

MINUTES OF THE OFFICIAL MEETING

DATE: August 1, 1941
TIME: 1:30 P.M.
PLACE: Japanese Association Hall

Meeting was called to order by Mr. Tom Shimasaki, District Council Chairman.

Roll was called:

American Loyalty League, Johnson Kebo, Dr. Joe Sasaki
Eden Township, Ken Fujii, Harumi Hayakawa
Florin, Hugh Kiino, Woodrow Ishikawa
Monterey, James Tabata
Oakland, Frank Tsukamoto, Kay Hirao
Reedley, George Kitahara, Tom Matoi
Sacramento, Dr. George Takahashi
Salinas, Henry Tanda, Dr. Masao Takeshita
San Benito, James Sugioka, Henry Omoto
San Francisco, Teiko Ishida, Yasuo Abiko
San Mateo, Hirosuke Inouye, Miyo Honda
Sonoma County, Dr. George Hiura, Henry Shimizu
Stockton, Alice Ohashi
Santa Clara County, Henry Mitarai, Mitsuye Miyata
Washington Township, Tom Kitashima
Watsonville, Mrs. F. Ito
Other chapters absent

Motion was made by Mr. Masao Takashita of Salinas to accept the minutes of the last meeting. The motion was passed.

The treasurer, Dr. Takahashi of Sacramento, reported \$300.08 in the treasury. Motion to accept the report of the treasurer was made by Mr. Henry Mitarai of Santa Clara, and seconded by Mr. Hirosuke Inouye. The motion was passed.

The report of the Historical Survey was made by Mr. Nakamura. Mr. Kay Hirao of Oakland made a motion to accept the report of the chairman, Mr. Nakamura, and seconded by Mr. Masao Takashita. The motion was carried.

Mr. G. Yoshioka made a report on the assessments of each chapter for the next convention. \$500 of the \$1,000 to be raised is to be raised within the next three months and the balance to be paid by February of the next year as read in the message to the council by Mr. Kido. It was stated that a refund will be made to the treasury of the NCDC, provided the Oakland chapter nets \$1,000, the amount of the refund was to be \$500. The Talent Night will be turned over to the District Council for the purpose of raising the money. Mr. J. Kebo of Fresno made a motion to accept the report of Mr. G. Yoshioka and was seconded by Mr. Y. Abiko of San Francisco. The motion was carried.

Mr. H. Tanda of Salinas made a report pertaining to the entertainment of the Selectees in the training camps. Dance Social was reported to be the entertainment desired by the Selectees. A minimum of \$15 every two months was asked to be allotted to the Committee from the NC Treasury. The first of these events is to be held in Salinas and two months later in Monterey. Mr. Fujii of Eden Township made a motion to appropriate \$15 a month to be used for the purpose of entertaining of the Selectees as a test case. As no second was made Mr. Fujii withdrew his motion. Mr. Fujii made a motion to appropriate a sum of \$30 to entertain the Selectees for the rest of the year. There were no seconds to this motion. Mr. Abiko of San Francisco made a motion to appropriate \$100 out of the NCDC Treasury to entertain the selectees. Mr. Abiko amended his motion to read as follows: The NCDC Treasury appropriate the sum of \$100 for the purpose of entertaining the Selectees and the chairman to appoint a committee to study the matter of further appropria-

tion if needed. The motion was seconded and was carried by the assembly.

Mr. Abiko of San Francisco made a motion to ask the National President to send letters of thanks to the papers which showed tolerance toward the Japanese Issai and Nisei, and urged all chapters to send to the District Council Chairman all clippings that appear in these mediums. The clippings now on hand to be made part of the Official records. The motion was seconded by Mr. Henry Mitarai of Santa Clara. The motion was carried by the assembly.

Mr. James Sugitaka of San Benito made a motion to petition the Pacific Citizen to publish the meeting dates and schedules of the various chapters. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. Tanda of Salinas. The motion was carried.

Mr. Walter Tsukamoto reported a plan is now being studied to make Proportional representation as basis for levying the assessments of the Districts. In the near future all chapters will receive the proposed plan.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Toshio Enokida

Date: August 2, 1941
Time: 9:00 A.M.
Place: Few Memorial Hall

Meeting was called to order by Mr. Tom Shimasaki, District Council Chairman.

The Roll was called: (Additional chapters present)

Alameda, Sakayo Date
Parlier, Byrd Kumataka
Placer County, Hon. Yogo, Roy Yoshida

Report of the Oakland Chapter on the coming National Convention was read by the Chairman. The NCDC is allowed the Talent nite to get back some of the money the chapters contributed. All the money taken in at the Talent nite is to be put into the NCDC Treasury. In the event that the Talent nite does not net \$500, the Oakland Chapter will make up the balance of the amount provided that they net \$1,000. The following question arose: "Should the convention be carried on if there is hostility arises in the Pacific? The matter was to be left up to the National Board.

Vocational Survey report was given by Mr. H. Kiino. He stated that all questionnaires were not turned in and further urged that all chapters send in the questionnaires promptly. Mr. G. Takahashi of Sacramento moved that the report of the Vocational Survey Committee Chairman be accepted. The motion was seconded and was passed.

The management of the Pacific Citizen desire to put out a 25 page Christmas edition. NCDC was asked to help make this issue a success by soliciting advertisement. It was reported that the paper has enough in the treasury for the rest of the year. Miss T. Tshida of San Francisco moved that the NCDC back up the Christmas edition enthusiastically. The motion was seconded and passed by the assembly.

The chairman asked if any chapter desired bid for the next DC meeting to be held in November. As there was no bid, it was moved that the chair be vested with the power by the assembly to designate the time and place of the next meeting. It was seconded and passed.

The Chairman announced that bids for the next NCDC Convention in 1943 were open. As no chapter put in a bid, it was moved and seconded that the chair have the power to appoint a convention committee to study the time and place suitable for the next District Convention. The motion was carried.

Mr. H. Mitarai presented some resolutions before the body. These resolutions were drafted by the Am. Loyalty League:

1. Resolved that all chapters purchase National Defense Bonds, so as to cooperate with the national defense program.
2. Resolved that Mr. Walter Tsukamoto be commended for his work done for the welfare of the J.A.C.L.
3. Resolved all national ex-officials be given some remuneration for expenses during the conventions.

The Fresno chapter retracted the resolution known as to No. 1 in view that a motion to that effect has been passed at a previous meeting.

The Fresno chapter retracted resolution No. 3 as it is vague and not clear.

4. Resolved that the Monterey JACI Chapter be thanked for being such a fine host during the convention.
5. Resolved to thank the city of Monterey, Mayor, and officials.
6. Resolved to thank the Abalone Divers Union and the Japanese Association.

Mr. Yoshida moved that the resolutions be accepted. The motion was seconded by Mr. H. Tanda of Salinas. The motion was carried. The resolutions will be presented at the closing ceremony for adoption.

Mr. Nakajii of Terminal Island, chairman of SCDC and Mr. K. Higashi of San Pedro were introduced.

Report of the welfare committee was given by Dr. Kita. He reported the balance of \$734.33. There are several delinquent chapters which still owed the full amount. Dr. Takahashi of Sacramento moved that the report as given be accepted. The motion was seconded and passed.

Report of the Endowment Fund by Mr. Yego was given. He reported that no further explanation need to be given, and that action be taken to collect the money for this fund. Discussion followed and a definite discussion was reached. Miss Ishida moved that the chair be authorized to appoint a committee to study the Endowment fund and present a recommendation as it fit. Motion was seconded and carried.

The discussion went into Proportional Representation. Dr. Nakajii of Terminal Island elaborated on reasons why of the measure. It was decided that the NCDC wait for the plan which Mr. Walter Tsukamoto will release.

As there remained a volume of business yet to be attended, the session was adjourned until 4:00 p.m. at the San Carlos Hotel.

Respectfully submitted,

Toshio Enokida

Date: August 2, 1941

Time: 5:00 p.m.

Place: Solarium of San Carlos Hotel

Meeting was called to order by the chairman, Mr. Tom Shimasaki. The roll was called and those present were: Am. Loyalty League, Florin, Mty, Oakland, Parlier, Placer, San Benito, Stockton, Tulare, Santa Clara, Washington Township, S.F. and Edon Township, which did not constitute a quorum. The hour being so late and the volume of business to be conducted deemed it necessary to start the meeting. The chapters that arrived later will be notified of the business that had been transacted in their absents.

The 1940 Deficit of \$405 was brought up and was asked that one-half of the National Convention assessment be paid by Nov. 1st.

The Chair announced the following committees:

Committee chosen to study further the matter of funds for entertaining the draftees.

Chairman Miss Teiko Ishida

Henry Tanda

Vernon Ishisaka

Harry Aoyagi

John Yoshino

Byrd Kunstake

Henry Shimizu

Committee chosen to study and decide on a suitable host for the next meeting of the NCDC meeting and convention.

Chairman Mr. George Takahashi

Teiko Ishida

Johnson Kebo

Hirosuke Inouye

Henry Mitarai

Committee chosen to study the Endowment fund.

Chairman George Hura

Frank Nakamura

Hugh Kiino

James Tabata

Mr. Kido discussed the National Act of 1941.

Mr. Mitarai presented the following resolutions.

1. Resolve that the NCDC express its appreciation to Mr. Walter Tsukamoto, esq. for the splendid service he has rendered during the past year for the general welfare of the J.A.C.L. and its members.
2. Where as the loyalty and allegiance of the American Citizen is of such vital importance at this time be it resolve that the NCDC of the J.A.C.L. reaffirm its allegiance to the Constitution of the United States of America and the nation for which it stands.
3. Where as it is the duty and obligation of every citizen to support and participate in the various National defense activities; be it therefore resolved that the NCDC urge all the chapters and its members to do every thing possible to assist in any activities in the promotion of the National defense and welfare.
4. Where as the delegates to the 4th Biennial Convention of the NCDC held in the city of Monterey have been accorded a warm reception during their sojourn;

and there as the various organizations and public officials have contributed to make the convention a successful and pleasant event. More be it resolved that the NCDC extend its appreciation to the following:

Monterey Japanese Abalone Divers Union for the abalone luncheon.

The Japanese Association of Monterey for the luncheon at the picnic.

The Mayor and County Officials of Monterey for the warm welcome.

The Daily News paper (Monterey Peninsula Herald) for their publicity.

The assembly discussed the possibility of having a paid full time secretary. Headquarters most likely will be located in San Francisco. Discussion went into the scheme of collection the fund needed to pay for such an office. Each chapter present was asked to give its viewpoints and the probable decision to be followed by the chapter. All chapters were in favor of having a paid secretary.

Mr. Tom Yego of Placer moved that NCDC request the National Board to raise an emergency fund. The motion was seconded and passed by the body.

The compensation of the Chairman of the NCDC was discussed. Mr. Mitarai moved that the chairman appoint a constitution committee to look into the matter of compensating the traveling expenses of the chairman. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Tom Yego moved that the NCDC make immediate compensation for the traveling expenses of the chairman during the time he was in office. The motion was seconded and passed.

It was moved and seconded that the body adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

Toshio Enokida.

Stockton Record--July 29, 1941

OUR CALIFORNIA JAPANESE

The strained relations between the United States and Japan put a fresh obligation on our people, particularly in such Pacific Coast cities as Stockton. It is a duty to avoid acts of intolerance and intimidation toward Japanese residents in our midst. Americans should not permit their emotions or suspicions to run away with them now. They should not do so later if American relations with Japan become more serious.

It must be recognized that most of the residents of Japanese blood are American citizens, a status they gained by being born here. Also, as shown by practically every list of Stockton draftees called to the colors, the young Japanese, American born and educated, and knowing no other homeland, are accepting their patriotic responsibilities in the same spirit as other youths.

To all these Americans of Japanese backgrounds, Nippon's rampage is as distasteful as to the rest of us. Japan's acts are embarrassing to these people. They fear the reactions on themselves. They should be assured that they will be treated as they have been in the past--so long as their allegiances are undivided.

Attachment to minutes of August 1, 1941

CLIPPINGS

Oakland Tribune---July 31, 1941

CALIFORNIA JAPANESE

Let it be hoped that what observant Americans have learned in the past months will stand them in good stead through a period of strained relations with Japan.

In common with most Pacific Coast cities, Oakland has many Japanese residents in its midst. Most of these Japanese are American citizens, educated in our schools, familiar with no culture save ours, and as loyal to this country as are any others.

In every list of draftees called to the colors there have been young Japanese who have known no other homeland and who are accepting their patriotic responsibilities in the common spirit of our youth. The Americans who are Japanese have supported to the full the U.S.O., defense bond campaign, and all of the programs of defense. They are contributing man-power and ideas to this country. The white Americans who permit emotions or suspicions to run away with them, may be guilty of an affront to the very philosophy and allegiance which the American-born Japanese have acquired in this democracy.

We do not like what Japan is now doing and neither do those descendants of Japanese living here. So long as our Japanese continue to testify their loyalties to Uncle Sam there should be no discriminations. If some of the elder order, or some of the recent importations, act in ways to prove they adhere to the loyalties of the Island Empire, we may count upon the F.B.I. to watch them.

The great majority of the Oakland Japanese colony is loyal. It is embarrassed by the acts of Tokyo and naturally fearful of reactions upon itself. It would be tragic and un-American if we allowed events in the Pacific to alter our appreciations and estimates of men and women of Japanese inheritance who put this country first in their thoughts.

Stockton Record---July 29, 1941

OUR CALIFORNIA JAPANESE

The strained relations between the United States and Japan put a fresh obligation on our people, particularly in such Pacific Coast cities as Stockton. It is a duty to avoid acts of intolerance and intimidation toward Japanese residents in our midst. Americans should not permit their emotions or suspicions to run away with them now. They should not do so later if American relations with Japan become more serious.

It must be recognized that most of the residents of Japanese blood are American citizens, a status they gained by being born here. Also, as shown by practically every list of Stockton draftees called to the colors, the young Japanese, American born and educated, and knowing no other homeland, are accepting their patriotic responsibilities in the same spirit as other youths.

To all there Americans of Japanese backgrounds, Nippon's rampage is as distasteful as to the rest of us. Japan's acts are embarrassing to these people. They fear the reactions on themselves. They should be assured that they will be treated as they have been in the past--so long as their allegiances are undivided.

In Stockton's Japanese "colony", as in others in California, there are older people whose loyalties may be toward the Island Empire. Doubtless in the area harbors a few Japanese agents. If so, they will be watched and prevented from doing any harm toward this country. The proper authorities and intelligence bodies can and will do the job. It is not one for self-appointed citizens to undertake.

Stockton's large Oriental quarter, which its mixture of races, has been remarkably orderly and free from animosities ending in violence. There is no reason for the situation to change now or in the event of strife in the Pacific.

San Francisco Chronicle---July 30, 1941

Chester Rowell, Columnist

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AMONGST US

There is one aspect of this Japanese crisis, small, perhaps, in world perspective, but important to Californians, because it comes directly home to each of us personally. That is our attitude toward the Japanese, American or foreign-born, now resident among us.

Officially, the government has set a good example. Persons of Japanese ancestry born in America are, of course, American citizens, with the same legal rights as any other American citizens.

The "freezing" order does not affect them at all, any more than it does the Mayflower Descendants or the Sons of the American Revolution. Other Japanese, even those here on temporary permits, can draw out up to \$500 a month for their personal use without question, and more on showing that they need it.

The old permanent residents, who came here to stay, will presumably be treated like anybody else; in any event, this \$500 a month or upward regulation would provide for them.

This is the government's policy on the things that can be covered by law. It should also be the personal policy of each of us, in the things that are personal.

These "permanent Japanese" especially are for the most part the heads of good American families of native-born American citizens. If they are not themselves citizens, that is by our act and not by theirs.

Some of our problems now would be simpler if we had long ago extended the privilege of citizenship to those of them who could qualify. Then we would better deserve that loyalty which we expect of them and which is their children's birthright.

These people came here like other immigrants--that is, like all the rest of us or our ancestors, near or remote--to become permanent residents and to live themselves into American life, and most of them have done so to the extent that we would permit. If we have sometimes put social and economic limitations on them, that, too, if it is a fault, is our.

By virtue of our later immigration policy, nearly all of them came long ago, and any of them who desired to return to Japan have already done so. Their interests are here; their families are American citizens, and they intend to stay.

Since they are relatively few and the immigration of others is stopped, and whatever problems they once presented of finding a place in our life are now solved, there is no reason except politics across the sea for treating them otherwise than we have now learned to treat the Chinese.

And they have nothing to do with that problem across the sea. Not only did they not start this war; their sort in Japan did not start it either. At every election, so long as they were permitted to vote, the people of Japan expressed themselves overwhelmingly against the militarist groups who were in process of seizing power.

The final seizure was sheer usurpation, against the expressed will of the people and Parliament of Japan. How far these same people in Japan support the war, now that it is a fact, is for them to determine.

But there is no reason to hold our American Japanese responsible for it, nor to visit any of its penalties on them, even in business and personal relations. Our government has not done so in its legal regulations.

If there are any persons of Japanese origin in this country engaged in espionage or subversive activities, the FBI will deal with them as individuals, just as it will do with any other individuals, native or foreign-born, engaged in such activities. We as individuals should leave that part to the government. And our influence as citizens should be against any hysteria to drive the government into discriminatory measures against Japanese as a race. Such criminals as they may have--and their record in this respect has been very creditable--should be dealt with as such, like any other criminals.

In Hawaii, where for obvious reasons the problem could become much more acute than here, active organized steps have been taken, with the cordial co-operation of the army authorities and the FBI, to forestall the development of any such discriminatory sentiment or measures.

The last thing in the world the army wants, even in that military outpost in the midst of a population predominantly Oriental in race, is martial law or concentration camps.

The older Hawaiian residents of American and European ancestry are equally opposed. Some newer residents, brought in from California by the influx of construction workers, and some mainland soldiers may need education.

Steps have been taken to bring that about in the best way--by direct social contacts between the better representatives of both groups. Reports are that it is working exceedingly well.

Of course, there is no danger of martial law or concentration camps in California. But it might be profitable to organize similar movements here for the better education in human relations of some of our people who may still have prejudices held over from an older and bitterer time.

But the main thing is for each of us to educate himself by recognizing the difference between the conduct of Japanese militarists in Asia and the rights of his Japanese neighbor in California who wants to be as good an American as we will permit him to be.

Sacramento Union--July 29, 1941

WARNS AGAINST INTOLERANCE TO JAPANESE RESIDENTS

For smearing hugh V-shaped daubs of paint on the closed Japanese Sumitomo bank at Fourth and L Streets, the blame, along with a mild slap on the wrist, undoubtedly must go to youthful pranksters whose imaginations were fired by Britain's "V for Victory" campaign, rather than to any malicious terrorists.

But this little episode, insignificant and harmless though it may be by itself, takes on a certain ominous note, nevertheless, at

In Stockton's Japanese "colony", as in others in California, there are older people whose loyalties may be toward the Island Empire. Doubtless in the area harbors a few Japanese agents. If so, they will be watched and prevented from doing any harm toward this country. The proper authorities and intelligence bodies can and will do the job. It is not one for self-appointed citizens to undertake.

Stockton's large Oriental quarter, which its mixture of races, has been remarkably orderly and free from animosities ending in violence. There is no reason for the situation to change now or in the event of strife in the Pacific.

San Francisco Chronicle---July 30, 1941

Chester Rowell, Columnist

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE AMONGST US

There is one aspect of this Japanese crisis, small, perhaps, in world perspective, but important to Californians, because it comes directly home to each of us personally. That is our attitude toward the Japanese, American or foreign-born, now resident among us.

Officially, the government has set a good example. Persons of Japanese ancestry born in America are, of course, American citizens, with the same legal rights as any other American citizens.

The "freezing" order does not affect them at all, any more than it does the Mayflower Descendants or the Sons of the American Revolution. Other Japanese, even those here on temporary permits, can draw out up to \$500 a month for their personal use without question, and more on showing that they need it.

The old permanent residents, who came here to stay, will presumably be treated like anybody else; in any event, this \$500 a month or upward regulation would provide for them.

This is the government's policy on the things that can be covered by law. It should also be the personal policy of each of us, in the things that are personal.

These "permanent Japanese" especially are for the most part the heads of good American families of native-born American citizens. If they are not themselves citizens, that is by our act and not by theirs.

Some of our problems now would be simpler if we had long ago extended the privilege of citizenship to those of them who could qualify. Then we would better deserve that loyalty which we expect of them and which is their children's birthright.

These people came here like other immigrants--that is, like all the rest of us or our ancestors, near or remote--to become permanent residents and to live themselves into American life, and most of them have done so to the extent that we would permit. If we have sometimes put social and economic limitations on them, that, too, if it is a fault, is our.

By virtue of our later immigration policy, nearly all of them came long ago, and any of them who desired to return to Japan have already done so. Their interests are here; their families are American citizens, and they intend to stay.

Since they are relatively few and the immigration of others is stopped, and whatever problems they once presented of finding a place in our life are now solved, there is no reason except politics across the sea for treating them otherwise than we have now learned to treat the Chinese.

hint of what is likely to happen if we should get into war, with either Germany or Japan, or if wartime emotionalism should be allowed to reach fever pitch in this locality.

It has only been within the last few days that war between American and Japan seemed to be just around the corner. It is true that little friendship has been wasted between the two countries for several years, but the prospect of war was not really brought home to the average American citizen until last week, when Japan began occupying Indo-China and our government froze all Japanese assets.

This is an especially pertinent time, therefore, to point out that Sacramento's population includes thousands of Americans of Japanese extraction--and that the vast majority of them are as loyal to the American flag as any member of the D.A.R., Native Sons or American Legion.

Most of the Japanese in this area are native-born American citizens whose sole allegiance is to this country, and we must not tolerate any attitude of hostility or unfriendliness toward these people just because the land of their ancestors seems to be on the verge of war with the United States.

Back in 1917 and 1918, Americans did their physical fighting France; but the cruelest offensive they waged was the one against the German-Americans and so-called "pro-Germans" right here at home.

In those days, it mattered little whether a German-American had done anything to interfere with the war effort. If he had a German accent or name, that was enough to get him ostracized by people who once had been intimate friends. And if he dared express pro-German sentiments, even during the years before America entered the war, that virtually marked him as fair game for terrorism and vigilantism in the hysterical months after the United States enter the conflict.

This same thing has been happening again, to a lesser degree, since the present war started, and especially in the last few months. So far, the hysteria has been kept fairly well on a leash of common sense, but it is questionable whether the leash will hold if we get into the war.

In the World War only the Germans were opposed by the American people. In this war the democracies are aligned against a large portion of the world.

On side of Germany are many conquered nations in addition to Italy which is whole-heartedly in the war as Adolf Hilter's ally and Japan which is rattling the sword in the Orient.

If Americans are to distrust fellow citizens who happen to be of Axis extraction, this distrust will become so wide-spread that America will become a land of hate and one which is divided against itself. That would be playing into the hands of the enemy, would be "fifth-Columing" or "Quisling" ourselves.

Among the 3500-odd Japanese now living in Sacramento, it is likely that there may be a few agents of the Japanese government, either in the intelligence or propaganda services. If also is probable that there are a few dozen or perhaps a few hundred aliens who feel that they owe their allegiance to the emperor, and that they will be on his side in any war with their adopted country.

But it is certain, too, that the vast majority of these Americans of Japanese extraction are loyal citizens of this country who will be fighting on our side, if it comes to a showdown, or who never would do anything to impede our war effort.

To keep track of any "enemy agents" that may be operating in the Japanese colony--or among local Germans or Italians for that matter--will be a job for the police, the FBI, and the army and navy intelligence officers. But the Plain people of Sacramento certainly will not be serving their country if they give vent to their war-whooped emotions by engaging in acts of hostility against their fellow citizens who happen to be of the Japanese race. We can keep our defense effort going on an all-out basis without setting out any hysterical witch-hunts.

We can depend on our regular military and civilian investigators to keep spies and subversives in line, without the aid of any misguided campaign of persecution against a large portion of our population.

Yes, and we can keep the 'V for Victory' spirit alive without mounting the symbol on a red-hot brandling iron and using it to scare the daylights out of a bunch of innocent Japanese, Germans, Italians, or anyone else.

Back in 1917 and 1918, Americans did their physical fighting France; but the cruelest offensive they waged was the one against the German-Americans and so-called "pro-Germans" right here at home.

In those days, it mattered little whether a German-American had done anything to interfere with the war effort. If he had a German accent or name, that was enough to get him ostracized by people who once had been intimate friends. And if he dared express pro-German sentiments, even during the years before American entered the war, that virtually marked him as fair game for terrorism and vigilante in the months after the United States entered the conflict.

This same thing has been happening again, to a lesser degree, since the present war started, and especially in the last few months. So far, the hysteria has been kept fairly well on a level of common sense, but it is questionable whether the lesson will hold if we get into the war.

In the World War only the Germans were opposed by the American people. In this war the democracies are allied against a large portion of the world.

On the other hand, Germany are many conquered nations in addition to Italy which is wholeheartedly in the war as Adolf Hitler's ally and Japan which is rattling the sword in the Orient.

If Americans are to distrust fellow citizens who happen to be of Axis extraction, this distrust will become so wide-spread that America will become a land of hate and one which is divided against itself. That would be playing into the hands of the enemy, would be "fifth-Columbing" or "Quintling" ourselves.

Among the 3500-odd Japanese now living in Sacramento, it is likely that there may be a few agents of the Japanese government either in the intelligence or propaganda services. It is also probable that there are a few dozen or perhaps a few hundred aliens who feel that they owe their allegiance to the emperor, and that they will be on his side in any war with their adopted country.

But it is certain, too, that the vast majority of these Americans of Japanese extraction are loyal citizens of this country who will be fighting on our side, if it comes to a showdown, or who never would do anything to impede our war effort.