in the relocation centers was neither the end nor purpose of evacuation.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Obituary for the Living

In the obituary sections of the newspapers are biographies in kernel form of men who have died. The obituary notices are written coldly and impersonally, detailing the deceased's accomplishments, his good deeds, often ignoring the missteps, the mistakes in judgment, the common misdeeds of ordinary men.

This is a strange obituary, for the subject is still alive.

William Randolph Hearst was born on April 29, 1863. He was an only child, and it is reported that his parents were indulgent and young Hearst was unruly. He was expelled from Harvard, but soon after, at the age of 24, he became editor and publisher of his father's San Francisco Examiner. He soon gained in power and in wealth and legends were born about this fabulous young man from California. He extended his influence far afield. He bought newspapers and established new ones and at one time he was master of the greatest chain of daily papers in the country. As large as his newspaper holdings may have been, he had similar interests in mining and in other fields of industry. His empire grew many tentacles and his power grew with them.

William Randolph Hearst was one of the most powerful men of all time, for the concentration of power in his hands affected the history of nations. Legend records his role in the Spanish-American war, in our troubles with Mexico, where he had great holdings. He tried to influence the nation's foreign, as well as domestic policies. His was the voice of rampant imperialism, intimidating the lesser countries.

William Randolph Hearst, in his long and spectacular lifetime, had the capacity and ability to do great good for his fellow men. Instead, he became the bedfellow of bigotry and prejudice. He turned his back on decency and justice. He preached race hatred and spread misinformation and racial fears. Historians, in later judgment, may record that he helped bring on the global holocaust now raging. An unauthorized biographer, Ferdinand Lundberg, flatly stated: "The United States was kept out of the League and the World Court largely through the opposition of Hearst." What a strong League of Nations, strengthened through American participation, could have done to stem the tide of war is a question which cannot be answered unless the remedy is tried once more when the aggressors of this day have laid down their arms. But the remnants of Hearst's newspaper empire echoes his fears against the coming century of the common man and ridicules any attempt to define today our peace aims of liberty, equality and justice.

One president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, once publicly castigated Hearst as a "notorious publisher." The noted historian, Dr. Charles A. Beard, penned a farewell message to Hearst and said: "He will depart loved by few and respected by none whose respect is worthy of respect . . . the judgment on the creator of this aggregation of wealth, terror and ambition will be the verdict of the American nation upon its tormentor, or at least of that part of the nation interested in the preservation of those simple decencies without which no people can endure."

The power and influence of William Randolph Hearst has touched many nations and many peoples. On the west coast of the United States he raised the issue of the "yellow peril," first against the Chinese and later against the Japanese. He created and maintained a strong public opinion against the new Americans from the Orient. He, perhaps more than any other man, was responsible for the public opinion which demanded and accepted the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in

1942. He was the father of that evacuation and its willing midwife, for his editorials had for four decades preached suspicion and hate of all persons of Japanese ancestry on the west American coast. Only last week his Examiner in San Francisco wrote: "We have known the evils of Japanese immigration and the tendencies of that immigration to debase our standards of living."

So universal was his interest and so widespread his activity that his west coast activities, his "yellow peril" campaigns and his espousal of discriminatory race legislation against Japanese in California, occupy but a minor paragraph in his biography. Yet the mere fact that 110,000 persons were behind the wire fences of western relocation centers, living in crude barracks, was a testimonial to his influence.

Of course, it was a mistake to assume that Hearst alone was responsible for evacuation, nor that military expediency was not involved. But it was also a fact that had not public pressure, egged on by the Hearst press and by other newspapers, demanded the wholesale removal of all residents of Japanese ancestry, mass evacuation probably would not have been carried out. Speaking of the attack on native-born Japanese which preceded and which helped bring about evacuation, Louis Goldblatt, state CIO secretary in California, told the Tolson committee: "There was a basis (for the attacks on American-born Japanese) because there has always been a basis on the Pacific coast for suspicion, racial suspicion, which has been well fostered, well bred, particularly by the Hearst newspapers over a period of 20 to 25 years."

No American disagreed with William Randolph Hearst when he cried out, after Japan had attacked the United States, that the menace of Japanese militarism must be destroyed. But many questioned his call for an all-out race war in Asia. For the United States had a strong and powerful ally in China, and China was painted with the same stigma of the "yellow peril" which Hearst had daubed on Japan.

The San Francisco Examiner of January 25, 1943, declared that "the war in the Orient is of a totally different character than the war in Europe." The Examiner made the amazing statement that "Whatever side wins (in Europe) . . . Occidental civilization is going to be maintained and will still progress."

"Bad as the situation is in Europe," said the Hearst Examiner, "the war there is between European Occidental nations, between white races. Antagonisms, hatreds and jealousies, no matter how violent, cannot obscure the fact that the warring nations of Europe stem from common racial, cultural, linguistic and social roots. It is a family fight, in which the possibility of ultimate agreement and constructive harmony has not been dismissed even by the most determined opponents."

So, in his eightieth year, William Randolph Hearst was revealed as an advocate of a "white man's war" against the colored races, as a man who would make peace with Nazi murderers because they were "white." He was revealed as a man who would negotiate a peace with Hitler, although Roosevelt and Churchill had since pledged that Hitler could end the war only through complete and "unconditional surrender." William Randolph Hearst's views were so dangerously at variance with the announced aims of the free United Nations as to appear as an actual deterrent to the military effort. In 1943, Hearst was still spewing long-repudiated doctrines of imperialism and race exploitation. The human race, progressing through conflict and trial to a new and greater understanding based on equality and liberty, had passed him by.

William Randolph Hearst was a living relic of the age of the robber barons.

TENTATIVE PLANS FOR SEGREGATION REVEALED

First transfer of residents from Manzanar to Tule Lake Segregation Center is scheduled to take place from October 23 to 29, according to information released this week from the Project Director's office. Groups to be sent at that time will include persons in the following categories: (1) repatriates



VOL. III, NO. 62

Japanese Concert Acclaimed

Japanese concert sponsored by the Community Activities department, a large crowd, it was reported by the P. A. system and miya, emcee, extended appreciation to residents for their records for the Community Activities department. The concert will be presented Sunday at 16-15 and Aksei Nielsen will be the featured soloist. Mr. Shiozaki is in charge of the program.

Ray Best Of Tule Lake

As Manzanar program, Assistant Project Director today on his return

RELEASE LIST PROHIBITED

Following items still purchased by the War Relocation Authority from official sources, for the war, except upon approval of the project director from the WRA, Washington, and released by the Acting Priorities Office, Chester.

STEEL FURNITURE

All items of steel such as desks, table stands, file cabinets, safes, wardrobes, costume racks, and others. Also were leather upholstered, metal waste baskets, calendar pads, other than standard specification, as furnished by the Procurement stock on general schedule of supplies, and carafe set, rubber or cork cushioned, lar critical materials, desks (over \$100), picture telephone wires or cord, desk and floor lamps, metal openers, and mats of rubber or similar critical.

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY ITEMS

"Memo-pal" or similar roller-type memo pads, fountain or desk pens worth of two dollars or more, glass tops for desks or tables, rugs, shears, smoking stands, ash trays, metal desk trays, and work organizers constructed of leather.

If the articles on this list are available from federal surplus property stocks they may be secured through the Regional Goods Office. The Army recruiting center near the side of the centers may apply for the near future. Applicants out-pected to visit all the centers. If WAC recruiting teams are ex-

Reading of a More Pleasant Sort

If one's reading diet the past few weeks has been confined to the Denver Post, Los Angeles Times and the Hearst Press there is ample reason for a morbid outlook on life in general, especially where it has to do with evacuees. Yet, despite the actions of the Dies committee discrediting American democracy to our Allies as well as the Axis, there is much tangible evidence to make one glad to be a resident of the United States, and above all, an American.

In adjoining columns are excerpts from two sets of letters received at this temporary wartime community for American refugees with Japanese faces. The first set is addressed to U. S. Army volunteers from Heart Mountain, commending them for their action and their credo of Americanism. The signatures under those letters include the names of men high in American officialdom, outstanding liberals and respected leaders and public figures. They acknowledge in their own ways the expression of Americanism by individuals of a minority group which has been suspected. They exemplify the truly American outlook.

The second set bears the signatures of less prominent citizens—men and women from among the common people—who have taken the time and interest to encourage us in our fight against demagoguery in the name of patriotism, and for practical application of democracy at home. The editors of the Sentinel have met none of these correspondents with Caucasian names, but we do have something in common: a deep love of country, and a determination not to sit by while its institutions are violated, desecrated and cheapened by sensation-seekers and selfish interests which do not stop at fascist tactics.

To friends like these who, we are confident, are in the great majority in this nation, we owe an obligation to continue our battle.

The good news continues in the fields of employment and public acceptance. More residents left Heart Mountain this week than in any previous week. Job offers continue to come in. A nisei girl has been accepted by the WAACs. The War Department is seeking more nisei for the military intelligence language school at Camp Savage.

Surely it is apparent that men of the Dies committee mentality do not run this country, and it is our obligation to ourselves, our nation and posterity to see that they never do.

The Supreme Court's Decision

The one dose of bad news this week was the Supreme Court decision that evacuation of American citizens of Japanese descent is constitutional. It is a decision that comes as a blow to principle, but the practical aspects of the setback are negligible.

Even if evacuation has been declared illegal, no one could advocate a mass return of evacuees to the coast. Economics and social forces are dictators of the situation now, and the most practical solution appears to be the WRA's policy of resettlement through dispersal.

Before the decision was handed down, Al Wirin, American Civil Liberties Union attorney, pointed out that no liberal decisions on vital civil liberties issues have been returned during war, but were reached after the emergency had passed.

The Supreme Court a few weeks ago reversed itself in the matter of compelling school children to salute the American flag. While this case has no connection whatever with evacuation, it is mentioned in passing as evidence that the Court is not adamant.

We have accepted and cooperated in evacuation as a patriotic duty. For most of us it is all over the

Opposes Japs' Return to Coast

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

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

Hatred Deplored

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

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

Place in World Life

That the Japanese are capable of civilization, and that the Japanese may be our friends may be our sound relationship. They are naturally they are the cause of the present

and expatriates who did not cancel prior to July 1, 1943; (2) those answering "no" or giving a qualified answer on question No. 28 who did not change prior to July 15, 1943, and who the Segregation Board after a hearing recommends for segregation.

DOUBTFUL LOYALTY

Repatriates and expatriates will not be interviewed by the Segregation Board, according to this source, which also revealed that all persons answering "no" to question 28 or who gave a qualified answer and did not change prior to July 15, will be interviewed by a Segregation Board and where they continue to indicate divided or doubtful allegiance and loyalty to the United States, they will be transferred to Tule Lake.

Members of the immediate family of a person to be transferred to the segregation center may accompany him. Immediate family includes the following persons: (1) the spouse, (2) dependent parent, grandparents (3) all unmarried children, including stepchildren and foster children living in the immediate household of the family, including adult children. Married children and brothers and sisters of eligible persons are not included, according to the instructions.

TO BE NOTIFIED

All persons will be notified of the record of their answers on question 28, and those scheduled to appear before the Segregation Board will be given appointments for an interview.

The instruction pointed out that persons who originally answered "no" to question No. 28 and who changes to "yes" will later be given a hearing for leave clearance and those found ineligible will then be transferred to Tule Lake. Those remaining at Manzanar will be eligible for relocation.

Repatriates and expatriates to be transferred to Tule Lake are now being given appointments and interviewed by the Welfare division at 1-3-4 to find out what members of the family will go with them and to counsel and assist in any problems which will arise.

MAY REMAIN IF ILL

Where an individual scheduled to be moved to Tule Lake is so ill and infirm that removal will, in the opinion of the project director endanger life or seriously impair health, he and members of the immediate family may remain in the center of residence so long as such condition continues.

According to this announcement, ample time and assistance will be given to take care of family, property and other problems which may arise because of transfer to Tule Lake. The Army will take charge of travel, and complete instructions and information of travel, shipment of goods

(Continued on Page Two)

FOR SALE
A large quantity of...
Call...
Address...

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH ALL OF YOUR FRIENDS THROUGH
day and Sunday nights. Maaden talents within this center were revealed and it took the Manzanar knights to find them.
Acting as MC for the evening was George Maruki who seemed to have made a hit with the audience cracking corny jokes occasionally. The highlight of the evening was a Japanese play given by an all-boy cast.

