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Supreme Court Rules Coast Curfew Legal

JACL Officers, Now in Army, Will Be Called to Testify at Hearing, Says Dies Spokesman

Hearst Newspapers Give Sensational Coverage To Alleged Disclosures from JACL Files Seized by Congressional Investigators

WASHINGTON — The International News Service reported Thursday that former officers of the Japanese American Citizens League who are now in the United States Army will be the first witnesses called when the Dies committee's hearings are reopened next week in Washington.

A spokesman for the Dies committee was quoted by INS as saying that Pvt. Mike Masaoka, national secretary and field executive of the JACL, and Pvt. Joe Kanazawa, an employee of the Washington, D. C., office of the JACL, would be summoned to appear before the committee to explain what the Dies group calls "alleged ties between the league and the War Relocation Authority."

Both Masaoka and Kanazawa are now in training with the Japanese American combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss.

The committee indicated that it would endeavor at its hearing to investigate every aspect of WRA policy in releasing Japanese Americans from relocation centers.

Announcing that his committee planned a full investigation of the Japanese American question, Rep. Martin Dies of Texas indicated that Dillon S. Myer, national director of

the WRA, would be one of the government officials called before the committee when hearings are reopened in Washington.

Dies indicated that much of the questioning would be based upon files of the Japanese American Citizens League which were seized by his committee in Washington.

Alleged disclosures from the JACL files were given sensational display during the past week in Hearst newspapers published throughout the country.

Dies said committee agents had seized records and files of the JACL, which, if true, show "a very close contact" between the League and the WRA.

Justice Murphy Opposes Stringent Relocation Program

WASHINGTON — Although all eight associates concurred in the Supreme Court decision handed down by Chief Justice Stone on the constitutionality of the west coast curfew on persons of Japanese ancestry, it was reported that three members of the tribunal—Associate Justices Douglas, Murphy and Rutledge—warned against suspending traditional guarantees of freedom during wartime.

In addition, Justice Murphy indicated he disapproves the stringent nature of the relocation program.

Myer Reports Relocation Plan To House Group

WRA Director Has "Never Heard" of Alleged Sabotage School

WASHINGTON—Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority, declaring his agency plans to move 30,000 Japanese-Americans out of relocation centers in 1944, told a house appropriations subcommittee Thursday that about 11,000 evacuees are already out on work leaves without one reported case of disloyalty among them.

"In other words," he was reported saying by the United Press, "the record itself is good, and we have no report of sabotage or espionage on the part of those people who have gone out."

Questioned about the charges by investigators for the Dies committee that the WRA has released persons trained in a sabotage school in Japan and others belonging to the Black Dragon Society, Myer answered:

"There has been a great deal of discussion about the size of the membership of the Black Dragon Society. I cannot say how many members there are or as to whether there was a Black Dragon Society in this country. Whenever we have evidence of people being members of such organizations, of course, we are not releasing them from the centers."

The director said he had "never heard" of the Japanese sabotage school mentioned by the Dies investigators. He suggested as a

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Military Restrictions Imposed On Nisei Upheld in Decision On Yasui, Hirabayashi Cases

High Tribunal Does Not Rule on Legality of Exclusion Order in Announcing Unanimous Verdict; Remands Yasui Case to Lower Court

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court of the United States, in an unanimous decision, Monday held constitutional the curfew restrictions imposed by the military on west coast Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The curfew ruling was rendered by the court on appeals by Gordon K. Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui, involving both curfew and exclusion orders issued by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command, and on a congressional act imposing penalties for violating his orders.

The court did not rule on the exclusion order, which was being contested in Hirabayashi's appeal, holding it was unnecessary to rule on the exclusion order because, under the conviction, the sentences against Hirabayashi for violation of both the curfew and evacuation orders ran concurrently. Yasui's appeal was a test of the curfew order as applying to United States citizens of Japanese ancestry as a racial group.

Hirabayashi, a student at the University of Washington, and Yasui, an attorney of Hood River, Ore., had attacked General DeWitt's order in individual test cases. Hirabayashi was convicted in federal district court in Seattle for violating the curfew order and failing to report to a control station for evacuation. He was sentenced to three month's imprisonment.

Yasui was convicted for failure to obey the curfew regulations. He was sentenced in federal district court in Portland to one year imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000. In the Yasui case Federal Judge James A. Fee ruled also that Yasui, although born in the United States, was not an American citizen.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Stone, declared that the government, in its case against Yasui, did not press the lower court's contention that Yasui was not an American citizen and had disregarded the finding. The high court held that the year's imprisonment against Yasui was too heavy. It affirmed the conviction but remanded the case for resentencing and to give the lower court a chance to strike out its findings that Americans of Japanese descent are not citizens.

The opinion, delivered by Chief Justice Stone, was the second of such actions taken by the Supreme Court to affirm the citizenship rights of American-born persons of Japanese ancestry. In May the Supreme Court had refused to review the case of the Native Sons of the Golden West which sought to disenfranchise Americans of Japanese parentage on the basis of ancestry.

The Supreme Court's opinion declared, in part:

"We cannot close our eyes to the fact, demonstrated by experience, that in time of war residents having ethnic affiliations with an invading enemy may be a greater source of danger than those of a different ancestry.

"Nor can we deny that congress, and the military authorities acting with its authorization, have constitutional power to appraise the danger in the light of facts of public notoriety. We need not now attempt to define the ultimate boundaries of the war power. We decide only the issue as we have defined it—we decide only that the curfew order as applied, and at the time it was applied, was within the boundaries of the war power."

The court cited an opinion by former Chief Justice Hughes in

(Continued on page 2).

Fair Treatment Of Nisei Sought By Coast Group

California Committee Sets Forth Proposals For Handling Situation

SAN FRANCISCO — A series of proposals for the handling of the west coast evacuee problem were recommended in a statement issued on June 19 by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, is honorary chairman.

The committee's suggestions included:

Segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

Protection of the right of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces of the United States.

Opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to settle in the manner which, in the judgment of the Federal government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage.

Fair play for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Arizona Governor Wants Evacuees Returned To Coast

LOS ANGELES—Governor Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona declared in an interview last Thursday that residents of his state believe American-born Japanese now quartered in the Poston and Gila River relocation centers should be sent back after the war to the states from whence they came.

Arizona had only 1100 residents of Japanese ancestry when the war began, and wants no surplus of this race afterward, he said.

NOTICE

Beginning next week with the issue of July 3, the publication date of the "Pacific Citizen" will be changed from Thursday to Saturday.

We feel that this change will allow us to give better service to our readers, both in enabling us to get later news into the newspaper and in accelerating the speed of delivery.

Subscribers living in cities with new postoffice zone regulations are requested to notify the circulation department of the "Pacific Citizen" of their new zone number. For instance, the complete address of the "Pacific Citizen" is: 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

Dies Investigators "Amazed" by Crowded Conditions at Poston

Congressmen Inspect Camp, Fail to Find Stores of Cached Food

POSTON, Ariz. — Members of the Dies congressional committee, visiting the Colorado River WRA center at Poston last Saturday, "expressed amazement" at the crowded living conditions among the Japanese American evacuees, the United Press reported.

After visiting one home, where eight persons slept in one room, Representative Mundt said:

"I am amazed at the close confinement some of these families are living under."

Chief complaint among the evacuees centered around the inability of many to obtain cooling equipment for their living quarters. One evacuee told the committee the temperature in his house did not

drop below 108 one recent night.

Most of the evacuees questioned admitted they disliked camp life and did not wish to be in a relocation center.

Meanwhile, the United Press said that the congressman was told that young evacuee school children at Poston had little respect for the Dies committee.

"The Dies committee is not very popular right now," Miss Florence Peterson, current events teacher at the junior high school, told Representative Mundt who had asked how her students felt about the committee's investigation of Poston.

In addition to visiting schools, it was reported that the committee battled an afternoon duststorm and Poston's torrid summer heat to inspect cellars and other likely spots where food might be cached. They found no stored food.

Nebraska Executive Challenges Statement by Governor Warren

Gov. Griswold Declares Evacuees Released Without Trouble

COLUMBUS, Ohio — A statement by Governor Earl Warren of California that "no more dangerous step could be taken" than the release of evacuees from war relocation centers was challenged at the thirty-fifth annual governors' conference, which met in Columbus last week, by Governor Dwight Griswold of Nebraska.

"Thousands of Japanese have been released with the approval of the FBI without one particle of trouble," Griswold told Warren.

"Lack of trouble since the release of the Japanese is no proof at all that they don't intend to commit sabotage," Warren replied. "Axis warfare is timed, and when the time arrives and the Japs make a threat of some sort, then we'll feel the full effect of the saboteurs."

Warren told the conference that the release of evacuees from relocation centers may lead to widespread sabotage and a "second Pearl Harbor in California."

In his June 21 speech before the meeting of all United States governors, Warren said the release of the evacuees would lead to a situation whereby no one "will be able to tell a saboteur from any other Jap."

"Recently we have read of the social experiments in these relocation centers and the movement within our government to release the most of them as harmless to the security of the home front. But please don't be deceived. No more dangerous step could be taken," Warren added.

Warren also recommended that the evacuees be placed under the army or the FBI. He said this "was not an appeal to race hatred but an appeal for safety."

Warren's remarks were mainly directed at preventing a return of the evacuees to California.

Mutual Commentator Discusses Dies Group Charges in Broadcast

Dies committee charges that the Japanese American Citizens League "dictated" the policies of a government agency make good headlines but little sense, Arthur Gaeth, Mutual and Intermountain network commentator, declared in his regular broadcast Thursday. The broadcast was heard in the Salt Lake and Ogden area over KLO.

Gaeth said that "half-baked testimony" before the Dies committee tended to stir up race prejudices and thus damage the war effort.

He declared that rumors and charges heard by the Dies committee were similar to stories of evacuee "luxury" which had been circulated about the relocation center in Utah and the majority of which had been proven false upon investigation.

Heart Mountain Project Chief Answers Charges Filed by Best Before Dies Hearing in L. A.

Witness Making Charges Was Fired for Inefficiency, Declares Robertson

CODY, Wyo. — Director Guy Robertson of the Heart Mountain relocation center, in a statement answering testimony before a Dies congressional subcommittee in Los Angeles by Earl A. Best, a former employee at the center, declared last Friday that there had been food in camp building attics, but it was merely in storage and not in hiding.

The director also stated that there was "no evidence" that camp food supplies had been traded by evacuee residents for liquor and chickens.

The Associated Press quoted Robertson as saying:

"When the administration (of the camp) learned of food stored in the attics, Best, assistant project steward, was asked to inventory the food and have it removed to proper storage.

"The food was not secreted in the attic, but was stored in a messhall feeding 300 to 500 people and was for use in this messhall."

Robertson explained there was no secret about the food being stored in the messhall attic. He said the food had been put in the attic on arrival for lack of regular storage space and that when he received a report, Best was asked to have it removed to a warehouse.

"Best," Robertson said, "neglected to have the food removed and for this and many other evidences of inefficiency he was asked to resign.

"When confronted with his statement regarding the trading of food for liquor and chickens, Best in a signed statement of April 24 was not able to support it with any evidence or indicate where evidence could be obtained.

"The WRA has made a complete investigation of charges and has found no evidence to support such accusations. If Best will furnish evidence, legal prosecution of the parties involved will follow immediately."

Robertson said a Cody liquor dealer had advised him that "Best himself approached him and tried to purchase 14 cases of whisky. The dealer refused to sell as Best could not explain why he wanted so much whisky."

The project director denied that Sam Nagata, an evacuee at the camp, gave orders for the project to Miss Virgil Payne, director of social welfare, and that she passed them to him (Robertson), as Best charged before the Dies investigators.

Robertson said: "Sam Nagata, employe in the community service division, is efficient and a competent employe, but has made no effort to interfere with or influence the policy of administration at Heart Mountain.

"Virgil Payne is exceptionally well qualified and the efficient director of social welfare. Her efforts are confined solely to the administration of her job. As a member of the administrative staff she participates in staff conferences, as do other division and section heads."

Best had charged that Miss Payne, former assistant director of the Wyoming state welfare department and high state WPA officer, "takes her orders from

Court Decision Does Not Touch on Exclusion Legality

LOS ANGELES — "The Supreme Court's decision in the Hirabayashi and Yasui cases apparently does not pass upon the constitutionality of the exclusion orders against Americans of Japanese ancestry, but merely upholds the military evacuation orders," A. L. Wirin, special counsel of the Japanese American Citizens League, commented here.

Wirin recently testified before the Dies committee, urging the return of loyal evacuees to the evacuated area.

Coast Farmers Oppose Return Of Evacuees

California Senate Committee Hears Views Of Farm Representatives

TURLOCK, Calif. — Representing California agriculturists, Frank Smith of Turlock testified before the California state senate committee investigating the evacuation problem and declared that the farmers of California did not want persons of Japanese ancestry returned to coastal areas of the west "either now or after the war."

Smith was the first witness before the committee which was appointed to ascertain the attitude of Californians regarding persons of Japanese ancestry now in relocation centers.

State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Stanislaus county was named committee chairman.

Californian Seeks Deportation Move In U. S. Congress

WASHINGTON — Representative J. Leroy Johnson, California Republican, said Monday he would introduce legislation for postwar deportation of alien Japanese and establishment of a Japanese "deportation commission."

A house concurrent resolution prepared by Johnson would provide that the peace treaty with Japan would authorize deportation to that country of all Japanese aliens in the United States and all American-born Japanese who have been disloyal to this country.

Another bill which Johnson has prepared would establish a three-man "deportation commission" to review the record of every American-born Japanese to determine his loyalty to this country and order for deportation for disloyalty, the Associated Press reported.

Johnson said that the "attempt to mingle and amalgamate races of different color and background, when one of the races making the penetration is backed by a strong and unscrupulous government, cannot be successful."

Sam Nagata, the Jap that runs the camp, and Guy Robertson takes orders from Virgil.

California Republicans Urge Firmer Control of Evacuees

LOS ANGELES — Pointing out that the recent hearings of the Dies subcommittee has "disclosed startling and disquieting facts" regarding the handling of evacuees of Japanese ancestry, the Republican State Central Committee at its meeting in Los Angeles Saturday adopted a resolution urging a "firmer hand" in dealing with the problem, the Times reported.

The executive committee of the Republican group also advocated establishment of a single, concentrated authority for handling the

evacuees and also commended Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt for ordering the people to be evacuated and opposed the return of persons of Japanese ancestry for the duration.

Utmost caution was also recommended in seeing that all those released are thoroughly investigated.

The Republican resolution also advocated that all "dangerous and trouble-making Japanese, whether foreign or American-born, shall be isolated in order that those loyal Japanese who may wish to do so may cooperate with us."

Supreme Court Affirms Legality Of West Coast Army Curfew

(Continued from page 1). which it was held that the war power of the national government is the power to wage war successfully.

It extends, the court added Monday, to every matter and activity so related to war as substantially to affect its conduct and progress.

"The power is not restricted to the winning of victories in the field and the repulse of enemy forces. It embraces every phase of the national defense, including the protection of war materials and the members of the members of the armed forces from injury and from the dangers which attend the rise, prosecution and progress of war."

Justice Stone also declared:

"Like every military control of the population of a dangerous zone in wartime, it necessarily involves some infringement of individual liberty, just as does the police establishment of fire lines during a fire or the confinement of people to their houses during an air raid alarm — neither of which would be thought to be an infringement of constitutional rights.

"Distinctions between citizens solely because of their ancestry are by their very nature odious to a free people whose institutions are founded upon the doctrines of equality. . . .

"We may assume that these considerations would be controlling were it not for the fact that the danger of espionage and sabotage in time of war and of threatened invasion calls upon the military authorities to scrutinize every relevant fact bearing on the loyalty of populations in the danger areas."

The Supreme Court opinion in the Hirabayashi and Yasui cases, court attaches explained, does not involve the constitutionality of action by the military authorities in confining persons of Japanese ancestry in relocation camps.

Stone asserted that "in a case of threatened danger requiring prompt action it is a choice between inflicting obviously needless hardship on the many or sitting passive and unresisting in the presence of the threat.

"We think that constitutional government in time of war is not so powerless and does not compel so hard a choice if those charged with the responsibility of our national defense have reasonable ground for believing the threat is real.

"The challenged orders were defense measures for the avowed purpose of safeguarding the military area in question at a time of threatened air raids and invasion by the Japanese forces, from the danger of sabotage and espionage."

The opinion read by Chief Justice Stone also declared:

"The large number of resident alien Japanese, approximately one third of all Japanese inhabitants of the country, are of mature years and occupy positions of influence in Japanese communities. The association of influential Japanese residents with Japanese consulates has been deemed a ready means for the dissemination of propaganda and for the maintenance of the influence of the Japanese government with the Japanese population in this country.

"As a result of all these conditions affecting the life of the Japanese, aliens and citizens in the Pacific coast area, there has been relatively little social intercourse between them and the white population. The restrictions, both practical and legal, affecting the privileges and opportunities afforded to persons of Japanese extraction residing in the United States, have been sources of irritation and may well have tended to increase their isolation, and in many instances their attachments, to Japan and its institutions.

"Viewing these data in all their aspects, congress and the executive could reasonably have concluded that these conditions have encouraged the continued attachment of members of this group to Japan and Japanese institutions. These are only some of the many considerations which those charged with the responsibility for the national defense could take into account in determining the nature and extent of the danger

of sabotage in the event of invasion or air raid attack.

"The extent of that danger could be definitely known only after the event and after it was too late to meet it. Whatever views we may entertain regarding the loyalty to this country of the citizens of Japanese ancestry, we cannot reject as unfounded the judgment of the military authorities and of congress that there were disloyal members of that population, whose number and strength could not be precisely and quickly ascertained. We cannot say the war-making branches of the government did not have ground for believing that in a critical hour such persons could not readily be isolated and separately dealt with and constituted a menace to the national defense, and safety, which demanded prompt and adequate measures be taken to guard against it."

Myer Testifies Before House Funds Committee

(Continued from page 1). "pure guess" that the reference was to persons who were born in this country, taken back to Japan at an early age for academic training, and later returned.

He said he believed the charges were based on "a very cursory examination" of the situation.

Other highlights in Myer's testimony, as reported by the United Press:

1. The best available information indicates that Americans interned in Japan are suffering no particular mistreatment.

2. About 6000 of the 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the centers have requested that they be returned to Japan.

3. The yearly cost of maintaining an evacuee is \$439, of which \$194.92 goes for food.

4. Approximately 1300 evacuees volunteered for service in the United States army during February and March.

5. The WRA has been releasing 1000 Japanese-Americans weekly for the past three or four weeks.

6. Twenty-four per cent of the evacuees have answered "no" to questionnaires asking them to swear total allegiance to the United States.

7. About 8000 Japanese-Americans now in this country have visited Japan, most of them only briefly.

VFW Post Proposes California Vote on Evacuee Exclusion

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. — James Lindsay Wilson Post 2310 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars decided at their last regular meeting last week to bring before the VFW convention in San Francisco between June 25 and 27 a proposal to circulate a petition asking that California voters be given a chance to vote on exclusion of evacuees on a state-wide ballot, the Redwood City Tribune reported.

The Post also instructed its

Hunt Residents Leave Center For New Homes

257 Quit Minidoka Center on Indefinite, Group Leave Permits

HUNT, Idaho — Two hundred and fifty-seven residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center left Hunt during the past two weeks to resume living in normal American communities, the War Relocation Authority reported yesterday. They had been living in assembly centers and in the Minidoka Relocation Center for more than a year since all persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the Pacific coast. To date 1371 have left the center permanently on indefinite leave and 949 have gone out on seasonal work leave.

Of those who departed from this center during the past two weeks, 177 were granted indefinite leave by the War Relocation Authority after their past associations and records were checked and showed that they are either loyal Americans or law-abiding aliens. Most of the group are American citizens by birth.

Those with indefinite leave went to sixteen states in line with the War Relocation Authority's policy of encouraging the Japanese-American evacuees to resettle individually or in small groups throughout the United States, except the West Coast, so that no congregated communities will be formed again.

Forty-nine of the group went to Utah, 34 to Idaho, 26 to Illinois, 21 to Ohio, 12 to Washington, 8 to Minnesota, 6 to Michigan, 5 to Montana, 5 to Oregon, 3 to Wisconsin, 2 to Missouri, 2 to Washington, D. C., and one each to Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Colorado, and New York.

Eighty of those who left the center in the past two weeks were granted seasonal work leave to work in agriculture and in food preservation. Fifty-seven of these remained in Idaho, 22 went to Utah and one to Washington.

The population of the center on June 18 was 7718.

YASUI REQUEST FOR RELEASE ON BAIL IS DENIED

PORTLAND, Ore. — An application for release on bond from the Multnomah county jail to a relocation center submitted by Minoru Yasui, 26-year-old Japanese American convicted of violating west coast military curfew regulations, was rejected last Wednesday, June 16, by United States District Judge James A. Fee, according to a United Press report.

Yasui, sentenced last November to one year's imprisonment and fined \$5000, had purposely violated the western defense command's curfew order to test its constitutionality.

His conviction was upheld Monday by the U. S. Supreme Court.

commander, Frank DePatta, to demand a ban on evacuee return to the Pacific coast in a wire to President Roosevelt.

L. A. Pastor Defends Citizenship Rights of Nisei in Radio Talk

LOS ANGELES — Answering race-minded California groups seeking to revoke the citizenship of Americans of Japanese ancestry, the Reverend Allan A. Hunter of the Mt. Hollywood Congregational church declared in a radio program recently broadcast over Station KFAC that such disfranchisement would be a "triumph of Hitlerism" and "a body blow against our Constitution."

"If we change the Constitution to make racial differences the basis of citizenship, we will be smashing at the essential spirit back of democracy which today is an issue of life and death," the minister said.

He cited the Supreme Court's refusal to recognize a racial basis for citizenship in its recent decision denying a review of the Regan case pressed by the Native Sons

of California, and added: "We would better do the same."

"If I were Hitler," Dr. Hunter continued, "I think I would make an arrangement with some prominent, respectable citizens in Southern California . . . If I were Hitler, I would encourage these prominent citizens to think they were successfully waging war against me.

"Actually, of course, they would be helping me win the victory on one of the most important fronts of this whole war, and that is the race front; for being Hitler, if I want to accomplish anything, it is to get across the idea everywhere that blood and race are what count."

He concluded his broadcast by quoting statements by ranking anthropologists denying that race is a determinant of individual or group character and behavior.

Three Onodera Brothers Arrive At Camp Shelby

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., June 16, 1943.—News notes from the Japanese American Combat Team in training here:

The three Onodera brothers, Privates Ko, Kaun and Satoru, from the Minidoka Relocation Center, were among recent arrivals here. The biggest thrill the three brothers have had since their induction into the Army was a furlough trip back to Seattle, Wash., where they were born and went to school. After induction at Fort Douglas, Utah, several weeks ago, the brothers were given a seven-day furlough and they immediately left for the homes of friends in Seattle. They reported excellent treatment and a warm welcome from former school-mates and friends who congratulated them on being in uniform.

Miss Mae Uno of the Granada Relocation Center at Amache, Colorado, was married to Pvt. Jack Matsuzaki, Co. F, of the Combat Team on Saturday, June 12. The marriage took place at the USO center in Hattiesburg, Miss., with Chaplain Lt. Thomas E. West, junior regimental chaplain, officiating. They will make their home in Hattiesburg.

Coming from a Cavalry unit in Fort Bliss, Texas, where he trained two years on horseback, Sgt. Homer Takahashi, formerly of Loomis, Cal., has taken to earth as a marching infantry soldier. No longer will he ride the sandy lanes, groom the horses or pitch hay; he'll spend his time getting his "cowboy legs" back into shape. "It's not new to me to march," he says, "I've done it before!"

Pvt. Shig Sugaya of San Diego, Cal., has finally broken away from the kitchen range. Prior to evacuation, he was chief cook at the Officers' Mess at Camp Callan, Cal. Then successively followed frying and roasting duties at the Santa Anita Assembly Center and the Jerome Relocation Center in Arkansas. Joining the Combat Team, Pvt. Sugaya turned his back to chef days and took to driving trucks. But as luck would have it, many are the times that he must deliver supplies to the kitchens of the regiment.

It's been a long time since Pvt. Shoji Saito of Los Angeles last saw his two brothers, but now the trio seems destined to meet in the Combat Team. Shoji arrived three weeks ago from Camp Chaffee, Ark., to find his younger brother Calvin already here in Co. K, and now comes word that the eldest brother George is on his way to Camp Shelby from the Granada Relocation Camp at Amache, Colorado.

Paced by good hitting and steady fielding, the Combat Team's two baseball squads are riding high in the Camp Shelby non-divisional league. The nisei nines are tied for second place, the infantry with 10 victories and one defeat and the artillery with eight against one loss.

MINIDOKA CANAL CLAIMS LIFE OF BOY EVACUEE

HUNT, Idaho — Noboru Roy Tada, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Kanzo Tada of the Minidoka relocation center, was drowned at approximately 8:30 p. m. Monday in the swift waters of the North Side canal, which forms the south boundary of the center.

War Relocation Authority officials at the center said the Tada youth was playing with a group of children along the canal bank some 800 feet from the Tada quarters when he slipped and fell into the fast-running water.

The body was sighted 45 minutes later about a mile downstream and below the bridge which crosses the canal near the camp's main entrance. Military police escort guard company members brought the body ashore.

Surviving, besides the parents, formerly of Seattle, Wash., are six brothers and sisters, Kazuo, Takeshi and Shigeru, Yoko, Kumiko (Norma) and Masuko (Carol) Tada.

Trampling of Victory Garden Of Japanese Angers N. Y. Town

Larchmont Townspeople Rally to Replace Patch Destroyed by Vandals

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Vandals entered on June 18 the Victory Garden of Toru Matsumoto, a Japanese of strong American sympathies and trampled and slashed every seedling on the lot.

Within 24 hours the action had so angered village officials and clubwomen of Larchmont that they replanted the lot with seedlings from their own properties and some offered to send gardeners to tend the Matsumoto's gardens.

Mr. Matsumoto and his wife, who came to this country in 1935 from Japan, had toiled long hours to make the garden one of the best in Larchmont. It is in the center of a large plot of 25 Victory Gardens on village property near Chatsworth avenue and the Boston Post road.

When the vandalism was discovered, neighboring gardeners summoned the police. William J.

Keresey, chief of police, said that no other garden in the area had been molested. He thought that the vandals had worn size nine shoes and had used knives. No other clues were found.

Chief Keresey, William J. McWilliams, village attorney, and Mrs. M. B. Freudenheim, head of the local victory garden organization, were among the leaders of the movement to replant the Matsumoto garden.

Mrs. McWilliams, clubwoman and wife of the village attorney, said Mr. Matsumoto had left Japan in protest against military policies of that country, that he had been graduated from Union Theological Seminary in New York and would be ordained soon as a minister in the Reformed Church of America. He is a member of the staff of the International YMCA and is working for the Committee for Resettlement of Japanese Americans under the sponsorship of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. The Matsumotos have an American-born son, Teddy, 4 years of age.

Two California Religious Bodies Urge Use of Nisei in Industry

East Bay Minister's Group Condemns Campaign Against Loyal Evacuees

OAKLAND, Calif. — Two religious groups in the Bay area last week passed resolutions commending the War Department, the War Manpower Commission and the War Relocation Authority for their "enlightened" attitudes toward loyal Japanese Americans and urged the employment of evacuees in war industries and agriculture as a means of alleviating the manpower shortage and furthering the war effort.

The East Bay Minister's Fellowship, through a resolution submitted by the Reverends Joyce Farr and Robert Inglis, condemned attempts to discriminate against Japanese Americans as "un-American and contrary to the religious principles upon which we take our stand."

The Berkeley Fellowship of Churches, in a similar resolution, praised the enlistment of loyal Japanese Americans in a combat unit of the U. S. Army and approved the policies of the government agencies handling the evacuee problem as "enlightened and realistic."

The resolution adopted by the East Bay Minister's Fellowship declared:

"Whereas our country was founded upon the principle that all men are created free and equal without regard to race or color; and

"Whereas the War Department in the enlistment of loyal Japanese Americans in the army and the War Manpower Commission by encouraging the employment of Japanese Americans in war industries and agriculture at prevailing wages have been to that extent acting on that fundamental American principle; and

"Whereas the basic doctrine upon which Christian and Jewish religions are founded is the doctrine of one God who is not a respecter of persons, a doctrine which requires as its corollary the brotherhood of all men regardless of race and color; and

"Whereas representative bodies of churches representing both California and the United States have gone on record denouncing discrimination against American citizens based upon their Japanese ancestry or undiscriminating accusations of disloyalty of these American citizens.

"Therefore: Be it resolved by the East Bay Minister's Fellowship that we commend the enlightened and fundamentally American attitude of the War Department, the War Manpower Commission and the War Relocation Authority relative to the use of these American citizens in normal ways throughout America and condemn as un-American and contrary to the religious principles upon which we take our stand all attempts to discriminate against them because of their racial origin."

California May Vote To Exclude Evacuees In 1944 Elections

SACRAMENTO—The filing of articles of incorporation last week for the organization of the California Citizens Council for the adoption of an evacuee exclusion law made it possible that an initiative measure may be on the November general election ballot in 1944 which would bar evacuee return to California.

The articles of incorporation submitted to Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan, according to the Associated Press, provide the council with authority to circulate initiative petitions.

Maurice E. Harrison of San Francisco is chairman of the group and Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman of Berkeley is executive secretary.

Pasadena Directors Turn Down Second Legion Request

PASADENA — The Pasadena board of city directors last week declined a second request to approve the American Legion's seven-point program for dealing with evacuees, but adopted a resolution of its own recommending that evacuees be excluded from the Pacific coast for the duration of the war.

The Los Angeles Times reported that adoption of the resolution followed a request from the Legion's East Pasadena post No. 280 that the board reconsider its previous action when it refused to act upon a similar request from post No. 13. The board's own resolution, according to the Times, concurred in the first and principal point of the Legion program.

The directors, in a discussion of the other six points of the Legion program, declared it was beyond their prerogative as a civic body to petition the duly delegated military and federal authorities to enforce policies advanced by the Legion.

The board was commended by the Pasadena chapter of the Committee of American Principles and Fair Play for declining to endorse the Legion's program as a whole.

The Legion program calls for army control of relocation centers; placing of able evacuee males in agricultural work; release for defense purposes of more than \$200,000,000 in impounded Japanese government funds; release of evacuee-owned farm equipment for wartime use; abandonment of plans to create Japanese-American combat units, and conducting a study to guide the country in postwar disposition of the evacuee problem.

CIO Unions Condemn Dies Committee's Smear Campaign Against Japanese Americans

District of Columbia Industrial Union Council Passes Unanimous Resolution Opposing Hearst Press Campaign Against Relocation

WASHINGTON — The CIO's Industrial Union Council of the District of Columbia this week vigorously condemned the "smear campaign recently undertaken by the Dies committee on un-American activities and the Hearst press against the WRA and every American resident of Japanese descent."

In a resolution passed unanimously by delegates from all of its members in the District of Columbia, the CIO said that this "smear campaign" had the effect of "arousing fear and hatred of

the American people against persons of Japanese descent, regardless of loyalty to this country and to the democratic way of life.

The CIO resolution added: "We vigorously condemn the invidious activities of the Dies committee and the Hearst newspapers as being irresponsible, hindering the prosecution of the war, and by pitting one group of people against another—deliberately promoting the false Nazi doctrines of race.

The Industrial Union Council of the District of Columbia also went on record as "endorsing the relocation program of the WRA" and welcoming to membership in CIO unions the Japanese Americans released from relocation centers by the WRA.

The resolution also said that the WRA's program "helps to utilize more fully the nation's manpower during this period of national war emergency and sustains the democratic rights of this land."

The resolution was passed by a unanimous vote of all the delegates present, including representatives of shoe, office, transport, federal and cafeteria workers unions. The resolution received the "enthusiastic acclaim" of the delegates present, it was added.

The Industrial Council represents all CIO workers in the nation's capital, it was stated.

Employers Urged By WPB Official To Hire Evacuees

DENVER, Colo. — War plant managers, ranchers and farmers in the Rocky Mountain area were urged last Saturday by Leslie A. Miller, regional War Production Board director, to make use of the "very considerable manpower resources" represented by the loyal Japanese Americans now residing in relocation centers in the west.

Expressing approval of the War Relocation Authority's program of releasing loyal Americans of Japanese descent for private employment after investigation, Miller declared:

"These people are American citizens. They should not be denied the opportunity to do their share in winning the war, an opportunity they themselves ask.

"There are very considerable manpower resources in these WRA projects. Employers, ranchers and farmers should not overlook those resources in seeking solution to the manpower problems which they must solve in the drive to increase production of war materials, essential civilian goods and food."

Miller pointed out that there are skilled workers, craftsmen, professional workers and experienced farmers among the Japanese Americans.

A similar statement urging employment of loyal evacuees was made recently by John R. McCusker, regional director of the War Manpower Commission stationed at Denver.

Nevada Veterans Pass Resolutions

ELKO, Nev. — Adoption of resolutions calling for the control of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States featured the Third District convention of the American Legion in Elko Sunday.

The Legionnaires also backed Governor Carville's stand opposing use of evacuees on Nevada farms and urged the holding of persons of Japanese ancestry in "military concentration camps."

Dies Committee Gives Conclusions Of L. A. Hearings

Criticism of WRA Handling of Problem Indicated in Report

LOS ANGELES — The Dies subcommittee wound up its two-week Pacific Coast hearing last week and returned to Washington where it was announced that the full committee would resume the hearings on the war relocation centers at an early date.

Committee members said that they expected to call Dillon Myer, national director of WRA, and other officials at the Washington hearings.

Reviewing 200,000 words of testimony taken in Los Angeles, Dies subcommittee members made the following conclusions, the United Press reported:

"1. Project personnel lacks previous experience in dealing with persons of Japanese ancestry prior to their present assignments.

"2. There has been no adequate segregation made of loyal and disloyal evacuees.

"3. Government funds have been expended unwisely for teaching judo and goh.

"4. Outbreaks of violence, including riots and strikes, induced by the kibi group, have occurred, yet the instigators have gone unpunished.

"5. Loyal Japanese Americans have suffered beatings at the hands of pro-Japanese in the centers, yet the offenders have gone unpunished.

"6. There are indications that confusion exists regarding the responsibility for investigating the history and background of persons of Japanese ancestry who are being released from the relocation centers.

"7. There is evidence of lack of planning by procurement officers.

"8. Sufficient work opportunities for the evacuees have not been provided in the centers.

"9. More adequate protection should be given to public utilities, dams, reservoirs and other strategic installations in the vicinity of relocation centers.

"10. While housing has been provided for all evacuees, overcrowding is apparent; lack of privacy and cramped quarters create a condition that should be remedied immediately."

Minidoka Residents Reject Charter For Community Council

HUNT, Idaho—Residents of the Minidoka relocation center last week voted down by an overwhelming majority a proposed charter for the establishment of a self-governing community advisory council.

Complete returns from the center's 35 residential blocks, according to figures released through the Minidoka Irrigator, showed a vote of 2375 against ratification to 1568 in favor.

Seventy-three and nine-tenths per cent, or 3943 of the 5330 resident eligible voters, cast their ballots during the voting period. One thousand, three hundred and eighty-seven eligible voters absented themselves from the polls.

A breakdown of the final tabulation of votes by blocks disclosed that only 11 blocks voted for ratification, while 23 opposed adoption of the charter. In one block the votes were evenly split.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: Toward a Saner Perspective

Because it is so stridently out of tune with our staunchly undeviating ideas of what the U. S. A. basically promises in the way of fulfillment for the best of man's many historical hopes, the political and psychopathic debauchery of the "headline-hepped" minority which is apparently in this war to mangle the country's citizens with Japanese faces, rather than to do the same to the Axis enemy, is a revolting pot of boiling poison to all who are regretful of unseemly spots in the democratic record.

For the hapless objects of this shameful, unequal domestic war of nerves, the lurid show is much more than revolting. To them it is depressing, demoralizing and disillusioning, as well. And since it does not appear at this point that the combined braying of the brutish and the batty among home-grown devotees of the Hitlerian race cult will either subside or miraculously metamorphose into a love song while the war is this side of total victory, we sometimes fear that one serious consequence will be the driving of a good many Japanese Americans into a state of permanent paranoia.

It will therefore be well and timely, we think, to remind and reassure those evacuees and those nisei who may be particularly sensitive to the anachronistic resurgence of race hatred in a democracy that the field has not completely been abandoned to the fascists within. Our vision is myopic and badly in need of repair and adjustment if we assume now that the cause of fairness and race equality is already lost and that its defenders are routed and in full retreat. It is far too early yet to admit defeat and quake under a persecution complex.

The surface of things may appear to be dominated by California's lynching bee minds and by the headline terrorists of the Dies Committee. But that is only because those with the most indefensible arguments always blow off the loudest and fastest, and because their score is padded against ours by certain big-time newspaper publishers who are selling journalism down the river. Dig into your memory of the recent past (you need only to dig back to 1936 and the Roosevelt-Landon race for the Presidency), and you will not have much difficulty agreeing that nowadays the amount and consistency of newspaper space and favor commanded by individuals and currents do not necessarily serve accurately to gauge the degree of their acceptance by the public.

The benighted who would crucify the nisei on the cross of race discrimination are swimming against the deep, strong main current of the nation's best traditions. The crackpots and the cranks and the bigots are making a big splash, but they will be drowned as surely as the guns of the Axis will be silenced.

Scareheads in the California press may lend exaggerated weight to reported demands for the disfranchisement of the nisei, but the Supreme Court has inside of two months twice refused to recognize race as a basis for citizenship — in declining to review the Regan case in May and in remanding the Minoru Yasui case to the lower court this week that a decision that he is not a citizen may be reversed. While the Hearst, Chandler and McClatchy newspapers in California are giving sensational coverage to the Dies Committee, other papers and organizations — even on the Pacific Coast — are speaking well and courageously of nisei loyalty. And the voice raised this week by the CIO Industrial Union Council in the District of Columbia this week is a sign that other powerful groups will be newly rising to defend the extension of an American

A Lesson from the North

In the spring of 1942 all persons of Japanese ancestry in a 100-mile wide coastal zone in British Columbia were moved inland to "interior housing projects" and to road camps in the provincial hinterland. For the past four decades there have been expressions of racial antagonism against persons of Oriental ancestry in the province and many attempts have been made to obtain legal and extra-legal restrictions against persons of Asiatic ancestry. This campaign has been effective to the point that Canadian-born persons of Asiatic parentage do not have the right of franchise in British Columbia.

In view of British Columbia's history of prejudice against Japanese Canadians, the results of a provincial by-election at Revelstoke two weeks ago take on a double significance. The winning candidate, Vincent Segur, represented the left wing Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), giving that party 16 seats in the provincial legislature at Victoria. Only the Liberal party with 20 seats has more seats than the CCF.

The interesting fact about the Revelstoke by-election, which was closely watched throughout western Canada because it was considered a test of the prevailing political wind, was the injection of the Japanese evacuee issue into the campaign. Although the "Japanese problem" was not the only issue at stake, it was an important one. The coalition opposing the rising Co-operative Commonwealth Federation had charged that the CCF had advocated that Canadians of Japanese ancestry should be given the right to vote. The election was, in effect, a test between those who advocated fair play for Japanese Canadians, in this case, the CCF, and those who advocated the mass deportation of all "Japs" to Japan. When the largest vote ever recorded in the election district was tallied, the CCF candidate had won in a district which, for the past 25 years, had sent a member of the opposition party to the House.

The only parallel in the United States would be the election of a liberal candidate, strongly advocating fair play for Japanese Americans, in a California election.

Because the coalition opposition had attacked the CCF candidate on the grounds that the party had advocated the right of franchise for Canadian-born Japanese, the CCF felt obliged to plaster the little town of Revelstoke with 3,000 circulars setting forth the CCF's views on Japanese Canadians. In this circular there was no mention of votes for nisei Canadians but the CCF advocated a policy of "productive and permanent" employment for Japanese Canadian evacuees outside the relocation projects at "prevailing rates of pay to protect labor standards and under conditions enabling them to resettle with their families." With this platform the CCF's candidate Segur won.

The "New Canadian," weekly publication of Japanese Canadians, commented that nisei Canadians were "agreeably surprised by the democratic and forthright stand of the CCF party regarding racial minorities" and declared that the election results which showed the defeat of the advocates of the "deport the Japs" movement was a "pleasant omen."

The campaign today in British Columbia to prevent any return of the evacuees is every bit as strong as it is in California. British Columbia has its Hearsts and its Dies committees. It has its political and economic opportunists. But the by-election at Revelstoke has shown that the people will support a candidate who espouses a cause as "unpopular" as fair play for persons of Japanese ancestry. The election has proven that the people of a democracy can decide issues such as these on the merits, that they will banish those who would misinform or mislead.

"One may reasonably ask by what authority the Dies Committee injects itself into this (evacuee) situation. The problem, if any, is one for our duly constituted security agencies. Until the FBI and the intelligence branches of the Army and Navy hear the whir of dragon wings, we think the Nation need not tremble. As for Mr. Dies, he might usefully remember his recent pledge to end the work of his already celebrated committee and attend to the business of legislation for which his Texas constituents sent him to Congress."—From an editorial in the Washington Post, June 1.

policy to the problem of the evacuees and Japanese Americans.

The America which will defeat fascism abroad will also get around to defeating it at home.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Journey Around America |

There had been snow in Wyoming, snow in the Rockies, but by the time the train had glided down the endless Nebraska plains the weather was hot and steaming. Omaha was a 30-minute stop, escalators to the station, a coffee shop and a glimpse of buildings. The train hurries across the Missouri, the moon bright on the waters. Iowa is just a chain of sleeping towns, the train roaring through the night. It was like this the last time we came through—before the war. Waking up, you see the green fields and red barns of Illinois. Slowing down at the towns, you see oak trees shading the walks and old houses, looking big and comfortable.

Chicago is big and noisy, a brawling city, roaring by the lake. Chicago today is a city of hope, for Japanese American exiles from the relocation camps of Arkansas and from the deserts of the west. Here in Chicago they hope to find a tie with the life they knew before the evacuation orders came. Chicago is callous and rude, as all big cities are. But the evacuees will be grateful that Chicago is impersonal, incurious. It is easy to become just another American walking down the street, a part of the human flow along the sidewalks of the Loop.

Chicago can be warm, too, and friendly. The hostels are islands in an unknown sea. The evacuee can find ready counsel at the Friends and JACL offices on Madison street or at the WRA. There are jobs available in Chicago, but, as in Salt Lake City and Denver, housing is the bottleneck.

The jobs the nisei have in Chicago are as varied as their talents. There are war plant workers and domestics, hotel and restaurant helpers and architects, store clerks and stenographers. A

group of nisei work in bookbinding, others in a cannery.

The resettlement program is moving forward. Nearly every train from the west and south brings its quota of Japanese Americans seeking a new niche in America. And in Chicago, as in Cleveland and Cincinnati and in all the cities of the midwest, the nisei are returning to the America they knew before evacuation, returning to paved streets and movie palaces, to ice cream parlors and drug stores. There are no fences around these cities, no guards in watchtowers.

Hog butcher of the world, Sandburg said, and you suddenly remember the words, swinging out of Chicago toward the steel mills of Gary. The train speeds past the "black belt" where Americans of another minority live and fight for that equality of opportunity that is the right of all Americans. There is a glimpse of Comiskey park where the White Sox play, and beyond, a view of the gray waters of the lake.

Indiana is a long stretch of green countryside from the windows of the express. There is a stop at Fort Wayne at dusk. And the long night through Ohio is punctuated by the lights of busy war factories, fashioning the grim material of war. You remember an earlier ride past these same industrial towns of Ohio when the mills were quiet and the people asleep. But that was before war came, jolting the people out of an isolationist's dream.

In the morning the train has reached the outskirts of Philadelphia. A two-hour run up the rolling land of Jersey and there is a short stop at Newark before the train burrows into the earth, sliding under the Hudson in the tube and coming up in Penn station in midtown Manhattan.

WASHINGTON LETTER

War Is Being Waged on Eight Fronts

By PETER WOOD

There used to be a lot of talk about the second front. The commando raid on Dieppe loosed a flood of speculation as to whether this was the spearhead of an assault on Germany from the west. Then the operations in Africa were discussed as a second front, and the general opinion seemed to be that while they constituted a curtain raiser, they were not the "real" second front.

That the phrase itself has been long outmoded becomes apparent as soon as the present state of military operations is considered. The world is at war on eight important fronts by the most conservative count.

1. Russia continues to be the front on which the largest and most decisive battles will be fought. In reality it is a number of fronts, stretching from Finland south to the Caucasus. This summer, as in 1941 and 1942, it will be the scene of Hitler's major effort. For the Nazis cannot escape the necessity of trying once more to crack Russian resistance. Only by overcoming Russian resistance can they hope to release the forces they will need for the assault on the west, which may be launched at any time. Already the time is running short for a full-scale offensive. Hitler's previous assaults on the Russian line began on June 21 and June 23, and he was criticized then by military critics for starting too late. Why does Hitler hesitate this year? Is it because he fears what may happen in the west as soon as he attacks in the east. It is worth recalling that in "Mein Kampf" he predicted his final struggle would be with the Slavs.

2. The air front over Europe must be counted as a front in a war which has already proved the critical importance of air power. When Prime Minister Churchill pronounced that the "experiment" of knocking Germany out from the air would be tried, he proclaimed the importance of this front. The

well-authenticated evidence of the drop in Germany's industrial capacity as a result of bombings from the air proves the military importance of this front.

3. In the Mediterranean area all evidence points to an offensive in the near future. Hanson Baldwin, military expert of the New York Times, has frequently called attention to the fact that the type of bombing now being undertaken against Pantelleria and other Italian bases is preface to invasion. Italy, three years after entering the war on Germany's side with the thought of capitalizing on the victory over France, faces both economic and military disaster. 633,251 battle casualties have been officially admitted; the empire has been lost; her great cities have been devastated, and her traditional friendships among the nations have been lost. Now she faces invasion as the price of her partnership with Germany.

4. The war of the Atlantic, where a contest is being fought out over the ability of the Allies to supply the European fronts with the men and materials of war, is also of prime importance. The news from this front has been good. Officials on both sides of the Atlantic speak optimistically of the war against the U-boat. While no exact figures can be quoted, it is known that sinkings of Allied ships have progressively lessened. Even German claims of sinkings have dropped considerably from figures quoted in the early months of the year.

5. China, despite the critical economic conditions which result from twelve years of struggle against the Japanese, has again shown its magnificent ability to turn defeat into victory. In the recent battles in the area of Ichang, the threat to Chungking was not only removed, but vital rice areas were regained. Chinese and American fliers have shown increasing strength in their support of the ground forces. Six years after opening a war which

(Continued on page 6).

Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

Supreme Court's War-Time Decision

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that the evacuation and curfew orders of General John DeWitt are constitutional. The decision is not entirely a surprise to me since I had the opportunity of observing the reactions of the justices during the course of the arguments. I did not, however, expect a unanimous concurrence. I sincerely hoped that Justice Murphy or Justice Black would realize the serious implications of the racial line drawn in the test cases and file a dissenting opinion.

During a war emergency, it is difficult for a court to rule against the military. On the other hand, the rights of civilians must be safeguarded. I have not read the complete text of the decision but if the court is to take the position that it cannot review the decision of a military commander while a war is being waged, one of these days this country may have an ambitious man who will abuse his powers. Today the welfare of only 130,000 people are involved. If and when the next war comes, millions may be the target of similar treatment with the precedent set in the Japanese American cases as the justification. Solicitor General Charles Fahy frankly stated to the justices that he believed the military commander of the Eastern Defense has the right to evacuate all persons of German ancestry from the Atlantic Coast.

Minoru Yasui and Gordon Hirabayashi will have to serve prison terms because they were willing to test the legality of the orders. I sincerely hope funds will be raised to pay for the expenses of the test cases. This is especially true in the case of Yasui who was carrying on a one man crusade and spending his own money for costs and attorney's fees.

One phase of the evacuation problem has now been settled. There are, however, other factors which will be tested sooner or later. One pertains to the right of the government to keep American citizens behind barbed wire fences and restrict their movements. There will be less military exigency involved so it is possible that the Supreme Court will interpret the constitutional rights in the orthodox manner. The Mitsuye Endow case is testing this question and is now before the U. S. District Court in San Francisco.

Another question pertains to the application of the order which prohibits citizens of Japanese ancestry from possessing cameras, firearms and other articles within the Western Defense Command. In regions which are not within the combat zone, the restrictions may not be legal today.

Also the question as to how long citizens of Japanese ancestry can be kept away from the Pacific Coast on grounds of military necessity will arise. Once the United States recovers Kiska and the drive towards Tokyo gets away, there will be little fear of invasion. Can the citizens still be prohibited from the Pacific Coast area?

There are many phases of civil rights during war time which will have to be clarified.

Must Consider Future Realistically

Now that the Supreme Court has decided that the evacuation of only citizens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast is constitutional, it behooves all Japanese Americans to look into the future realistically. The obvious thing is that none of us can establish a firm foundation on the Pacific Coast without the risk of facing another evacuation in the future. World War II has proven that the Pacific Ocean is not an absolute barrier to an armed conflict.

All those who desire to make their permanent homes in this country must give serious consideration to the program of the War Relocation Authority to disperse them to the four corners of this country.

The WRA is expecting to establish about 40 offices throughout the

(Continued on page 6).

Two-Fold Challenge of Arizona Race Law Indicated by Wirin

American Legion Used as Tool of Race Baiters, Vegetable Growers; Legislature Passed Law Restricting Business with Japanese Americans

By, A. L. Wirin, Special Counsel, JACL

The Caucasian, vegetable growers and the race baiters of Arizona have had their way—for the moment. Using the American Legion as their tool, and under the guise of "patriotism", they engineered and railroaded through the Arizona Legislature, House Bill No. 187, just before the Arizona Legislature adjourned, a law aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry, citizen and alien alike.

The title of the law recites that it relates to: "DEALINGS WITH PERSONS WHOSE MOVEMENTS ARE RESTRICTED: PRESENTING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH SUCH DEALINGS MAY BE HAD: AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY."

Actually the law is much broader. It requires that notices of "business relationship or transaction" be published not less than three times in a newspaper of general circulation, and at least ten days before the consummation of the proposed transaction that there shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, a copy of the notice accompanied by detailed information regarding the transaction. Such notices must be published and filed by every person who, "1. enters into any contract, agreement, or understanding, written or verbal, involving business relations; 2. purchases, sells, trades or exchanges any real or personal property, commodity or thing, except goods, wares and merchandise for personal consumption, from a person whose movements are restricted by operation of law or by any executive or other order authorized by law, or from a person who is not eligible to citizenship."

The penalty for a violation of any of the provisions of the law is "a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, imprisonment of not less than thirty days or more than six months, or both."

The law accordingly, although aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry, imposes no direct obligation upon Japanese, but strikes at those of Japanese descent by imposing heavy penal consequences upon non-Japanese for having business relations with Japanese.

Since the only group in Arizona or anywhere in the United States, consisting both of persons whose movements are restricted and those not eligible to citizenship, are those of Japanese ancestry, the law was manifestly directed only against the Japanese.

The effect of the law has already been seriously harmful to the war effort; the citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry residing in Arizona, engaged in the production of farm products urgently needed for the armed forces, have already been seriously affected by this discriminatory Arizona law.

In the hurry to get it through the Legislature before its adjournment, the law was drafted so loosely that its terms make it a crime for any one to engage in business relations with any person in the armed forces because all such persons have their "movements restricted" either by operation of law or by some order. As a matter of fact, it is so broad as to apply to business transactions with every person since all persons during war time have their movements restricted in one form or another. Moreover, the sweeping terms of the law would penalize the dentist, the barber and the shoeshine boy, from pulling a tooth, administering a hair cut, or shining a pair of shoes, respectively, since, although the selling of "goods, wares and merchandise for personal consumption" are exempted from the statute, personal services are not so exempt.

Moreover, since no transaction can be completed without fourteen days (the law requires publication of a notice three times, and the filing of a copy of the notice with the Secretary of State at least ten days before "the consummation of the proposed transaction") persons of Japanese ancestry in Arizona must forego not only the luxuries of shoe shines and hair cuts, but the services of dentists—as well

as of all professional men including doctors and lawyers.

The challenge of the constitutionality of the law should be twofold:

1. That it is discriminatory and hence denies the "equal protection of laws" as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and
2. That it is so loose and broad in its terms that it abridges due process of law, also as guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The JACL, in cooperation with other groups concerned with civil liberties, as for example the ACLU, should cooperate in challenging the constitutionality of the law in the courts.

the copy desk

My Son, My Son

Excerpts from a letter to Freddie Sakura, 5 months old, from his father, Howard Sakura, Hunt volunteer now at Camp Shelby, Miss.:

"My Dear Son Freddie: You made your daddy so very happy by sending him such long and interesting letters. If it wasn't for your letters and your mother's letters that come almost daily, your daddy's life in the army would be unhappy indeed. You know, son, don't you, that the first reason your daddy volunteered was for you and your mother. I'm here first for you two—to make your future certain and happy. The second reason is for your cousins and relatives who have a full life ahead of them, too, and the third reason is, in fact, the main one—to do my duty when my country calls me. Son, I know you will do the same if and when such a time may come in your life. Your daddy hopes that you won't have to answer the call to arms as that is what we are fighting to end once and for all in this war. However, there will always be those who may be jealous of you or dislike and say false things about you, but I know you will be a Christian just like your mother and daddy and not let those things bother you. I hope you will devote your life to making people happy. No man could have a higher ideal than that. You are barely 5 months old now and so I know you will have a little difficulty reading this letter, and so I know your mother will be only too glad to read and explain the hard parts. If you keep taking your cod liver oil and fruit juices and eat all your cereals and vegetables every meal, I know it won't be long before you will be able to read and explain the 'hard parts' to your mother."

—From the Minidoka Irrigator.

The Manzanar Free Press' Rumor Clinic and the "Heart Mountain Hotel" (to House the Rumors) carry on weekly as effective rumor-combatting agencies for their papers. Rumors taken apart this week included: (1) No more evacuees will be allowed to go to Chicago; (2) Manzanar beauty shop will close and (3) Manzanar is now under direct army supervision.

Louise Suski, the Sentinel's city editor, last week turned over her job to Ed Tokeshi, left for Chicago and relocation. Gradually being stripped of reporters, the Sentinel still retains Editor Bill Hosokawa,

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Coast Fascists' Campaign Parallels Hitler's

From various reports reaching us there appears an undeniable parallel between the record of Hitler's beerhall bullies in their drive to oust Jews from Germany and the campaign against Japanese American evacuees now being waged by the California fascists.

Both programs have a definite and identical objective: to discredit, persecute, and ultimately to eliminate a minority group under the cloak of necessity for the national good.

Vagaries

Arkansas' Adkins . . .

Governor Homer Adkins of Arkansas, who signed the un-American Williams bill which seeks to prohibit American citizens of Japanese ancestry from ever owning a foot of Arkansas soil, scored another "major" victory recently. The Arkansas governor, who has thus far succeeded in preventing the employment of any evacuees from the Jerome and Rohwer centers on private projects or in private industry in Arkansas, was instrumental in preventing the release of a young nisei girl from Rohwer to teach handicraft at a YWCA camp in the Ozarks. Although groups in Arkansas and Tennessee, which are sponsoring the camp, sought to have the governor change his mind, Governor Adkins was adamant and kept Arkansas free from what he no doubt considers as competitive "Jap" labor.

Arizona Test . . .

Mary Oyama's article, "My Crime Is My Face," which Reader's Digest was considering, has been sold to Liberty Magazine and will appear sometime in August. . . . Several court tests of Arizona's anti-evacuee law may be expected soon, despite the statement of an Arizona member of the American Legion to the Dies committee "that no loyal Arizonan would test the constitutionality" of the law. . . . An intermountain newspaper columnist, who has published several columns backing fair play for Japanese Americans, noted the other day that most of the letters which praised his stand came from soldiers while letters which condemned him for his forthright defense of the American rights of the nisei came from civilians. One soldier, ill at a post hospital wrote: "The super-jingoists in this area may not realize it, but what they are standing for is fundamentally Fascism."

Rumor . . .

An erroneous report circulated recently in the Fresno area that evacuees had returned to certain central California farm districts resulted immediately in a demand from pressure groups which have been opposing any return of the evacuated group that these "returned evacuees" be removed. Of course, there was no basis for the report. . . . The CIO in Washington, D. C., has come forward to invite Japanese Americans to join its organizations and has announced its support of the relocation program. . . . A young nisei boy is one of the characters of a new children's book, "The Pig-tail Twins," by Anne M. Halliday. An incident in the story is the reaction of the children's families when the young nisei boy's cousins, evacuated from the west coast, joins his family.

In Canada . . .

Travel restrictions which had been in effect upon Canadian evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Toronto area of Ontario were lifted recently by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. . . . Relocation of Canadian evacuees, now housed in interior centers in British Columbia, is reported to be proceeding slowly, with 350 persons relocating in the province of Ontario this spring. . . .

admittedly top center editor; Haruo Imura, formerly with the Japanese-American News in San Francisco; Michi Onuma, formerly with the New World, also of San Francisco.

Both programs are based on a similar argument: that race is conclusive of certain undesirable characteristics which must be purged from the national life stream.

Perhaps the only thing in favor of the California brand of fascism, so far, is the lack of widespread violence in their program. This is due, not to any humane considerations or moral compunctions by the fascists, but to the simple fact that there are no Americans with Japanese faces within striking distance of these creatures.

Fortunately there are U. S. Army sentries posted around the borders of the two WRA centers within California for the primary purpose, it would seem, of keeping dangerous people out of the camps. This is obviously a necessity for some of the statements of the rabble-rousers are certainly calculated to incite violence against the evacuees.

In fact, Californians in public office have declared in published statements that Americans with Japanese faces in U. S. Army uniform would not be safe within the state, which, to say the least, is a monstrous statement against the dignity of United States armed forces. Others have declared publicly that American citizens of Japanese extraction entering California would be shipped out as corpses, regardless of uniform.

Under various names, but motivated by the same race hatred theme, organizations throughout the state are making an issue of "the Japanese problem." The uniformity of the action taken by the various local cells, blocks, chapters, parlors and posts of such outfits as the Native Sons and Daughters, the American Legion, the big farm interests, more lately the Junior Chambers, indicates direction of policy from above, regardless of whether the problem is of pertinent local interest.

This action corresponds to the tactics of Nazi party cells, carrying out orders from headquarters unquestioningly regardless of the validity of local application.

The propaganda angle has not been overlooked. A "Pacific Coast Japanese Problems League" has been set up to carry on the battle. Men like Congressman Costello and Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles go on the radio for the specific purpose of villification of the evacuees.

People who have heard these broadcasts report the same bombast, the vague insinuations, the unqualified and unsupported allegations, the wild charges—none of which will stand up under logic or cross-examination—that characterized Nazi attacks on the Jews.

One person who heard Dr. John Lechner, the American Legion's reactionary Jap-baiter, in a radio debate against two clergymen, reported the good "Herr Doktor" on occasions became so angry he just sputtered. Someone from the audience challenged Dr. Lechner's statements and asked about the incident during the Manzanar riot when Boy Scouts armed with rocks defied the mob to tear down the American flag, and kept the flag flying.

This person reports: "When the referee read that to him Lechner got so mad he could hardly talk! He just stuttered and yelled something about whoever sent that question in had better be informed that the authorities had to have a mounted machinegun there, and the rest of his raving was so inarticulate that I never did figure out what bearing that had on the incident I mentioned."

All this does not prove that our native fascists are Nazis. To the contrary many of them no doubt believe that they are being 100 per cent Americans despite their obvious selfish motives. But this is proof that the fascist mind operates along similar channels whether in Germany, Italy, Japan or the United States, and this is the enemy within which we must fear most if we are to win the war at home as well as abroad.

JACL News

Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

"CONVERSATION ASSUAGES the eternal loneliness in which each human soul is wrapped." The same lift and tug you get when the neighborhood boy says "hello," likewise brightens the stranger when you pick up a conversation with him. Recently, when my wife was called to pinch hit at a local hospital as the student nurses were attending graduation services, I spent the time waiting for her to finish work by wandering along the shores of a nearby lake.

I met the watchman guarding the bath houses. After talking with him awhile, he became visibly friendly. He told me that the lake was formed some sixty years ago when a rancher began to dig post holes to fence his cattle. The holes tapped some hidden springs which gushed forth so suddenly that his cows in the hollow were drowned.

Then, he related how the policeman patrolling the nearby park came across some boys shooting dice. The cop caught a couple of the boys and hailed them before the juvenile court. The following day when the policeman pursued his beat he came across 18 garden hoses which had been cut and slashed. Who done it?

IN CONTRAST, the watchman found some urchins throwing rocks at the boats. "Hey," he called out, "don't do that; you'll knock holes in the boats!"

"What can we throw rocks at?" they demanded.

"Please don't do that—it's so hard to get material and it's hard to repair those boats."

The boys desisted and went away.

DALE CARNEGIE'S PRECEPTS as instanced above on "How To Win Friends and Influence People" certainly should be observed by some WRA people if they want to win the confidence of evacuees and the general public alike. Brusque mannerisms, curtness, critical attitudes against evacuees, supercilious glossing-over of shortcomings, purely defensive inertia in the face of adverse publicity, and shifting over their difficult problems to private agencies in attempts to evade responsibilities are reactions and accusations levelled at WRA officials charged with aiding in the program of community assimilation.

DISCRIMINATORY ATTITUDES AND METHODS on the part of some employers came out during conversations with placement officers. When an applicant was called for a dictation and typing test, the examiner was hostile and subjected the inexperienced prospective employee to rough remarks, gruff instructions and continual insistence on speed. The nervous nisei youngster piled up so many errors that she was disqualified. There are no Japanese Americans working in that huge plant as yet.

SHOPWORKERS WHO HAVE INCURRED THE DISLIKE of foremen are in a tough spot. The discriminating foreman will be obnoxious in pointed public remarks so that the worker being made the object of his censure becomes highly discomfited. The foreman will say that the worker is not doing his share of the work, or not meeting the quota, or that the quality of his workmanship is inferior. He will make all kinds of slighting innuendos in attempts to humiliate, embarrass, and discredit. When the worker's patience is exhausted, he makes some angered back talk and thus automatically discharges himself. A situation such as this is difficult to prove as a case of discrimination when the worker loses self-control and blows up.

ABSURD AND DIFFICULT TESTS are pitfalls which trap those being discriminated. For instance, a disabled veteran, negro, of World War I met all the paper qualifications for chauffeur. His examination was to drive a heavy truck over rough terrain and maneuver and park it in some tough spots. It would have tested the skill and mettle of high-priced ex-

Timely Topics

(Continued from page 5).

Middle West and the East. The larger cities may absorb thousands without causing a ripple and the smaller communities may take less. In this manner the "Japanese problem" should be dissipated. There is no reason why the 100,000 residents still remaining in the relocation centers cannot be assisted in finding new homes.

During my travel in the Middle West and the East, I have found the people to be friendly. The leading citizens and newspapers of many communities are giving active support to the program of resettlement. I am confident that those who become a part of such communities will find a happier future for themselves and for their children. If the evacuees will go with the intention of winning goodwill, they can become an integral part of the community.

I realize it is difficult for Californians to forget the climate they were enjoying. But weather conditions will become secondary once we realize that there will be no security and permanency on the Pacific Coast as long as the Supreme Court decision pertaining to our evacuation remains as the law of the land. For national security, since we are a small minority, our rights can be infringed. The Supreme Court has ruled that it is better for the few to have their rights violated in order that a larger majority may not be inconvenienced.

If we are going to establish our homes in a new region, it is advisable that we start now when the government is willing to give a helping hand. What has happened cannot be undone. The future beckons us to be realistic.

Washington Letter

(Continued from page 4).

was to have ended within a few months, the Japanese are still trying to end "the China incident."

6. While the aerial war over Burma will be noticeably curtailed during the monsoon months, Americans and British still pound at Japanese objectives when the weather permits. During the month of May, a greater tonnage of bombs was dropped on Japanese airfields, railroads and munitions dumps than London received during the height of Hitler's air attack in September, 1940.

7. While fighting in the South Pacific area may appear, by comparison with other fronts, to be inactive, Allied air forces are constantly attacking Japanese bases, sinking enemy ships, and beating off enemy attacks on our own bases. It is significant that the Japanese navy has attempted no extensive operation since the major defeat it suffered in the Solomons area, and that it was unable to bring support to the troops on Attu, or to get them out.

8. Having wiped out the Japanese on Attu, American forces are now softening up Kiska, the last remaining Japanese base in the Aleutians. Thus at the extreme ends of Japan's arc of conquest, the Aleutians and the Solomons, Allied forces are making their pressure felt.

Hitler started with a war on one front. He hoped to keep it that way. But with the growth of the military strength of the United Nations at least eight areas of combat have been opened. If that phrase, "the second front," is still used, it can mean only a second front against Hitler on the European continent. And for Hitler the second front will be the last.

perienced truck drivers. He didn't get the job.

JACL OFFICER'S DUTIES include exposing and correcting of such job discriminations. Executive Order 8802, issued by President Roosevelt, June 25, 1941, declares: "I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States of America that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or Government because of race, creed, color, or national origin."

To make that operative requires an educational campaign among employers and co-workers alike. A "melting" rather than "clubbing" technique is the only way to secure introduction of American workers of Japanese ancestry. Certainly, a caress is better than a sock.

Ann Nisei Says:
Ornaments, Dressy
Accessories Must Be
Worn With Care

It's a fine line—the one between the well-dressed woman and the woman who is overdressed. Being overdressed is one of the major sins, and it's an easy dressing habit to fall into.

For instance, do you insist upon wearing bows in your hair all the time? Many occasions, many costumes will find bows an inappropriate accompaniment.

All ornaments and dressy accessories have to be worn with care. Remember that in any outfit of clothes you want to highlight not more than one thing. For instance, if your dress is the center of attraction of your outfit, you don't want to wear a fancy hat, bow-trimmed shoes and an ornate necklace.

Or perhaps a piece of costume jewelry will be the eye-catcher in your new summer outfit. Don't distract the eye by wearing, along with this outfit, a ribbon in your hair and jingly bracelets.

A print dress, for instance, usually offers as much in eye-catching qualities as you can afford in one outfit. If the print is particularly bright and colorful, let it stand by itself. Don't expect it to compete with necklaces and clips and dressy hats.

Appropriateness is another thing to watch in assembling your costumes. For instance, with a simple summer outfit you can go cute and pert with a bright floppy hat and a silly duffle bag. But that cute hat and bag can look out of place with a frilly afternoon dress that has gadgets of its own.

You wouldn't think of wearing pumps with anklets or oxfords with a black silk dress. But lots of girls do it. If you're saving your silk and nylon stockings (and who isn't these days?) don't go around obviously bare-legged when you wear pumps or street oxfords. Instead, why not use one of the many leg make-up preparations now on the market? They come in liquid, paste and cake form. They're easy to apply, cool and inexpensive. We suggest you buy some of those shoe socks—those little foot socks that are worn inside your shoes when you go without stockings. They'll save you from that annoying damp, sticky feeling of bare feet directly against leather.

Wearing too much make-up or wearing it incorrectly is one of the worst of dressing faults. One of the commoner faults is wearing too much rouge. This definitely "dates" you, anyway; so go easy with the rouge pot.

Too heavy eye make-up is another dressing room fault. Often this occurs because of insufficient lighting at the time one is making up. Broad daylight heightens the cosmetic look. The only rule is, if it doesn't look natural, take it off.

Quiz Yourself

Check up on yourself by asking yourself a few of these questions. Have I ever been guilty of wearing a flower in my hair and a corsage on my shoulder?

Have I ever tried getting away with sport shoes and an afternoon dress?

Just because it's in Vogue, do I think it's appropriate for me? Do I ever wear a necklace, a bracelet AND a colorful ring?

Coast Group Says
Evacuee Return May
Lead to Race Riots

ORLAND, Calif.—Resolutions contending that return of evacuees to the west coast would create a possibility of civil disorder and race riot were sent last Friday to Secretary of War Stimson and other Washington officials by the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Oakland Tribune reported.

The resolutions asserted that the society was urging a ban on wartime return of the evacuees because of organized efforts being made to release them from relocation centers and because "there is ground for belief that a substantial amount of disloyalty exists."

The Long View Ahead

By Mary Oyama

Ed. Note: This is the first of three columns by Miss Oyama (Mrs. Frederick Mittwer), entitled, "The Long View Ahead." With her husband and two children, she was evacuated from her home in Los Angeles to the Santa Anita assembly center and later to the Heart Mountain center in Wyoming. Early this year the Mittwers relocated in Denver, Colo.)

These are just some thoughts which came to me very forcibly after four months in an assembly center, five months in a relocation center, and just exactly four months of newly regained "freedom."

It took nisei of exceptionally well-integrated character to survive the vitiating ordeal of months of restricted confinement. Surely this enforced detention behind barbed wire was enough to get human beings down! Only those who were unusually well integrated religiously as strong unshakable Christians or politically as unconfused liberals were able to barely come through without lapsing into a deep negative cynicism. On the average, since only a very few nisei are either strongly social conscious liberals or devout Christians (as distinguished from nominal church-goers), the vast majority of the Nisei were utterly lost in a mire of deepest confusion—psychologically, spiritually, intellectually.

We would add to the group of "well integrated," those who were not necessarily political liberals or "Christian" but who had a strong faith in the ultimate vindication of the Nisei—this group, too, was very small; and all three groups together constituted a fractional minority group in each center. Their role as leaders in the centers certainly was not easy and often enough a thankless job. They were variously accused of being: "administration stooges," publicity seekers, opportunists, so called "reds," "JACL puppets," naive Pollyanna optimists, etc., etc.

We should not be afraid of prejudice but we should meet it as a challenge to further the dissemination of correct information concerning the Nisei. While discussing this matter with an intelligent young Nisei instructor at the Navy's Intelligence school at Boulder, Colo., he added "I hope more Nisei soldiers will show themselves around the U. S. O. centers—even if only to make the American public realize that there are Nisei soldiers in the U. S. Army."

"Every bit counts," we agreed. Here are some important conclusions for the present:

1. Every relocated Nisei should make it a point to attend the nearest church of his preference. He is at least sure of receiving a welcome in a church, and not only will this help him to become more fully integrated into American community life, but it will help other Americans to know what the Nisei really is—simply, a good American.

2. Every Nisei should join existing (general American) organizations, instead of forming separate, segregated, "all-Nisei" clubs, for social, recreational, sports, and hobby interests, for the same reasons as above. This goes for political organizations too, except, of course, the JACL which serves a special service (since we are members of a racial minority group).

3. We Nisei must function in two ways: first, as Americans, belonging to American social, cultural, sports, and political clubs and organizations; and secondly, as effective members of a racial minority group—belonging to the JACL, to protect our welfare and interests as members of a racial minority group. (Of course we all hope that the day will soon come when this second function will be unnecessary.)

4. Write at every opportunity, letters to: newspapers, editors, individuals and organizations, disseminating the true facts about us. Colorado nisei, particularly, are to be commended for their frequent letters to the local newspapers. Natives, evacuees, and soldiers, both in Denver and in nearby towns, have been active along this line.

5. Give positive evidence of our loyalty. We hope that Americans of Japanese descent participated in the "I Am An American" Day cer-

emonies. If they did not, we want to know why not? If they were not asked to participate we should have asked to be allowed to participate. In fact, we should have insisted upon it.

6. Photos of nisei soldiers accompanied by timely news items about them should be sent in by all their families to the local newspapers. (We've seen pictures of countless soldiers in the papers but as yet not a single picture of a nisei soldier. Why?)

Well, so much for that. Incidentally, while integrating ourselves into American life, it would not hurt to widen our intellectual horizon by reading more extensively. This is not just my own personal observation, but both Caucasian American and nisei leaders are agreed that the average nisei is not very well read despite his high scholastic standing and his academic knowledge. Such magazines as the New Republic; such papers as George Seldes' weekly "In Fact," along with the L. A. Times, Hearst's "Examiner," and the Chicago Tribune which the nisei are now reading. Others are Common Ground, Christian Century, The Protestant, the Fellowship; such newspapers as P. M., the Chicago Sun; and Carey Williams' books.

Labor Writer Says
Evacuation Was
A Tragic Crime

"The United States committed a degrading act unworthy of its history and dignity when it picked up the mass of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and, ignoring the law and the spirit of the law, first bankrupted them, then incarcerated them, then debased them in the eyes of their fellow citizens."

The sentiment was expressed by Ted Friend, writer for the Utah Labor News, a Salt Lake City weekly newspaper, in the paper's June 4 issue.

Leading off his column, "This Week This World," with a commentary on the treatment accorded evacuees, Friend wrote that the picture of thousands of Japanese Americans "being forcibly taken from their homes, without indictment, without evidence, without trial, is disillusioning and disheartening to those who believe that the essence of Americanism is justice and equality before the law."

"It is doubtful if any group of American citizens, including the slaves in the pre-Civil War era, have ever been so ignobly treated, though guiltless of any overt act toward the nation to which they pledged and, by all available proof, honestly have their loyalty, as these Americans of Japanese antecedents."

"Most tragic of all," Friend continues, "the act of terror which the United States perpetrated against these loyal citizens is the very manifestation of fascism which the United States is standing off the world over."

The writer urges the government and the American people "in the interests of national decency make immediate amends to these wronged men, women and children. They must be relocated not only in a physical sense, but spiritually as well."

"A crime . . . has been perpetrated against a helpless American minority. It should be righted without delay."

Costs of Evacuee
Initiated Transfer
To Be Self-Paid

Any resident of a relocation center who wishes to move to another project in order to be married or for other personal reasons ordinarily will have to bear the costs of travel himself, according to a new ruling issued this week by the national office of the War Relocation Authority.

Administration sources pointed out that this does not in any way change existing regulations, but simply clarifies a point on which there has been some question. It covers only those cases where the transfer request is initiated by the evacuee.

Nisei Doctors Train for Army Service at Carlisle Barracks

Boston Group Aids Relocation Of Evacuees

BOSTON, Mass. — A "hospitality committee" has been organized to aid evacuees of Japanese ancestry relocating in the Boston area, it was reported this week.

Groups represented in the formation of this hospitality group include the Unitarians, the Congregationalists, the League of International Women, Traveler's Aid, the YMCA, the International Institute, the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the Friends, the WRA, the Council of Social Agencies and other similar organizations.

For evacuees who wish to be invited into a private home for ten days or two weeks upon their arrival into the Boston area for relocation, a list of homes is available, Frances Maeda, former Minidoka resident who is employed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, declared. Miss Maeda also stated that the Traveler's Aid desk in each of the Boston stations would also have a list of places willing to accommodate evacuees.

Japanese Problem In Hawaii Exaggerated, Says Honolulu Mayor

SAN FRANCISCO — The mayor of Honolulu last week added to statements previously made by federal and territorial authorities clearing Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry of all charges that they had aided the enemy at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

Arriving here last Saturday on his first trip out of the islands since the Pearl Harbor attack, Mayor Lester Petrie of Honolulu told the San Francisco Chronicle that the "Japanese problem" in the Hawaiian Islands has been "greatly exaggerated."

He categorically denied stories still in circulation that Hawaiian residents of Japanese descent had acted as fifth columnists and blocked highways with cars and trucks on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack. Nor, he added, has there been any case of sabotage by any person of Japanese extraction.

Editor's Note: The myth of fifth column activity, espionage and sabotage by Hawaiian Japanese Americans is currently being retailed to the public as truth through the medium of the Warner Brothers motion picture, "Air Force."

Mayor Petrie estimated the number of Honolulu's residents of Japanese ancestry at about 157,000 and said that all questionable characters had long since been rounded up by the military and the FBI.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa.—Although the attack on Pearl Harbor was a tough blow to American prestige, it was a "worse stab in the back for us than for other American citizens," three American-born officers of Japanese ancestry declared in an article published by The Medical Soldier, publication of Carlisle Barracks.

The Japanese Americans are members of the Twenty-eighth Officers Class now stationed at Carlisle.

"All American-born Japanese people in this country will remember Pearl Harbor long after other Americans have forgotten it," according to Lieutenants California S. Ushiro of Los Altos, Calif.; Norman Kobayashi of Gardena, Calif., and Katsumi Nakadate of East Chicago, Ind.

Both Lieutenant Kobayashi and Lieutenant Ushiro spent several months in Nippon "a few years ago," but Lieutenant Nakadate has never been to the land of the "rising sun" and "never wants to go there."

Declaring that this is really the first opportunity that American-born Japanese have had to prove themselves loyal Americans, Lieutenant Ushiro said: "We will fight shoulder to shoulder with the rest of the Americans in downing the enemy. We have no ties with Japan, and we are true and loyal Americans."

Lieutenant Ushiro, 26, received his degree from the Stanford University medical school. Two months before Pearl Harbor, he received a reserve commission in the medical corps. He was called to active service early in May, 1943. He has a brother, a master sergeant, who is somewhere in the Pacific battle area.

Lieutenant Kobayashi was in practice in Los Angeles and Gardena for nine years before the war. He is a graduate of the University of California medical school.

Lieutenant Nakadate graduated from the University of Oregon medical school and was an assistant to a general practitioner in East Chicago, receiving his reserve commission in 1939.

There is no food rationing in the islands and there are ample stocks of beef, pork, mutton, coffee and sugar, he told the Chronicle, but gasoline and liquor is rationed.

He related that on the morning of the Japanese sneak attack he stood on the porch of his Honolulu home and watched the spectacle for 20 minutes "before I began to realize it was something more than just a mock raid."

He became suspicious, he said, when live projectiles began whistling over his home. He put in a telephone call and learned that the city, and particularly Pearl Harbor, was under Japanese air attack.

Vital Statistics

DEATHS

Rikezo Yamaguchi, 61, (37-5-F, Minidoka), on June 12.
 Ryokichi Miwa, 52, (2-5-C, Minidoka), on June 16.
 Kikutaro Inao, 71, (3-7-A, Poston), on June 12.
 Sasuke Mori, 56, (1-12-H, Minidoka) on June 3.
 Mrs. Fuyuno Okada, 57, (13-10-D, Minidoka) on June 5.
 Carl Hamasaki, 6 mos., (5-12-H, Minidoka) on June 6.
 Tojchi Nakatomi (2813-A, Tule Lake) on June 6.
 Tama Tamaye (6702-D, Tule Lake) on June 9.
 Kikutaro Inao, 71, (3-7-A, Poston) on June 12.
 Yoshikichi Nakayama, 60, (26-4-F, Rohwer) on June 12.
 Torataro Nakatani, 35, on June 12 at Tule Lake.
 Nenoji Mayeda, 62, (14-13-E, Heart Mountain) on June 15.

MARRIAGES

Takeyo Matsuoka to Masanori Umeda on June 3 at Gila River.
 Mariko Ohmoto to Joe Kuramoto on June 7 at Gila River.
 Asaye Sato to Tatsuo Kamezaki on June 12 at Granada.
 Nancy Kuwabara to James Nakayama on June 10 at Poston.
 May Oyakawa to Raymond Setta on June 12 at Cody, Wyoming.
 Kikuko Nakao to Jiro Tanamachi on June 14 at Rohwer.
 Yuri Yamamoto to Nobuo Sera on June 16 at Cody, Wyoming.
 Michiko Kozasa to Robert M. Tsutsui on June 9 at Lake Village, Ark.
 Yoneko Tanaka to Ralph Takami on June 16 at Minidoka.
 Akiko Nose to Toshizo Mori on June 12 at Minidoka.
 Umeko Nagasawa to George Ishihara on June 17 at Twin Falls, Idaho.

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Ned Nakamura (17-3-E, Minidoka) a girl on June 3.
 To Mrs. Sadayo Kakiuchi (23-12-3, Manzanar) a boy on June 4.
 To Mrs. Hiroshi Yamada (24-9-A, Minidoka) a girl on June 5.
 To Mrs. John Fukusawa (46-1-B, Gila River) a boy on June 5.
 To Mrs. Suekichi Okamoto (63-8-A, Gila River) a girl on June 5.
 To Mrs. Hiroshi Yamada (24-9-A, Minidoka) a girl on June 5.
 To Mrs. Kanekichi Shimoide (26-8-B, Gila River) a boy on June 6.
 To Mrs. Itaru Nakatsu (27-3-A, Gila River) a boy on June 6.
 To Mrs. Joe Kambara (72-10-A, Gila River) a boy on June 7.
 To Mrs. Tadayoshi Kawahara (2404-C, Tule Lake) a girl on June 8.
 To Mrs. Henry Kaihara (27-17-C, Tule Lake) a boy on June 8.
 To Mrs. Philip Sakakihara (1018-A, Tule Lake) a boy on June 8.
 To Mrs. Tatsushi Yoshimi (32-13-C, Gila River) a girl on June 9.
 To Mrs. Chuni Nakamoto (60-8-B, Poston) a boy on June 10.
 To Mrs. Chester Ogi (814-B, Tule Lake) a boy on June 10.
 To Mrs. Charles Hashimoto (7211-D, Tule Lake) a boy on June 10.
 To Mrs. Edward M. Tokunaga (11E-5A, Granada) a girl on June 10.
 To Mrs. Maruo Hatashita (322-1-C, Poston) a boy on June 11.
 To Mrs. Toshizume Yanae (6-13-C, Poston) a girl on June 12.
 To Mrs. Harry Hisaka (10-11-B, Rohwer) a girl on June 12.
 To Mrs. Raymond Kondo (12-11-D, Rohwer) a boy on June 12.
 To Mrs. K. Fujita (7F-6A, Granada) a boy on June 13.
 To Mrs. Jimmy Fukuhara (35-4-D, Poston) a girl on June 13.
 To Mrs. Akira Komai (K-7A, Granada) a girl on June 14.
 To Mrs. Ryosho Sogabe (45-14-C, Poston) a girl on June 14.
 To Mrs. Matsujiro Izuhara (17-2-F, Rohwer) a boy on June 14.
 To Mrs. Smith Morimoto (29-6-F, Minidoka) a boy on June 12.
 To Mrs. Jack Nakamura (10-15-A, Minidoka) a girl on June 12.
 To Mrs. Haruo Hatashita (322-1-C, Poston) a boy on June 11.
 To Mrs. Toshizume Yanae (6-13-C, Poston) a girl on June 12.
 To Mrs. Jimmy Fukuhara (34-4-D, Poston) a girl on June 13.

Young Caucasian American would like to correspond with Japanese American girl. Address: Box No. 101, The Pacific Citizen, 415 Beason Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah.

New York Group Hits Union Opposition to Evacuee Help

Union Protest Fails to Halt Hiring Of Nisei

CHICAGO — Four Japanese Americans are now working at the Cook county school of nursing and six more are on their way to help fill the gaps in the corps of dishwashers the union has been unable to fill, the Chicago Daily Tribune reported last week.

Miss Mary Dempsey, business agent of the School Lunchroom Attendants' union, who had previously protested the hiring of the evacuees, said no direct action is planned to move the Japanese Americans out of their jobs, because the protest made the position of the union clear. She said a basis has been established for employment of union members if and when the union can supply them.

Clayton F. Smith, president of the county board, explained that the school management "can use more workers than the union can furnish for kitchen work, and was sympathetic when the war relocation board offered to send in some Japanese Americans, all born in the United States and investigated by the FBI."

He said the school management's plan is to hire the evacuees at the regular wage of 55 cents an hour, and to take out of the kitchen and bus boy work such employees as they please. These present employees, he added, would welcome the change.

Miss Dempsey, the union representative, declared at the time she protested that the matter had come up suddenly, and that the union had not been consulted, "only told about it."

She said that she did not like the prospect of union members working even with good evacuees.

Spanish Consul To Investigate Alien Treatment

To Start Inquiry Into Relocation Conditions of Japanese Nationals

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Spanish consul in San Francisco has been designated to represent the Japanese government in this area and is beginning an investigation of the treatment given Japanese nationals both in and out of relocation camps, the Arizona Republic stated Saturday.

The investigation will concern treatment accorded aliens of Japanese ancestry and not American-born Japanese who are citizens of the United States.

Governor Sidney P. Osborn, who has been in contact with War Department officials and Arizona's congressional delegation, was quoted by the Republic as saying that the solution of Arizona's problem arising out of the congregation of large numbers of the evacuees in the state's agricultural areas is in sight.

"We will have the situation straightened out in a few days," the governor was quoted as saying. "Arizonans must exercise extreme care that no overt act is committed. It might cause untold suffering and sacrifice to our boys who are held prisoners of war and civilian prisoners in Japan."

A special committee appointed by Osborn to investigate the evacuee resettlement problem in Arizona has recommended that persons of Japanese ancestry released from war relocation centers be barred from residence in Arizona.

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Communication Sent to President of AFL Group, Opposing Union's Stand

NEW YORK CITY—An editorial in the June issue of The Catering Industry Employee, official publication of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, an AFL union, which opposed any "invasion" of the industry by evacuees, drew censure last week from the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Abner Green, secretary of the committee which has recently been active in seeking repeal of the Oriental exclusion act, declared in a communication to Edward Flores, general president of the AFL union, who wrote the editorial, that it was a dangerous policy to discriminate against any section of the population because of racial descent and expressed hope that the union leader will "reconsider" his stand.

Flores had written that evacuees were "largely inclined" toward domestic employment and charged that they would compete with free labor, "without regard to American standards of employment."

He wrote that he had "turned thumbs down" and refused to "agree to the invasion of our industry" by evacuees when a representative of the government called on him for cooperation in placing evacuees in hotels and restaurants. Flores said he would protest evacuee employment "in any hotel or restaurant under contractual relations with our international union."

In his objection to Flores' editorial, which was titled "Japanese Menace to Catering Industry," Green called upon the AFL leader to remember that the country is made up of people of all nationalities, creeds and colors.

"I know that your union reflects in its membership this heterogeneous composition that is America," Green declared. "Once we begin to discriminate against one section of the population—only because of their racial descent—the rights of all other groups are in danger."

Green also pointed out that the loyalty of evacuees is established by the federal government before their release is permitted.

"We feel certain," he continued, "that given a democratic and equal opportunity, they would make good union members in any field of endeavor into which they may go. To attempt to bar them from the catering industry, or any other industry, would in effect force them to become scab labor in order that they may live."

"Your position in this matter," he told Flores, "creates unnecessary division in the population on the basis of race. It is with regret that we must point out that your statement will be welcomed with glee by the Axis propagandists."

Stressing that the government did not condemn the whole group in evacuating persons of Japanese descent from the west coast, Green urged the union to "cooperate with our government in its program covering Japanese Americans." Such cooperation, he added, would be "in keeping with our democratic procedures and traditions."

Green's letter also cited the contributions Japanese Americans are making to the war effort in industry and agriculture and in the armed forces.

Modesto Joins In Urging Ban On Evacuee Return

MODESTO, Calif. — The state senate interim committee investigating the evacuee situation moved to Turlock last Thursday to continue its hearings after receiving overwhelming protests from Modesto citizens the previous day against any proposal to return evacuees to California during the war, the United Press reported.

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Dies Committee Actions Hit By Japanese American Group

Campaign Against WRA Climaxes False Attacks On Administration, Charge

NEW YORK CITY — The Japanese American Committee for Democracy last week sharply criticized the Dies Committee attack on the War Relocation Authority as "the climax of a series of false attacks" against the Roosevelt administration "by the most vicious reactionary, anti-United Nations, anti-Roosevelt, anti-victory elements in this country."

The eastern nisei organization charged Dies with seeking to use the evacuee question to fan race antagonism and hatred as a means of bringing about disunity "in direct service" to Hitler and Tojo, and further accused the House Committee on un-Americanism of not being the proper agency to handle the elimination of fifth columns in the country.

The JACD declared that the Dies Committee had failed to "locate and bring to conviction" agents of the Japanese military government who had sought to stir up unrest among the Negro people of America, although it had ample time and money to do so. The job was done, the JACD statement added, by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which handled the matter properly and which is "quite capable" of safeguarding the country against similar enemy agent activity.

Expressing support of the WRA's policy of resettling loyal evacuees as "part of the victory program" in a people's war and a potent answer to the "false racism" of the Axis, the JACD termed the Dies Committee's attack on this policy "an attack on the nation's war effort."

"The attempt to use the security and future of some 110,000 Japanese Americans as a pawn to split our national unity must be completely discredited and defeated," the statement said.

"And the final answer to Dies and his 'un-American Committee,' the statement concluded, "is to remove them from positions of public power, so that in this most critical stage of the war, they will no longer be able to carry on flank attacks against the Administration and the American people."

Party Attended By Twin Falls Youths

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — The Majic Valley JACL held a skating party here Thursday night, June 17. Among the 84 guests attending the affair were members of the Inter-city Youth Affiliation, an organization of young people's groups of various churches of the city.

Women's Group Urges Resettlement For Loyal Evacuees

NEW YORK CITY — "The role which the Japanese Americans have been called upon to take in the war crisis" is "in many ways the hardest and most humiliating which any group of Americans has had to undergo" and restitution for their sacrifices should be made to them "as soon as possible," the Women's League for Peace and Freedom declared in a resolution passed at its recent annual convention here.

The resolution, addressed to the War Relocation Authority and to Senator A. B. Chandler of the Military Affairs subcommittee which recently submitted recommendations on the evacuee question, commended the WRA "for its sincere efforts to ameliorate the difficulties created by the evacuation" through its resettlement policy.

The group urged that the process of evacuee resettlement and the alternative or concomitant policy of returning them to their homes be speeded in accordance with Senator Chandler's recommendation to release 82,000 loyal Japanese Americans within the next few months.

Also urged in the resolution was that the WRA "spare no effort to make their enforced exile as unlike a penal sentence as possible" for those evacuees who must remain in the relocation centers.

Another resolution called for repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Act and condemned all efforts to disfranchise American-born citizens of Japanese ancestry. The second resolution was sent to the Bureau of Immigration, the Department of Labor, the House Committee on Immigration and the War Relocation Authority.

Kaysville Rotary Club Members Are Guests of JACL

With members of the Kaysville Rotary club as guests, the Davis county JACL held its monthly meeting June 10 at the North Davis Jr. high school.

The Rotary guests heard an open forum discussion conducted on the subject of "Assimilation of Nisei Among Caucasian Groups." Yori Kosaiku acted as moderator, and the speakers were George Akasaka and the Misses Mickey Sadahiro, Yaeko Kosaiku and Masako Fujiki.

The moderator and the four speakers, together with Ted Miya, chapter president, were invited to speak before the Kaysville Rotary club at a luncheon Wednesday, June 16.

Stranded Group Being Placed In New Jobs

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Evacuees stranded by the recent cancellation of the NYA program are rapidly being placed in jobs, it was reported in the Heart Mountain Sentinel last week.

Seventy-five youths enrolled in vocational training courses in Minneapolis and St. Paul are being placed in jobs in that area. Public-spirited citizens and NYA regional officials are cooperating with WRA relocation officers in placing these youths, it was declared.

Twenty-eight persons in training in Salt Lake City who returned to the Minidoka relocation center are now preparing to leave for Cleveland and Chicago, where jobs have been found for them. Several Manzanar NYA trainees have been placed in Des Moines, Iowa, and a WRA relocation supervisor is now in that area looking for schools in which others can continue their training.

Six Evacuees Serving Terms In Arizona Jail

FLORENCE, Ariz.—Countering Dies committee charges that evacuees assaulting a fellow evacuee at the Poston relocation center have not been punished, Warden A. G. Walker of the Arizona state prison revealed last week that six evacuees from Arizona relocation centers have been sentenced to the state prison since February 1.

Five of these evacuees were arrested, according to prison records, for assaulting another evacuee at Poston. Altogether, eight men were arrested for the attack upon Saburo Kido, national president of the Japanese American Citizens League. Two are in federal custody, according to Wade Head, director of the Poston camp, while the eighth was released for lack of evidence.

A witness, Norris James, had testified before the Dies committee that the group had gone unpunished for the attack and the statement was believed to be the basis for the Dies committee's charge that attackers of loyal Japanese Americans had gone unpunished.

New Efforts to Win Entry Rights For Chinese Seen

WASHINGTON—House Immigration Committee approval of Chinese immigration to the United States was lost by one vote last week, but proposals for repeal of the Chinese exclusion act are still being advanced, the Associated Press reported.

Following the house committee's refusal to approve entry of Chinese, Representative Gossett (D., Texas) submitted a twin proposal that all immigration quotas be cut 10 to 20 per cent and that the Chinese be placed on an equal basis with other nationals.

Gossett's plan was reported to have the support of some members of the committee.

Gossett said he believed his suggestion would reconcile two opposing groups by satisfying those who wanted China treated without discrimination, and by reducing the number who would be admitted alleviate fears of some committee members—particularly southerners—that Chinese immigration would create a new minority problem.

At the same time, Representative Magnuson (D., Wash.) was reported as saying he would introduce another bill expanding upon his original proposal to admit Chinese on a quota basis and grant them naturalization rights.

Magnuson was also quoted as saying that if the committee failed to act on his bill before adjournment of congress, he would circulate a petition in September to force a vote.

Chairman Dickstein (D., N. Y.) told reporters he expected to hold hearings this week on the broad subject and that state department officials probably would appear before the committee in executive session.

Arizona Commission Grants Hearing on Rivers Co-operative

Follows WRA Protests On Order Cancelling License of Evacuee Co-Op

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A hearing conducted last week by the Arizona Corporation Commission on a postponed order cancelling the license of the Gila River relocation center consumers' cooperative developed into almost a full-scale discussion of the evacuee problem as witnesses advanced personal opinions on many aspects of the question.

The hearing was the outcome of protests submitted by War Relocation Authority officials after the commission on June 4 revoked the license of the Gila center's cooperative. The commission delayed placing its cancellation order in effect and agreed upon a hearing following the WRA protest.

The Arizona Republic reported that Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona's junior senator, arrived in Phoenix while the hearing was in progress, and announced that he planned personal visits to the Gila and Poston centers together with the state American Legion commander to study the relocation policies in effect at the centers.

Amos A. Betts, chairman of the commission, opened the hearing, according to the Republic, with a long statement of reasons for the commission's revocation orders.

The Gila River Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., which is composed of a membership of 7000 evacuees at the center and was originally organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, was not represented at the hearing, but J. H. Terry, attorney for the WRA, appeared in behalf of the U. S. government and in support of the enterprise, it was added.

Mr. Terry declared the cooperative was established to provide evacuees at the center with such articles as clothing, cigarettes, toothpaste and other necessities of life. Savings, he explained, are returned to the members, who must surrender their membership when they leave the center. He said the organization makes it unnecessary for evacuees to make trips to near-by towns to make small purchases, thus making possible a closer check on evacuees by center officials.

He added the cooperative was formed so goods might be sold at prevailing prices without paying certain taxes other than the state sales tax.

Virtually all of the six witnesses called during the first day of the hearing were agreed that the WRA should be discontinued and the evacuees be turned over to the army and be treated as prisoners of war, the report stated.

Arthur J. Barnes, member of the state legislature from Maricopa county, was the first witness to be called and declared:

"I am prepared to state without any mental reservations that the situation is critical to the extent that if any Japanese boy committed an overt act, it would precipitate a crisis that would be a discredit to the entire nation and might even result in bloodshed."

Almost all of the witnesses contended that the cooperative's charter authorized it to lease or own land and engage in farming and business activities anywhere in Arizona.

Mr. Terry, in reply, made a tentative suggestion that the charter could be changed to confine the cooperative's operations to the Gila center, restrict its activities to furnishing the necessities of life for the evacuees and limit its corporate existence to the life of the center. No move was made to accept the suggestion, however.

M. O. Best, a prominent Phoenix agriculturist appearing on behalf of the Arizona Farm Bureau Federation, declared that Caucasian farmers could not compete with the evacuees and added that if evacuees continued to be relocated in the state's agricultural areas they would completely dominate Arizona agriculture.

He spoke strongly in favor of cancelling the cooperative's license, terming the existence of the organization a dangerous precedent and saying that even the WRA could not foresee what the cooperative's board of directors might decide to do in the future.

Al N. Zellmer, chairman of Governor Osborn's special investigating committee, which was appointed several weeks ago to inquire into the evacuee situation, testified on behalf of the committee and the American Legion, of which he is a past department commander.

He read into the record as part of his testimony a letter received on June 2 by Carl Hayden, U. S. senator from Arizona, from Dillon S. Myer, WRA's national director, which stated that plans for relocating evacuees in Arizona were withdrawn "in view of the attitude of the governor and many others that Japanese American labor is not wanted in Arizona."

Other witnesses declared widespread relocation of evacuees in the state would depreciate land and property values and criticized WRA administrators.

Ruling Returns Evacuee Suit To Lower Court

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — Because the federal court ruled that their forcible removal to Arizona did not give them citizenship in that state and therefore did not warrant a federal court trial of their case, the suit filed by N. Hiramatsu and Y. Iriyama against T. Paul Dalsell, Richard Phillips, Perry Marshall and others was last week back where it was first instituted—in Santa Barbara superior court.

Fred H. Schaeffer, attorney for the two evacuee plaintiffs, had dismissed it in the superior court and taken it to the federal court at Los Angeles, which denied jurisdiction over the case.

The suit, according to the Santa Maria Times, charged that the two evacuees transferred holdings worth \$250,000 to the defendants and alleges that the transaction was made in good faith on the part of the defendants. The evacuee plaintiffs are accusing the defendants of not having had any intention of complying with the terms of the transaction, and are asking for an accounting and a breach of the trust.

The defendants in turn have sued Schaeffer, attorney for the plaintiffs, in Santa Barbara superior court for asserted false accusations and slander, the report added.

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