

L. A. Examiner
July 24, 1943

WALLGREN HITS WRA JAP RULE

Demands Army Take Charge of Relocation Centers

(Picture on Page 1)

War Relocation Authority officials have proved themselves incompetent in their management of the Japanese, and the Army should be placed in charge of the Japanese relocation centers.

That was the opinion expressed here yesterday by Senator Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, who, with Mrs. Wallgren, is staying at the Ambassador a few days prior to his departure for their home in Seattle.

The Senator also voiced his opposition to enlistment of Japanese-Americans in the United States Army, including enrollment of Japanese women as WACS.

NOTHING BUT TROUBLE

"The Army did a good job of placing the Japanese in the relocation centers, but there has been nothing but trouble since the War Relocation Board took them over," the Senator said.

"Fundamental error of the War Relocation Authority lay in the fact it failed to properly segregate the Japanese and to employ them in agriculture and other war production jobs under the strictest supervision.

"It is better for the Japanese that they be kept in the relocation centers," the Senator continued, "for if they had been loose on our streets when public indignation was high over such news as the Tokyo raiders' executions they would have been strung up.

"Army officials, however, don't want the job because they feel it requires attention of personnel needed elsewhere.

"However," he concluded, "I've been working on a bill that calls for the Army to be in charge of the Japanese."

Wallgren is a member of the military affairs committee and of the Truman committee.

He expects to return here in September with other members of the Truman committee to study cargo plane and magnesium production on the West Coast.

and record of... carefully checked and the attitude of the community toward evacuees is ascertained. There is any evidence from the war effort, permission to leave is denied," the reported.

answer to recent demands for separation of loyal Japanese, Byrnes said that the WRA is attempting to segregate those whose loyalties lie with Japan. The segregated group will be housed in a center by themselves and will not be eligible for leave and will be employed in normal communities west of the evacuated area. "Surprisingly, we are now serving with the fighting forces, Americans tell me said: 'They have had service and are citizens. Thus far

REE JAP-AMERICANS RIOT IN FILIPINO CLASH

L. A. Times July 15, 1943

CAGO, July 14. (U.P.)—A remark about the United States Navy touched off a fight last night between a group of American-born Japanese and 10 Filipino sailors.

One of the Japanese-Americans suffered stab wounds and was clubbed on the head before police intervened. Police one of the victims had referred uncomplimentarily to the Japanese. The fight climaxed a period of growing ill feeling between the two groups, police said.

Three injured were identified as Masahiro Ishibashi, 25, a dishwasher, who was stabbed in the back; Frank Hokamura, 25, a laborer, who was stabbed in the back, and Keaya Horibach, 25, who was clubbed on the head.

Three Filipinos were arrested but their names were not released.

Japanese in Test Case to Be Freed in 15 Days

PORTLAND (Or.) July 14. (AP)—Minoru Yasui, Hood River (Or.) American-Japanese who deliberately violated the Coast alien curfew order to precipitate a test case which reached the United States Supreme Court, will be freed in 15 days.

Federal District Judge James A. Fee, who sentenced Yasui to a year in the penitentiary and fined him \$5000, today resented him to eight months and 10 days in jail. With time already served in the Multnomah County Jail, Yasui has only 15 days to go. No fine was imposed.

In line with the Supreme Court mandate, Judge Fee restored to Yasui the American citizenship which the jurist had revoked in his decision last fall.

Army Urged to Take Hand in Arizona's Jap Problem

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senator Carl Hayden (Democrat), Arizona, today urged President Roosevelt to order the Army to take a hand in what Hayden described as a dangerous Japanese situation in Arizona.

Leaving the White House after his conference with Mr. Roosevelt Hayden declared that there were fears that Japanese still at large in Arizona might commit sabotage against important copper mines and vital dams and hydro-electric projects.

State authorities, according to Hayden, also are afraid that because of the tense war feeling, anti-Japanese riots may break out.

JAPS FREE TO ACT

The Arizona senator explained that the quarantine line set by the Army to protect the Pacific Coast did not include important

parts of Arizona. Inside the quarantine line which extends back from the Pacific Ocean and the Mexican border 150 miles into the interior all Japs have been interned by the Army.

This left many Japanese in Arizona still free to move about and more Japs have been drifting into the unquarantined districts, Hayden declared. He charged that state authorities had asked the Army to make an investigation of the situation but that the Army "passed the buck" back to the state, holding it was a local police problem.

"A dangerous situation exists," Hayden insisted. "The Army ought to take a hand. One suggestion is that the Army move back the quarantine line until it is north of the mines and dams."

Hayden was accompanied to the White House by Representatives John Murdock and Richard Harless, both Arizona Democrats.

Manzanar Free Press
July 21, 1943

War Mobilization Takes Issue A

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 21—Taking issue with recent contentions by members of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities that disloyal Japanese are being released from war relocation centers to accept outside employment, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes is quoted by the Los Angeles Evening Herald & Express as declaring that before permission is granted for such releases, "evacuee's background and record of behavior are carefully checked and the attitude of the community toward receiving evacuees is ascertained."

"If there is any evidence from any source that the evacuee might endanger the war effort, permission for leave is denied," the report asserted.

In answer to recent demands in Congress for separation of loyal and disloyal Japanese, Byrnes reported that the WRA is attempting to segregate those evacuees whose loyalties lie with Japan. "The segregated group will be quartered in a center by themselves and will not be eligible for leave," he said. "The other people, however, will continue to be eligible for leave and will be encouraged by WRA to take useful employment in normal communities outside the evacuated area. "Surprisingly, we are now serving with the United States fighting forces, Americans tell me statement said: "They have volunteered for service and a California prior United States citizens. Thus far

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CHICAGO, July 14. (U.P.)—A slighting remark about the United States Navy touched off a street fight last night between a group of American-born Japanese and 10 Filipino sailors.

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parts of Arizona. Inside the quarantine line which extends back from the Pacific Ocean and the Mexican border 150 miles into the interior all Japs have been interned by the Army.

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Discussing soldiers of Japanese ancestry now serving with the United States fighting forces, his statement said: "They have all volunteered for service and are United States citizens. Thus far

their record has been EXCELLENT.

"Other American soldiers of Japanese descent have performed useful and hazardous services in connection with our operation in the Pacific and a number have already been decorated for meritorious services. It is the policy of the War Department and the Army in all respects to accord American soldiers of Japanese ancestry the rights and privileges of all other American soldiers," he said.

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Assemblymen to Study Jap Problem in August

Lyons Will Issue Call Soon for Committee to Meet Here

By Carl Greenberg

Emphatically opposing any movement to return Japanese to the West Coast during the war, Speaker of the Assembly Charles W. Lyons yesterday said he soon will issue a call for the interim committee on Japanese problems to meet here the first week in August.

"The Japanese situation is a very pressing problem and I believe the committee should get down to business as soon as possible," Lyons said. "I intend to call the members together so they may select a chairman, and then, of course, they will go about their task under his direction."

The principal purpose of the committee, as indicated by the intent of the House resolution creating it, is to take advantage of the war period to guard California's interests in the postwar settlement of Japanese problems.

MORE ACUTE AFTER WAR

The Legislature anticipated that conditions in the state, as affecting the Japanese situation, will be more acute after the war than they ever were. With suspension of treaty rights, many of the problems that have arisen by reason of those treaties, in which California's interests may not have been fully considered, may be settled.

"There is no basis for the return of the Japanese to this area during the war period," declared Lyons. "Nor can I see any justification for the wholesale release of Japanese from relocation centers to go to the Middle West and East."

"Return of the Japanese to the Pacific combat zone would be dangerous because we have found no way of definitely determining whether a Japanese may be loyal or disloyal deep down in his heart, no matter how he may protest his loyalty of America. Kurusu blandly told us he was our friend, but the boys at Pearl Harbor learned differently."

SHOULD STAY OUT

"Furthermore, I believe the temper of the people here is such that for their own safety, they should stay out of the Japanese problem."

"As for sending the Japanese into the Midwest and East, we have, I imagine, thousands of vital war plants scattered throughout these areas. Why should we make them vulnerable to more espionage and the dangers of sabotage?"

"Can you just imagine the Japanese government setting up a War Relocation Authority to let Americans wander around as they choose in Japan?"

Japanese mainland already been formulated in detail, no Japs will be returned to Pacific Coast area from relocation centers for the duration, Congressman John M. Costello revealed here yesterday.

Lieutenant General John DeWitt, commanding the Western Sector, who ordered all sons of Japanese extraction interned, will remain on the island predicted.

Survey of the Selective Service deferment situation, as it affects war production, will be made by Costello in this during his two months' vacation from Congress.

KEEP ESSENTIAL MEN

"Essential and irreplaceable men must be kept on the job," he declared. "This is in keeping with our long-range planning for victory."

"We must realize that military operations are planned from six months to a year in advance and are based upon production of materials for the armed forces."

"The invasion of Africa was planned when Premier Churchill first visited the United States after Pearl Harbor. The Sicily campaign was mapped at Casablanca."

"And the conquest of Japan was programmed at the recent conference in Washington between Far East leaders of the Allied nations."

MUST HAVE WEAPONS

"Of course, no one knows when the blow will fall. But, when it does, it will be on a successful scale comparable to Tunisia and Sicily."

"This means we must have all the weapons of war possible. For instance, in the North African campaign, it was conceded that locomotives would be put out of commission—so we took along our own, and they were pulling trains within a few hours after the beachheads were taken."

"Our greatest problem today is overconfidence. Let us remember there is a long, rugged road ahead. Production, and more production, is our duty."

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MISSIONARY WARNS ON JAPS

Nipponese Can't Be Gauged by Orthodox Measures, He Says

Dr. Ralph Leonard Phillips, missionary from China, who has seen atrocities of the Japs make blood run higher than the shoe-tops, warns against estimating Japan's strength by customary military standards.

"We may lick them many times," he commented. "They may be beaten over and over again to the point where, according to the military manual, they are theoretically helpless. But we will find them still fighting back, savagely and effectively. They cannot be gauged by orthodox measures."

Dr. Phillips, Pasadena born, but a missionary in China for the past 25 years, founded the inter-denominational Phillips House of Hong Kong and the South China Gospel Mission which has stations 2000 miles into China's interior.

"Our mission is feeding 12,000 to 15,000 refugees daily," he said reports smuggled through to him have revealed. "They also show that South China where the two largest provinces have a population of more than 108 millions is facing the largest famine of the past 100 years."

He declared that Japan was deliberately fostering famine as a mass killer to aid her in overcoming the Chinese. Eggs now are selling at \$1.20 each, shoes cost \$900, rice 60 cents per pound, and flour \$1.10.

"I witnessed the rape of Nanking in 1940 when the Japanese lined up 50,000 Chinese youths and executed them under the pretext that they were soldiers, and then followed this by slaughtering 27,000 girls. . . . I have seen them violate women, nuns and little girls on a wholesale scale and commit things that are unbelievable except that I saw them with my own eyes."

"The Japanese are not to be trusted. This may sound like strange talk from a clergyman, but what you see with your own eyes must be believed."

Howard Green, Progressive Conservative of Vancouver, South, accused the Canadian government of trucking to Japan in the past. Demands for exclusion of Japanese from this country had been rejected, he said on the plea "We must not offend Japan."

Scrap iron shipped from Canada to Japan has killed young men of the United Nations, Green declared, saying he did not doubt some Japanese in the armed forces of Japan had parents residing in British Columbia.

Green sounded a warning that there would be "trouble and great trouble" if British Columbia were left alone with the Japanese problem, and the rest of Canada failed to do its part.

2 GROUPS RAP JAP RELEASE

San Bernardino Labor Body, El Segundo Council Protest

Two more groups yesterday added to the mass of protests against the release or return of Japanese from war relocation centers to the Pacific Coast area.

The El Segundo City Council adopted a resolution unanimously declaring that "this council sincerely but positively opposes the return to the State of California and to the coastal areas of the United States of any Japanese nationals or persons of Japanese descent."

The resolution added that council's attitude "represents the sentiment of a large majority of the citizens of the United States residing in the areas which would be affected by the return of such Japanese to this area."

LABOR COUNCIL ACTS

The San Bernardino Central Labor Council (A. F. L.) unanimously adopted a resolution protesting the release of any interned Japanese, and condemning the actions of "certain governmental agencies and state and national organizations" for advocating the release of those "whose loyalty is first to Japan and detrimental to the United States."

The resolution pointed out that release "would endanger our civilian and military installations on the West Coast, and would contravene the desires of our military leaders."

Los Angeles Examiner JAP RELEASE CHARGE DENIED

Aug. 23, 1943 Relocation Authority Declares Record Shows No Foes Freed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(AP)—Charges by a House subcommittee that the War Relocation Authority (WRA) had neglected to exercise "proper safeguards" for the national security in releasing Japanese from its camps brought a prompt denial today from WRA Director Dillon S. Myer.

"We have released no dangerous subversives," Myer told newsmen. "We let the record stand for itself. There now are 18,000 persons on seasonal and indefinite leave from the relocation centers, and there has been not a single report of a subversive act by any one of them."

A Dies subcommittee on un-American activities reported yesterday that WRA had released 23 members of Butoku-Kai which it described as a subversive youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan.

THE LAKE CENTER

Personal Check On Segregation Group

289 SEGREGANTS LEAVE MANZANAR

First group of 289 segregants from Manzanar entrained for Tulelake last Saturday. Although hampered by the early morning electric failure and intermittent showers, the special army train pulled out of the Lone Pine station at 9:50 a.m., 10 minutes ahead of schedule.

Checkable baggage was taken to the station to be loaded on the train on Friday afternoon. Utilizing 13 WRA trucks, evacuee drivers and loaders, the loading was completed by 6:30 p.m.

Earl W. Barton, evacuee property officer, revealed that one truckload was returned to the center and will be shipped as freight. He added that this was not due to lack of baggage space on the train but because the articles, such as sewing machines, wash tubs, sacks of rice and garden tools are without a doubt freight and will be shipped as such.

Starting at 7 a.m. Saturday morning, the segregants were picked up in their respective blocks. The men were transported in 13 trucks, the women and children in 8 panels and the physically weak in an ambulance. The vehicles formed a convoy and left the Military Police camp gates at 8:30 a.m.

Project Director Ralph P. Merritt announced to the block managers' assembly last Friday that he will go to Tulelake next Thursday. He expects to be there a few days.

Mr. Merritt explained that he is making the trip to make a personal check to see that all records have been transferred, to discuss plans for housing future segregants and to make a final check of Manzanar's contingent.

He added that three persons from Manzanar have already appealed for a re-hearing in Tulelake. Mr. Merritt will take with him all official records on those three and will testify to the appeal board on the past conduct of the three persons.

"I will attempt to give them the benefit of the information I have acquired in my contact with the three," said Mr. Merritt.

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DE WITT STAYS, COSTELLO SAYS

L.A. Examiner July 15, 1943

Congressman Declares Japs Won't Return to Coast Area

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Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding the Western Sector, who ordered all persons of Japanese extraction interned, will remain on the job, he predicted.

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Canada Fights 'Yellow Peril'

The ultimate disposal of Canada's Japanese minority probably will be decided at the peace conference.

Some Members have protested any wholesale deportation program, declaring that this would mean exile for many Oriental-born who had lived in Canada since childhood and who were fully loyal to this country.

Howard Green, Progressive Conservative of Vancouver, South, accused the Canadian government of truckling to Japan in the past. Demands for exclusion of Japanese from this country had been rejected, he said on the plea "We must not offend Japan."

Scrap iron shipped from Canada to Japan has killed young men of the United Nations, Green declared, saying he did not doubt some Japanese in the armed forces of Japan had parents residing in British Columbia.

Green sounded a warning that there would be "trouble and great trouble" if British Columbia were left alone with the Japanese problem, and the rest of Canada failed to do its part.

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Los Angeles Times
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Western Canada Fights Postwar 'Yellow Peril'

OTTAWA, Aug. 29. — The specter of a postwar "yellow peril" in Canada is raising its head and is threatening to create a breach between Eastern and Western Canada.

The controversy, already aired in Parliament here, arises from the question of what final disposition is to be made of 24,000 Japanese who were living in British Columbia at the start of the war.

Several thousand of these have been moved to Eastern Canada, but the majority have been allowed to remain in the Pacific Coast Province, although they have been forced to evacuate strategic defense areas.

British Columbia Members of Parliament are demanding an assurance that all the Japanese will not be dumped back in their Province after the war. Some demand that, as soon as possible, all those who are not Canadian-born, shall be deported to Japan.

Voicing fear of Oriental domination if this step is not taken, some western legislators even threaten to launch a secession movement, if their demand is not granted.

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clined to give any definite assurance as yet, stating that the ultimate disposal of Canada's Japanese minority probably will be decided at the peace conference.

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ON THE -SIDE

SALT LAKE CITY—After a month on the outside the conviction grows that many of us who have concerned ourselves with the resettlement program have been too close to the problem to be fully aware that public acceptance is perhaps a lesser difficulty than economics.

In this part of the country at least, no one seems to take public exception to seeing Americans with Japanese faces running around like anyone else, least of all the servicemen, many of them with Pacific campaign ribbons, who practically overwhelm the town in a flood of khaki every week-end.

Several of us listened to radio's Town Hall discussion the other night on whether Japanese Americans should be permitted to return to the Pacific coast, and were presently surprised to learn—from the carrying volume of applause—that there are some sane and democratic individuals who dare speak up in the confused midst of California Minds.

The program, broadcast from Santa Barbara, turned out to be a victory for logic over hysteria and prejudices. Carey McWilliams took the affirmative of the question, and the eloquent Congressman John M. Costello who led the late and unlamented abortive Dies committee probe on the WRA faced him from across the panel.

The audience was audibly pro-Costello to begin with, and the sounds coming over the radio gave one the impression a nisei unfortunate enough to appear suddenly on the scene would have been in danger of being torn limb from limb by the especially violent members.

As McWilliams warmed to his task during the latter part of the program, more and more applause was directed his way for the telling points he made on democratic treatment of the evacuated Japanese Americans. Probably he did not convince the majority of that California audience that evacuees should be returned to their homes immediately, but, judging from the audience reaction McWilliams did win enough converts to his way of thinking to justify evacuees faith in the fundamental goodness of Americans, even in California.

That program, in which McWilliams laid the facts on the table, and was given a chance to answer doubts in people's minds, indicated beyond a doubt that the people of this country are interested in learning the facts and are curious about the truth of sensational rumors and wild newspaper stories fostered by the yellow press.

This huge Salt Lake basin is served by three newspapers which do not go off the deep end on the slightest provocation, and that is a pointed reminder that vast sections of the country never see a Denver Post, a Los Angeles Times or the Hearst papers which have been trying to win the war by persecuting Japanese Americans.

From what I have seen of the problem, housing is the number one obstacle to resettlement. After that comes concentration—Denver appears pretty close to the saturation point, although Salt Lake City probably could

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor:

I was very interested in reading some copies of your paper that were given to me, and it occurred to me you might be interested to hear the reaction of one middle westerner to the group of nisei now relocated here.

This little town now has ten here, some working, some attending Antioch college. (Three of these are former Heart Mountain girls.) I have met most of this group but only really know four, but a finer bunch of younger people I have never seen anywhere. The level of pulchritude is certainly high among the nisei girls, judging by the samples we have seen!

Elaine Shiraki has won the love of all who know her by her sweet, shy ways. Teresa Honda has already taken her place in the life of the community. She gave a talk this week before a church women's organization where her pleasing personality and forthright but not bitter attitude made a favorable impression on those who, as a group, were not too sympathetic.

Two of the boys, not from your center, work where I do. I can truthfully say that they made their places, not because of or in spite of, their race, but because they are good workmen. The only thing that bothers some of us is our regret that these young people have to be separated from their families. It is in hope that I might cheer a little those who were "left behind" that I write this letter.

Your young people are making friends, not just in a tight little nisei group, but with those with whom they have interests in common beyond the accidental fact that they had parents who were born in Japan. We are proud of what they are doing, and ashamed that they were forced to bear this extra, and what seems to many of us, totally unnecessary burden.

Garrett E. Sallume
Yellow Springs, Ohio

To the Editor:

I have just read your editorial in the Heart Mountain Sentinel of July 10 on "Facing the Race Problem Squarely."

I am glad that you have discussed in your paper the riots in Detroit and the situations facing all minorities in this country. The evacuation of Americans of Japanese ancestry is part of the whole pattern of race discrimination and I am pleased that some of you, at least, are concerned not only with your own problem, which is a very small part of the pattern, and that you recognize that Mexicans, Negroes and others suffer the same injustices which you people had to face on the West coast and which eventuated in the evacuation from your homes because of the hysteria created by the war.

Many of the people in the United States interested in the resettlement of Japanese Americans are assisting in the resettlement program not because of their love for Americans of Japanese descent, but because of their concern for the breakdown of democratic practice and living. These people are not sentimental or highminded church people, they are hard-boiled practical people who fear that the precedents already established of placing an unpopular minority behind barbed wire might possibly spread to other minorities in disfavor at another time. We hope and believe that those interested in the resettlement

program will continue to work on the whole minorities problem.

Many Negroes throughout the country have asked us how they might aid in the resettlement of evacuees. We have advised them to get all the information they can concerning the evacuees, the causes behind the evacuation, and then when evacuees do appear in their communities to try and understand that these people have suffered from the same horrible cancer which is destroying the morale and faith in democracy of the Afro-American.

I congratulate you for your straightforward editorial.

George E. Rundquist
Executive Secretary
Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans
New York City

To the Editor:

The editorial in The Sentinel of July 10, has prompted me to write your office. This is a particularly fine editorial, and one of the few I have seen on the subject which suggests possible hope of solution.

Unless we Caucasians admit the existence of a racial problem in this country, there is no possible way of establishing in this country those things for which we fight overseas.

Such clear thinking and direct writing does far more good outside the centers than such flag waving articles as many times are found in the columns of Japanese American journals.

It is to be hoped that with such writing as here displayed, The Sentinel will be widely distributed among Caucasians to the advantage of the inhabitants of the relocation centers and the nisei "beyond the fence".

With sincerest hope for a genuine solution of nisei difficulties through the tragedy of relocation, I remain,

Pvt. Philipp Karl Eidman
Lincoln Air Base Hospital
Lincoln 1, Neb.

To the Editor:

I wholeheartedly agree with the letter of Mrs. Michi Onuma published last week in The Sentinel of the inefficiency of the evacuee help in securing leave permits for outside employment. It's really disgusting how little help they give us leaving the center.

Due to their misinformation we have lost track of our two pieces of baggages and are suffering the consequences. Baby Arthur is in desperate need of clothing immediately. Won't some one help us with more sympathy?

Ellen Kishiyama
% K. Nakaya - Rt. 3,
Idaho Falls, Idaho

To the Editor:

Your paper is exceedingly well written, and I always enjoy reading the editorials, letters to the editor, and The Scratch Pad.

My friends are interested in reading the relocation camp papers, and it is surprising how little most of the Angelenos know about the Japanese Americans.

Leonard Schulman
Rivers, Ariz.

Editorials

Getting Back to Business

During the past few weeks the WRA and its policy of seeking the best possible solution under present circumstances for Japanese American exiles have come through their heaviest attack of a short but turbulent life. That neither the WRA, or its policy, suffered serious damage is strong testimony of their structural strength as well as the fundamental correctness of the program.

This victory, however, should be an incentive to greater enthusiasm in carrying out the WRA's first objective of resettlement, rather than a reason for complacency. So long as thousands of normally energetic, active and independent people are kept concentrated in an abnormal life, there will be reason for friction in the internal administration of the centers. And so long as these concentrations exist they will be convenient and relatively defenseless targets for our all too numerous politicians of an unsavory breed.

Indications are that the Dies-Costello act was taken for what it was—a noisy and somewhat uninhibited sideshow of no great national significance—in most sections of the country, outside the areas served by yellow journals, where people, fortunately, are more interested in winning the war than carrying on an internal witch-hunt.

The resettlement program for the months ahead will call for considerable courage, determination and a good measure of that traditional pioneering spirit which is ours as Americans. It is pertinent to recall that our parents, in common with all other racial strains in the American melting pot, exhibited generous quantities of that admirable quality in helping to develop a frontier. We are confident that the sort of people who have come through the past twenty months with spirits unbroken will take the problems ahead in stride.

In Lighter Vein

These columns of The Sentinel have been pretty grim reading these past few weeks, we must admit. We feel that this attitude of indignation and defiance toward individuals and forces far greater than our humble power has been justified because certain fundamental and even sacred principles were being flouted so carelessly.

Today, however, there is opportunity to partake of the lighter air which has always been with us, but which we have been forced to overlook of late. Amid the somber words which describe an unremitting economic and social struggle, there are many which tell of the thousand and one instances of small courtesies and kindnesses that brighten human relationships.

Many who have left the center tell of the amazing good nature with which Americans of all colors are facing and conquering the trials of wartime living. Despite the stifling heat sweeping the land, the shortages of consumer goods in the richest of all nations, the frustration that comes to an habitually impatient people standing in line for customary services, there is an unflinching good will that makes the best of an unpleasant situation.

Persons leaving the isolation of WRA centers for the first time are amazed at the decent public treatment accorded them. As they go farther from the camps and the west coast, their fears vanish, and the heartaches of the past year and a half seem almost like dreams. The transition back into America's life-stream is neither painful nor difficult.