





Relocation Nisei Eligible for Farm Loans

FSA Advises WRA
Evacuee Farmers May
Apply for Assistance

WASHINGTON—American citizen evacuees who relocate are eligible for Farm Security Administration loans on the same basis as other American citizens, according to a recent announcement from the Washington office of WRA. FSA spokesmen have advised WRA that farm loans are made to citizen relocators in accordance with FSA policies for aiding persons in carrying out their own rehabilitation and in increasing production of the nation's food supply.

Loans to American citizens of any ancestry are made only after eligibility to receive a loan has been established by a County Committee. Among the requirements to be met are verification of an applicant's character, loyalty, and integrity. In cases where these qualifications are confirmed, the County Committee may recommend that loans be granted. If an applicant's loyalty to the United States is questionable, the Committee may make further inquiry or refer such a case to another Federal agency for investigation.

At the same time it was announced that while loans to aliens of enemy nationality will not be made, any outstanding loans which have been made to enemy aliens may be continued if the alien meets the licensing requirements of the Treasury Department or the Federal Reserve System.

In making this announcement, the Farm Security Administration stressed that the agency's policies regarding loans to citizens are sufficiently clear to cover all cases with justice and to protect applicants from any type of discrimination. FSA officials added, however, that funds available for FSA loans at the present time are extremely limited in practically all major farming areas of the country.

Box Elder County Group Wants 'White' Land Ownership

TREMONTON, Utah — Two resolutions, the first urging retention of all cultivated lands in the hands of native "white" Americans until the return of servicemen from the war, and the second urging land owners not to handle sales of property to persons of Japanese ancestry were adopted last week at a meeting of 40 Box Elder county citizens at Bear River high school.

The resolutions were presented by Kleon Kerr of Tremonton.

The session had been called to hear the report of a committee on ownership of Box Elder county land by persons of Japanese ancestry. The committee had been named at a meeting sponsored by a group representing the Tremonton junior chamber of commerce.

DAMAGE AWARD GIVEN NISEI IN PASADENA SUIT

LOS ANGELES — Damages of \$1260 were awarded three Japanese American brothers, Toshi, Masaji and Arthur Goto by Superior Judge Frank C. Collier last week against the Southern California Broadcasting company.

The three brothers, confined to a relocation camp at Rivers, Ariz., had testified at a recent trial that the broadcasters had erected radio towers in the strawberry patch in San Gabriel in March, 1942.

Heart Mountain Sends Seventy-four Nisei To Army

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Seventy-four Japanese Americans at Heart Mountain center have been accepted for army service out of 234 who reported at Fort Warren, Cheyenne, up to March 31, reports the Sentinel.

Camp Shelby's Nisei GI's Will Sponsor Easter Egg Hunt for Children at Jerome, Rohwer

Japanese American Soldiers Express Appreciation
For Courtesies Shown Them by Residents of
Two War Relocation Centers in Arkansas

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—To express in part their appreciation for the hospitality and courtesies shown them by the residents of the Jerome and Rohwer relocation centers in Arkansas, members of the Japanese American Combat Team in training here will sponsor an Easter egg hunt and party in the two centers for the younger children on Easter Sunday.

During the past months, several thousand Combat Team volunteers have visited the two centers. Some have gone "home" to see their parents and relatives but most have gone to see at first hand how their fellow Japanese Americans and their parent generation are getting along. Many have gone on individual passes but almost every week two or three bus loads of men have visited the two centers. They have been fed, housed, and entertained as royally as the circumstances in the projects will permit.

These visits have been mutually beneficial. For those who knew nothing of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast two years ago, these visits have made them appreciate the tragedies and sacrifices made by the Japanese Americans. To the center residents, these visitors in the uniform of the United States have symbolized their ties with America and the future for which their sons and brothers and husbands fight.

The Combat Team hopes to help make every one of the 3000 odd children in both centers happier because of this party. Ten thousand colored eggs and candy galore, hidden only as GI Easter bunnies can hide them all over the two Arkansas projects, will be waiting to be found Easter Sunday morning.

Voluntary contributions will be asked of the men. If more money is raised than is needed for the expenses of the party, athletic equipment for the centers will be purchased with the surplus.

Mr. Earl M. Finch of nearby Hattiesburg, Mississippi, Combat

Team booster extraordinary, has volunteered to handle all arrangements as well as contributing two hundred dollars to the fund. He visited the Arkansas centers last weekend with a group of Combat Team men and returned impressed by the spirit and cheerfulness of the people there. He will manage the mammoth egg hunts in both centers.

The Finance Committee, charged with the collection of contributions among the men, is headed by T/5 Mike Masaoka of the Public Relations Office and his committeemen are the first sergeants of the Combat Team. They are First Sergeants William I. Sakai of Sacramento, California; Kenichi Hirose of Kapaa, Kauai, Hawaii; Satoru Nakamura, Lehu, Kauai, Hawaii; Gunji Moriuchi, San Jose, California; John K. Akiyama, Los Angeles; Jack Wakamatsu, Los Angeles; Clarence S. Osaki, Honolulu, Hawaii; Johnny Wakamatsu, Hood River, Oregon; Buster S. Minami, Gardena, California; Tom Takekuma, Portland, Oregon; Royal S. Manaka, Monterey, California; Takeru Iijima, Oakland, California; Ralph Nishimoto, Bakersfield, California; Albert Kariya, Portland, Oregon; George Goebel, Detroit, Michigan; William E. Oda, Portland, Oregon; Frank Saraye, Los Angeles, California; Fred Tanigawa, Elele, Kauai, Hawaii; Jun Yamamoto, Boise, Idaho; Bill K. Ishida Sacramento California; Roy Futamata, Pueblo, Colorado; Jimmy S. Sakimoto, Hollywood, California; Yukimori Okimoto, Longmont, Colorado; Takeo Susuki, Ventura, California; Charles Ishii, Santa Ana California; Fred S. Nomiya, Oakland, California; and James Y. Mizuno, Los Angeles, California; and acting first sergeants Toshi Anzai, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii; and Bill Yoden, Pocatello, Idaho.

First Lieutenant Norman R. Gilbert, special service officer of the Infantry Regiment, and 2nd Lieutenant Don Miloe, special service officer of the Field Artillery Battalion, are the liaison officers.

Salt Lake City Mayor Denies Advocacy of Restricted Area For Japanese Americans

Mayor Glade Investigates False Messages Believed
Circulated by Persons Wishing to Capitalize
On Panic Selling of Property Near City Hall

Mayor Glade vehemently denied Lake City was this week engaged in investigating falsely written messages reportedly circulated among homeowners in the central portion of Salt Lake City, to the effect that Mayor Glade has given approval to the conversion of the area into a restricted residential district for persons of Japanese ancestry.

Mayor Glade vehemently denied making any such suggestion and indicated his belief that tentative plans of the Salt Lake City planning and zoning commission to set up the area adjacent to the city and county building as the site for a postwar civic center "seem to have led people to try to capitalize on it." Mayor Glade observed that the false messages may have been intended to "stampede" property owners into making hasty sales.

The messages, according to Mayor Glade and Mrs. Anthony C. Lund, county recorder, urge property owners within an area between Fourth and Ninth South streets and Second West and Third East streets to sell their homes to persons of Japanese ancestry in view of the mayor's proposal of a restricted area.

"There is no such letter written by me in existence," the mayor declared. "We are going to investigate thoroughly to find out who is responsible."

The messages and accompanying rumors, according to Mrs.

Lund, who resides within the area at 716 Fifth East street, resulted last week in property owners in the sector "becoming panicky. . . and trying to sell their properties." Mrs. Lund is also treasurer of the Central Civic and Beautification League.

Rain Storm Halts Rowher Activities

ROHWER, Ark. — Blocks 25, 26, 24, 23, and 9 were partially submerged on March 28 as the worst rain storm in the history of the center continued for almost ten hours, bringing almost all activities to a standstill for a short time.

Almost five inches of rain fell during the ten-hour storm. All schools were closed as school blocks were literally flooded.

Native Sons Plan National Campaign Against Evacuees

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—The campaign of the Native Sons of the Golden West to prevent the return of Japanese Americans to California will spread throughout the country, Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the Native Sons' committee on Japanese legislation, predicted in Santa Barbara on March 27.

Dillon Myer Raps New Jersey Protest Against Evacuees as Opposing National Interest

SPANISH WAR
VETERAN BACKS
DRAFT FOR NISEI

HUNT, Idaho — Nisei should bears arms for the United States with a feeling of patriotism as great as or surpassing that of other Americans, according to Tatsuo Takano, 67-year old veteran of the Spanish American war.

A naturalized citizen of the United States, Takano was on the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor when it was sunk by an explosion.

Upon receiving a honorable discharge from the navy, he attended the University of California for three years, majoring in pharmacy. He then set up and operated a drug store in Seattle, Washington, for over 35 years until the time of evacuation.

New Jersey Assembly Acts On Protest

Asks WRA to Get
Permission Before
Relocating Evacuees

TRENTON, N. J. — The New Jersey assembly approved on April 3 a resolution calling on the War Relocation Authority to obtain the consent of the governing body of a municipality before assigning workers of Japanese ancestry from war relocation centers.

Republican Assemblyman C. Leslie Hudson, who sponsored the resolution, said he did so because of protests in Great Meadows over the arrival of an American-born Japanese, George Yamamoto, to work on a farm.

J. Parnell Thomas, Republican representative in Congress from New Jersey and a member of the Dies Committee, has been taking the lead in a campaign to stop the relocation of Japanese Americans in the state, it was declared.

WRA Chief Describes
Complaint Based on
Emotion, Prejudices

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said on April 5 that protests of some residents of Warren county, New Jersey, against employment of a Japanese American on a farm in the area were not in the national interest, and were based on "emotion and prejudices, rather than on reason."

The WRA spokesman said he understood a mass meeting was held in the county last Saturday night at which it was voted that George Yamamoto be ousted from his tenant farm and that other relocated Japanese Americans from the west coast be barred from entry into the county.

Myer asserted he did not think it was in the national interest, when good farm lands were lying idle and food production badly needed, to attempt to drive an American-born Japanese, whose loyalty had been investigated, from such work.

Evacuee Workers Approved for Cache County's Farms

SMITHFIELD, Utah — The Cache county farm labor corporation has been advised that their request for 300 Japanese American workers from war relocation centers to be assigned to the county mobile farm labor camp has been approved by the War Food Administration in Washington.

The WFA will recruit the 300 workers in WRA centers.

The camp to house the evacuee workers will be located near Amalga, and construction is expected to start shortly.

Workers are expected to arrive in time to begin sugar beet thinning operations. They will assist in general farm work, with canning crops, harvesting of hay and silage, green tomato picking, and sugar beet and potato harvesting.

Evacuee Girl Dances With Famous Martha Graham Group

NEW YORK — When Yuriko Amemiya participated for the first time in a public dance recital with the famous Martha Graham dance company in this city last Saturday evening, she achieved a goal which she set for herself when she left Gila River last September to resettle in New York.

The recital took place before a capacity audience of approximately 1700 persons in the auditorium of the High School of Central Needle Trades. The program was featured by the performance by Miss Amemiya and thirteen other dancers of a documentary dance entitled "American Document." The recital was repeated before another large audience the following evening in the main auditorium of the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Miss Amemiya is an accomplished seamstress as well as a talented dancer. Until she was recently awarded a fulltime scholarship by Miss Graham, she supported herself by daytime employment in a Manhattan dress shop while studying dancing at night. She designs and makes her own dance costumes.

A native of San Jose, Cal., Miss Amemiya started dancing when she was six years old. She was studying the dance and appearing in dance recitals in Hollywood prior to evacuation to the Tulare Assembly Center in May, 1942. Both at Tulare and at Gila River, where she arrived the following September, Miss Amemiya taught classical dancing to children. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Mitsuhashi, still reside at Gila River at 63-1-C, where her stepfather is the block manager.

"New York has so much to offer for one's work, study, and play that I wish every day had

thirty-six hours," Miss Amemiya said. "I think every person who comes here can gain a great deal if he just makes up his mind to take advantage of some of the many available opportunities. Just as I determined to make a career of dancing here, another person might choose some other field in which to earn his living and to study."

"I have felt completely at home in the Martha Graham dance group, which includes girls of various nationalities. Miss Graham encouraged me to continue with my dancing from the very first time I visited her. She told me to think not of my racial background, but of my determination to be accepted as an individual interested in dancing as a career. When I worked in the dress shop, no unkindness was ever shown me and I always had a comfortable feeling."

From 1930 to 1937 Miss Amemiya visited Japan. While there she was graduated from Omishi Girls High School in Tokyo and also studied European dancing at the Konami Ishii Dance School. She later toured Japan and Korea with a professional dance troupe. Following her return to the United States, she attended Belmont High School in Los Angeles for two years. Later, she studied the modern dance at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Miss Amemiya recently moved to an apartment in Greenwich Village near Miss Graham's dance studio on lower Fifth Avenue, where she now spends at least five hours daily in practice and rehearsal. Miss Amemiya hopes to attend the famous dance school at Bennington College in Vermont on a scholarship this summer and to give her first solo recital in the fall in New York.

EDITORIALS:

The Bitter Harvest

It is reported that 41 Japanese Americans, of the more than 800 who were called, have refused to report at the Heart Mountain relocation center for induction into the armed forces of the United States. This act of defiance by 41 young men is the result of a combination of circumstances, misguided leadership and information, and strong pressures and influences. Its effect may be that of negating the victory of loyal Japanese Americans in winning the reinstatement of selective service, and may retard the eventual full restoration to Japanese Americans of the privileges of freedom which are the birthright of every American.

In connection with the recent Selective Service inclusion of Nisei, there has arisen a body of legends and rumors. These rumors, we believe, have been deliberately manufactured by persons anxious to dissuade fellow Nisei from joining the armed services of their country. These stories have had widespread distribution, and from the pattern of distribution it seems almost that behind these stories is an organized campaign. The stories hint darkly of discrimination against Japanese Americans. They tell of instances in which Nisei in the army have suffered indignities, because of their racial origin. The stories are replete with a wealth of detail that gives the semblance of authenticity.

Here are two rumors that are at present enjoying widespread distribution: The rumor: A Nisei war hero (who is named in the story) is asleep in a railway pullman on a western train. His feet project outside the bunk. A passing brakeman kicks the Nisei's feet into the bunk. The Nisei awakes, and he and the brakeman quarrel. The Nisei is taken off the train and jailed in Cheyenne for three days. The three-day incarceration causes him to be late to camp, which angers the commanding officer. The Nisei war hero is stripped of his stripes and his campaign ribbons.

The supposed moral: Nisei face discrimination in the army. The truth: The Nisei hero named in this story is at present stationed at a western army camp. He still wears his campaign ribbons and his sergeant's stripes. The entire story is a complete fabrication.

The rumor: A veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion who lost a leg in Italy is decorated with the Purple Heart and discharged from the Army. He applies for a veteran's disability pension but he is turned down. Thereupon he applies at the rehabilitation commission for a job, which is secured for him. Upon meeting the employer, however, the Nisei is refused a job. He shows the employer his Purple Heart. The employer says the Purple Heart means nothing to him, and the Nisei is a "Jap," so far as he is concerned.

The supposed moral: Discrimination. The truth: No 100th Infantry Battalion veterans have yet been discharged to civilian life from army hospitals. The entire story, again, is untrue. We dislike reprinting these stories, because they are so patently ridiculous and so wholly unfounded. And yet, too, that is why we do reprint them—to point out actually how ridiculous are the rumors that are making strong headway in the relocation centers.

We do not know in how many Nisei youths of draft age have so far heard and been affected by these rumors. We know that rumors of this type can often affect strongly the morale of Nisei fighting men and influence those of draft age.

soundness of the basic policies pursued by this militant organization." He lauded the Fair Play Committee's "fighting heart to contest its stand in court." The bitter harvest of the Heart Mountain Fair Play Committee, to which the Rocky Shimo's editor has given editorial aid and comfort, is the total of 41 young men arrested on charges of resisting the draft.

In denouncing the action of the 41 residents of Heart Mountain, we are not unmindful of the fact that this action has been taken by men who were forced to abandon their homes by military edict and who have spent nearly two years in a segregated racial community behind watch-towers and barbed-wire. The lot of the west coast persons of Japanese ancestry has not been an easy one. The conditions of war against Japan has called from Japanese Americans an extra measure of devotion and sacrifice. The great majority of the evacuees were not found wanting. It would be tragic, indeed, if the actions of a few were to militate against the many.

Two Vicious Rumors

One tactic of the obstructionist has been the spreading of rumors deliberately calculated to destroy morale and confidence and to breed suspicion. It is a technique that has been used with success against the Japanese American.

It is therefore particularly unfortunate that some persons of Japanese ancestry, too, should employ this same tactic against others of their group.

In connection with the recent Selective Service inclusion of Nisei, there has arisen a body of legends and rumors. These rumors, we believe, have been deliberately manufactured by persons anxious to dissuade fellow Nisei from joining the armed services of their country. These stories have had widespread distribution, and from the pattern of distribution it seems almost that behind these stories is an organized campaign.

The stories hint darkly of discrimination against Japanese Americans. They tell of instances in which Nisei in the army have suffered indignities, because of their racial origin. The stories are replete with a wealth of detail that gives the semblance of authenticity.

Here are two rumors that are at present enjoying widespread distribution:

The rumor: A Nisei war hero (who is named in the story) is asleep in a railway pullman on a western train. His feet project outside the bunk. A passing brakeman kicks the Nisei's feet into the bunk. The Nisei awakes, and he and the brakeman quarrel. The Nisei is taken off the train and jailed in Cheyenne for three days. The three-day incarceration causes him to be late to camp, which angers the commanding officer. The Nisei war hero is stripped of his stripes and his campaign ribbons.

The supposed moral: Nisei face discrimination in the army. The truth: The Nisei hero named in this story is at present stationed at a western army camp. He still wears his campaign ribbons and his sergeant's stripes. The entire story is a complete fabrication.

The rumor: A veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion who lost a leg in Italy is decorated with the Purple Heart and discharged from the Army. He applies for a veteran's disability pension but he is turned down. Thereupon he applies at the rehabilitation commission for a job, which is secured for him. Upon meeting the employer, however, the Nisei is refused a job. He shows the employer his Purple Heart. The employer says the Purple Heart means nothing to him, and the Nisei is a "Jap," so far as he is concerned.

The supposed moral: Discrimination. The truth: No 100th Infantry Battalion veterans have yet been discharged to civilian life from army hospitals. The entire story, again, is untrue. We dislike reprinting these stories, because they are so patently ridiculous and so wholly unfounded. And yet, too, that is why we do reprint them—to point out actually how ridiculous are the rumors that are making strong headway in the relocation centers. We do not know in how many Nisei youths of draft age have so far heard and been affected by these rumors. We know that rumors of this type can often affect strongly the morale of Nisei fighting men and influence those of draft age.

Nisei by LARRY TAJIRI

Election Year in California

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Political demagogues in California have shamelessly exploited, for more than half a century, the prejudices of many residents, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Vagaries

Hilo High . . .

The Hilo High News Bulletin of Hilo, Hawaii, noted in a recent issue that Teiji Oishi, a 1938 graduate of the school, had been killed in action in Italy. Oishi was president of the student body while at Hilo High. More than 400 graduates of the school, the majority of whom are Japanese Americans, are now in the armed forces. . . . Among Hiro High's graduates is Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League, who got his diploma in 1921. Shizue Kawahara is the editor of the News Bulletin.

Wounded Nisei . . .

Pvt. Hideo Kami (Ward C-2, Northwest General Hospital Tuscaloosa, Ala.) is now recuperating from battle wounds suffered in Italy. The war is not yet over for Pvt. Kami who, from his bed in the Tuscaloosa hospital, is already seeing an assignment with a Japanese American unit so that he may be able to go overseas again.

Elections . . .

Arizona officials are checking to see if the Japanese Americans at Gila River and Proton can vote in the state's elections, although the interpretation heretofore has been that those in the relocation camps are still legal residents of the states from which they were evacuated. . . . An A. P. report from Washington notes that U. S. senators from Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa are urging War Department officials to grant furloughs to members of the famous 34th Division, now in Italy. It was stated that relatives of the soldiers were anxious they be granted furloughs to compensate for the hardships in which the 34th has been engaged. One of the best-known units of the 34th is the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion. According to an interview recently published by the Des Moines Register the Japanese Americans were flanked by two Iowa battalions when they went into battle.

Casualty . . .

Tsgt. Sgt. Ken Omura, who has been reported drowned in New Guinea on March 19, is the first Japanese American to die in the Pacific war theater. Sgt. Omura was a graduate of Gardiel High in Seattle. His next of kin are William and Robert Hosokawa of Des Moines, Ia. . . . Utama are somewhat bewildered at the tremendous popularity of the Japanese American star of the U.S. team. Wat Misaka, in New York. Crowds at Madison Square Garden cheered the young Japanese American. Another meet on the U.S. team, Mas Tatsuno, was unable to make the eastern trip.

Matman . . .

Raimon Kudo, who used to do a lot of wrestling on the west coast before the war, has returned to the ring in Hawaii. . . . Japanese American soldiers with the Fifth Army in Italy have a new kind of pinup picture. The Nisei men have recently had their first taste of canned pineapples in months. After the pineapple feast the soldiers took the labels from the cans and pinned them up.

NISEI USA: California Politics

(Continued from page 4) Japanese ancestry, for California has colored the thinking of the nation regarding the "yellow peril" in our midst. And California fascists have attempted to export their prejudices across the Sierras to the rest of the United States and even overseas to Hawaii.

A California governor once declared in 1920 when the state was in the throes of periodical agitation against residents of Japanese ancestry. Their attitude toward the "agitation" in California was inspired by candidacy for office. . . . the dominant factors in the movement are actuated by their desire for political preferment."

A California governor once declared in 1920 when the state was in the throes of periodical agitation against residents of Japanese ancestry. Their attitude toward the "agitation" in California was inspired by candidacy for office. . . . the dominant factors in the movement are actuated by their desire for political preferment."

A California governor once declared in 1920 when the state was in the throes of periodical agitation against residents of Japanese ancestry. Their attitude toward the "agitation" in California was inspired by candidacy for office. . . . the dominant factors in the movement are actuated by their desire for political preferment."

A California governor once declared in 1920 when the state was in the throes of periodical agitation against residents of Japanese ancestry. Their attitude toward the "agitation" in California was inspired by candidacy for office. . . . the dominant factors in the movement are actuated by their desire for political preferment."

A California governor once declared in 1920 when the state was in the throes of periodical agitation against residents of Japanese ancestry. Their attitude toward the "agitation" in California was inspired by candidacy for office. . . . the dominant factors in the movement are actuated by their desire for political preferment."

From "All Aboard:" Children at Topaz Camp Write A Poignant Story of Evacuation

Here is the story of evacuation. It was written by children, by 12-year-olds in the 7th grade.

They speak the language of childhood, a language that is clear and artless, but also poignant and extraordinarily effective. For them the evacuation is not a matter of legal confection, or sociological significance. For them it is a story of the child heart.

The Day the War Started My father said it would be nice to go for a little ride around San Francisco. The front door opened and I saw my father coming out of the house. Just as he entered the car we heard the telephone ringing and my father ran out and opened the door.

He didn't come out for about ten minutes or so, so my mother went into the house to see what was keeping my father. My mother didn't return so I put on the radio and was listening with all my might. He started to say something and said Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor. I ran into the house to tell my father. Just as he was saying that he had been called to go to work. . . .

At School the Next Day. Well, when we reached our school the boys and girls who were not Japanese called us names and teased us, but we were glad of the teacher because they were very kind to us and the teacher told the boys and girls to stop. . . .

That morning, the teacher started to talk about the war. She wasn't talking anything but about us, but still, I felt a little funny inside. I felt that everybody was staring at me, and I wondered what everybody thought about us. . . .

At breakfast we didn't form a line but lunch, oh, what a line and one day a lady came and took a picture of us but all the people would turn their backs on us because we had to put our dishes in them or else the dish would get germs on them.

We have roll call about 6:30 every day. I'm at the Rec hall every day before roll call we are playing basketball or swinging on the swings.

When the siren rings I get so scared that I sometimes scream some people get scared of me instead of the siren. We run back to our tents and wait about five minutes then the inspector comes to check that we are all home. If we are not, he checks us absent and he'll ask us where he is. I hate roll call because it scares you too much.

On Sept. 28 we reached Topaz and the exciting trip made me nervous. I was so nervous and why they put us in a place like this to live but I heard it is a good place to live in for the duration of the war.

All my friends think I will last two years more but I hope this year will end very soon so I can go back to San Francisco and get education more better.

I do wish this war will end as soon as it is possible because I do not like war and I know everybody does not like war. This war is a terrible crime and if this crime does not end this is going to be a terrible world.

I sometimes wonder how the garden in our home in San Francisco is coming along. Whether the plants withered and died and weeds cover the garden or the sign that says "Real Estate—call so and so on so and so street by Topaz" covers the front yard.

One day I went to the garden and saw the plants were all dead and I was so sad. I thought that if I had a garden like that I would be better than the other things I have mentioned.

Maybe someone moved into the house, although it isn't very likely.

From the Frying Pan

The Uno Brothers Are Fighting for Democracy

Millions of Americans last week read and heard the story of the Uno brothers, three of whom in American army units have vowed the death of a fourth who voluntarily chose a career in the armies of the Japanese warlords.

Royal Arch Gunnison, former newspaper correspondent in the Far East, told of being interviewed by Kazumaro Uno who had interned in a Japanese concentration camp in the Philippines. Gunnison said Uno, a Japanese army officer born and educated in the United States, declared:

"My family, my brothers, are dumdum Americans. They are stupid enough to believe there is such a thing as equality for a race or creed in the United States."

"After this story was publicized, Gunnison said, he received a letter from Uno's brothers in the American States. . . .

"We wish to inform you that the Jap officer—our brother—is a traitor to the American cause. He is a man who has enjoyed the benefits of education and freedom. We have pledged the destruction of him and all those like him."

"This story is more than one of a simple family tragedy, or a human interest story. It is a story in terms of tons of explosives dropped and tons of shipping sent to the bottom of the sea. . . .

"She came by before school in the afternoon to tell her mother simply that she had gone home to lunch with a new friend."

"The city where this happened was Des Moines. Its happening gives our faith in the future of democracy a lift out of all proportion to its seeming significance."

This story should bring home to all Americans, and especially to Japanese American youth, that this is indeed a civil war for persons with the common tie of Japanese blood; that is the battle for ideals brotherhood can be pitted against brother.

Kazumaro Uno, an American-born and American-educated Japanese, came under the influence of Japanese military men, and when he cast his lot with them it was a voluntary action.

His three brothers — one of whom is married and has a family, one of whom walks unaided toward a grave — were not to be acceptable to the United States Army — are also volunteers. They could have waited for their brother to be called there.

brother does not, that their hope and promise for the common man in America. . . .

Neither is there equality of race or creed in the United States. Unfortunately there are many gradations of the quality of the people of Asia to believe this charge. . . .

The difference lies in the fact that in the United States the common people can strive in dignity, and, more important, make progress toward a more perfect democratic relationship among men through the government of their own choosing. . . .

There is no reason to be shocked by the attitude of the three Uno boys in the American army. They fully realize that their brother would have no chance of being heard if they had taken them, if he had the opportunity. For that is the madness that fascist nationalism has brought upon us.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

AMERICANS ALL DES MOINES TRIBUNE

The Des Moines, Iowa, Tribune told a story to illustrate its point in an editorial, "Americans All," on March 29: "An American family of Japanese descent moved into a typical neighborhood. The little girl of the family, black-haired and 'sawtoothed,' went to school in a place where so far as we know, none of her bright-eyed kind had been seen before."

"She didn't get home for lunch. But it was a fight. . . .

"She came by before school in the afternoon to tell her mother simply that she had gone home to lunch with a new friend."

"The city where this happened was Des Moines. Its happening gives our faith in the future of democracy a lift out of all proportion to its seeming significance."

This story should bring home to all Americans, and especially to Japanese American youth, that this is indeed a civil war for persons with the common tie of Japanese blood; that is the battle for ideals brotherhood can be pitted against brother.

Kazumaro Uno, an American-born and American-educated Japanese, came under the influence of Japanese military men, and when he cast his lot with them it was a voluntary action.

His three brothers — one of whom is married and has a family, one of whom walks unaided toward a grave — were not to be acceptable to the United States Army — are also volunteers. They could have waited for their brother to be called there.

brother does not, that their hope and promise for the common man in America. . . .

Neither is there equality of race or creed in the United States. Unfortunately there are many gradations of the quality of the people of Asia to believe this charge. . . .

The difference lies in the fact that in the United States the common people can strive in dignity, and, more important, make progress toward a more perfect democratic relationship among men through the government of their own choosing. . . .

There is no reason to be shocked by the attitude of the three Uno boys in the American army. They fully realize that their brother would have no chance of being heard if they had taken them, if he had the opportunity. For that is the madness that fascist nationalism has brought upon us.

There is no reason to be shocked by the attitude of the three Uno boys in the American army. They fully realize that their brother would have no chance of being heard if they had taken them, if he had the opportunity. For that is the madness that fascist nationalism has brought upon us.

There is no reason to be shocked by the attitude of the three Uno boys in the American army. They fully realize that their brother would have no chance of being heard if they had taken them, if he had the opportunity. For that is the madness that fascist nationalism has brought upon us.

There is no reason to be shocked by the attitude of the three Uno boys in the American army. They fully realize that their brother would have no chance of being heard if they had taken them, if he had the opportunity. For that is the madness that fascist nationalism has brought upon us.

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column:

Many Have Maintained Their Faith in Nisei Despite Attacks Of the Ignorant and Bigoted

Since it became the fashion for racists to point an accusing finger at persons of Japanese ancestry and call names, and now when we view the plethora of discouragements besetting a Japanese name and face, we are prone to forget those many individuals who have stuck their necks out in speaking up for truth and justice for our minority.

Especially after Pearl Harbor, it has meant courage to uphold fairness when all about seemed to be excited and unfriendly. Many of us prize those friends who came to us and assured us of their willingness to go to bat for us. Oftimes they were labelled "Jap lovers" and shunned by their Caucasian neighbors. These good samaritans were and are beacon lights in what is sometimes the gloom of our civil and human rights.

Unsung in publicity, yet treasured in memory, every Japanese American can remember the countless instances of kindness and courteous acts of which he is recipient. When within the centers rumors are rife about the hostility that prevails on the outside it might be well to recall instances of good deeds in order to kindle anew memories of their own personal experiences in the past. Perhaps, today, when within the centers certain youths are so insistent upon complete and immediate restoration of all citizenship rights as the price of their Army service, it is timely for them to think twice about how Americans will take their draft refusals. To the public, draft evading can only mean disloyalty and warped thinking. To our many friends plugging the cause of Japanese Americans, news items of Nisei draft dodgers can only cut the ground from under their feet as they strive for decency and sportsmanship. In the past their efforts have won out, surely their importunities will eventually prevail as they work for a better world. Let's see how they've been busy.

Last year when the Curtis Candy Co. brought in some relocatees to work on their farm, the townspeople became excited. Marengo, Illinois, they declared would not permit Japs to be brought in. A handful of ministers took up the challenge and began to reason with the objectors. It became a heated community issue in which war hates were dragged out in the open. Finally, however, through the efforts of these churchmen, public opinion was reversed and a welcome was extended to the newcomers.

In Phoenix, Arizona, Mrs. Sarah Clardy, advisor to the Phoenix Nisei Center, has long been and helpful to the local residents. When war relocations ostracized her friends quit calling. Pressure was brought to oust her from her job in the high school. Her organization publicly voiced its disapproval of her actions and she was vilified. Yet this intrepid widow continued with her duties and even sent a letter to the organization indicating that she expected an apology.

She taught English to Chinese air cadets and Issei alike in the evening hours. She shopped for friends in the centers as Arizona permitted no center residents to shop in the nearby towns. Though the expressman slighted her, she sent Christmas trees to friends in the centers for the holiday season. Today, after having studied lip reading herself for the purpose of aiding a shy Nisei boy who lost his hearing by infantile paralysis, she spends hours in conversation with him. To this faltering Nisei, she is a tower of strength and inspiration.

There is Curley Wilson, now in the armed forces. Wherever there was intolerance against any minority, you'd find him battling. In trying to open up recreational opportunities he would come against the Board of Directors of an institution in a position to aid the Nisei. Quoth Curley: "Before they would start their meeting, the Board members would offer invocation to the Almighty. How any warmth of kindness could break through their chill hearts even in the form of prayers to the Good Lord is beyond me.

Their optimism must have been great to reach Him."

When General Secretary Lorna Tuttle of the Denver YWCA was approached about the discontinuance of dances for the Nisei and that in view of the popular USO there might be a fracas between the soldiers and the Nisei, Miss Tuttle pointed out that barring Nisei from Y socials would drive them to pool rooms and bars. She further added that the YWCA was in the business of encouraging wholesome recreation and would continue to do so.

A home to live in is today a prized possession. As an entering wedge toward residence in the better section of Denver, Miss Margaret Rohrer leased a home in her own name, moved in her Nisei family who had spotted the vacancy despite neighborhood agitation. Then she started a public relations campaign in the vicinity, followed through by the Nisei family and now everything is amicable there.

Barron B. Beshoar of the War Manpower Commission learned of a small town attempt to oust the Nisei farmer from among their midst. This was an agricultural area and rumors were rife about the forerunner of a "Jap invasion." There were dirty remarks and ugly threats about what would happen to the lone Oriental. The farmers roundabout were stirred and a public meeting was called to take steps. Beshoar called for a consideration of their soldier boy's viewpoint. Would their American boys in their foxholes, he asked, question who grew the beans they were eating, or would the more important issue be the necessity of growing and getting the food to them. The farmers saw the point and the whole hysteria subsided.

In western Idaho the farmers became alarmed with the influx of evacuee sharecroppers and tenants. At a meeting called to consider the usurpation of their long-time holdings and what their boys in the armed services would think when they returned to find their old farms in the possession of Japs, feeling ran high against the newcomers. The War Relocation Authority representative agreed that they had a perfect right to sell land only to those they deemed to be suitable buyers but that if there was any idea that ill feeling might run to violence, the WRA would not release any evacuee laborers to aid in the spring planting and harvesting. The farmers adjourned the meeting considerably mollified and reasonable.

John W. Thomas of the Baptists Home Mission Society tells of the tough nut he ran up against. Those who champion the often misunderstood and unpopular situation of the Japanese American have to take it. Here's what one interviewer told him where to get off: "Listen, on Dec. 7th I made my mind up to hate all Japs; nothing since has changed my mind. Now get the hell outa here!"

Headlining the Dies' Committee's periodic reports as they do, the newspapers seldom carry the story of the minority report consistently filed by Representative Eberharter of Pennsylvania. Opposing member of this notorious pack of political bloodhounds, Eberharter has staunchly denounced the falsity of the findings and the prejudiced spirit of the majority report.

Though buffeted by political winds, this fair-minded representative of the people firmly upholds truth and integrity. When those of us within the centers were astounded by the unbelievable distortions of center conditions publicized by the Dies' Committee, Eberharter's minority report formed a welcome contrast by displaying sanity and balance.

To the Nisei who feel that

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Oldest Nisei

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:
I am very much interested in your work.

I may say here that I am one of the oldest American-born citizens (of Japanese ancestry) and proud of it. I am passed 56 years. My oldest son is 31, and is 3rd generation or "sansel."

May God bless you in your noble work.

Very sincerely,
Yoshio Tanimoto
Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

Combat Soldier

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

Combat and life out here are rugged. My buddies-in-arms, who are here on the frontlines say that you can't even see an enemy ten feet away from you at times. Stretcher bearers carrying out casualties often have to wade waist deep in muddy water. The jungle just stinks with the dead, musty odor which is even worse in the forward areas where the bodies of the Japs lie unburied. Perhaps, it's not a pleasant life but everyone is taking it with chins up, shoulders back, knowing that it's a duty that's got to be done.

The soldiers represented out here are from all walks of life . . . from the sandy beaches of Florida, from the hills and hollows of Kentucky and Tennessee, from fishing piers of California, from the crowded cities of the east, west, north and south, all united together regardless of race, color or creed, in fighting a war to save democracy. Not only are we fighting for democracy but to preserve the simple and humble things in life. . . . for the moon in the sky, where the young may know its magic and its beauty, for starlight, for rainbow, for friendship, for the laughter of a child, for the love and understanding of a woman's heart. There are many, many other things that make life worth living, and when a man's half a world away from home, all these things emerge into view, things he'd taken for granted back in the good old USA. Out here, separated from our loved ones by an unimaginable expanse of water, we've had plenty of time to think of these things.

As we live day in and day out under the blazing sun of the tropics, a feeling of loneliness sweeps over us and we long once again for our land, the United States, where it's enough to encompass a dream and make it a reality.

I've somewhat let my mind wander off into space, and if any part of it sounds funny, I guess it'll all be due to sleepless nights caused by Jap bombing raids and the noise of the artillery shells.

Very sincerely yours,
Sgt. Kaz Yoshihata,
U. S. Army.
Somewhere in the South-west Pacific.

Urge Repeal Of Oriental Exclusion Act

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — Immediate repeal of remaining Oriental exclusion legislation and prompt relocation of Japanese American evacuees into adequate jobs and hospitable communities were among the recommendations of the Interracial Youth conference held here on March 25 and 26.

The conference was called by the New England Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The conference issued a definitive and uncompromising statement with regard to relieving racial tension in America.

Other recommendations of the conference included the abolition of the poll tax, abolition of Jim Crow practices in all departments of government and in the armed forces, and the establishment of a permanent fair employment practices commission.

Theirs is but a forlorn voice crying in the wilderness, these incidents are cited—Lest We Forget—we are not alone.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

The National JACL and Its Finances

Many of our friends must be marveling at the fact that the JACL is still functioning today. We were fortunate in having the Intermountain District Council which raised \$10,000 last year for national headquarters. Also the evacuated chapters with reserves turned over such funds last year to meet the expenses. Another important factor which should be recognized is the sacrifice of the original staff members who came to national headquarters after it was moved to Salt Lake City. They had \$26,000 which the 66 chapters had appropriated for one year's expenditures. Instead of accepting the \$150 to \$220 a month salary scale which the budget committee of the emergency national council held at San Francisco, California, in March, 1942, had set, they agreed to work for \$75 a month. It was not until last year that the amount was raised to \$125.

The 1943 financial statement mailed out to the members recently, however, shows that the bottom of the exchequer has been reached. This means that the year 1944 may force us to make radical changes. Depending upon the support it can muster, the activities may have to be curtailed. At the present time, offices are being maintained in New York City, Chicago, Denver and Salt Lake City.

There was a total income of \$20,803.71 and expenditure of \$23,824.73, leaving a deficit of \$3,021.02. The civil rights fund received a contribution of \$3,126.53 and the outlay was \$4,230.45, leaving a deficit of \$1,103.48. The total deficit was \$4,124.50. This deficit and the activities for the first few months of 1944 have been met from a balance of the unexpended fund of \$26,000.

Specifically the various regional offices were charged with the following expenditures: Eastern office, \$4,700; Chicago office, \$3,210; and Denver office, \$3,209. The St. Paul office was closed in October, 1943, since it was felt that it had served its purpose of pioneering that region for the resettlement of evacuees. Requests have come from other areas to open up JACL offices but lack of funds has forced us to refuse to expand our activities. Such plans must await the financial drive which is now underway and until there is definite assurance of being able to continue the present offices.

No matter what happens to the JACL, the only national Nisei organization active today, we believe that we done our best to advance the cause of the Nisei during the most critical time following evacuation. The JACL representatives were the first to go to the various national conferences to spread the message about the evacuation and the position of the persons of Japanese ancestry in this country. Those were the days when hardly anyone dared to travel. Any person with a Japanese face was under suspicion. It was not uncommon for our representatives to be placed in jail or hauled to the police station for questioning.

When the history of the JACL and its work after the outbreak of war and the years 1942 and 1943 are written in detail, all persons of Japanese ancestry will be grateful to the little band who came to national headquarters and carried on the battle for tolerance, recognition of the Nisei as citizens, and many other problems resulting from the evacuation from the Pacific Coast. Corporals Mike Masaoka, and George Inagaki, Teiko Ishida, Larry Tajiri and Hito Okada fought for the Nisei cause when the days were darkest, when no one knew what was going to happen next.

Our greatest regret is that we were unable to function within the relocation centers. As Norris James said at Poston after the November strike of 1942, the Nisei needed some stabilizing factor which would give them a rallying point. He was sorry that the War Relocation Authority had not encouraged the JACL to operate in the relocation centers. Lack of a strong Nisei organization is still the handicap under which the loyal Nisei struggle within the relocation centers. The young Nisei are easily stampeded into actions which they do not believe at

heart or are intimidated by the pressure of the Issei or embittered Nisei. This is why we have so many of our promising Nisei now at Tule Lake and many who are stigmatizing themselves as "draft dodgers." They are going to live to become embittered against those leaders who led them astray.

All 1943 JACL members will be receiving a printed copy of the speech delivered by Sergeant Ben Kuroki before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco. Those who do not pay their 1943 dues by the end of April will be placed on the delinquent list and will not receive further reports.

There is no doubt in our mind that everyone is going to shed a tear or two before he comes to the end of the speech. The Number One Nisei war hero will convey a message of faith and patience to all his fellow Nisei. To others, he will portray vividly the intolerance which a Nisei must overcome. It also gives a picture of the life of members of the air force.

In his concluding remarks, Ben read a part of the Japanese American Creed, which Corporal Mike Masaoka, the national secretary of the JACL, now with the 442nd Combat Team, training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, wrote. He said:

"To those few who help breed fascism in America by spreading such prejudice, I can only reply in the words of the Japanese American Creed:

"Though some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people."

"The people who wrote that creed are the thousands of Japanese Americans whom certain groups want deported immediately. These Japanese Americans have spent their lives proving their loyalty to the United States, as their sons and brothers are proving it on the bloody battlefield of Italy. It is for them, in the solemn hope that they will be treated justly rather than with hysterical passion, that I speak today."

We are confident that the speech will inspire all our members to carry on the fight to overcome intolerance in this country and not to let a few bigots make them lose faith in America.

the copy desk

Shelby Soldier

"As far as we can see, the opening of the Selective Service is to us—the nisei, one step more towards the realization of our goal of being accepted into the American way of life as equal citizens. Sure, we've been pushed around—we had to give up our homes, our jobs and all held dear—but that's behind us now. Recalling old wrongs won't help matters any. We've got the future to contend with—not only your future and mine but the future of the nisei generation and the coming generations of Japanese Americans. If we expect to be taken as an equal of any other citizen, we must be willing to fight for that right. That's why 4,000 of us are here in Shelby, training for that day when we may prove by our action, our love and loyalty for this, our country. It's for that reason the now famed 100th Battalion is fighting so valiantly in one of the fiercest theatres of action at the present time. They haven't given up their trust in the goodness and fairness of America. They're laying down their lives every day to the realization of that day when we will no longer be looked upon with suspicion, but will be taken as loyal Americans. The members of our Combat team have not given up that faith in America—can you, the nisei at home, give up that faith?" — Letter from Pfc. Tak Shirai, Camp Shelby, Miss., printed in the Minidoka Irrigator.

Tentative assurances from the War Department to California Congressmen that there is no immediate intention of returning Japanese to the Pacific Coast are all they go, but they do not go

reason is that westerners are short of housing and to put them, nor likely is over.

To say that there is no intention of returning Japanese there may not be such a row, or next week or Department should be Infiltration of returning Japanese resembles to an extent many as the traffic was more.

Colorado House Votes Jap Ban Bill

DENVER (Colo.) Feb. 8. (U.P.) Colorado's House of Representatives today approved a resolution providing for a popular vote on the question of prohibiting Japanese aliens from owning property in the State. The resolution, which was passed by a vote of 48 to 15, still must be acted on in the Senate, where its fate is uncertain.

The resolution provides that the people shall vote at the next election on a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to regulate or prohibit property ownership by aliens.

Age Nisei Planning Petition

Minority Member of Group Calls Tule Investigation Painful Parody of Inquiry

In one of the strongest indictments ever levelled at the Dies committee, one of its own members last week said it had "fostered a type of racial thinking" that might result in "an everlastingly shameful blot on our national record."

The charge came from Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.) in a minority report to the House on the Dies committee's investigation of the disorders at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center last November. "It is my considered opinion," Eberharter reported, "that the 'investigation' of the War Relocation Authority program has not only been a painful parody on fairminded and constructive Congressional inquiry but a serious disservice to the American people.

Eberharter, who served as a member of the three-man subcommittee that conducted the investigation, devoted a section of his report to the "investigating techniques" employed.

JAP LOYALTY LAW PLANNED

Gearhart Bill Would Require Renouncing Fealty to Nippon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6. (AP)—Representative Gearhart (Republican), California, said today he would introduce a bill requiring all Japanese in this country to renounce any allegiance to Japan.

The proposed bill would make failure to file such an oath with a naturalization court within 60 days punishable by loss of United States citizenship and ultimate deportation to Japan.

Gearhart said he expected that this procedure would reveal over 30,000 Japanese here who are disloyal to the United States.

"Already," he declared in a statement, "2772 Japanese have requested deportation to Japan, openly professing loyalty to that empire. Over 20,000 have refused to give any written expression of loyalty to the United States."

The oath of allegiance would require the Japanese to pledge support of the Constitution of the United States, bear arms against Japan, declare "disbelief in the divine character or deific ancestry of the Emperor of Japan, or in any divine mission acting in the role of prosecuting attorney rather than as judge or as grand jury. It seemed that every opportunity was pounced upon to ferret out minor flaws and get abundant publicity on the wildest allegations.

"Testimony of discharged or disgruntled former employes re-

WRA Official Says Iowa Attitude Not Altered by Events

DES MOINES, Ia.—Iowans in general have not altered their attitude of tolerance toward Japanese Americans since the publication of the recent atrocity stories, Frank Gibbs, War Relocation Authority supervisor in Des Moines, said on Sunday.

In a recent relocation report issued out of Kansas City, Mo., Gibbs is quoted as saying:

"Resettlers who have taken up farm work in this area mostly are doing the general type middle-west farming. They are adapting themselves quite readily. This is evidenced by the fact that neighboring farmers in the area having observed these evacuees at work are coming forward with more and more offers, a number of which have not yet been filled.

"General acceptance of the resettler in the area has been extraordinarily good. This applies to the larger districts as well as the rural districts."

There are approximately 275 Japanese Americans in the state of Iowa at the present time, including 34 families. About 100 of the number are students, 67 being enrolled in the universities and colleges, and 14 in war training courses at West High in Des Moines.

Reps. Sneppard, D., Calif., and Leroy Johnson, R., Calif., maintained that there is ample precedent for removing citizenship from Americans of Japanese ancestry who acknowledge loyalty to Japan. Rep. Norrell, D., Ark., declared "When Congress sets out acts which constitute unfriendliness to this country, we have a right to say those who commit the acts have forfeited their citizenship."

It was reported that the Sheppard of the Japanese people, the Emperor of Japan or any members of the Yamoto race," and to "denounce and decry all such pretensions and assertions as absurd and ridiculous, unworthy of acceptance of any save those bereft of reason and devoid of common sense."

Only a "convinced American," Gearhart said, would take such an oath because it would mean his expulsion from Japanese circles which believe in the deity of the Emperor.

Refus Restr Is Sai

In what petitions for Nisei to milit Thursday. The National Dir

Take St O Insure S g At Tule

Trouble-M Segregate Force Is

SAN FRAN

to strengthen internal security at the Tule Lake segregation center and prevent a recurrence of recent disturbances there, among them the segregation of "trouble makers" and the expansion of the police force, were outlined in San Francisco on Thursday of last week by Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

According to the WRA, security measures taken at the Tule Lake segregation camp include:

A fence under 24-hour patrol has been put up between the evacuees' settlement and the administration area.

The internal security staff has been increased from 10 to 66 civilian policemen and later picked evacuees will be added to the force. Three patrol cars will cruise the camp.

The military police, which returned control of the camp back to the federal agency last week, has established a "perimeter guard" around the entire place and keeps a check on all persons going in and out.

Myer indicated that the isolation area at Tule Lake is intended for Japanese Americans, and any aliens who cause trouble will be turned over to the Department of Justice. At present there are 244 in segregation as recalcitrants, Myer said, with all communication under strict censorship and families and visitors barred.

The WRA at Tule Lake has also revealed plans for erection as soon as materials are available of a camp prison for internees convicted of minor infractions. At present they are being sent to near-by jails.

Myer also believed that camp security "is as adequate as possible under the circumstances."



ed, you people of California—not only by other Americans, but by all the peoples of Asia! If you do not treat these American citizens of Japanese descent fairly, millions of people in China and in India and Russia are going to say, "The Americans are no better than the Japs—and besides, they are white."

"Once in an eon a single people is given the opportunity to shape the world's direction. That opportunity is now ours. And because you in California face the Pacific and Asia, you among us have the crux in your hands."

ditions.

help to the peoples of Greece and Poland, after his colleagues had urged that President Roosevelt issue immediately a forthright declaration of his foreign policy.

The Senate debate ranged over a wide field of foreign affairs and revealed fear among some Senators that the United States is being out-manuevered in preparing for the wars' aftermath.

CONFIRMATIONS WAIT

With the Senate locked in debate on these matters, the pending question of whether to confirm six presidential appointments to the State Department remained unanswered.

Johnson, a member of the Senate foreign relations committee and a veteran of the great battle in the Senate over the League of Nations a quarter of a century ago, could hardly be heard by spectators a few feet away and by Democrats and Republicans.

Johnson leaned forward in pin-point silence to catch Johnson's faltering words—a distinct contrast to other years in which his voice vibrated with strength.

HIS VOICE BREAKS

"I wish I had the strength so that I could talk to you of what is happening in Greece," Johnson said. "I wish I could tell you how men are being

West coast congressmen had demanded the reorganization of the WRA after the recent Tule Lake incident, asking military or Department of Justice control of the relocation centers.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — An amendment to the nationality code under which Japanese Americans, who make a formal, written renunciation of nationality will lose their American citizenship has been proposed by Attorney General Biddle.

Drafts of the legislation were submitted to both the House and the Senate on Jan. 25.

Biddle's amendment would rule out previous statements of allegiance to Japan and will require formal renunciation of nationality "in any such form as may be prescribed by, and before such officer as may be designed by, the Attorney General."

The Justice Department head's recommendation was proposed as an alternative measure after Biddle criticized bills by Reps. Sheppard of Calif., Leroy Johnson of California, and Norrell of Arkansas, which he declared were "much broader than necessary" and proposed expatriation or deportation methods which have "constitutional doubts," he declared.

He declared that the registration program of the WRA was conducted under circumstances "confusing to the Japanese." Many negative answers on the question of loyalty were, he said, due to resentment against the evacuation program or living conditions in relocation camps.

None of the disloyal Japanese can be deported until after the war, the Attorney General said, and Japan has the right to refuse to accept any of them regardless of action Congress may take.

More sweeping legislation was urged by Rep. Engle, (D., Calif.), who declared: "We don't want those Japs back in California and the more we can get rid of the better."