

Race Hatred Against Nisei

Full Equality for Race Minorities Sought by California Civic Group

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles branch of the Kiwanis club, a national businessmen's group, last week went on record with a hard-hitting resolution opposing racial incitement and demanding full equality of opportunity for all racial minorities, including Negroes, Jews, and Japanese Americans, it was reported.

The document, adopted Dec. 8, by the Board of Directors of the Kiwanis club, was interpreted by representatives of minority groups as one of the most significant war time pronouncements to come from any major Los Angeles civic body since the beginning of the war.

The resolution, signed by E. C. Farnham, chairman of the Public Affairs committee, declared "there is much to indicate that the hysteria being whipped up against Americans of Japanese ancestry is having a decided effect upon the race problem as a whole."

"The question of the race problem is more than local," the resolution continued. "It threatens to become a serious situation throughout the state, the nation, and the world. It appears quite possible that the present race issue has within it the makings of years of turmoil and conflict, if not of a future world war."

"Many wild rumors are afloat regarding the 'inevitability' of

riots, and regarding untoward conduct by members of racial groups, which seem to have little if any foundation beyond the unhappy incidents to be expected of any congested, war-strained population. Anti-Semitism is reported increasing seriously."

The resolution recommended that members of Kiwanis "refuse to join in race hatreds, race-rumor mongering, or other practices, involving any and all races, the effect of which is likely to add to the seriousness of the situation, but that Kiwanians insist on first having all the facts as the basis of study and decision."

The resolution further recommended "that Kiwanis go on record as affirming that the racial groups in the United States must be protected in the citizen and racial rights guaranteed by the Constitution; that the racial groups have made and can continue to make valuable cultural contributions to our civilization and should be encouraged and aided in so doing."

The resolution urged other Kiwanis groups to "seek the appointment by proper legislative process of suitable permanent commissions or boards on the national, state and city-county levels which shall engage a continuing studies of racial problems, shall recommend policies and courses of action to their appropriate civil authorities, and shall engage in such ameliorative processes as may be duly approved and provided for through legislative action."

Societies together vary enormously, but common to all of them are social obligations within the group, antagonisms and prejudices against other parallel groups.

Race consciousness and antipathies become associated with "closed societies" because certain external characteristics that help assign an individual to his group are ever present. A person's very physical appearance singles him or her out as not belonging or belonging to a given "society." Each individual no matter what his or her own character may be, is at once assigned to a given group and treated accordingly. We have in this type of social divisions along racial lines the area known as the "racial frontier." As long as we have social systems closed along racial lines, we will continue to have racial tensions and conflicts.

The anthropological analysis of this present-day racial frontier must consider at least two cycles each a definite part of the other. The major cycle embraces a period of at least 500,000 years — and probably more. It opens in that long-forgotten age, hundreds of thousands of years before the dawn of history, when the earliest primate ancestor of modern man moved out from his place of origin to occupy all parts of the earth. This early creature learned how to live in various environments. In this process of migration, adaptation and settlement, combined with the many and varied factors of geographical barriers, great distances, isolation, inbreeding within a given biological group, and creating specific independent group ways of living, the various races and varieties of the human species and cultures were formed. For some time now, as we will see later, this old process of differentiation and isolation has been going and is going in reverse.

The second and minor cycle embraces a period of some 500 years. In the early part of this epoch the so-called "white races" were confined mainly to the great peninsula of Asia known as Europe. These light-skinned people were living in constant threat of being absorbed by the peoples of the Near East and Africa. Then, owing to a series of cultural events, two of which were certainly the improvements in marine science and mechanical warfare, the tables were turned. The "pale-faced" people took to the offensive. They threw off the control of the Near East and Africa, and advanced into Africa and Asia, discovered and conquered America. By 1900 they held nine-tenths of the land surface of the earth, and by mechanical power dominated the remainder. The "white race" developed a sense of racial superiority, organized an efficient "closed society," and assumed that they were created to rule the world forever. In the present age the tables are again being turned. The break-down of a "closed" system of society in terms

ods of travel and communication are forcing the peoples of the world to live together. The peoples of the world are no longer able to live in separate cultural and biological isolation. The "closed society" of the past is being revolutionized and disintegrated by the aid of some of the same forces that made possible self-sufficiency in the past. The mechanical and scientific achievements of the past and of the present of all mankind are becoming the common property of all humanity. The so-called "colored races" are beginning to take the offensive in the fields of the "higher" sciences and arts, and apparently will not be satisfied until they have destroyed the "closed society" myth of the white race of their superiority. This world-wide phenomenon comes to focus in our own "racial frontier" in the struggle of various minority groups in the United States to cast off the injustices of their own conditions.

Biologically, the racial frontier was crossed some thousands of years ago. Racial intermingling seems to have taken place at least 40,000 years ago in Asia and Europe with the Neanderthal and Cro-Magnon peoples. The prehistorian can definitely trace population movements and interminglings in ever increasing numbers in the ages following. This intermingling of peoples helps to explain why the anthropologist is unable to find in living "races" any physical differences that are absolute. In a strict sense, we cannot speak of absolutely valid hereditary racial traits. The historical records of the migrations and interminglings of peoples in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Americas further gives weight to the anthropological conclusions that pure races are no longer of importance in our consideration of the problems involved in our consideration of the racial frontier.

The main questions involved in our "race relations" are not biological but social and psychological. The prejudices and folklore we, as a specific group, have inherited from our culture determines the extent and power of our racial frontiers. The best opinion based upon tested facts has long since rejected the old notion that our racial prejudices are fixed instincts. In spite of the old, persistent and strongly held views of race, it is possible to see changes. We no longer burn witches because they are endowed by a racial spirit dangerous to us. We no longer find healing powers in moss taken from the skull of a Negro. We no longer believe with Dr. Van Evrie, an early physician, that because of the sloping angle of the Negro's head (only some Negroes have this trait) any attempt to educate the Negro would "have the effect of destroying his center of gravity, rendering him incapable of walking upright."

WANTS BAN

PUYALLUP, Wash.—With the unanimous approval of its membership, the Washington Farmer's Products Control board, at its annual session on Dec. 11 at Redmen's hall, passed a resolution to be presented to the state congressional committee urging that it take steps to see that persons of Japanese ancestry be prevented from ever coming back into the Puyallup valley and the coast area.

According to James Hansen, chairman of the resolutions committee, the group took the stand that the "Japanese," contrary to the wishes of the white population have, during the past 20 years, taken over the most desirable lands in the valley. The group charged that through "low standards of living," the "Japanese" had created a monopoly in the truck gardening field.

Three Face Liquor Law Violation Charges in Arizona

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Three Japanese American evacuees from the west coast waived hearing on Dec. 14 before U. S. Commissioner F. A. Hickernell on charges they took 120 gallons of "sake," a fermented rice drink, into the Poston relocation center which lies within the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian Reservation near Parker, Ariz., the Associated Press reports.

Hearst's Washington bureau, came up last Nov. 28 with another "sensational" spread concerning "10,000 nisei on the west coast who were being taught obedience to the Emperor." It was as Richards' articles usually are, calculated to poison the public against all American-born Japanese.

Fortunately, there are newspapers throughout the country who do not subscribe to Hearst's theory of Americanism being a matter of race or ancestry. In Detroit for instance, the Free Press one of the most respected newspapers in the state of Michigan, editorialized against the "myrmidons of the sensationalist press." The editorial, titled "Grew Straightens the Record," appeared thusly in the Free Press Monday (Nov. 29) morning edition:

"After the flood of bilge and hysteria loosed against all Japanese Americans, loyal and disloyal in aftermaths of the Tule Lake riot, it is refreshing to contemplate the words of a man who knows more about the Japanese mind than the myrmidons of the sensationalist press could learn in a dozen lifetimes. Joseph C. Grew our last ambassador to Japan, probably was thinking about the loyal Japanese Americans in the United States Armed Forces, many of them fighting at this moment in Italy, and about the other thousands given clean bills by the FBI, when he rebuked the irresponsible hatemongers in this fashion:

"I do know, that like the Americans of German descent, the overwhelming majority of Americans of Japanese origin are wholly loyal to the United States. . . It does not make for loyalty to be constantly under suspicion when grounds of suspicion are absent. I have too great a belief in the sanctity of American citizenship to see these Americans of Japanese descent penalized and alienated through blind prejudice. I want to see them given a square deal."

"Possibly, though, these strong words fell short of the minds they were intended to reach. Prejudice of the kind Ambassador Grew meant isn't only blind; it is deaf and dumb."

In his almost three score years of newspapering, Malcom W. Bingray, editorial director of the Free Press, has come across the scum and rot, as well as the highest type, of humanity. If his daily editorials are any criterion, he seems to be well qualified to speak on the shortcomings of men and further seems to wield the authority, as well as the guts, to express his opinions. At any rate, his last paragraph was probably true.

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Urges Sanity Over Evacuees

Warning Expressed By Atherton Before Yuba - Sutter Group

MARYSVILLE, Calif. — Warren Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, urged Californians to exercise "restraint and sanity" toward the treatment of internees and evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the United States in a talk before 400 legionnaires, auxiliary members and friends of the Yuba-Sutter post on Dec. 14.

Atherton, a Stockton, Calif., attorney who was elected national commander at last American Legion convention, declared:

"No matter how much we despise or dislike the Japs, we cannot afford to go off half-cocked and should soft-pedal talk about 'stringing the Japs up' or 'batting

them around,' for if we give way to any violence we are only cutting the throats of our boys in the Japanese prison camps.

"The Japs care nothing for their people in our war camps, but they most surely will take out on our people who are their prisoners any retribution they can conceive if we give them license by our own words and deeds."

The Legion official called on all "Jap-haters" to express themselves behind a gun in the south Pacific battle zones or to exercise themselves in war work that they will make their hate effective.

Foster Lumber Co.

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FORT LUPTON, COLORADO

THANKS

"sacrifices" for the empire's cause) are of small consequence.

To the United States, however, the individual in a democracy is of great importance, and no effort will be spared, or should be spared, to repatriate the unfortunates languishing through the indifference and carelessness of their Japanese jail keepers.

Whatever protests Japan has made over the treatment of her nationals in this country were based, no doubt, less on concern for their welfare than a desire to make things unpleasant for the United States. And yet there is likely to have been honest concern among Tokyo's underlings less callous about human life than their superiors, since it is presumed that the horrendous tales emanating from California's perennial rabble-rousers have reached Japan in even more exaggerated form.

Thus it can be seen that the professional Yellow Perilists are playing directly into the hands of the Tokyo military, as certainly as if they were in the pay of the Imperial government.

The Yellow Perilists are serving no practical purpose, either in the winning of the war, or preparing for a lasting peace. Their wind and fury is just so much energy dissipated. They are doing the nation a great disservice by provoking all persons of Japanese descent to a great dissipation of energy in afterthoughts of the Tule Lake riot, it is refreshing to contemplate the words of a man who knows more about the Japanese mind than the myrmidons of the sensationalist press could learn in a dozen lifetimes. Joseph C. Grew our last ambassador to Japan, probably was thinking about the loyal Japanese Americans in the United States Armed Forces, many of them fighting at this moment in Italy, and about the other thousands given clean bills by the FBI, when he rebuked the irresponsible hatemongers in this fashion:

If it could be said that the victory over Japan could be brought a day nearer by disbanding the WRA, or passing resolutions banning all persons of Japanese descent from California for ever and a day, or deporting all "Japs" immediately, or otherwise violating the American principles enunciated in the Constitution and the United Nations principles exemplified in the Four Freedoms, there might be at least an argument in favor of these actions.

But nothing is to be gained by these manifestations of hatred, fear, and above all, greed. If the situation were not so desperately serious with the heavy significance of vast principles, these actions could be passed over as infantile gestures comparable to sticking out one's tongue and screaming nya, nya, nyaaa.

The first breach was made by the federal government when, 74 days after the attack on Pearl Harbor,

Lechner and the other preachers of Hitler's doctrines within our shores were not reached by Ambassador Grew. But it is just as probable that the great majority of our fellow citizens did listen to the words of Joseph Grew.

And the fact that Hearst is what he is and that there are many other like thunderous demagogues should give the nisei more incentive to succeed in rehabilitating themselves outside of the relocation centers.

The nisei must have the fortitude and the will to "make good," come what may. We must assume seriously the obligations arising from the faith and trust which so many fellow Americans, like Joseph Grew and others, have in us. Yes, America is still the land of opportunity. But we must be aware of it and be willing to carry our respective share of the load. And we can't do it by carping, nor by dreaming, nor by being bitter.

An Anthropologist Looks at Race Tensions

By Elmer R. Smith

Painful as the experiences of persons belonging to certain racial groups have been within the present crisis, there are certain forces tending to picture better days ahead. It is not, however, my purpose to "promise you plenty of bread tomorrow," and then let you discover that tomorrow never comes. I recognize the fact that politicians and "humanitarians" have preached and promised minority groups the large end of the horn of plenty from the beginning of history. These promises usually ended in the empty reality of "no tomorrows," at least it was so for men and women given those promises. Always new evils, discriminations, depressions, and wars arose to cut short the rose-colored picture painted by the politicians and humanitarians. It is true, however, that there has been very considerable improvement in conditions along the racial frontier over a long period of time, and many given forces now set in motion hint at even better conditions in the future. It will be our task to briefly trace some of these forces and suggest their possible trends.

The basic problem of our racial relations exists in the field of social and cultural relations between various groups of persons. Human society is made up of groups of persons each having strict social obligations between the members of the group to which they belong. All outsiders are considered as enemies or persons not to be trusted. A "closed society" exists for respective members of given groups within the local, national, international, economic, religious and political setting. The principles that hold these various types of societies together vary enormously, but common to all of them are social obligations within the group, antagonisms and prejudices against other parallel groups.

Race consciousness and antipathies become associated with "closed societies" because certain external characteristics that help assign an individual to his group are ever present. A person's very physical appearance singles him or her out as not belonging or belonging to a given "society." Each individual no matter what his or her own character may be, is at once assigned to a given group and treated accordingly. We have in this type of social divisions along racial lines the area known as the "racial frontier." As long as we have social systems closed along racial lines, we will continue to have racial tensions and conflicts.

The anthropological analysis of this present-day racial frontier must consider at least two cycles each a definite part of the other. The major cycle embraces a period of at least 500,000 years — and probably more. It opens in that long-forgotten age, hundreds of thousands of years before the dawn of history, when the earliest primate ancestor of modern man moved out from his place of origin to occupy all parts of the earth. This early creature learned how to live in various environments. In this process of migration, adaptation and settlement, combined with the many and varied factors of geographical barriers, great distances, isolation, inbreeding within a given biological group, and creating specific independent group ways of living, the various races and varieties of the human species and cultures were formed. For some time now, as we will see later, this old process of differentiation and isolation has been going and is going in reverse.

The second and minor cycle embraces a period of some 500 years. In the early part of this epoch the so-called "white races" were confined mainly to the great peninsula of Asia known as Europe. These light-skinned people were living in constant threat of being absorbed by the peoples of the Near East and Africa. Then, owing to a series of cultural events, two of which were certainly the improvements in marine science and mechanical warfare, the tables were turned. The "pale-faced" people took to the offensive. They threw off the control of the Near East and Africa, and advanced into Africa and Asia, discovered and conquered America. By 1900 they held nine-tenths of the land surface of the earth, and by mechanical power dominated the remainder. The "white race" developed a sense of racial superiority, organized an efficient "closed society," and assumed that they were created to rule the world forever. In the present age the tables are again being turned. The break-down of a "closed" system of society in terms

of both culture and race is taking place on a revolutionary scale.

Revolution is rampant on the racial frontier! Revolution in this sense does not mean necessarily blood and thunder. It means, instead, that large changes or transformations are taking place in areas of human contacts which are effected in a very much shorter stretch of time than the larger changes which ordinarily develop over centuries or millennia.

The evidences for this revolution along the racial frontier are varied and numerous, and only some general facts and implications can be presented here. In terms of the forces and life conditions that bind men together into communities and societies, the whole world is no larger than the tiny traditional "Garden of Eden." Science, the result of the accumulated knowledge of all ages and of all peoples, has re-united into one neighborhood the diverse members of the human family. The radio, telegraph, books, moving pictures, aeroplanes, and various other methods of travel and communication are forcing the peoples of the world to live together. The peoples of the world are no longer able to live in separate cultural and biological isolation. The "closed society" of the past is being revolutionized and disintegrated by the aid of some of the same forces that made possible self-sufficiency in the past. The mechanical and scientific achievements of the past and of the present of all mankind are becoming the common property of all humanity. The so-called "colored races" are beginning to take the offensive in the fields of the "higher" sciences and arts, and apparently will not be satisfied until they have destroyed the "closed society" myth of the white race of their superiority. This world-wide phenomenon comes to focus in our own "racial frontier" in the struggle of various minority groups in the United States to cast off the injustices of their own conditions.

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The slanting eyes of the Oriental is no longer used as an explanation to explain the number of glasses worn by these people. These convictions and many others, once held with passionate fervor, are for the most part museum pieces now, and it is not hard to realize that many such comparable beliefs now held will be "archaeological" specimens in the future.

The life beyond the racial frontier is beset with many problems, trials and tribulations, but the frontier has at least been reached. Science and technology the world over are forcing men into living in one neighborhood. The great storm of world revolution that now sweeps humanity is sweeping us all along with it—beyond the racial frontier. Ideologies are no longer to be discussed as part of a public opinion within a "closed society," instead they have become things of reality—a way of life to be enforced through our common scientific heritage.

JUST Incidentally

By Dale Oka

ANOTHER BOOST . . .

Randy Hearst's No. 1 trigger man against anything Japanese American, Ray Richards of Hearst's Washington bureau, came up last Nov. 28 with another "sensational" spread concerning "10,000 nisei on the west coast who were being taught obedience to the Emperor." It was as Richards' articles usually are, calculated to poison the public against all American-born Japanese.

Fortunately, there are newspapers throughout the country who do not subscribe to Hearst's theory of Americanism being a matter of race or ancestry. In Detroit for instance, the Free Press one of the most respected newspapers in the state of Michigan, editorialized against the "myrmidons of the sensationalist press." The editorial, titled "Grew Straightens the Record," appeared thusly in the Free Press' Monday (Nov. 29) morning edition:

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From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Events Prove Stupidity of Coast Hate Campaign

The stupid nature, as well as the danger involved, in the west coast's hate program against Japanese Americans was brought out sharply last week with the State Department announcement that Japan had refused to negotiate for a third exchange of interned civilian nationals pending an investigation of U.S.-operated camps.

As a WRA official pointed out, there is plenty of evidence to indicate that the disturbances at the Tule Lake center were of no great concern to Tokyo until individuals and officials here began to whoop it up.

If past performances are any criterion, the bigwigs of Kasumigaseki don't give three hoots about what happens to pro-Tokyo Japanese in the United States. All their key men were brought home in the first two exchanges, and recalling a boatload of aged immigrants, disgruntled kibei and misled and embittered nisei is only provoking a lot of trouble from people who potentially are overflowing with "dangerous thoughts."

In the overall pattern of Japan's war effort the fate of several thousand nationals overseas (who have been told in propaganda broadcasts to consider themselves "sacrifices" for the empire's cause) are of small consequence.

To the United States, however, the individual in a democracy is of great importance, and no effort will be spared, or should be spared, to repatriate the unfortunates languishing through the indifference and carelessness of their Japanese jail keepers.

Whatever protests Japan has made over the treatment of her nationals in this country were based, no doubt, less on concern for their welfare than a desire to make things unpleasant for the United States. And yet there is likely to have been honest concern among Tokyo's underlings less callous about human life than their superiors, since it is presumed that the horrendous tales emanating from California's perennial rabble-rousers have reached Japan in even more exaggerated form.

Thus it can be seen that the professional Yellow Perilists are playing directly into the hands of the Tokyo military, as certainly as if they were in the pay of the Imperial government.

The Yellow Perilists are serving no practical purpose, either in the winning of the war, or preparing for a lasting peace. Their wind and fury is just so much energy dissipated. They are doing the nation a great disservice by provoking all persons of Japanese descent endangering the welfare of unfortunate Americans in Japanese hands.

If it could be said that the victory over Japan could be brought a day nearer by disbanding the WRA, or passing resolutions banning all persons of Japanese descent from California for ever and a day, or deporting all "Japs" immediately, or otherwise violating the American principles enunciated in the Constitution and the United Nations principles exemplified in the Four Freedoms, there might be at least an argument in favor of these actions.

But nothing is to be gained by these manifestations of hatred, fear, and above all, greed. If the situation were not so desperately serious with the heavy significance of vast principles, these actions could be passed over as infantile gestures comparable to sticking out one's tongue and screaming nya, nya, nvaaa.

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The nisei must have the fortitude and the will to "make good," come what may. We must assume seriously the obligations arising from the faith and trust which so many fellow Americans, like Joseph Grew and others, have in us. Yes, America is still the land of opportunity. But we must be aware of it and be willing to carry our respective share of the load. And we can't do it by carping, nor by dreaming, nor by being bitter.

an executive order authorized the evacuation of Japanese Americans for reasons of military security. We do not question the necessity for the evacuation; it is something that has happened, and was authorized by the chief executive.

But evacuation's aftermath is strewn with the sordid deeds and the cheap victories of the self-seekers, the native fascists, the professional chauvinists, the exploiters.

For a variety of reasons now there is a need for firm federal leadership in turning this west coast trend. It is not enough for liberals and leaders to point out the insanity of such goings on. There must be firmer action.

Earlier in this sequence of events there were many who said any access Americans are an unknown quantity is justified because the Japanese quantity who have not proven themselves.

Now they have established proof of loyalty, in the blood, suffering and flaming courage of the men in the services on every front; in the unobtrusive service of production and maintenance on the home front; even in the quiet "exile" of the relocation centers.

There must be active recognition of these facts, and a stern warning to the racists that they are our real obstructionists and the enemy within.

Resettlement Program Affords Opportunity for Nisei Women To Apply Specialized Talents

FDR'S SIGNATURE ERASES BAN ON CHINESE

WASHINGTON — The 60-year old law excluding Chinese immigrants and denying aliens of Chinese ancestry in the United States to become naturalized citizens was erased from federal statute books last week.

President Roosevelt's signature on the bill passed by both the House and Senate recently removed the Chinese from the list of those excluded from the United States by law.

V-Mail

Dear A—: My first Christmas greeting and a sweet letter from you reached me yesterday, but not soon enough for me to read during the daylight, so it was opened this morning. It was nice of you to remember me in your prayers and we certainly need it, now and until this bloody war is over. News of our whereabouts has been published by the papers so you know that we are in Italy pushing forward.

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in remembering me with a package. But, when I think of this coming holiday season, it is going to be a little hard on the children as they won't be able to get anything from me. But the good public and the people all realize that these boys are sacrificing life against freedom for those back there. You will always remember my boys as a symbol of loyal and patriotic Americans, as they are matching their ability with many other American boys from all over the country. They will make you proud, and those of our kind who have faith in this country. Let those who are over and on the fence be relocated and segregated so the others may enjoy this country without disturbances.

If possible, you should go out and live like all other citizens are, and you have the right to. You will always be able to enjoy the outside world. Take your family. I know many of us will come back to tell the tale, and then I hope it is possible for me to visit you and your family. . .

Before I close, please extend my good wishes to your brother and your family. I know that the time will come when all of you will be able to restore your national life, and that's why we are out here. Take care as I know this letter will find you in good health and cheer. If Christmas comes, my greeting is there with you and your family, and the little prayer which you sent will be with me throughout this campaign.—"V" letter from Captain K. Kometsani of the 100th Infantry Battalion to a Manzanar resident. Published in the Free Press.

Many of the editorials in the nation's press last week commented on the attitude of the bath-tubs, and ranged from the violence of the editorialists of the Denver Post to the comparative sobriety of the San Francisco Chronicle and the New York Times.

Fair Play

TWIN FALLS TIMES-NEWS

The Times-News of Twin Falls, Idaho, argued last week for fair play for loyal Japanese Americans.

"Japanese Americans not at Tule Lake have every right to be considered and treated as plain Americans, without discrimination because of skin tone or cast of features," the Times-News said. "This is important to them. It is equally important to us who have no Japanese blood and who hate everything for which Nippon stands. Why? Because that is the concentrated essence of democracy. And if we are not fighting to make democracy work, why are we shedding good American blood and dissipating our material wealth?"

pictures of nisei women who have resettled in this area. Tetsu Sugi, described as a former teacher in Los Angeles, is shown in a midst of admiring young girls, students in her sewing class at Christopher House, Chicago.

Satsui Fujii, whose parents are in Hawaii, is shown working in a laboratory. She was formerly a laboratory technician at the Los Angeles county hospital.



MRS. MARY OKADA, who is now a secretary in a large New York office, is one of the thousands of Japanese American women who have left relocation camps in the past year and

are applying their specialized training to help fill the nation's manpower needs. Before evacuation she was employed in a similar secretarial capacity by a Seattle importing company.

states. Others are now moving farther eastward, and in recent weeks, the first Japanese Americans have begun to resettle in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, says Steele.

"The first chapters of the story of their migration can now be pieced together from the experiences of those who have resettled in Chicago," writes Steele. "These experiences graphically demonstrate to a world that has seen so much of the cruel treatment of minorities by the axis that America is still a land of human decency and common sense. Perhaps even more important, they offer proof to America that its job as a melting pot of peoples is not yet finished."

"Only two 'incidents' involving Japanese Americans have occurred since the first contingent arrived in Chicago nearly a year ago. One was at Marengo, Ill., where some townspeople protested when several were employed on farms in the area owned by the Curtiss Candy Company. The WRA promptly withdrew them and called a meeting of leading citizens of the town, who voted to have them brought back."

"We find that people often stare at us, but have learned that they are more curious than hostile," Midori Makimoto, one of the first nisei women to come to Chicago, told the writer. "Of course, we are often mistaken for Chinese."

Younger nisei women have faced some problems of adjustment to life on their own in Chicago, according to officials of the WRA and the YWCA, but their troubles have been fewer than one might expect.

"Some of them are still rather shy," according to Kimi Mukaye, of the national staff of the YWCA, who has been directing social and welfare activities for nisei women in Chicago for several months, "but the more aggressive ones are taking part in church and Y activities and even helping at the USO."

The article is illustrated by two

Clearfield, Utah

Rt. 1, Box 45-G

Rt. 1

Rt. 1 45-U

Rt. 1

- c. Educational campaign to disseminate accurate information.
 - d. Campaign to combat falsehoods being spread.
 - e. Contacting of all friendly groups and organizations.
 2. Restoration of citizenship rights and privileges.
 - a. Freedom of movement.
 - b. Opening of all military services for Nisei.
 - c. Military service and naturalization for aliens.
 - d. Equal treatment and opportunities for advancement in the armed forces.
 - e. Opening of special army training program in colleges to Nisei.
 - f. "Friendly alien" status for parents with sons and daughters in the armed forces.
 - g. Revocation of "contraband articles" edict of the Western Defense Command in the unrestricted area.
 - h. Change Nisei draft classification from 4-C.
 3. Equal Employment Opportunities.
 - a. Elimination of discrimination in hiring, training and upgrading.
 - b. Acceptance into labor unions
 - c. Defeat of proposals discouraging rent, lease, sale of homes and business establishments and farms; eliminate restrictions against issuance of business and professional licenses.
 4. Un-American Discrimination.
 - a. Defeat of anti-American discriminatory laws, bills, ordinances and proposals.
 - b. Test cases to have our rights as citizens clarified.
 5. Post-War Planning.
 - a. Encouragement for family and individual resettlement from the centers.
 - b. Post-war measures for rehabilitation, adjustment and occupational re-training.
 - c. Regional surveys for opportunities for permanent resettlement.
 - d. Encouragement of systematic savings for Post-war needs.
- The most important work of the JACL during the past year lay in two distinct fields: combatting of hostile, unfair criticism and legal fights for recognition of nisei civil liberties.
- Dies Committee Hearings**
- The Dies committee was used by the anti-evacuee forces to discredit the War Relocation Author-

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Remembering Christmas in Camp

As we walk along the congested streets of Salt Lake City, into the stores, or listen to loudspeakers broadcasting Christmas carols, we know that the holiday season is here. Inevitably it makes us think of the Yuletide of 1942 when we were residents of Poston, Arizona. We were carefree then in one sense. Being the recipient of a \$19 a month cash allowance from the War Relocation Authority, we were not in position to worry about purchasing presents for friends. Furthermore, even if we had the urge to spend the money, the "canteens" did not have the merchandise. It would have been a dreary and lonesome Christmas for our children if friends from the outside had not remembered them.

The one ray of sunshine was the Christmas party which the JACL and the various church groups made possible through the thousands of gifts sent in. Everyone who was not over seventeen years of age received something at the party each block sponsored. This year the churches in the centers are expected to take charge of the distribution of the gifts. Regardless of religious background, every child will be made happier by this tangible indication of having a friend on the outside.

Only a few had been permitted to relocate by December of last year. This year thousands are scattered outside of the restricted military areas. Most of them are happy that they are out of the relocation centers. But those who have been able to go out were chiefly single persons or families with grown up children or few little ones. Those with large families are in the majority of cases still stranded in the centers with the difficult problem of how to start life anew.

Children in Camps Miss Home Life

No matter how friendly the administration of the center tries to be, the regimented life deprives the little children of individual home life. In Poston there was hardly a home with its own Christmas tree. Even if there had been trees or decorations to adorn them, no one would have been permitted to have one because of the necessity of conserving electricity. Most likely the same conditions will prevail there this year. The other centers may be facing the same situation.

The parents undoubtedly realize the gravity of the outlook for the children who are being confined within the relocation centers without having the opportunity of visiting the 'outside world.' The little ones may appear to be passing the days nonchalantly but they have long memories. They are still wondering why they are in the camps. We know from our personal experience with our own family. Many of the grown-ups have gone out as seasonal workers or on short term leaves or they may have been on shopping tours of

nearby towns which are friendly. Soon it will be two years since persons of Japanese ancestry were ordered out of their homes and confined behind barbed wire fences. We talked to a mother of one of our friends who was making her first visit to the free zone recently. She said, "It reminds me of the time I first came from Japan." If elders have such reactions, one can visualize how the growing generation will feel when they are released from their incarceration if it should be after many years duration. This means that the longer resettlement is delayed, the greater will be the tragic consequences.

Detention of Citizens Blot on U.S. Record

As long as her own citizens are behind barbed wire fences, it is going to remain as a blot on the proud history of this country. Excepting for Hitler's persecution of the Jews who were German citizens, no country has humiliated its own citizens as America has those of Japanese parentage. Carey McWilliams wrote in the early stages that the whole program was going to cost the American people at least \$300,000,000 because of the evacuation. This was not considering the estimated \$400,000,000 loss suffered by the evacuees themselves. Today, we believe he was conservative in his estimate.

The longer these American citizens of Japanese parentage are confined in the relocation centers, the greater will be the problem of readjustment for them once they come out. Many of them will be coming out into a strange world. They will have to find the America they knew prior to evacuation all over again.

Fundamental Principles Must Be Weighed

When the smoke of all the bitterness engendered through war hysteria is cleared, the fundamental principles of the American way of life must be weighed. We are thankful that the people outside of California are realizing gradually that all the agitation that is being stirred up is no longer based on military necessity. No one with race hatred alone could go as far as some of these Californians have on this "race war" in this country. Reports of representatives going to Oregon, Arizona, Colorado, and other states to spread their venomous propaganda are known facts today. Selfish, economic motives are the basis for the hysterical attacks. A careful study of the background of the speakers reveal this fact.

During this Christmas season when the nation is thankful that the fortunes of war are running in favor of the United Nations, America can give a little time and thought to the plight of the small minority represented by the citizens of Japanese parentage. We look forward to the day when more and more national leaders, both in Congress as well as in civic, educational and business fields, will stand up for righteousness, justice, and decency.

Mr. and Mrs. Ken Matsumoto

Cincinnati, Ohio

Greetings From Rivers, Arizona

Harry Miyake — 52-3-D
John Morooka — 48-2-C
Ken Kitasaki — 48-1-A
Geo. M. Ikeda — 27-6-C

Greetings From Idaho

Miss Fumi Inukai — 507 Pueblo St., Boise
Joseph Y. Sasaki, Box 311, Twin Falls
George Makabe, Box 392, Twin Falls

Greetings From Intermountain Area

Jack Nagaoka & Family — Wagner, Montana
Joy Ushio — Alliance, Nebraska

Greetings From Cincinnati, Ohio

Dr. and Mrs. Makoto Yamaguchi — 319 Howell



JACL President Brands Dies Group Charges As Vicious Attack Upon Nisei Integrity

Citizens League Acted Out of Patriotism In Conferring With Government Leaders On Evacuee Problems, Says Saburo Kido

As the Dies Committee began hearings in Washington this week on the Japanese American Citizens League's role in the government's evacuee resettlement program, Saburo Kido, JACL national president, scored pre-hearing press reports as "full of vicious and misleading insinuations against our integrity."

Newspaper stories carried by the Hearst press quoting Dies Committee representatives said the JACL "dominated" War Relocation Authority policy, and the organization's influence extended into the War and Justice Departments and the Office of War Information.

"We have maintained a policy of cooperating with all government agencies in prosecution of our national war effort," Kido said. "However, it is ridiculous to say that we have 'dominated' government policy."

Kido pointed out that the JACL as the single national organization in a position to speak for Americans of Japanese descent had been called upon for suggestions, and to assist the government at various times when authorities were dealing with the unprecedented problem of mass evacuation.

"We cooperated with the Army in evacuation as a patriotic duty, and government officials have assured us that it was this cooperation which enabled the program to proceed smoothly," Kido said. "In the same manner we as an organization, and our various members in individual capacities helped in setting up the operation of both WCCA and WRA centers."

"It is also true that our representatives have been asked to sit in on government conferences during which the future of a problem of national importance was discussed. I see nothing unusual in such procedure, especially since we have been able to provide information of value to the government in solving a vital issue."

Representative Dies was quoted in one press dispatch as saying: "There is a great deal of evidence of agreements made and suggestions adopted between the league officers and government officials, all to the end that Japanese be turned out of the centers as rapidly as possible."

Kido asserted that he understood it was never government policy to keep loyal American citizens in confinement. "The War Relocation Authority was organized to relocate Pacific coast evacuees in new homes away from potential war zones," he said. "Temporary relocation centers were set up as stopping places until the evacuees could be placed in new locations in an orderly manner. It was government policy originally, and not JACL policy alone, to effect the release of as many loyal American citizens as well as loyal non-citizens to take their rightful places in this country's war effort," Kido declared.

To charges that evacuees have spread subversive racial propaganda, Kido declared the JACL's policy is Americanism, regardless of race, color or creed. "If support of racial equality in the United States as provided by the Constitution is subversive, then we are guilty together with millions of right-minded Americans," he asserted.

Dies also charged that the JACL, representing "an estimated solid voting strength of 70,000," has had little difficulty in winning the active aid of various government officials.

"Mr Dies would do well to investigate and discover the facts," Kido said. "His estimate of our voting strength is as far off as his other charges."

NAVY LANGUAGE SCHOOL RATED PLENTY TOUGH

The Naval Intelligence Japanese Language school at Boulder, Colo., sets a record for being tough, according to Drew Pearson, writing in his noted column, "The Washington Merry-Go-Round."

In a recent column, Pearson wrote:

"Officer Candidate schools have a reputation for being tough, but the Naval Intelligence Japanese Language school at Boulder, Colo., sets a new record. Hand-picked candidates from colleges and graduate schools pore over Japanese 'kanji' 16 hours a day, 6 days a week, for 14 months."

"These 800 students are given intimate high pressure instruction in classes of only five men each. The faculty consists of 150 Japanese Americans, former professional and business men."

"The course is intensive, and the students are given no job except the principal one of learning the difficult Japanese language. Unlike other officer candidates, they have no guard duty, KP, or night bivouacs. Their job is to learn Japanese, learn it quickly, and learn it well."

Federal Libel Action Involves Two Alien Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — The United Press reported last week that U. S. Attorney Charles H. Carr filed a federal libel action seeking confiscation of the fishing vessel Orion, naming the Sea Pride Packing Corp., Ltd.

The packing company, charged with violating a federal law which demands forfeiture of any vessel owned by an alien who fraudulently registers it, purchased the boat and transferred ownership to the Orion Corp., assertedly composed of Kiichi Tochida and Suke Shikano, Japanese aliens.

The ownership oath filed with the collector of customs, Carr charged, concealed the fact that aliens actually owned the boat.

Dies Group Opens Hearings On Japanese Americans

FLASH!!

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Dies Committee hearing on Friday morning turned from a spy hunt to a red hunt, but so far the committee has uncovered no Communist activity in the JACL.

Private and Mrs. Joe Kanazawa were the only witnesses called Friday morning.

The committee also sought to prove WRA-JACL collaboration and brought up the matter of the Citizens League receiving "confidential" reports from the War Relocation Authority.

The hearings recessed at noon till Saturday, when Pvt. Mike Masaoka, executive secretary of the JACL now on leave, was expected to testify.

Harold Ickes Stands by Employees

Secretary of Interior Expresses Faith in His Nisei Workers

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes made it clear last Thursday that he was unaware of any subversive activities on the part of Japanese American evacuees now working on his farm at Olney, Maryland.

The United Press reported him as telling a press conference that his crops are "growing normally."

"Not even Japanese beetles have dared to show their heads," Ickes said.

His remarks were obviously in reply to a spokesman for the Dies Committee who said recently that Ickes' evacuee employees had attended a meeting of the Japanese American Citizens League. The JACL is charged by the House investigating committee of dictating the policies of the War Relocation Authority.

Wyoming Sends Two Delegates to Conference

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Masago Shibuya of this center and Shoji Oniki, president of the Student Christian Association at Granada, were chosen as special Rocky Mountain region representatives to the National Inter-Racial Christian Congress, the Sentinel reported this week.

The conferences were held at Lake Geneva, Wis., June 21 to 23. The two were chosen during a conference of faculty and student council members of the Student Christian Association at Estes Park, Colo.

Story of the Week

First Nisei Girl Accepted For Service in WAAC

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — A nisei girl, Mary Arakawa, 21, has been accepted for service with the WAAC's, it was reported last week in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

First nisei girl to join this auxiliary unit, Miss Arakawa will report to Miami, Fla., on Aug. 1 for basic training. She enlisted at the Casper, Wyo., Army Recruiting station last month.

Formerly of Heart Mountain

center, she has been in Casper on domestic employment since February. She is a graduate of El Monte high school in Los Angeles and was a nurses' aide at Heart Mountain previous to taking outside employment. She hopes to pursue her nursing career in the army, overseas if possible.

Miss Arakawa has tried to enlist in the WAAC since its organization, and she was overjoyed to receive her final papers.

First Witness Asks for Segregation of Disloyal Elements in WRA Centers

Little Public Interest in Hearings Shown On First Day; JACL Officials Slated To Be Called to Stand for Testimony

WASHINGTON, D. C. — With less than 30 spectators in attendance, the Dies Committee Thursday began hearings here on conditions in War Relocation Authority centers and activities of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Tokutaro Nishimura Slocum, World War I veteran and former resident of the Manzanar center, first witness to take the stand, asked for segregation of disloyal evacuees.

Questioned by Representatives John M. Costello of California and Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Slocum declared that it is possible to determine the loyalty of the great majority of evacuees through investigation of their records, backgrounds and associations.

Pleading for segregation for the duration for disloyal persons, Slocum asked for American treatment of the loyal group.

J. E. Mathews, chief counsel of the Dies Committee, used records from seized JACL files as a basis in questioning Slocum, particularly regarding living conditions at the Manzanar relocation center.

Slocum characterized these conditions as "bad at its best."

Much time was devoted during the hearings to discussion of disloyal gangs and individuals at Manzanar, and the line of questioning seemed to be directed at establishing the laxness of center officials in dealing with the problem.

Paul Yoza Abe, 29, former Portland, Ore., nisei, who testified Thursday afternoon, said he was a civilian assistant to the military

attache at the Japanese Embassy prior to the war. Abe told the committee he obtained a scholarship at George Washington University through the help of the embassy, and in return was to make two reports annually to the embassy on foreign trade and the general American attitude toward Japan.

After describing the JACL as an organization contributing a service to the United States, Abe said he had applied for membership.

Private Joe T. Kanazawa, former JACL employee in Washington, was scheduled to be the first witness to be called Friday. Kanazawa, a U. S. Army volunteer, was subpoenaed from Camp Shelby, Miss., where he is in training for combat service.

Also scheduled to appear before the committee is Private Mike M. Masaoka, JACL national executive secretary, now on leave to the Army.

Despite sensationalized advance publicity by the Dies Committee, the first day's hearings failed to create much interest in capital circles.

Dies to Investigate Race Riots in Connection With Present JACL Hearings

WASHINGTON — Advance press reports early this week indicated the Dies Committee on un-American activities will open a nation-wide investigation of recent racial disturbances, including the Detroit race riot, in conjunction with its hearings to air evacuee relocation and relations between the Japanese American Citizens League and the War Relocation Authority and other government agencies.

Congressman Martin Dies, chairman of the House committee, told capitol reporters that the hearings, originally called to inquire into the evacuee question, will be broadened as a result of reports from committee investigators whose findings purportedly show the Detroit rioting resulted from "combined operations" of foreign and domestic propaganda groups.

Dies announced that first witnesses to be called before his group will be officials of the JACL, now in the armed forces, and Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority. Also scheduled to appear at the hearings are the three evacuees recently hired by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes for work on his Maryland farm.

The committee members will base their questioning on reports and files of the Washington office of the League which were seized two weeks ago, reports said.

"The League," Dies charged, "has put itself on record as being in opposition to the segregation of loyal from disloyal Japanese in this country, and has urged the immediate release of all Japanese

from the camps irrespective of the question of loyalty."

He said the seized documents revealed "details of contacts between government officials and the League, conversations, agreements made, suggestions adopted regarding the release of Japanese, their absorption into industry and into government positions."

He added that Japanese agents had been active in creating race trouble at Detroit, according to reports received from a committee representative there. "Politically-minded people in this country who ignore the vast differences between the protection and coddling of a race" were also blamed for the nation-wide outbreaks of racial antagonism.

Dies stated that statements found in the seized files of the JACL, if true, show a "very close contact" between the league and the WRA and indicate that the nisei organization "has largely dominated and dictated some of the policies" of the government agency.

Many evacuees recently released from relocation centers had been so released through co-operation of the League and "without any check whatsoever" except several questions dealing with their loyalty, he said.

The objective of the League, he added, is to "bring about the release of all the Japs, irrespective of their loyalty."

An important topic to be discussed at the hearing, it was stated, will be the actual operation of the relocation camps probed in the past two weeks by the sub-committee.

(Continued on page 2)

Plan for Evacuee Problems

Assembly Appoints Five-Man Committee
As Interim Group on Japanese Question;
Declares Issues Will Become More Acute

SACRAMENTO — The California legislature last week officially served notice upon the nation that it intends to demand full consideration of California's interests in postwar settlement of the evacuee problem.

The intention, according to the San Francisco Examiner, was expressed bluntly in a lower house resolution and activated when Assembly Speaker Charles W. Lyon of Los Angeles named five legislators to comprise an interim committee on evacuee questions.

Members named on the committee were Assemblymen Chester F. Gannon, Sacramento; Alfred W. Robertson, Santa Barbara; R. Fred Price, Ontario; Vincent Thomas, San Pedro, and C. Don Field, Glendale.

While other legislative and organizational committees investigating the evacuee situation have concerned themselves primarily with the problem as it affects the war, the Examiner report stated, the new assembly group will devote its inquiries exclusively to post-war issues.

This objective was fully outlined in an assembly resolution authorizing the study which declared:

"The problems of this State arising out of the presence of great numbers of Japanese, native born and alien, will become even more acute upon the termination of the war than ever before.

"The Japanese problem is one of great concern to the people of the State, but a matter of considerably less consequence to the people of the Nation as a whole.

"Many of the problems have arisen out of treaties between the United States and Japan in the making of which the desires of the people of this state may not have been fully considered.

"The existence of the present state of war and the suspicion of treaty rights affords an opportunity to settle these problems in such a manner as will prove fair to the individuals affected and at the same time satisfactory to the people of this State."

The committee will include but be expressly limited in its studies to "constitutional and other legal factors involved, and the possibilities that treaty rights may again be acquired to an extent not desired by the people of the State."

Luxury Foods Not Bought For Evacuees

Army Buyer Says Government Provides Necessities Only

EL CENTRO, Calif. — Roy E. Smith, civilian buyer for the army Quartermaster department, said last Thursday reports that the government is buying luxury foods for evacuees in the relocation centers are false.

"About \$40,000 worth of Imperial Valley cantaloupes are bought daily for the army by myself and other buyers, but all melons are sent to the armed forces in the United States and overseas and not to relocation centers," Smith declared.

While the government provides only necessities, he said it might be possible for the Japanese American evacuees to purchase certain luxuries in camp concessions at their own expense.

Legion Commander Releases Nisei Reply to Own Charges

BOISE, Idaho — Dan S. Banks, commander of the Boise American Legion post, released this week a letter he received from a nisei in reply to criticism about "unrestricted movement" of evacuees in this area, the Associated Press reported.

The letter, written by Suetoo Murakami, 17-year-old evacuee living in Caldwell, said evacuees are helping American war efforts.

"We did not come out to get a foothold in Idaho, but we came out to work, and that's what we intend to do," Murakami wrote. "As long as you need our help and wish us to work, we will. We are working to help the nation's efforts, as well as pay back what you taxpayers have spent on us.

"Just because we, the United States, are at war with Japan is no reason why we should not be allowed to settle here. This is not permanent, but temporary, for most of us. We lost farms, homes, stores and so on when Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japs. We hate them as much as you do."

Earlier, Banks had been critical of WRA policy.

"The Boise Legion post is not satisfied with the practice of bringing Japanese from Oregon, Washington and California to the relocation center at Hunt and then permitting them to roam throughout the state without supervision or restriction," Banks declared.

"They seem to like Boise especially, and many have moved to this city. Some are living in the homes of Boiseans now in the military service or working in war plants.

"We have no desire to see them obtain a foothold in Boise, and we believe that is what will happen if some solution is not worked out immediately," the commander said.

He urged that various civic organizations in the city should discuss the problem and submit their recommendations.

"If times were normal, and a few Japanese families moved into Boise, there probably would be no

complaint. In fact, half a dozen resided here before the war.

"But the fact remains that we now are at war with Japan. We simply don't want them living here without being under some guard. Idaho, too, has dams and canals and railroads of vital need to the nation. They should be protected as well as similar projects along the coast."

He added that the Legion favors curtailment of the practice permitting residents to obtain young evacuees from the Minidoka relocation center for household work.

"If they don't like the looks of the place, or the taste of the water, they leave and do what they want," Banks said.

Dies Committee Probes Race Riots

(Continued from page 1)

tee headed by Representative Costello (D.) of Hollywood. Upon his return from Los Angeles where he conducted preliminary hearings of the subcommittee, Costello repeated accusations that "lack of aggressive leadership" by the War Relocation Authority resulted in virtual seizure of control over the camps by disloyal kibe elements.

Concurring opinions were voiced by another member of the subcommittee, Representative Mundt (R.) of South Dakota, who echoed demands that administration of the relocation centers be turned over to the War Department.

Costello, Mundt and Representative Eberharter (D.) of Pennsylvania will submit a 300,000-word transcript of testimony to the full committee and lead the inquiry into WRA policies. Costello said his subcommittee will not file any written report advancing conclusions.

"There has been no thorough check by the Federal Bureau of Investigation into the past history of these people," he charged. "The WRA does not even get in touch with the evacuees' employers to

PORTLAND, Ore. — "There is not much left for me to do but go to the federal road camp and serve whatever sentence is imposed on me," declared Minoru Yasui, 26-year-old attorney, when apprised last week of the Supreme Court's decision on his case.

"Like General MacArthur, I would say let's get on with the war now," Yasui said.

The federal prison to which he will be confined will be determined by the attorney general through the federal bureau of prisons, U. S. Attorney Carl Donough said.

HUNT, Idaho—Gordon Hirabayashi, who must serve a three-month prison term as a result of the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on his case, was a visitor here last week and told his friends that he was "ready to go," the Minidoka Irrigator reported.

The Irrigator said Hirabayashi was "smiling and jolly as if he didn't have a worry to beset him" and that he said, "I expect somebody to come after me any day now so that I can be taken back to the coast to begin serving my sentence."

Evacuation of Hawaiian Japanese Population Asked

WASHINGTON — The Associated Press reported last week that J. A. Balch, former chairman of the Mutual Telephone company of Hawaii, recently told the department of interior that at least 100,000 Hawaiians of Japanese descent should be moved permanently from the islands to inland farming states on the mainland to protect the territory from internal trouble and to secure its future against political and economic domination by persons of Japanese parentage.

Benjamin Thoron, director of the territories, said last Thursday he had a letter from Balch in which the latter said that opposition to removal of this number of Hawaiian Japanese was coming from sugar and pineapple interests there because of the labor shortages that would result, and from various other groups.

The letter to Thoron stated that if 100,000 territorial residents of Japanese ancestry were moved to the mainland, the percentage of their numbers to the total population in the islands would be re-

Directed at Newell Camp

California Veterans Praise Gen. DeWitt

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in closing sessions of its twenty-third annual encampment last weekend approved a resolution praising Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt for his policies with respect to handling of the west coast evacuee problem, the Sacramento Bee reported Monday.

Granada Saves Four Tons of Waste Fat

AMACHE, Colo. — Approximately four tons of waste fat saved in the Granada center were sold last week to the Pueblo By-Products company, according to the Granada Pioneer.

Waste fats are turned into the war effort.

Harvey Coverly Scores American Legion Report On Conduct of Camp

DUNSMUIR, Calif. — Harvey M. Coverly, director of the War Relocation Authority's Tule Lake evacuee relocation center, in a talk before the local Lion's club last Thursday, deplored gossip, rumors and half truths as the basis for much of the adverse criticism directed at the camp at Newell, the Sacramento Bee reported.

Coverly said time alone will tell whether the job being done at the center was good or poor, but that the camp is being operated under peculiar difficulties, especially since it is located in a community of World War I veterans who homestead land in the area and resent the presence of the evacuees.

He disclosed two strikes were instigated while the camp was under construction and added the center became the topic of gossip and mistrust by people who did not visit the camp but only speculated on the activities there.

"Half truths spread into facts," he said, and soon became widely spread and distorted.

The director told of a carload of coal that was consigned to the military police for their personal use and was unloaded by them, resulting in a rumor the evacuees refused to unload their supplies. At another time a car was seen on an obscure road with radio equipment, and rumors had it the evacuees were operating a radio station, when in fact the automobile belonged to a division of federal communications and was there on request of camp authorities to test for short wave machines. He added none was found.

On another occasion soldiers drilling in fatigue uniforms were mistaken for evacuees with guns. During May, Coverly said he read in a paper that a department of the State American Legion had sent a committee to investigate the Tule Lake center and the members had issued a comprehensive report.

Investigating for himself, Coverly said he found that one member of the committee "had been behind the camp fence for one hour and visited the captain of the police," but did not visit Coverly.

In the span of one hour, Coverly declared, the investigator "ferretted out the complex problems of a city of 15,000 persons, a city which runs her own amusement and her own business." The center owns a 3,900-acre crop farm, a poultry and hog farm and a furniture factory.

Coverly quoted statements contained in the Legion report and gave his answers as follows:

First charge: Houses and conveniences built by the WRA are superior to those in army camps. The answer: The WRA had nothing to do with housing plans or construction. The houses were made by the army and are inferior to those in standard army camps.

Second charge: WRA would not permit evacuees to work for neighboring farmers.

Answer: Any criticism of this is a criticism of the army. The Western Defense Command gives all military orders.

Third charge: Evacuees were given liberty to roam at their own pleasure.

Answer: All movement has been restricted by the army and it is doing an efficient job.

Fourth charge: The project is so loosely administered that citizens are afraid of physical harm and property damage.

Answer: The evacuees are not running loose; some sneak out of bounds and are tried in the project trial courts and punished. Only nine court trials have occurred in the history of the camp and none in the last month and a half.

Fifth charge: The evacuees are pampered.

Answer: If you think they are pampered, come over and try their way of living for a few days.

Coverly said one prominent Siskiyou county citizen visited a mess hall in the center and decided "to eat up town."

see what they are like. Both native-born and alien troublemakers have been permitted to leave the camps."

NOTICE

Due to additional expenses involved in the new system of addressing the mailed copies of the Pacific Citizen, it will be necessary to make a service charge of 10 cents for each change of address in excess of more than one per year. The first change of address within a 12-month period will be made without charge, but it is asked that the subscriber remit 10 cents with each additional request of a change of address.

Policy of Continued Exclusion Of Evacuees from West Coast Debated on National Network

McWilliams Stresses Necessity for Government Protection of Minorities; Dr. Radin Challenges Costello's Contentions Regarding Loyalty

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Various sides of the "Japanese problem" as it relates to America's war refugees evacuated from the west coast came under discussion here on the Town Meeting of the Air program, broadcast from the Lobero theatre here July 15 and distributed through 121 Blue network stations east of the Rockies and 13 coastal stations.

The question was: "Should all Japanese continue to be excluded from the west coast for the duration of the war?" Discussion, however, especially during the question period, carried over into various phases of the evacuation and resettlement issue.

Congressman John M. Costello (D., California) took the affirmative side of the question. Carey McWilliams, attorney and one of the nation's foremost experts on racial minority questions, handled the negative view. Robert R. Gros, former political science instructor at Stanford university and now public relations counsel for a utilities corporation, was interrogator for the affirmative, and Dr. Max Radin, professor of law at the University of California, for the negative. George V. Denny Jr. served as moderator.

Congressman Costello argued that evacuation was primarily for the protection of Japanese Americans, and more to protect the west coast against espionage rather than sabotage. He warned against return of evacuees because of the danger of civil disturbances being directed against Japanese Americans. Congressman Costello also urged confinement of evacuees in camps for the duration because of his contention that information of value to the enemy could be picked up and circulated by Japanese Americans.

When told from the floor that Santa Barbarans liked their former Japanese American neighbors and would welcome them back, Congressman Costello asserted there would be danger, nevertheless, from Filipinos. He cited the street brawl in Chicago, where four evacuees were attacked by 10 Filipino sailors, as an example of what might be expected to happen.

McWilliams challenged Congressman Costello's reasoning and declared the government must not appease mobs by taking potential victims of violence into protective custody. Calling this appeasement to violent passions, McWilliams asked Congressman Costello if he would advocate taking all Negroes in Detroit into custody because of the recent race riots.

McWilliams stressed the necessity for government protection of minorities in keeping with American democratic principles.

Dr. Radin also challenged Congressman Costello's assertion that it was almost impossible to distinguish the loyal from the disloyal. The congressman repeated the old charge that Japanese Americans were untrustworthy, saying they could not be depended upon to furnish the authorities with complete or reliable information.

Congressman Costello also declared that the return of evacuees to the Pacific Coast would not materially ease the manpower shortage. Japanese Americans are not experienced in ship or airplane building trades and the farm situation is taking care of itself, he said, ignoring the fact that most war plant workers have had to be trained for their jobs and California's food production situation is far from satisfactory.

Every seat in the Lobero theatre was taken, and room was made for an additional 100 persons on the stage. The preliminary discussion conducted before the meeting went on the air was in a friendly spirit. Only when the formal question of the debate arose did the meeting give the appearance of turning strongly against the evacuees.

Observers said the amount of applause and the friendliness exhibited toward the evacuees at

the meeting was "surprisingly high" in view of the concerted attack directed against them.

(The text of Mr. McWilliams' prepared address read on the program is published in other columns of this issue. — The Editor.)

Santa Barbarans Form Chapter of Fair Play Group

Episcopalian Minister Heads New Committee As First President

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—A Santa Barbara chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play was founded at Alhecama center here in a formal organization meeting held July 13.

Officers are: The Rev. John Pettus, Episcopalian minister of Montecito, chairman; Miss Grace Southwick, head of adult education in the Santa Barbara city school system, vice chairman; Donald Culross Peattie, author and naturalist, executive secretary; Walter Kong, Chinese American merchant, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Ahlman, corresponding secretary.

The chapter was organized following a preliminary meeting held in June when Dr. Monroe Deutsch, vice president of the University of California, addressed an informal group at the Peattie residence. Dr. Deutsch told of the work the committee was doing through its San Francisco headquarters.

Peattie explained that his group at this time is not advocating the return of Japanese Americans to the coast until the war is over.

"But this should not be taken to mean that we will not welcome them back afterward," he said. "Our reason for wishing the Japanese to remain away from the Pacific war zone is in part in anxiety for their safety."

"Many of us who are warm friends of Japanese Americans feel that were they to return here, they would be held to blame for every mishap that might be interpreted by anyone as sabotage," Peattie declared.

Dr. Deutsch pointed out at the preliminary meeting that Japanese Americans may come to feel that nothing better could happen to them than to be scattered about in other parts of the United States. All migrations are difficult, he said, but that of the evacuees was an especially painful uprooting. The greatest obstacle to nisei integration with American life has been that the charms of California have held most of them here, he explained.

The committee's organization was hailed by the Santa Barbara News-Press as "not the whole answer to a vast problem," but "a worthy step in the right direction."

"No one who takes seriously the ideals upon which this nation was founded, and who subscribes to tolerance, civil rights and equality before the law can honestly quarrel with the objectives announced by this organization," the editorial stated.

A warning was sounded that the committee probably would be "singled out for denunciation and abuse" by "many sincere patriotic citizens who have been aroused to a white heat of anger by personal losses or by the instances of Japanese cruelty and barbarism" and "be blasted by politicians, public speakers and publicists who do not hesitate to ride the wave of racial antagonism and hatred to achieve a transient popularity."

The committee's members "will face a test of their straight thinking, and their moral courage, when they stand against the tide to uphold the civil and social rights of loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry," the edi-

N. Y. Liberals Ask President To Condemn Dies Committee

Congressional Group Seeks to Arouse Race Hatred, Says Letter

NEW YORK CITY—Forty-two leading liberals in a joint letter to President Roosevelt Tuesday urged condemnation of Dies Committee activities for continued detention in relocation camps of evacuated west coast Japanese Americans. These activities, the letter said, are designed to create a widespread belief that most Japanese Americans are disloyal.

The President was asked to impress upon the nation the soundness of the government's policy now being followed by the War Relocation Authority, which was "warmly commended" for encouraging resettlement of Japanese-Americans outside the military zone.

The letter sharply attacked Dies Committee accusations against the loyalty of most Japanese Americans, "evidently intended to stir up prejudice to justify their continued detention in relocation centers contrary to the policy already adopted of releasing all those found to be loyal." Most of the evacuees, the letter said, are American citizens "against whom not one single charge of espionage, sabotage or any other wartime offense has been brought."

Characterized as a group "notorious for seeking sensational publicity by arousing prejudice, the Dies Committee was criticized for failing to make necessary distinctions between the loyal and the disloyal; for ignoring the demoralizing effects of continued confinement, and for refusing to give loyal Japanese Americans a chance to relieve the manpower shortage by taking their place in wartime economy."

The letter was signed by Arthur Garfield Hays, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Van Wyck Brooks, William Henry Chamberlin, John Dos Passos, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Dean Charles W. Gilkey, Professor William S. Ogburn, Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Raymond Gram Swing, Oswald Garrison Villard, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, John Chamberlain, Osmond K. Fraenkel, Professor Robert M. MacIver, Norman Thomas, Morris L. Cooke, William Draper Lewis, Dr. William Allan Neilson, Dr. William Lindsay Young, Ernest Angell, Alfred M. Bingham, Professor Eduard C. Lindeman, Dr. John A. Lapp, Dr. Luther Stalner, Rev. Henry Hitt Crane, Julien Cornell, Percy J. Stearns, Edgar Watkins, Rev. Owings Stone, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Rev. Robert D. Smith, Rev. C. E. Parr, Professor H. Gordon Hullfish, Gurney Edwards, Jordan Stokes Jr., Aubrey H. Straus.

The text of the letter to the President follows:

"We are disturbed by the published reports of the activities of the Dies Committee of Congress in relation to the government's policy concerning the treatment of the population of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the western military zone. We note accusations against the loyalty of substantial numbers of them, evidently intended to stir up public prejudice to justify their continued detention in relocation centers contrary to the policy already adopted of releasing all those found to be loyal."

"We desire to express to you, Mr. President, our warmest commendation of the conduct and policies of the War Relocation Authority in so far as undertaking one of the most difficult tasks imposed upon any agency of government in wartime. The policies of that agency have shown a wise appreciation of the significance to our democracy of the treatment of this minority, a majority of whom are American citizens. The agency has recognized, by encouraging individual resettlement outside the military zone, the unde-

torial continued. "Yet it is a stand which Americans must take, not so much for the sake of our fellow citizens of Japanese blood as for all Americans, for the sake of the tradition of liberty, equality and decency which makes this country the hope of the future."

White House Issues Official Statement On Evacuation, Relocation

(Continued from page 1)
age cost per person per day ranging from 34 to 42 cents.

5. Evacuees who work are paid at the rate of \$12, \$16 or \$19 a month, and are provided, in addition, with clothing allowances ranging from \$24 a year for small children in the southerly centers to \$45 a year for adults in centers where winters are severe.

Reviewing the evacuation program, Byrnes declared the step was "a precautionary measure and carried no implications of individual disloyalty."

On the release issue, Byrnes said: "The WRA has acquired extensive information concerning the past history, affiliations and attitudes of evacuees past the age of 17 years. On the basis of these records, leave permits are granted. As a further precaution, names of more than 85 per cent of the evacuees have been checked against the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and these checks will be continued until the list of adult evacuees has been completely covered."

"In addition, there has been established a joint board, composed of representatives of the War and Navy departments and the War Relocation Authority. This board maintains liaison with the FBI. Approval of the board is required for evacuees who desire to work in war industries or wish to relocate from relocation centers into the Eastern military area. Such approval is given only after all pertinent information available from the cooperating agencies has been examined and evaluated."

In reply to those advocating Army control of WRA centers, Byrnes said: "From the beginning, the War Department and the commanding general of the Western Defense Command have been in close and continuing consultation and agreement on all matters relating to evacuation and security of the West Coast areas."

A more complete report in accordance with the Senate resolution was promised for release shortly.

ability of detaining large numbers of people in comparative idleness in what amount to improvised barracks, with the inevitable demoralization of home life, personal standards and occupational skills.

"Certainly every reasonable citizen must deplore the policy of not releasing all those found to be loyal to participate in the vital services throughout the country necessary to the maintenance of our wartime economy."

"Yet it appears that the Dies Committee is wholly insensitive to the legitimate claims of these fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry, to the necessary distinctions between the loyal and the disloyal, to the demoralizing effects of continued confinement and to the contribution which these people can make to relieving the manpower shortage."

"Nor does the committee seem to understand the overwhelming loyalty of most Japanese Americans against whom not one single charge of espionage, sabotage or any other wartime offense has been brought. The committee's members endeavor to create the impression that their ranks are honey-combed with disloyalty, that they are ready at a moment's notice to serve the cause of our enemies, and that they are not to be trusted outside the relocation centers."

"Since the evidence overwhelmingly supports the policies already adopted by the War Relocation Authority, endorsed by practically every religious agency in the country and by hosts of others besides, we trust that you will take the occasion to impress upon the American public the essential soundness of the policies now being followed, and the disservice to our nation being rendered by a Committee of Congress notorious for seeking sensational publicity by arousing latent and unjustified prejudices."

WRA Opposes Use of Hunt As Prison Camp

Message Follows Idaho Governor's Suggestion On Minidoka Transfer

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The War Relocation Authority notified Governor Bottolfsen of Idaho Tuesday that it is not anticipated the Minidoka center can be released for housing prisoners of war, the Associated Press said. The message was in reply to a suggestion by Governor Bottolfsen that the center might be used for prisoners, if it is to be abandoned in the near future, instead of constructing a new camp at Paul, Idaho, 20 miles away.

E. R. Rowatt, acting WRA director, replied that the relocation procedure is a relatively long-time program, and it is doubtful if more than one or two of the WRA camps can be relinquished before the war ends.

A War Department official pointed out the Geneva conference forbids the confinement of prisoners of more than one nationality in any prisoner camp. For that reason, he said, Minidoka could not be used for prisoners from European nations at the same time American citizens of Japanese descent, and legally resident Japanese aliens are housed there.

A telegram the governor sent to Dillon S. Myer, war relocation authority director in Washington, read as follows:

"Press dispatches credit you with statement that Japanese war relocation centers will be abandoned at early date. Inasmuch as war department has just let contract for construction of large Axis prison camp to cost more than million dollars near Paul, Idaho, about 20 miles from Eden Japanese camp, it seems to me immediate steps should be taken to halt construction of prison camp and that Japanese camp should be converted to this purpose."

"Will you bring this to attention of proper authorities or advise me by return wire what steps will have to be taken to effect this million-dollar economy? The citizens of Idaho are opposed to this apparent waste of money."

Governor Bottolfsen said his proposal has the backing of the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce.

Earl W. Murphy, chamber secretary, was reported to have said "there is no reason why a section of the Japanese camp cannot be used for the Axis prisoners, since more than 2000 of the evacuees who formerly were quartered there have left and since only about 3000 Axis prisoners are to be quartered at the Paul Camp."

He said another possibility would be the consolidation of the evacuee center at Hunt with another WRA camp where many evacuees have similarly left for permanent jobs, leaving either the Hunt property or the vacated center for use by war prisoners.

MINORU YASUI GETS FREEDOM ON JULY 29

PORTLAND, Ore. — Minoru Yasui, convicted in the curfew violation test case, is expected to be released July 29, the Oregon Journal reported last week.

In revising the original sentence of one year in jail and \$5000 fine, Federal Judge Fee sentenced the nisei attorney as of November 18, 1942, to eight months and 10 days in jail, with credit for the time already served. Yasui is now in the Multnomah county jail.

Judge Fee pointed out that when the curfew law was in effect it was predicated on the fear of Japanese attack, and on the military's desire to remove from the streets all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Now the Japanese are removed from the coast, and, Judge Fee said, "Yasui's offense appears minor at this time."

Judge Fee's original decision held that the curfew law applies to aliens, but not to citizens, and that Yasui, although American-born, by working for the Japanese consulate in Chicago, had forfeited his American citizenship.

Recalled to Active Service

Group Had Been Given Honorable Discharges From Army After Pearl Harbor; Majority Will Serve With 442nd Combat Team, Is Report

Japanese American members of the U. S. Army's enlisted reserves are being recalled to active duty by the War department, it was reported this week.

It is believed that these soldiers will be assigned to the Japanese American combat team now in training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Reports from war relocation centers indicated that recall orders have been received by evacuee members of the enlisted reserve, while similar orders were believed to have been sent to nisei reservists outside the WRA camps.

Shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, an undisclosed number of Japanese Americans serving in the U. S. Army were given honorable discharges from active service and placed in the enlisted reserve. These soldiers were told that they were subject to recall on 24 hours notice. No reason was advanced for the action.

It was reported that 15 evacuees at Gila River had received their recall notices and that nine of this group have already been ordered to Fort Douglas, Utah, for reinduction, after which they will go to Camp Shelby. The nine are PFC Fred Takashiba and Privates Yoshio Aoi, Toru Aoyagi, Richard Hiramatsu, Kazuo Ikeda, Frank Kamada, Dick Kawamoto, Tatsuo Saito and Hiroshi Yamada.

First Topaz resident ordered back to active duty from the enlisted reserves was Pvt. Paul Masao Shimada, the Topaz Times reported last week. Shimada was inducted into the army in July, 1941. Two months prior to evacuation he was transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

At the same time three other former Topaz residents, Pvt. Robert Inada, Pvt. Elbert E. Izumi and Pvt. Robert S. Hoshino, received their orders recalling them to army duty. Inada has been working as a merchant marine seaman in New York City. Izumi has been relocated in Gary, Indiana, and Hoshino in Chicago, Illinois.

Six Poston Men Recalled For Duty By Army

POSTON, Ariz. — Six enlisted reserves at the Poston relocation center were last week ordered to active duty effective August 16, according to the Poston Chronicle.

The men are Pvt. Duke T. Kubota, Pvt. J. Okitsu, Pvt. Yukito N. Murakami, Pvt. Kazuo Nakano, Pvt. Gilbert Ogata and Pfc. Paul Y. Shintaku.

All will report to Fort Douglas, Utah, for processing and assignment to the 442nd combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Three Volunteers, Two Reserve Men Called at Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho — Three volunteers for the nisei Shelby combat team have been given their induction notice at Minidoka, according to the Minidoka Irrigator. They are Tomi Takayoshi, Jack Tachiyama and Frank Matsuda.

It was also announced that two persons of the enlisted reserve have been notified to report at Fort Douglas, Utah. They are Takashi Mizuki and Yosh Tamura.

Granada Continues Army-Clerk Course

AMACHE, Colo. — The pre-induction training course for army clerks, outlined and jointly prepared by the Adjutant-General's school and the U. S. Office of Education, which was taught this summer in the Amache high school commercial department, will be taught again this fall, according to the Granada Pioneer.

The course is open to both boys and girls.

25 Evacuees Relocated in New England

Five Take Over Farm Near Worcester, WRA Official Reports

BOSTON, Mass. — Of the 25 young American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose recent arrival in New England was disclosed in July, the majority are girl college students, and others have been placed on farms and in homes, it was announced by Roger F. Clapp, New England supervisor for the War Relocation Authority.

According to the Boston Daily Record, one group of five Japanese Americans have taken over a farm near Worcester, and have made their farm pay where others have failed. Clapp was described as saying that these evacuees were objects of suspicion at first but are now accepted as reliable citizens.

Further requests by Massachusetts farmers and businessmen have been received by the WRA in securing Japanese American evacuees for work in New England, Clapp said.

The new arrivals have been brought to the New England area as part of a general resettlement program. The majority are registered as students in Boston University, Radcliffe, Smith, and one girl in a college in Vermont. Among the 25 arrivals one is a young man now employed as a mechanic.

Those placed in private homes by the WRA are working as domestics, Clapp said.

Two girls, Frances Maeda and Mari Shimanouchi, both college graduates, are working as secretaries for religious organizations.

Nisei Worker Hurt In Salt Lake City

George Fujita, 29, an employee of the Pacific Fruit and Produce company was treated in the police emergency hospital Monday for injuries received in a fall from a freight car at the company lot.

Walt Disney Makes Special Emblem For Manzanar Club

MANZANAR, Calif. — An emblem specially designed for the Barons, a Manzanar center club, has been received from Walt Disney, famed creator of Mickey

One Thousand Loyal Evacuees To Arrive at Granada Soon

150 to 200 Will Be Moved From Amache to Segregation Center

AMACHE, Colo. — Some 150 to 200 members of the Granada war relocation center are to be moved starting September 15 to the Tule Lake center in northern California for repatriation in Japan, and another 1000 Japanese Americans now at Tule Lake will be moved into Amache, Project Director James G. Lindley announced Saturday.

At the same time, Lindley said it had been definitely decided that the Colorado center, because of its central location, would be continued, although some of the other WRA camps will eventually be closed.

The group to be moved to California, known to be either unsympathetic with this nation, loyal to Japan, or unwilling to express loyalty to America, or who have asked for repatriation, represent

Letter Asks Support Of Stand of Fair Play For Japanese Americans

NORTHFIELD, Minn. — Northfield Post No. 84 of the American Legion, which in June protested the use of the American Legion magazine as an instrument to "foster race hatred in violation of our own constitution and the Constitution of the United States" has now issued an appeal to all legion posts to support their stand in a letter addressed to other members.

The original Northfield protest was directed at an article, "Japs in Our Yard," by Frederick G. Murray, who urged that nisei be relocated on islands in the Pacific ocean.

The protest asked for a retraction of the article.

The new letter states: "As local Posts of the American Legion we have given to America and the world the finest exhibition of tolerance—social, political and religious—that the

world has ever seen. The issue is clear. Shall we as individuals and Posts of the American Legion allow our National Organization to disseminate propaganda in direct opposition to our purposes as an organization and our duty as citizens?"

"Our sons are fighting on battle fronts all over the earth and dying in solemn sacrificial protest against the Nazi-Fascist concentration camp methods of dealing with racial minorities among their citizens. Shall we let these noble men die for a principle which we condemn in others, yet embrace in our own land. If democracy is to continue in America, we must not be guilty of the intolerance which is a basic characteristic of our enemy dictatorships. We owe it to our fighting and dying men to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States' now, more than ever in our history."

The Northfield post also sponsored, on August 12, a radio discussion of the question of Legion national policy toward the Japanese-Americans.

Segregation Policy's Success Forecast by WRA Official

Tule Lake Students Honor Helen Keller

NEWELL, Calif.—Handicapped students at Tule Lake, who named their special school the Helen Keller school in honor of the famed blind woman, recently received a letter thanking them from Miss Keller, the Tulean Dispatch revealed here.

The letter, addressed to Hannah Takagi, one of the students, declared in part:

"How I love your beautiful, sweet letter and the love that made you write it! Truly it is wonderful that you and the children at the Tule Lake school should think so kindly of me, a stranger, when you must miss your homes and many other things dear to you.

"I shall never forget the tribute you have paid me . . . I am glad of the chance that the children there have to learn to read books, speak more clearly and find sunshine among shadows. Let them only remember this—their courage in conquering obstacles will be a lamp throwing its bright rays far into other lives beside their own."

Thirty students attend the school.

Mouse, according to the Manzanar Free Press.

The insignia is of Jiminy Cricket, posed with a red umbrella and top hat, puffing a cigar, with the smoke forming the word "Barons."

Statement Follows Visit by Cozzens to Tule Lake Center

SAN FRANCISCO — Belief that the War Relocation Authority's present program of segregating all evacuees of questionable loyalty in the Tule Lake camp in northern California will probably be a successful one, was expressed by Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the WRA and head of the San Francisco office, in a newspaper interview Tuesday.

Cozzens said that nearly all of the minority of evacuees in the relocation camps—those who either professed sympathy for Japan or declined to affirm their loyalty to America in a general registration last spring—say they are still of that mind.

His statement followed a visit to the WRA relocation centers, including that at Tule Lake, which under the segregation program is to house an estimated 15,000 Japanese.

"People who made up their minds during registration are sticking to it," Cozzens said, "and it looks like segregation is going to be successful."

According to Cozzens, the 15,000 of the 100,000 evacuees in the camps, who will be segregated at Tule Lake, consist primarily of issei (Japanese nationals), and kibe. He added that the number of American-born Japanese will be small.

Granadans Honor Minister Upon 89th Birthday

AMACHE, Colo. — More than fifty Granada residents paid honor to the Rev. Kosaburo Baba upon his 89th birthday on August 11, when they gathered under his window in the hospital medical ward and sang hymns in celebration of the day.

The Rev. Baba is the oldest minister of Japanese ancestry in the United States. He resides in Block 6E at Granada.

Legal Authority Sees Danger In Precedent of Evacuation

NEW YORK — The evacuation and relocation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry by military order is considered by Dr. Robert E. Cushman, professor of government at Cornell University, as an example of the abandonment of the rule that martial law cannot validly be in force side by side with civil law.

Dr. Cushman states in his views in a new edition of the Public Affairs pamphlet, "Safeguarding Our Civil Liberties," which was published this week by the Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

Further Influx Into Colorado Discouraged By Relocation Officials

DENVER, Colo. — Harold S. Choate, relocation supervisor of the War Relocation Authority in the Denver area, said last week he had instructed directors of relocation centers to discourage any further influx of evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Denver area "at present."

Choate said the action was taken because there is no great labor shortage in the Denver area now, and housing facilities are limited.

"Reports from employers with whom we have placed Japanese American workers have been very favorable," he said. "However, we have suggested a slowing down of incoming evacuees to allow arrivals to acquaint themselves with the community, and for the community to get to know them."

"Except for seasonal work, such as agriculture, there are not many employment opportunities now. Members of families where one person is already employed here will desire to become reunited and that will increase the arrivals."

"Job opportunities in the Denver area, which extends from the southern boundary of New Mexico to the Canadian boundary in eastern Montana and eastern North Dakota are generally available in farming, lumbering and railroading. Persons seeking outside employment on a year-around basis should look further east where better jobs are more plentiful."

"The intelligent conduct of the great majority of workers from the centers, who have been located in the area, has been a most important factor in combatting prejudice and in developing a better public understanding."

Post War World Council Reprints Thomas Pamphlet

NEW YORK — The Post War World Council announced this week that its pamphlet, "Democracy and Japanese Americans," written by Norman Thomas, had been reprinted with an introduction and postscript, bringing the narrative up to date.

The Council's news bulletin reported:

"Mr. Thomas discusses the Supreme Court decision in the test case brought by Gordon Hirabayashi. He quotes Mr. Justice Murphy's doubts concerning the constitutionality of the discriminatory curfew regulation—technically the court did not decide the issue of evacuation and detention—and the Justice's statement that he found in the racial ban 'a melancholy resemblance to the treatment accorded to members of the Jewish race in Germany and other parts of Europe'."

"Mr. Thomas concludes that the Court's new doctrine of 'ethnic affiliations' as justification for discriminatory treatment of citizens 'stands as a refined judicial expression of the same racism which inspires mob action in America and Nazi race laws in Europe.'"

ister of Japanese ancestry in the United States. He resides in Block 6E at Granada.

"The intrusion of military authority into the civilian life of the nation is the most serious danger to our civil liberties at present," Dr. Cushman comments.

In the pamphlet the noted authority on government points to the fact that special military areas were established by the army and the military enforced the evacuation of thousands of American citizens from these sections to federal relocation centers.

"We should watch with jealous suspicion and concern," he writes, "this tendency to supplant civil authority by martial law. Serious danger lies in this development."