

Manzanar's Maritime Workers Seek Releases for War Work

Undertake to Organize
All Ship, Shore Men
In Relocation Centers

A movement to organize and enlist all maritime workers of Japanese ancestry in the war relocation centers behind a program to obtain their release from evacuation centers for offshore and coastwise duties in Atlantic seaboard and Great Lakes ports has been initiated at Manzanar.

Maritime workers now residing at Manzanar have organized the Japanese American Maritime Workers Committee to contact the respective maritime unions concerned to assist in obtaining the release of these citizen workers for war work in the Atlantic area.

"At this time when the hazards in the Atlantic sea lanes are very great, the supply of manpower to man the ships which transport vital war materials to our boys and our Allies is getting smaller and smaller. We experienced seamen and maritime workers sincerely and urgently desire to contribute our services to help in the American war effort," Paul S. Higa, corresponding secretary of the American Maritime Workers of Manzanar said in a communication this week to the Pacific Citizen.

Higa's Case Typical

Friends of Higa stated that his case was typical of that of many other nisei seamen. Higa was the navigator of an American freighter which was caught in Manila by the outbreak of war. His ship in Manila harbor was bombed on several occasions by the Japanese. The ship sailed under secret orders with Higa aboard, sailing without lights at night through the mine-infested waters of Manila Bay. The crew had no knowledge of the ship's destination but after long days of sailing they found themselves off Sydney Harbor in Australia. The arrival of the U. S. ship aroused the suspicions of Australian authorities because the ship had been reported sunk and officials feared that the arrival of the ship was an enemy ruse. However, upon investigation the freighter was allowed to proceed into the harbor at Sydney. Higa sailed with the freighter back to the United States through the south Pacific.

Higa estimated that there are more than 150 American seamen and dock workers of Japanese race in the relocation centers and stated that the American Maritime Workers of Manzanar wished to contact these seamen immediately, so that steps can be taken to ask their respective labor unions to assist them in obtaining their release.

Abe's Release Cited

He cited as an example the recent release of a Hawaii-born seaman, "Chico" Abe from the Puyallup assembly center. Abe was given permission to leave the assembly center to attend a U. S. maritime school in New York through the efforts of the CIO National Maritime Union. He was a seaman aboard a vessel at Galveston, Texas, at the time of west coast evacuation. He sailed with his ship out of the Texas port with the destination unannounced because of wartime conditions and found himself several weeks later in the port of Seattle, from where the Japanese had already been evacuated. He was removed from his ship to the Puyallup center by authorities.

Maritime workers in the relocation and assembly centers who are asked to contact Paul Higa, secretary of the Manzanar group, at Block 2, Building 5, Apt. 1, at Manzanar, California.

Koji Ariyoshi Weds Taeko Ito in Lone Pine Ceremony

MANZANAR—Scheduled to wed on Sept 13 were Koji Ariyoshi, active Manzanar resident, and Miss Taeko Ito, who applied for a marriage license Sept. 8 at Independence.

Ariyoshi is temporary chairman of the Manzanar Citizens' Committee, leader of the furlough workers and an active member of the Hawaiian club.

The marriage was to take place in Lone Pine.

To Consider Release of Loyal Evacuees

Washington.—The WRA officials are considering a policy under which all loyal evacuees will receive freedom to reinstate themselves in normal life, while those refusing to support the United States might be released to do agricultural work under supervision where they cannot possibly do any damage to the country's war efforts, stated E. M. Rowalt, acting head of the WRA.

The main desire of the WRA is to put the maximum number of Japanese to work. However, no attempt is being made to return any of the evacuees to the West coast area from where they were ousted. He explained that while the loyal will be given freedom they will not be permitted to enter any areas where military authorities consider them undesirable.

"It is our opinion that a separation must be made and we are planning to make one," Rowalt continued. "When the disloyal are removed, it will then be possible to relax or eliminate entirely the restrictions placed against the loyal."

WRA went on record as approving the proposal to draft all Japanese-Americans of military age.

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Army Detention Camps Asked for Japs in U. S.

Solons Seek Strict Discipline for Disloyal Nip Internees

WASHINGTON, April 30.—(Los Angeles Examiner Washington Bureau.)—Immediate transfer of West Coast Japanese from semi-liberty of war relocation centers to the strict discipline of military detention camps probably will be recommended next week in a report by a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee, members said today.

Subject to the drastic proposal would be American-born Japanese who recently replied in the negative to a written loyalty question from the War Department, as well as Japanese-born residents of the centers who are known to be subversive, it was explained by Senator Albert B. Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, chairman of the subcommittee.

He charged that the Japanese-Americans who signed what in effect it a pledge of allegiance to the Japanese Imperial Government did so because they believe Japan will win the war and they want to be on record when the army of occupation comes.

POPULATION SHIFT

The shift of the Japanese would mean heavy increases in the populations of the country's Army detention camps set up at

the war's outbreak for the confinement of dangerous elements, but, Senator Chandler said, it might make possible a reduction in the number of expensive relocation centers.

There are 10 such centers, in Arkansas, Arizona, California, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Wyoming.

The exact number of Japanese-Americans of military age who replied negatively to the War Department's loyalty question will not be revealed until the Department and the War Relocation Authority make public a report now being compiled, it was said today. The questionnaire was circulated in the camps when the Army was opened to qualified Japanese-American recruits.

Elmer M. Rowalt, deputy director of the WRA, said the number of professedly disloyal Japanese will total about 24 per cent of the militarily eligible, ranging from 3 per cent at the Minidoka center in Idaho to 52 per cent at Manzanar in California. Each of those camps has a population of about 10,000.

107,000 IN CAMPS

Senator Chandler pointed out that 107,000 Japanese are in the centers, and that testimony his subcommittee received at recent hearings in the camps indicated Japanese of all classes who could not be trusted number above 30,000.

"Military intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation know them all," he added, "and all of them must go to the detention camps in which we placed enemy agents when the war broke out. We couldn't consider then whether these enemy agents had become citizens of the United States, and we can't afford to take that question into consideration in shifting the Japanese."

The Chandler subcommittee's coming report is expected to propose that between 40,000 and 50,000 residents of the centers, "screened" as harmless by military intelligence and the FBI, be scattered through inland states for farm work.

That suggestion, however, will not be pushed until the intensity of American feeling over Japan's murder of the captured Doolittle bombers has had a chance to cool.

Rowalt and members of the

Senate group said today there had been no demonstration by private citizens against Japanese already at large, beyond protests which had blocked preparations to settle 16 Japanese-Americans near Marengo, Ill., and to use 60 on a public housing project at Sidney, Neb.

Western members of Congress are complaining, however, that in the face of Japan's abrogation of one of the first rules of war, the War Relocation Authority is still "coddling and overfeeding" the Japanese in the centers.

Senator Edward V. Robertson, Wyoming Republican, said today that Japanese at the Hart Mountain Center in Wyoming are allowed to visit bars in Cody, and that he believed "a full 80 per cent of them are disloyal to the United States."

Senator C. Douglas Buck, Delaware Republican, said Governor Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona had written that he "wants every Jap out of the state after the war."

Robertson, Buck and others said the Japanese were enjoying unlimited Army food because the Army Quartermaster Corps is the WRA supply agent, but Rowalt replied that the Japanese are under the same rationing as the rest of the nation's population.

LIBERTIES CONDONED

Just before the revelation of the murder of the American fliers in Japan, Rowalt said, the WRA had granted limited leaves of absence to about 2000 Japanese for agricultural work in Colorado, Wyoming and Idaho. County farm agents in that region, he said, expect applications for additional thousands as the beet-topping season approaches, but what action will be taken on these has not been determined.

"This is no time for a wholesale liberation of Japanese," Senator Chandler commented. "The fury of Americans over the newly-announced policy of the Tokyo gang might get misdirected in sorts."

"But the separation of goats from sheep in the relocation centers must be carried out. The committee is prepared to insist on it strongly."

"Japanese who place in writing the fact that they are loyal to Japan are just waiting for a Japanese victory and the arrival of a Japanese invasion force. They had better be put where there is no chance that they can aid such a force—and that means the concentration camp."

Letters to The Times

Thanks to DeWitt

The entire Pacific Coast should give to Gen. DeWitt a vote of thanks for his courageous stand against the return of the Japs to the Pacific Coast.

We do not want them, and, what's more, we're NOT going to have them.

The New Dealers of Washington are trying to discredit Gen. DeWitt, seemingly, in an effort to win the Jap vote, and this is serving notice on Washington that WE WANT Gen. DeWitt to stay on the Pacific Coast.

JNO. W. HENDERSON,

Arcadia.

nce Dress

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

Post War Council
Publishes Survey of
West Coast Problem

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

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

Signed by Prominent Americans

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

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

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

Race Prejudice Indicated

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

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

Damages Liberal Asiatic Policy

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

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

Manzanar School Principal Dies In Plane Crash

MANZANAR — Marshall Miller, 31-year-old elementary school principal at Manzanar, died Friday, Oct. 9, when his plane crashed as he prepared to take off from the Bishop, Calif. airport, according to a report in the Manzanar Free Press.

An amateur pilot, Miller and Instructor Jim Brennan, 24, of the Manzanar airport, had gone to Bishop on business when the accident occurred. Both Brennan and Miller were instantly killed.

He was born in Sebastopol, Calif. in 1911. He graduated from Chico State college and took further training at the University of California at Berkeley.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Bernice Miller, his daughter, Cecil Louise, and his parents.

California Ready to Act If Nisei Released, Says Warren

To Supervise Citizen Japanese, Indicates State Attorney General

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorney General Earl Warren indicated last week that the State of California was ready to take action in the event a federal court test case results in the release of Fred T. Korematsu, 23-year old former shipyard worker, who is charged with being in a zone prohibited to persons of Japanese ancestry.

The American Civil Liberties Union is defending Korematsu on the ground that his exclusion from the area is a denial of his rights as an American citizen.

Warren said that the state was ready to "supervise" activities of Japanese Americans in the event Korematsu is released. Korematsu is now in federal civilian custody.

SAN FRANCISCO — The office of State Attorney General Earl Warren last week intervened in the "test case" of Fred T. Korematsu, charged with regaining illegally in an area from which Japanese had been evacuated.

Herbert E. Wing, deputy under Warren, appeared before Federal Judge Welsh and was granted permission to enter the case as a "friend of the court."

Wing, representing Warren, was

the Jews men have power in good into they have torship u ations." Immediate

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

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

of approximately 3,500 Japanese evacuated from Oregon and Washington military areas to the temporary assembly center at Portland, was announced Wednesday by the Army.

The transfer will begin on or about August 29.

Approximately 1,100 Japanese evacuated to the Portland Assembly Center from Benton, Chelan, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan and Yakima Counties, Wash., will be transferred to the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, at Vocation Park County, Wyoming, on the Shoshone River, 13 miles North west of Cody. This movement be completed in about two days.

About 2,400 Japanese evacuated to Portland Assembly Center the city of Portland, and other portions of Multnomah County, which Portland is situated, all of the counties of Washington, Yamhill, Tillamook, Clatsop, Columbia, Oregon, will be transferred to the Minidoka Relocation Center, Eden, Jerome County, Idaho, about 15 miles east of Twin Falls. The movement will begin at the rate of about 6,000 a day and is completed daily until

Poston Resident Elect Temporary Community Council

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

granted 20 days in which to file pleadings attacking the constitutionality of American Civil Liberties Union attorneys, defending Korematsu, that the youth's constitutional rights had been violated.

Santa Anita, Mary Tachibana, public health; George Adachi, Ivey Nanamura, Arthur Nakagawa, housing and food; Hideo M. Ray Ono, Nobuo Uragami; and projects: Henry Kanegae, and Sugimoto, Smoot Katow; build and landscape: Frank Kuwahara, Paul Nagamatsu, Roy Kaita.

Rumors of Closing Of Net Project Dispelled at Center

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

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

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

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

Book Drive Started By Student Group For Evacuee Centers

SEATTLE — In an attempt to meet the urgent need for books among Japanese evacuee centers, the Japanese American Committee of the Pacific Northwest Regional Student YM-YWCA has started a project to supply reading material. Donna Hine, chairman of the committee, has organized various stations throughout the region where books will be collected.

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

Utah's "forgotten man" was sentenced to death by Judge Hough in Seventh district court on Monday. The court's sentence stipulates that the condemned man die before a firing squad on October 14, but authorities in Salt Lake City reported that the prisoner would probably appeal to the state board of pardons at the September session for commutation of the death sentence.

Karumai is at present confined

Threat to Citizenship

Prejudice, Predatory Motives Behind Attack on U. S. Nisei

By JOHN PITTMAN

What possible service will be rendered the Allied war effort by depriving American-born Japanese now in evacuation camps of their citizenship?

Will this speed the production of war material?

Certainly not. Will it remedy the social conditions of California farm labor which the LaFollette report called outrageous?

Certainly not. Will it improve the fighting spirit of our fighting men?

How the devil could it? Will it strengthen our ties with the colonial peoples of Asia?

Of course not.

Will it strengthen the loyalty of the Japanese-Americans and render it easier for them to do their bit as part of this nation after the war?

Positively not.

Will it encourage the opposition in Japan to the Tojo dictatorship to make common cause with the victims of Japanese aggression?

It will do the very opposite.

It will give the Nipponese Fascists a new weapon with which to suppress their own people and harness them to the machinery of aggression.

It will give Tojo another argument with which to convince the peoples of Asia that they have nothing to gain by supporting our cause.

It will encourage those few subversive elements among the Japanese-Americans in our evacuation camps, and provide them with more ammunition for deriding American democracy and agitating against American institutions.

HOW TO FIGHT TOJO

Moreover, so tinctured with prejudice and the predatory motive is this move to deprive Japanese-Americans of their citizenship that it cannot but raise strong doubts in the minds of other peoples who are the victims of racial persecution.

It is a continuation of the chauvinistic policies which already have brought so much misery to so many peoples.

The Japanese brand of chauvinism got going after the framers of the covenant of the League of Nations rejected the Japanese demand for a clause against racial discrimination.

The American exclusion policy enabled the Japanese Fascists to exploit the injured sensibilities of all Oriental peoples, and to pose as avengers of this injustice, as "champions of the colored peoples" of the world.

Japanese chauvinism flourished in the soil created by the whole system of institutions and ideas expressed in "The White Man's Burden."

That the Roosevelt Administration realizes this was indicated by the recent inclusion of the Philip-

(From the People's World, San Francisco)

game in a Japanese state.

He was sentenced to die on April 2, 1926. Attempts to appeal the sentence to the state supreme court failed but the condemned man was later declared insane.

He was taken to Provo and confined in the Utah state hospital until 1934. Then a new hearing was held and Karumai was found to be sane and he was returned to the state prison. From then on his case sank into oblivion for several long years. A "forgotten man" by prison officials, he was a condemned man for those seven years but

pires into the United Nations, by the speeches of Wallace and Welles, and by the Flag Day speech of President Roosevelt himself.

In his first direct appeal to the Japanese since our participation in the war, President Roosevelt said:

"We ask the Japanese people, trampled by their savage lords of slaughter, whether they would rather continue slavery and blood, or, in place of them—freedom of speech and religion, freedom from want and from fear. . . . We know the answer. They know the answer. We know that man, born to freedom in the image of God, will not forever suffer the oppressor's sword."

WHO'S AFTER WHAT?

Here is an example of what the Administration is doing to correct the injustices of the past.

It is an example of thinking that sees a pin-point beyond one's nose, that looks into the future as well as the present, that realizes the requirements for a military and political victory.

But contrast this view, if you will, with the statement of Alameda county's district attorney, Ralph Hoyt, who spoke at the so-called "Native daughters of the Golden West" convention in Oakland.

Hoyt, an old crony of Republican Earl Warren, announced the plans of the "Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West" to obtain legislation to deny American citizenship to all Japanese.

"These people who do not assimilate, who do not become Americans, who will always be a liability and a potential threat, should be denied citizenship," declared the district attorney.

You could pick his arguments to pieces with any instrument as blunt as a telegraph pole.

First, you put people in ghettos and tell your children not to play with their children, and you expect them to assimilate.

Then, when they naturally are unable to break down all the barriers erected by a chauvinistic community, you blame them for not assimilating.

To carry the argument further, you say they WILL ALWAYS BE a liability and a potential threat.

Hitler said the same thing about the Jews, and his hoodlums just killed 80,000 of them in Luthuania.

The slave-holders of the old South swore by the Bible that Negroes couldn't be assimilated into national life.

Obviously they couldn't while they were held in slave-pens.

But beneath all of this race-baiting and Aryanizing is an economic motive, such as property in slaves, or Jewish property in Europe.

What is the motive of Mr. Hoyt and the "Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West?"

Precedent Broken as 3 Judges Hear Arguments Challenging Detention of Citizen Japanese

ACLU's Attorney Wirin Says Internment of Nisei Abridges Constitutional Rights; Evacuation on Race Basis Challenges Democratic Principles, Court Told

LOS ANGELES — Precedent was broken last week when three judges, instead of one, sat "en banc" and heard arguments challenging the constitutionality of Gen. DeWitt's orders "detaining" Japanese-American citizens. The judges were Acting Senior Judge Harry A. Hollzer, Judge Campbell E. Beaumont and Judge J. F. T. O'Connor; the cases, petitions for writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Ernest K. Wakayama and his wife, Toki.

In a court room filled with interested spectators, Attorney A. L. Wirin of the American Civil Liberties Union urged the court that the continuing imprisonment of the Wakayamas abridged their constitutional rights of due process of law; and constituted a denial of the equal protection of the laws because there was no "direct relationship" between the imprisonment, on the one hand, and claimed "military necessity," on the other; supporting Mr. Wirin and appearing in behalf of the ACLU, was Hugh E. Macbeth, Sr., colored attorney, who argued that the evacuation orders resulted from racial prejudices and hence directly affected the 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

In conclusion, Mr. Wirin contended that the evacuation orders were the result not of genuine military necessity, but of the pressure exerted by organized political and pseudo-patriotic groups. He pointed to the non-evacuation of internees of the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands and argued that the difference in treatment of Japanese-American citizens in the Hawaiian Islands from that accorded to American citizens of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific coast, is accountable only because of the absence of racial prejudice in the Hawaiian Islands as contrasted with that with racial prejudices and hysteria against Japanese dominant in California.

Tsukamoto On Counsel Associated with Mr. Wirin in the cases on the briefs were Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel, National ACLU counsel; Walter T. Tsukamoto, Sacramento attorney, of Japanese ancestry, and ex-president of the Japanese American Citizens League, now interned at Tule Lake, California; and Hugh E. Macbeth, E. W. Camp, Loren Miller and Fred Okrand of Los Angeles.

Supporting the evacuation orders and the detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry were Norman W. Neukom, assistant United States attorney; Leo V. Silvestein, United States attorney; and Herbert Wenig, appearing in behalf of Attorney General Earl Warren. Major Lyle Cook, of the Judge Advocate's department of the army, sat in as an observer representing Gen. DeWitt.

In a brief, challenging the military orders, submitted by Mr. Wirin the ACLU position in the case was thus outlined:

"In furnishing counsel to the petitioners, at their request, the American Civil Liberties Union, its counsel, as well as the petitioners, have studiously avoided facts or steps that may interfere with or impede the effect of the war and the exercise of our military forces over the Axis powers.

"We who love liberty and treasure our Bill of Rights as a sacred heritage to be preserved at great cost, appreciate that a Nazi victory over our armed forces would ring the death knell of all of our liberties—whatever may be the accident of the color of our skins or the birthplace of our ancestors.

"If we were to believe according to the granting of the writs

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

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

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

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

Modern Exclusion Act

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

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

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

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

We cannot escape the conclusion, declares Hall, that "wholesale internment of Japanese-American citizens is a process close enough to give us the cold off. Incidentally, Mr. We should brush up on his ethnology. He would preserve the citizenship of Negroes but deny it to 'Hottentots.' To what race, pray do Hottentots belong

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

Nisei Student Suggests Native Sons Buy Bonds With Fund

MANZANAR — The suggestion that the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West use their \$2,000 fund for their campaign to ban Japanese Americans from citizenship for a "much more concrete purpose—buying defense bonds and stamps," was offered in an "Open Letter to U. S. Webb," by Hiromu Nakamura, eleventh grade student at the Manzanar Summer Session, according to a report in the Manzanar Free Press.

"Perhaps it seems unfitting that I, a minor, speak so openly. But I am an American, and I have this privilege, as provided in the Bill of Rights," wrote Hiromu.

"When you say that this nation's Constitution was written exclusively for 'white people,' you are talk-

ing in terms of democratic principles . . . Your statement is unsound—just as if you would say that homes were open for 'white' cats and not for other colored cats. Yet, can you or anyone else distinguish the soul, the inside, of a white cat from a yellow cat? Does it sound silly? But that is precisely one of your motives to ban the citizenship of Japanese Americans.

"Would you disregard the words of the President who said in his appeal to the Japanese people: 'We know the answer. They know the answer. We know that man, born to freedom in the image of God, will not forever suffer the oppressor's sword.' You must remember that the Japanese Americans were not responsible for this war."

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

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

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

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

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

States, who are asked to live fighting for a deity which they are not allowed the benefits. She also the many more millions and in India and in must be given justice by the white race before any hope of building peace. Pearl Buck that the crisis between and colored races has by the Nazis one of the worst of this war, and element cannot safely be.

With that courage this book so outstan-

Lochi: Rampage Today Same Power Has by Militarists

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

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

the copy desk

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

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

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

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

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

The staff will move almost intact to Jerome, Arkansas.

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

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

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

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

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

Precedent Broken in Test Case

(Continued from page 1)

in the instant or in similar cases would impede our military efforts, we would have no part in these proceedings.

"On the contrary, it is out of a deep and abiding conviction that judicial severance of the unconstitutional bonds which imprison the petitioners, through the issuance of writs of habeas corpus, will aid our country in achieving an earlier and more worthwhile military victory, that these petitions have been filed. We mean that when a nation is fighting for world freedom over far-flung battle grounds around the globe, it is vital that those freedoms be preserved at home, except only where clear military necessity, in each particular case, may make imperative abridgment."

The brief concludes: "The wholesale evacuation of thousands of our fellow citizens, solely because of their nationality, to many of us, constitutes a serious challenge of the democratic war aims of the United Nations. We have been given to understand that we are fighting for a world free from discrimination. Imprisonment solely because of race would seem not to be consistent with such a war aim.

"To some of us too, the imprisonment of Japanese-American citizens, without hearings, apes the Nazi method that President Roosevelt complained of when he said:

"Remember the Nazi technique:

"Pit race against race, religion against religion, prejudice against prejudice. Divide and conquer." We must not let that happen here. We must remember what we are defending: liberty, decency, justice.

"Whether the military orders challenged represent the Nazi or the American way of life is the crucial and important question awaiting judicial answer."

In his argument to the court that by far the greater majority of Japanese-American citizens were unquestionably loyal, Mr. Wirin said:

" . . . thousands of Japanese-American citizens, including the petitioner, Ernest K. Wakayama, have served honorably and loyally during the last world war; the Japanese-American Citizens League of which one of counsel for the petitioners, Walter T. Tsukamoto, now interned, is a former president, has many thousands of members throughout the United States; and that organization has throughout the years advocated unqualified loyalty to the United States, and to our democratic principles."

After a full day of legal arguments, the three judges took the case under submission. An early decision is awaited.

In the event of an adverse decision, an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals and ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States, sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union, is being planned.

