

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## Draft for Japanese Americans Is Recommended By Senate Military Affairs Committee

### 7500 Nisei Already Serve in U. S. Army, Report Points Out

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Senate military affairs committee recommended last Friday that Japanese Americans be drafted "in the same manner" as other residents of the United States, the Associated Press said.

In a report based on findings of a subcommittee headed by Senator Albert B. Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, the committee quoted Army spokesmen as saying: "We would like to use these people as soldiers."

It also said the War Department has satisfactory methods for "screening out the bad ones" and that already more than 7500 Japanese Americans are in the U. S. Army.

Drafting of nisei was stopped last year just before evacuation of Pacific Coast states, but voluntary enlistments in the Army for an all-nisei combat unit have been accepted from January 28 this year.

The committee also recommended:

1. That disloyal Japanese be placed in internment camps.
2. That loyal, able-bodied Japanese be allowed to work under proper supervision "in areas where they will be accepted, and where the Army and Navy authorities consider it safe for them to go."

The report asserted that in relocation centers operated by the War Relocation Authority, "there is little or no real discipline, and there are many clashes of authority." The committee recommended that the regularly constituted arms of the government, "including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, the Army and Navy, should assume full and complete responsibility" for determining the loyalty of persons of Japanese descent in this country.

## Center Poster Shop Finishes Navy Order

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—A U. S. Navy order for 4,000 "Serve in Silence" posters was turned out in five days last week by the center poster shop working with the silk screen method, the Sentinel reported. Operations were supervised by Fuji Fujikawa. The posters, in two designs, were in four and five colors.

## WRA Relocation Program Told By Dillon Myer in Broadcast

### Loyal Americans Can Render Valuable Aid Toward War Effort

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, revealed plans for segregation of disloyal evacuees, and predicted eventual abandonment of centers in a nation-wide broadcast last week over the NBC system. Myer said disloyal elements would be segregated in a single center "within the next few weeks."

"We believe that it is possible to distinguish between the loyal and disloyal people of Japanese ancestry, as well as with other national or racial groups, to a degree which will insure the national security," Myer declared.

Explaining that "some people" in the relocation centers had indicated a preference to be Japanese rather than American, Myer said that it had taken time to gather enough information for segregation. He said the program will be

## WAC's TO OPEN RANKS TO JAPANESE AMERICAN WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced Thursday that "a limited number of American-born women of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to enlist in the WAC's, beginning on September 1."

"The success which attended the army recruitment of American men of Japanese descent led to the adoption of this plan," Patterson said, "thus giving the loyal women an opportunity to serve their country along with other citizens."

## CAMP WOLTERS NISEI SOLDIERS WIN PRAISE

MINERAL WELLS, Texas — Camp Wolters, giant infantry replacement training center, is finding its nisei personnel good soldiers and stalwart athletes, the Associated Press reported this week. The nisei have a softball team that has won 14 games in 16 starts, playing a colorful brand of ball pleasing ardent Texas fans.

All the nisei are assigned to the reception center under command of Major Kenneth J. Foster, and they display their athletic talents in the camp softball and baseball leagues, also going on the road to play softball.

Major Foster says the nisei are as intelligent, capable and loyal to the United States as any soldiers under his command. Although nearly all of them have friends or relatives in relocation centers, they express no resentment toward the exigencies of war which have broken up their homes, the report said.

The men's assignments are scattered through the area, in supply, transportation, postal detail, records section and infirmary.

## Manzanar College Accredited By State

MANZANAR, Calif.—The Manzanar Junior College has been officially recognized and accredited by the California State Department of Education, it was reported recently in the Free Press.

Seventy students received credit from the college for the semester ending May 14. Thirteen evacuees were on the teaching staff, which numbered twenty.

carried out as soon as transportation can be obtained to make the move.

Stating that the WRA did not feel that the centers were desirable institutions, Myer said: "It is not the American way to have children grow up behind barbed wire. It's difficult to reconcile democracy with barbed wire."

The WRA, he pointed out, was taking all proper precautions for national security and at the same time was providing means for loyal American citizens and law-abiding aliens to "take their place in the national life and enjoy the freedoms which are assured by the Constitution."

"Those who are thoroughly American in their loyalties" can render valuable assistance to the war effort by working on farms and in war industries and "other places where their abilities can be used to best advantage," Myer said, indicating the centers will be abandoned as rapidly as residents can be returned to normal life."

## Nisei Soldier Back From Africa, Writes to PC

The Pacific Citizen this week received a letter from a Japanese American soldier who has seen action in the North African campaign and who is now recuperating in an American hospital.

The letter, from S/Sgt. Paul J. Sakai, formerly of Seattle, Wash., said in part:

"In spite of distance and combat conditions, the Pacific Citizen reached this soldier (in North Africa). It was a source of great enjoyment.

"My sincere thanks to all of you for your courageous fight on the home front to build a democracy on a foundation as solid as the mighty rock of Gibraltar . . ."

Sgt. Sakai's mother is in the war relocation center at Hunt, Idaho. His younger brother, Sam Sakai, was inducted into the U. S. Army last week and will go into training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

## WRA Budget Is Approved By Congress

### Relocation Authority Allotted 48 Million For Next Fiscal Year

WASHINGTON — Despite the Dies committee's fulminations against the War Relocation Authority, the WRA's budget for the 1943-44 fiscal year was passed intact when Congress approved the war agencies bill July 8.

The War Relocation Authority asked for and received \$48,170,000 to carry out its activities for the coming year.

The House appropriations committee approved the WRA's total budget following hearings at which Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, told of the work of his agency. The House passed the war agencies bill containing the WRA's request.

When the bill was sent to the Senate, however, Senator Chandler and others initiated a debate on the WRA's appropriation which was concluded by the passage of a resolution by Senator Styles Bridges lopping off \$5,000,000 from the WRA's original request. The bill was sent back to the House which returned the \$5,000,000 to the WRA's budget. The Senate then passed the bill containing the WRA's appropriation in its original form.

Funds allotted to the War Relocation Authority will be used both for the operation of the ten war relocation centers and for the individual resettlement of all eligible evacuees.

## Late Shelby Volunteers Drill Doubly Hard to "Catch Up"

CAMP SHELBY, Miss., July 14, 1943.—Drilling doubly hard in order "to catch up" with their fellow Japanese Americans who were inducted earlier, late comers to the Nisei Combat Team here are putting in hard licks, as members of the recruit training class which assembles daily in the area fronting regimental headquarters.

Commanded by 1st Lt. David L. Moseley of Easton, Ga., this class was organized to aid those volunteers who reported here after the regular basic training schedule was well under way. They realize they are out to make up for lost time, but, according to 1st Lt. Richard K. Betsui, executive officer, of Honolulu, "these new men are showing a keen desire to learn. They have great ability, they take their training seriously

## Relocation of Loyal Evacuees Will Be Continued, Declares War Mobilization Director

### James Byrnes Answers Downey Resolution Asking For Future Plans of Operation of WRA Centers; Pacific Coast Areas Will Stay Closed, Indicated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Critics of War Relocation Authority policy were handed a set-back last Saturday when War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes issued a statement declaring loyal evacuees would continue to be released from centers for outside employment.

Byrnes also indicated there is little likelihood that evacuated Pacific coast areas would be re-opened in the near future to former residents of Japanese ancestry. "The present restrictions

against persons of Japanese ancestry will remain in force as long as the military situation so requires," he said.

The statement was prepared by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority at President Roosevelt's request, apparently in response to a senatorial resolution sponsored by Senator Sheridan Downey, California Democrat, asking for an authoritative public report concerning conditions in relocation centers and plans for future operations.

Without referring to specific charges, Byrnes' report took issue with recent unproved contentions by members of the Dies committee that disloyal evacuees are being released from war relocation centers to take private employment. The statement, in fact, contradicted a number of charges made publicly by Dies committee spokesmen about the operation of centers and treatment of evacuees.

Byrnes' statement said that before permission is granted for releases "the evacuee's background and record of behavior are carefully checked, and the attitude of the community toward receiving evacuees is ascertained.

"If there is evidence from any source that the evacuee might endanger the war effort," it said, "permission for leave is denied."

Byrnes reported that the WRA now is attempting to "segregate those evacuees whose loyalties lie with Japan. The segregated group will be quartered in a center by themselves, and will not be eligible to leave," he said. "The other people, however, will continue to be eligible for leave and will be encouraged by WRA to take useful employment in normal communities outside the evacuated area."

West coast quarters attempting to prevent Japanese American servicemen in U. S. uniform from visiting their former homes on furlough were told that these men have all the rights and privileges of all other American soldiers.

"They are all citizens of the United States, and they have all volunteered for service. Thus far their record has been excellent," Byrnes said in the report approved by the War Department.

"Other American soldiers of Japanese descent have performed useful and hazardous services in connection with our operations in the Pacific and a number have already been decorated for meritorious services. It is the policy of the War Department and the Army in all respects to accord American soldiers of Japanese ancestry the rights and privileges of all other American soldiers."

Included in the review refuting Dies committee charges were statements that:

1. Military police have been summoned only once to "quell a disturbance" in the relocation centers.

2. In milk shortage areas milk is provided only to small children, nursing or expectant mothers, and special dietary cases.

3. Beef served at the centers is "third grade" and "no fancy meats" of any kind are furnished.

4. In general, the food is "nourishing but definitely below army standards," with the average (Continued on page 2)

## Ickes Defends Operation of WRA Centers

### Parker Dam Is Not Endangered by Poston Evacuees, He Says

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, in a statement issued on July 16, defended the operation of the war relocation centers and denounced testimony before the Dies congressional sub-committee indicating that Parker Dam might be blown up by hostile evacuees.

Ickes, who charged recently that the Dies committee had used material prepared by alleged secessionists in an attempt to force the discharging of three government employees, declared that "sensational reports" that the Arizona dam was in danger of sabotage was "another Dies committee scarehead with nothing behind it."

In a letter to Chairman Dies, D., Texas, Ickes maintained there is no "imminent danger" to the Metropolitan Water District supply source. He attempted to discredit statements of Ralph Stringfellow, MWD special agent, before the Dies sub-committee headed by Rep. Costello on June 18 in Los Angeles.

There is no evidence, Ickes said, that any evacuee from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center—"or any other Japanese"—had any connection with the theft of dynamite in the vicinity of Parker Dam. Stringfellow had told of learning that the dynamite had been stolen.

Stringfellow—identified by Ickes as "Pistol Pete"—lacked personal knowledge of the alleged incidents," Ickes said.

Secretary Ickes' letter said about 100 blasting caps, "of a kind ill-adapted for any major explosive jobs," had been taken from Headgate Rock Dam this year. Ickes added, however, "there is circumstantial evidence that two unidentified Caucasian men were responsible for the incident."

and are doing fine." Instructors 2nd Lt. Marion B. Paddock of Sweetwater, Texas, and 2nd Lt. Charles W. Ganster of 210 South St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa., echoed these sentiments.

All members of the class are volunteers, most of them having formerly lived in West Coast areas which were evacuated of persons of Japanese ancestry. From various relocation camps they have answered the call to military duty enthusiastically not only to contribute to winning the war but also to aid in establishing beyond all doubt the loyalty of Japanese Americans to the land of their birth.

Pvt. George Hosoda, for example, volunteered from the "free zone" of Emmett, Idaho, because (Continued on page 3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Santa Barbarans Form Chapter of Fair Play Group

Episcopalian Minister Heads New Committee As First President

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

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

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

Peattie explained that his group at this time is not advocating the return of Japanese Americans to the coast until the war is over. "But this should not be taken to mean that we will not welcome them back afterward," he said. "Our reason for wishing the Japanese to remain away from the Pacific war zone is in part in anxiety for their safety."

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

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

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

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

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

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

## N. Y. Liberals Ask President To Condemn Dies Committee

Congressional Group Seeks to Arouse Race Hatred, Says Letter

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

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

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

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

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

The text of the letter to the President follows:

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

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

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

## White House Issues Official Statement On Evacuation, Relocation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## WRA Opposes Use of Hunt As Prison Camp

Message Follows Idaho Governor's Suggestion On Minidoka Transfer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## MINORU YASUI GETS FREEDOM ON JULY 29

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

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

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

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

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

**An Editorial:**

**"Let This Minority Know..."**

It was a pleasure to see Dillon S. Myer, Director of the War Relocation Administration, slash the whole fabric of downright lies and irresponsible race-baiting which the Dies Committee has been weaving not only around the WRA and the administration, but also around a loyal and peculiarly helpless minority—Americans of Japanese ancestry. The very restraint, thoroughness and documentation of Mr. Myer's refutation made it all the more devastating and at the same time provided a real foundation for his vigorous denunciation of the committee's antics.

The dignified testimony of the two former officers of the Japanese American Citizens' League, both of whom are now in the army as volunteers with the famous combat unit training at Camp Shelby, disposed of most of the charges against Americans of Japanese ancestry not discussed by Mr. Myer. The Costello Subcommittee of the Dies Committee has been making no distinction between the few possibly disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry who will not be released from the relocation centers and the large majority of loyal American citizens. On the contrary, the news was slanted to induce the public to regard them as enemies, indeed as enemy prisoners of war, instead of the fellow Americans that they are. The ridiculous effort simultaneously to link the Japanese American Citizens League, a patriotic organization of Americans of Japanese ancestry which has been repeatedly commended for its services by highest officials, both to Communists and to allegedly pro-Axis individuals, is a part of the typical persecution of this minority.

All thoughtful Americans will agree with Mr. Myer that the committee has created hate and mistrust by spreading outright falsehood. This hate and mistrust, concludes Mr. Myer, provides the enemy, especially Japan, with material to convince the peoples of the Orient that the United States is undemocratic and is fighting a racial war, undermines the unity of the American people, betrays the democratic objectives for which we are fighting and, as we have recently noted, may jeopardize the very lives of American prisoners held in Japan.

These attacks incidentally smear the FBI and the Army and Navy Intelligence Services. Competent agents of the FBI and of the Army Intelligence and officers of the efficient West Coast Naval Intelligence have found not one American of Japanese ancestry guilty of treasonable activities, but the Dies Committee sees in every nook and cranny of California thousands of well drilled Japanese soldiers and trained saboteurs.

In their satisfaction at seeing the sensational charges of the committee thoroughly refuted, democratic-minded Americans are apt to overlook the effect of the extraordinary publicity given on the West Coast to the most irresponsible and obviously false statements issued by the committee. The activities of the committee are an essential part of the concerted race-baiting campaign of several months duration against persons of Japanese ancestry. West Coast newspaper readers have only seen the screaming headlines and the lurid front-page articles about alleged Japanese sabotage and aid to invasion armies. The Dies Committee gives a pseudo-official status to these fantasies and extends the campaign to other parts of the country. The refutation of these false stories has not, therefore, seriously hindered the race-baiting, which continues.

So certain are the West Coast race-baiters of their influence that the Costello Subcommittee announced, even before the "hearings" began, that it would issue a report recommending the detention of all persons of Japanese ancestry regardless of loyalty. Chairman Costello is one of the leading West Coast racists.

It is high time that democratic-minded Americans put a stop to this shameless persecution of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. We should accelerate the WRA program of resettling loyal persons of Japanese origin, and demand that this country make full use of their extraordinary productivity in agriculture and their proved skills in industry and in the learned professions. Let this minority know that its faith in American democracy has not been in vain.—*Editorial in the New Republic of July 19, 1943.*

**Ex-Missionary Conducts I-Man Good-Will Campaign on Coast**

PORTLAND, Ore.—A one-man campaign is being waged here for better understanding about the evacuation of Japanese Americans by Owen Still, formerly a Christian missionary in Japan.

In recent weeks Owen has spoken in Newberg, Oregon City, Multnomah, Sweet Home, Lebanon, Montavilla, St. Helens, Beaverton, Alberta, Medford, Central City and Glendale, all in Oregon, about the evacuees and their problems.

"The people in Oregon are not bitter toward the Japanese people," Owen says from his experiences. He would like to know who the people were that expressed their opinions in the Gallup Poll last December declaring they

wanted the evacuees kept out, since he has not met one of them in his travels.

"Both here and in Arizona," Owen says, "we find that the sentiment against the Japanese is not nearly so strong as the newspapers and the radio would have the people believe. If somehow the Christians of America could be given the facts, I believe that America will take the right attitude toward the Japanese people."

In May, Owen was well received in five addresses before the state convention of the Christian churches of Oregon. The talks, made before more than a thousand persons, were on the background and various phases of problems brought about by evacuation.

**WRA TO DISCUSS SEGREGATION IN DENVER CONFAB**

DENVER, Colo.—A War Relocation Authority conference to lay plans for segregating disloyal from loyal evacuees will be held here Monday and Tuesday, July 26 and 27, the Associated Press reported this week.

National Director Dillon S. Myer and a staff from Washington is scheduled to meet here with directors of the 10 WRA camps and their assistants.

Details of the segregation plan, as well as the camp designated to house disloyal elements, will be determined, it was indicated. Previous reports asserted the segregation process would be started about September 1.

**Dies Committee Member Backs Loyal Nisei**

**Rep. Mundt Says WRA Not Unduly Extravagant In Feeding Evacuees**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Karl Mundt (R., South Dakota), a member of the Dies Committee, this week found something good to say of evacuees and the WRA program, the Associated Press reported.

Following the Costello Subcommittee's hearings into the evacuee situation, Congressman Mundt said evidence in war department files show many loyal Japanese Americans are serving with U. S. armed forces and bear "eloquent testimony to the fact that real Americanism has a fervent appeal for many of Japanese ancestry."

Congressman Mundt also declared the WRA has not been unduly extravagant in its use of food and materials at the centers. Flatly contradicting previous Dies Committee statements, Congressman Mundt said he believed the evacuees were being "amply, but not lavishly, fed," and that housing conditions were "too meager rather than too expansive."

The congressman found WRA centers potentially "a highly significant factor in the Americanization of all evacuees in such centers." If properly used, Mundt said, the projects may go far toward dissipating any potential racial problem which might otherwise develop after the war with regard to citizens of Japanese ancestry. Press dispatches did not elaborate on or clarify this statement.

Congressman Mundt also scored expenditure of public funds for teaching evacuees judo in WRA centers.

**Mainland Volunteers Attend "Rookie" School to Catch Up**

(Continued from page 1)

of his conviction, he says, that he had to do something for his country. On joining the Army he made his first trip beyond the boundaries of his native state.

Pvt. John Ishikawa saw a news-reel account of the Japanese-American Combat Team at a theatre in Cleveland Ohio, and decided then and there he should volunteer. On his 18th birthday, after graduating from the John Adams High School, he applied to his draft board and was accepted. He doesn't regret his choice, he says, and doesn't believe the news-reel overdid its picture of the unit.

Pvt. George Zaima volunteered from the Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona. He is a native of Montebello, California. "This is tough training," he said, "but I had no illusions. I'm in to make a good soldier." Pvt. Lawton Sakai, also from Montebello, was determined to get into the army ever since Pearl Harbor, and did enlist at his first opportunity. "I'm a Japanese American, but America needs soldiers and I'm one of the men America needs. That's why I'm here," said Pvt. Sakai conclusively.

**Dillon Myer Predicts Eventual Abandonment of WRA Centers; Says Camps Are 'Undemocratic'**

**Detention Within Center Considered Temporary Stage for Loyal Evacuees, Committee Told; Permanent Confinement Believed Unconstitutional**

Constitutional principles involved in the War Relocation Authority's relocation program were discussed at length by WRA Director Dillon S. Myer in testimony before the Costello Subcommittee of the Dies Committee. Because of the significance of the points Myer made the Pacific Citizen publishes the entire statement:

The evacuation and relocation program raise important questions of constitutionality. This is so because two-thirds of the persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from west coast military areas are citizens of the United States, and the great majority of the remainder are law-abiding aliens.

It is the position of the War Relocation Authority that its leave regulations are essential to the legal validity of the evacuation and relocation program. These leave regulations establish a procedure under which the loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens may leave a relocation center to become re-established in normal life.

We believe, in the first place, that the evacuation was within the constitutional power of the national government. The concentration of the Japanese Americans along the west coast, the danger of invasion of that coast by Japan, the possibility that an unknown and unrecognizable minority of them might have greater allegiance to Japan than to the United States, the fact that Japanese Americans were not wholly assimilated in the general life of communities on the west coast, and the danger of civil disturbance due to fear and misunderstanding—all these facts, and related facts, created a situation which the national government could, we believe, deal with by extraordinary measures in the interest of military security. The need for speed created the unfortunate necessity for evacuating the whole group instead of attempting to determine who were dangerous among them, so that only those might be evacuated. That same need made it impossible to hold adequate investigations or to grant hearings to the evacuees before evacuation.

When the evacuation was originally determined upon, it was contemplated that the evacuees would be free immediately to go anywhere they wanted within the United States so long as they remained outside of the evacuated area. Approximately 8000 evacuees left the evacuated area voluntarily at that time, and 5000 of these have never lived in relocation centers. The decision to provide relocation centers for the evacuees was not made until some six weeks after evacuation was decided upon, and was made largely because of a recognition of the danger that the hasty and unplanned resettlement of 112,000 people might create civil disorder.

Detention within a relocation center is not, therefore, a necessary part of the evacuation process. It is not intended to be more than a temporary stage in the process of relocating the evacuees into new homes and jobs.

The detention or internment of civilians of the United States against whom no charges of disloyalty or subversiveness have been made, or can be made, for longer than the minimum period necessary to screen the loyal from the disloyal, and to provide the necessary guidance for relocation, is beyond the power of the War Relocation Authority. In the first place, neither the Congress, in our appropriation acts or any other legislation, nor the President in the basic Executive Order No. 9102, under which we are operating, has directed the War Relocation Authority to carry out such detention or internment. Secondly, lawyers will readily agree that an attempt to authorize such confinement would be very hard to reconcile with the constitutional rights of citizens.

The leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority, instead of providing for such internment of loyal citizens or law-abiding aliens, set up a procedure under which any evacuee may secure indefinite leave from a relocation center if he can meet the following four conditions:

1. WRA must be satisfied from its investigation that there is no reason to believe issuance of leave to the particular evacuee will interfere with the war program or endanger the public peace and security;
2. The individual must have a job or means of support;
3. The community to which the individual wishes to go must be one in which evacuees can relocate without public disturbance.
4. The evacuee must agree to keep WRA notified of any change of address.

The War Relocation Authority is denying indefinite leave to those evacuees who request repatriation or expatriation to Japan or who have answered in the negative, or refused to answer at all, a direct question as to their loyalty to the United States, or against whom the Intelligence agencies or WRA records support direct evidence of disloyalty or subversiveness. The great majority of the evacuees fall into none of these classes, and are thus eligible to leave under the authority's regulations.

On June 21, 1943, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision in the case of Gordon Hirabayashi v. United States. Hirabayashi had been convicted of violating both the curfew orders and the evacuation orders applicable to Japanese Americans. The court held that the curfew was a valid exercise of the war power. Although the question of the validity of the evacuation orders was directly presented to the court in that case, the court did not decide that question. There is evidence in the majority and concurring opinions of the court in the Hirabayashi case that, although it found the curfew to be valid, it believed the evacuation orders present difficult questions of constitutional power, and detention within a relocation center even more difficult questions. Mr. Justice Murphy, in his concurring opinion, said concerning the curfew orders: "In my opinion this goes to the very brink of constitutional power."

Mr. Justice Douglas, in his concurring opinion, said: "Detention for reasonable cause is one thing. Detention on account of ancestry is another. . . . Obedience to the military orders is one thing. Whether an individual member of a group must be afforded at some stage an opportunity to show that, being loyal, he should be reclassified is a wholly different question. . . . But if it were plain that no machinery was available whereby the individual could demonstrate his loyalty as a citizen in order to be reclassified, questions of a more serious character would be presented. The United States, however, takes no such position."

The Chief Justice, in the majority opinion, was careful to point out that the court was limiting its decision to the curfew orders and was not considering the evacuation orders or confinement in a relocation center.

More than a year has passed since evacuation was begun. During this year we have, of course, had time to make necessary investigations and to begin the process of considering the evacuees on an individual basis. The leave regulations are intended to provide the due process and hearing which fair dealing, democratic procedures, and the American Constitution all require.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### The Record Gets Straightened

The record was set straight this week with the administration's forthright statement on the War Relocation Authority, its status, policies and plans, from the offices of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, first in command after the President on home front war problems. An amazing amount of misinformation, mostly on the malicious side, has been circulated on the activities of the WRA. It is to the credit of the Senate—in contrast to the House which sat passive while its Costello Subcommittee of the Dies group tried to make a shambles of democratic principles as related to this issue—that the administration was asked for a complete and authoritative report on the agency.

It is doubtful that even this statement will silence the chronic Pacific Coast snipers who persistently have shown a disregard for truth or moral honesty. But the information will be welcomed by the great bulk of fair-minded Americans who were honestly confused by the quasi-official nature of the charges against the WRA as aired by Congressman Dies' cohorts. This gentle slap—it could have been much firmer—on the Costello Subcommittee's collective wrists, however, is an unmistakable reminder that the Administration through the WRA is definitely cognizant of the manifold problems posed by the evacuation and resettlement issues.

One phase of the attacks against the WRA and its policies were slanted to carry the impression that a group of social theorists were secretly practicing their experiments with human beings and consequently were laying the nation open to internal dangers. This, in part, accounts for the demand in many quarters for Army control of the relocation centers.

The Byrnes statement, prepared by both the WRA and the War Department, makes it clear that while the War Relocation Authority runs its own program, it is in close collaboration with the War, Navy and Justice Departments on matters affecting the national safety. Mr. Byrnes emphasizes this point in relation to the Pacific Coast with the statement that "the War Department and the commanding general of the Western Defense Command have been in close and continuing consultation and agreement on all matters relating to evacuation and security of the West Coast areas."

In other words, the situation is well in hand, Mr. Byrnes says, and although he is too polite to put it in so many words, the obvious inference is that the energy wasted in hysteria over the "Japanese problem" should be employed more productively in other channels.

Unfortunately the press associations distributing the news missed the point when they played up Mr. Byrnes' statement that evacuees are not to be permitted, for the time being, to return to the Pacific coast. The issue of immediate return is a relatively minor part of the greater problem and has never figured prominently except in the minds of certain Californian agitators. Of far larger importance is the fact that the administration, and numerous government agencies, are in complete accord with the WRA's rehabilitation policy whereby as many loyal evacuees as possible are being returned to normal civilian life.

The report also stresses the point that evacuation was merely a "precautionary measure and carried no implications of individual disloyalty" and was decided upon as a matter of military necessity. The first point is being overlooked too often these days by interests and individuals who broadcast

charges of mass disloyalty. The second point is timely in view of the efforts of native fascists to promote continued confinement in centers, exclusion from the west coast and post-war persecution, all on social, racial and economic grounds.

The assertion that present coastal restrictions will remain in force "as long as the military situation so requires" carries with it the implication that a less perilous military situation may call for a new evaluation of the situation.

The Byrnes report, following closely on the Senate Military Affairs Committee recommendation for segregation, return of loyal evacuees to productive life in places acceptable to the authorities and restoration of selective service as a responsibility of citizens, is an unexpected boost in the evacuees' fight for rehabilitation following weeks of being buffeted about. The statement would have served the purpose better only if it had gone a step further and urged the people of the nation to help, as a necessary and patriotic duty, in the acceptance of these American war refugees from the west coast.

### Death of a Myth

The bubble of pure wonder and admiration has been punctured in our faces. We haven't felt as bad since the prematurely sophisticated leader of our neighborhood gang of brats told us that Christmas toys were made in factories and that Santa Claus was anybody's old man stuffed with pillows. For Superman, alias Clark Kent, the king of the comic strip heroes, is off on a bum steer.

Superman, the incredibly swift and powerful champion of right, is operating on a myth. Superman is throwing away his weight and speed and strength on a lie. Superman is in a relocation center, disguised as an evacuee, to break up a ring of evacuee fifth columnists. Superman is popularizing and giving circulation to one of the greatest bugaboos of the war: the imagined existence of organized subversive activity among Japanese Americans in the war relocation centers.

Unlike the Dies Committee, Superman has not yet stubbed his toe on this lie. His ingenious creators need to be warned, however, that they are exploiting an untruth and maligning a loyal group of Americans who have taken enough kicks in the stomach while helpless and down.

Superman has won his vast popularity among Americans of all ages because he has been the epitome of the American ideal of power expended on the side of justice. What will happen when the millions of Superman fans learn that his present exploits run counter to the ideal? The discovery that Superman is now serving the racist strain in American thought may lead to one of the greatest disillusionments of the decade, especially if Superman with his X-ray vision isn't able to pierce the Dies Committee's smokescreen of falsehoods.

### Not a Race War

From out of war's understandable indignation, hate and hysteria about the domestic "Japanese situation" the voice of former ambassador Joseph C. Grew rises calm and eminently sensible. The man who undoubtedly knows more about Japan than any other American, in his frequent speeches throughout the country has emphasized repeatedly that this is not, and must not be made a race war.

Mr. Grew is emphatic in his condemnation of the Japanese military caste. He saw it develop and spread its vicious influence first over the Japanese people, then to other parts of Asia. He is correct in his warning that there can be no compromise peace with the Tokyo militarists, and that there can be no lasting peace unless the last vestiges of militarism and militaristic-thinking are swept out of Japan.

Mr. Grew's contention is that this is a war of ideologies, and that race is not synonymous with moral characteristics or political beliefs. He has had occasion, many times, to caution American race-baiters in a dignified way, against their concept of lumping all persons of Japanese blood in the category of enemies.

His views, bearing additional weight through his position in the State Department, are gratifying to the thousands of Americans whose loyalty, outlook, hope, and undivided allegiance are with the United States and what this nation stands for in spite of the fact that their faces are Japanese.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Inquisition in Washington

By way of post-mortem comment, it may be recorded that the Dies Committee's recent investigation has had the salutary effect of clearing the atmosphere regarding the present and future status of Americans with Japanese faces.

It has undoubtedly surprised even the participating congressman that their well-publicized inquisition has returned so constructive a conclusion. It was apparent that the inquiry undertaken by the Costello wing of the Dies congressional committee had both a political base and a political purpose. In the weeks preceding the opening of the first hearings in Los Angeles, the Dies Committee managed rather successfully to fill the air with assorted lies, misinformation and wild and fanciful rumors which were later to be exploded in the committee's collective faces by the War Relocation Authority, the target of most of these insinuations.

During the Los Angeles hearings the committee burned the torch for west coast interests which certainly represent, as far as racial attitudes are concerned, the Nazi heart and the fascist mind. Adopting the somewhat unusual procedure of holding executive sessions, meaning that the general public was barred, but admitting members of the press, the committee provided a field day for the racist Hearst and McClatchy newspapers and provided the press in general with scareheads to drive home to the people of the west coast the necessity for present and continued exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry. One of the most infamous of the stories given wide circulation out of the committee's Los Angeles hearings was the lie that evacuees at Poston had cached bread in the desert for invading enemy paratroopers. Chairman Costello admitted later in Washington that the story had no foundation in fact and that bread left out in the Arizona desert would be unfit for human consumption—even for hungry Japanese parachutists. However, the committee has made little effort to this date to correct the distortions growing out of its Los Angeles hearings.

The opening of the Washington half of the hearings, however, provided a forum for the JACL, which had become involved in the investigation through the seizure of its files by committee representatives, and for the WRA to go on the record regarding the wartime problems of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Although the Dies Committee deserves no approbation for its dangerous gambling with human lives through this ill-advised inquisitorial blitzkrieg, it must be noted that Representatives Costello, Mundt and Eberharter did grant an opportunity for the government relocation agency, as well as the JACL, to state the case regarding various phases of the matters under investigation.

The brief appearance of J. Parnell Thomas, one of the original Dies Committee witch-hunters, on the fifth day of the committee's Washington sittings, gave the whole inquiry the appearance of a general plot against the New Deal and against decent, humanitarian government. Representative Thomas, who does not know the difference between a prisoner-of-war camp and a relocation center according to his published statements, vented a few ill-timed remarks about a "silly social experiment" before beating a hasty retreat before the aroused cross-fire of Dillon S. Myer, the WRA's national director. Representative Thomas' few minutes on the panel merely exposed his prejudice and his lack of knowledge regarding the situation.

An unexpected by-product of the investigation was the resolution introduced by Senator Sheridan Downey of California, passed unanimously in the senate, which

provided a mandate for the WRA to carry out its segregation of evacuees and asked for a government "white paper" on the entire question of evacuation and relocation. It may be that Senator Downey was merely disturbed by the publicity accruing to Congressman Costello as chairman of the investigation and perhaps saw in the latter a possible rival for the senatorial toga in 1944. Whatever the senator's motives, the passage of his resolution was followed by the issuance of last Sunday's White House statement which clearly sets forth the administration's policies and stresses the fact that the evacuation of Japanese Americans implied no disloyalty on the part of those who were evacuated. Although it does not directly refer to the Dies Committee, the statement issued by James Byrnes punctures the distortions circulated by the congressional inquisitors. Thus, the recent Costello circus has been the unwitting catalyst in defining, in a formal public statement, the government's attitude toward Japanese Americans and in proclaiming the Administration's policy of resettling all eligible evacuees in normal communities.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### Deliverance at Hand

Commenting on the White House "white paper" on evacuation, Lee Casey, chief columnist of the Denver, Colo., *Rocky Mountain News*, summed up the great cost of the government's evacuation and relocation of west coast residents of Japanese ancestry. After considering the cost in money and energy of what he declared was "in some respects the costliest experiment in American governmental history," Casey commented:

"But the heaviest cost has been not the millions—probably scores of millions—spent on this strange adventure, but the imponderable price.

"For the first time in American history, American citizens—some 75,000 of them—were removed from their homes and put in custody, without being given a hearing, without having charges made against them, for no other reason than their ancestry, which, as President Roosevelt himself has said, is not and never has been a test of Americanism.

"How long will it take these people to adjust themselves, after a year and a half of captivity, can only be guessed. Not long, we hope.

"And we can at least rejoice that the deliverance is at hand."

### Blow at Race Hysteria

According to the *People's World*, San Francisco progressive daily, the "White House statement on government policy regarding the Japanese American minority is a stride toward winning the war against Japan."

In an editorial on July 19, the *People's World* declared:

"The statement is a rebuff to the 'race-war' jingoists of the Hearst and Dies brand of mentality, who have picked upon the Japanese American minority as the natural targets for a barrage of racial nonsense which inevitably affects relations with other minorities.

"It is also a slap at Governor Warren (of California), who could think of nothing better to say at the recent governor's conference in Ohio than hysterical warnings about the danger of integrating Japanese Americans in areas outside the strategic Pacific Coast section.

"Needless to say, it also takes some of the wind out of Hirohito's 'Asia-for-the-Asiatics' propaganda, which is on the other side of the 'white supremacy' coin.

"In more ways than we think, it will help us win the war."

## Vagaries

### Stage Door . . .

Lon McCallister, a young California actor, steals the show from 48 celebrities and six big name orchestras in the film "Stage Door Canteen." The other day in New York City young McCallister, who used to attend Chapman college in Los Angeles, was interviewed by a reporter for the New York newspaper PM. The interview was featured in a recent Sunday PM. In it the young actor told of his friendship with nisei in Los Angeles. The PM writer put it this way:

"Over the eggs he (McCallister) describes a radio program he enjoyed the night before. It was one of the "Man Behind the Gun" series—an episode about the pill rollers. He liked it particularly because the theme was that we should begin now to prepare for living with the Germans and Japs on equal terms after the war; that if we hate them too much now, it is going to be impossible to get on with them in the same world later. That strikes home for Lon, because several of his school and college friends have been Japanese Americans, loyal to this country. He knows that they are like any other American, or any other boy anywhere in the world, and he wishes we could all have the kind of tolerance that he learned by going to school with them. He feels strongly about tolerance . . ."

In "Stage Door Canteen" you will find young Lon McCallister playing the part of "California," the shy and wonderstruck soldier boy who plays a scene from "Romeo and Juliet" with Katherine Cornell.

### Artist's Life . . .

Taro Yashima's book, "The New Sun," will be published in a few weeks by Henry Holt and Company. The book consists of more than 300 drawings and tells the story of the childhood, adolescence and maturity of an anti-fascist artist in Japan. The artist, who spent more than three years in Japanese prisons, is now in New York City. It's reported that Life magazine may publish some of the drawings from the book in a coming issue . . . S. I. Hayakawa's article, "Race and Words," applying semantics to race prejudices, is featured in the July issue of the magazine, "Common Sense." Hayakawa is the author of the best-selling book of semantics, "Language and Words." He is an instructor in English at Illinois Tech.

### Nisei in Uniform . . .

Nisei girls who have volunteered for duty in the Women's Army Corps (WAC) may look forward to an announcement soon . . . A nisei sailor, recently inducted into the Coast Guard, has already been on duty in an overseas war theatre . . . Some 200 Japanese Americans have already been shipped out of New York City on ships of the U. S. merchant marine through the CIO's Maritime Union. One of these nisei seamen has made three trips on the Buenos Aires-Liverpool-New York run . . . Several eastern organizations are protesting Superman's recent activities in a "relocation center" as presenting an entirely erroneous view of the war relocation program and for stirring racial prejudices against the evacuees.

### Flier . . .

Henry Ohye, one of the Japanese American pioneers in aviation, is back in the flying game. He recently left the Gila River center for a post at the Stinson Flying Corporation's Prescott, Ariz., training center where he is doing his part in the war effort. During the past decade Ohye has done much to interest his fellow Japanese Americans in flying and was the organizer of the first nisei air-men's organization.

### Look to Youth

While other center papers moan the lack of staff members, the Granada Pioneer this week announced the addition of eight new members, five of them recent high school graduates.

# Carey McWilliams Expresses Hope for Relaxing Ban Against Return of Evacuees to Coast

Current Agitation Against Evacuees Predicated Upon Race Prejudices, Says Writer; Detention Of Loyal Is Abrogation of Citizenship Rights

By CAREY McWILLIAMS

"Should all Japanese continue to be excluded from the west coast for the duration of the war?"

My answer to this question is "No," with, however, some important qualifications. For example, there are about 2,000 Japanese who were taken into custody immediately after Pearl Harbor and who are now held in detention camps. Each of these individuals is being held for good cause after full investigation and an impartial hearing. There are also several thousand evacuees in relocation centers who have expressed a desire for repatriation or have indicated a disinclination to renounce all allegiance to Japan. Obviously neither of these groups should be released. It is equally obvious that no person should be released from a relocation center without a searching and vigorous investigation.

Once such an investigation has been made, then those suspected as potentially dangerous should be held in separate relocation centers for the duration. But those whose records are approved should be released as rapidly as they can be relocated. The longer their release is delayed, the more complicated the entire problem becomes. This is particularly true of the third generation, made up of children born in this country of parents born in this country. These children have already been made far too conscious of the fact that they have Japanese faces.

Whether any of those released should be permitted to return to the west coast is primarily a military question since the area has been declared a theatre of war. There are special hazards in a theatre of war which it would be folly to minimize. Only the military can appraise these hazards, since they alone possess the requisite information. Since it is their responsibility, they should make the decision. If and when the military authorities relax the ban (as they have already done in the case of furloughed soldiers), then evacuees should be permitted to return if they so desire. As a citizen, I hope that the ban can be relaxed before the war is over and for the following reasons:

Hawaii is certainly no less important strategically than the west coast. Our policy of not removing persons of Japanese descent from the islands has been entirely successful. While there were only 121,000 persons of Japanese descent on the west coast on December 7, 1941—less than 1 per cent of the population—there were 157,000, constituting 37 per cent of the population in Hawaii. No acts of sabotage have been reported in Hawaii either before or after Pearl Harbor. The conduct of the Japanese has, in fact, won official commendation. That there was less prejudice in Hawaii and therefore less political agitation of the question, merely indicates that political, and not strictly military, considerations may have played too large a part in shaping policy on the mainland.

The present agitation against the return of any evacuees is, in fact, being conducted with primary regard to non-military considerations. No attempt is made to disguise the fact that this agitation has for its real purpose the permanent exclusion of all Japanese from the west coast. Its avowed purposes include such objectives as, stripping the American-born Japanese of their American citizenship, establishing rigid economic barriers against them, and laying the foundation for their eventual deportation. If this emerging pattern is permitted to take form now, it is likely to result in the indefinite postponement of the restoration of full citizenship even to those who have never been suspected of disloyalty. Since this was not our intention, in ordering mass evacuation, we should either promptly restore full citi-

zenship rights or give an immediate guarantee of such restoration the moment the military emergency terminates.

We cannot ignore the fact that the current agitation is being largely predicated, as in the past, upon dangerously irrelevant so-called racial considerations unsupported by a shred of scientific evidence. To make a race issue of this problem is to do precisely what Tojo is trying to do; namely, to convince the colored peoples of the Far East that this is a race war. How we handle the evacuee problem is, therefore, one measure of our intention to apply the Four Freedoms to all peoples, regardless of color. The peoples of India and China, as well as our own colored minorities, are watching the development of race feeling in the United States with the deepest concern. There can be no doubt but that the manner in which the evacuee problem is being discussed on the coast today has tended to heighten race tension in a dangerously irresponsible fashion. Since racism tends to be cumulative in its intensity, scope and consequences, any attempt to appease race bigotry can only result in stimulating further aggressions not merely against the particular minority, but against all minorities.

As a nation we stand firmly committed to the great ideal that distinctions based upon race, color or creed have no place in American life in peace or in war. If we permit the concept of citizenship to be broken at one point, for one group, we are undermining the very structure of American citizenship. We have never tolerated the notion that there could be different levels of citizenship, with rights withheld from some citizens which were freely granted others. Political subdivisions of the nation, therefore, should not be encouraged in the arrogant assumption that they can set up their own canons of citizenship or abrogate rights granted by the Constitution. As I recall there are 48 states in the Union, not 45, and certainly not 47.

Once investigated and released by the authorities, no cloud of suspicion should follow the evacuees. Unity is imperative in the war effort, but unity cannot be achieved if we listen to those who believe that loyalty is only skin-deep. In the relocation centers today, there are men who are veterans of the first World war.

Today, also, several thousand citizens of Japanese descent are serving with the armed forces of this nation. When on furlough, these soldiers are now permitted to visit the west coast on military passes. They are to me, as I am sure they are to most Americans, living symbols of the greatness and strength of American democracy. To suggest that race can be a test of loyalty is as insulting to these soldiers, and to their families, as it is to some 16,000,000 other Americans whose skins happen to be red or black, yellow or brown. Such a suggestion is utterly at variance with American ideals and is well calculated to jeopardize America's magnificent opportunity for world leadership in an unprecedented crisis in human affairs. As the President has reminded us, "Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

(Ed. note: The above article is the text of a prepared ad-

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### California Mind Practices Self-Hypnotism

The California mind, which in some aspects of reasoning power compares favorably with the cranial capacity of Neanderthal man, is busily at work again rationalizing its treatment of all persons tainted by Japanese blood.

The sickening self-hypnotism practiced by the leaders of the "Japs Out Forever" movement makes one wonder if the objective is worth the price of playing the perfect idiot bereft of all reason, logic or understanding.

Take for instance the testimony of one Grover Tholcke, appearing before a California state legislature sub-committee investigating, to put it euphemistically, the return of Japanese Americans to the Pacific coast.

Speaking from 30 years of experience, Tholcke declared he had employed as many as 98 Japanese prior to Pearl Harbor but, he said, "out of all the alien and American-born Japs I have known not one who is loyal."

We can almost see him, seated comfortably in the witness chair and punctuating the remark with either a sage nod of the head or an indignant arm-gesture. And we can see the committee also nodding sagely in assent, much, yes very much pleased with such conclusive, damning and valuable testimony.

Only, of course, one might ask about the meaning of loyalty, a word bandied around so frivolously. What is your criterion of loyalty? What makes one law-abiding citizen loyal and another one disloyal? The color of a man's skin and the shape of his nose?

The California mind would be the first to deny that their judgment is thus colored by prejudice. But their words betray them.

This furtive scratching up of old ghosts, this painful effort to read subversiveness, unreliability, deceit and all things hateful into actions of a decade ago as a means of justifying discriminatory persecution of a national scapegoat unable to answer back is a repulsive spectacle of American fascism.

One wonders how a man can say with a straight face—and be accepted at face value—that in 45 years of association with Japanese they proved in numerous instances "their disloyalty to this country and their allegiance to Japan."

A Sunday school teacher who taught Bible lessons to young nisei children before the war gives that fact as his qualification for the statement that all Japs in the Salinas valley are loyal "only to Japan." Another makes the worn-out claim that many Salinas valley Japanese knew the exact date of the Pearl Harbor attack but would not notify the authorities.

Only the California mind is capable of such inconsistency as that advocated by this same Sunday school teacher who advocates training and sending the treacherous Japanese to Japan after the war to supervise reconstruction instead of training Caucasians.

In any court of public opinion or law out of the zone of madness, these witnesses would be laughed off the stand and told that burning of witches through perjury or even honest delusion went out of fashion centuries ago.

But to the California mind all this makes wonderfully fine, enlightened sense.

The California mind has a knack of distorting anything that it does not want to believe. For instance it was pointed out that 30 nisei girls had spent some time rolling Red Cross bandages. But oh no, that wasn't a demonstration of loyalty at all—even when those bandages might have helped to save the life of a soldier brother or a husband of one of the girls—because they were instructed to do

dress delivered by Carey McWilliams, noted authority on American minority problems and former California state director of immigration and housing, at the Blue Network's Town Meeting of the Air on Thursday, July 15, in Santa Barbara, Calif. Mr. McWilliams is the author of two books on migratory labor, "Factories in the Field" and "Ill Fares the Land." His book on America's minority race groups, "Brothers Under the Skin," was published in April, 1943, by Little, Brown and Co.)

so by "local Shinto priests, later identified as dangerous."

In our travels we witnessed the rites of penitence in which the Tamils, the little coal-black people of India, whip themselves into a frenzy while mutilating their bodies. A priest inserts steel skewers through their cheeks, hangs bells suspended from hooks into the flesh of their chests and backs, and then the penitent starts a pilgrimage through the streets.

His physical self cries in pain from the ordeal. But mentally he is in ecstasy, for he believes he is doing penance, and insuring entry into heaven. He has the power to deny the obvious, to delude himself into thinking that something which isn't so is actually a fact.

When we first saw the sight we marveled at the self-hypnotism of these people. But now we realize that an even more amazing feat of self-hypnosis with regard to truth is being practiced every day by the possessors of the California mind.

We saw those little Tamils again, rolling their eyes and frothing at the mouth and building themselves up to an ecstatic frenzy, when we read about the Californian who advocated immediate action because "we are apt to lapse into a state of indifference when the war is over if such an organization is not forthcoming."

## the copy desk

### Letter From a Soldier

"Now that we are nearer to accomplishing our mission, we are more determined than ever to contribute our fullest knowledge and spirit towards the war effort. You on the home front must do likewise that speedy allied victory can be achieved. We here are depending on the leaders remaining behind in guiding those in the centers so that when we return, we will see families living their daily lives in normal communities as they did in those halcyon days prior to evacuation."—Letter from Sgt. Masato Iwamoto, "somewhere in Australia," published in the Gila News-Courier.

### Childhood

A young mother looked up from the pictures her seven-year-old son, Teddy, had so laboriously drawn in school that day and was proudly offering her approval, to remark, "I'll certainly be glad to leave when my husband is ready to send for us. Just take a look at these pictures and you'll probably understand my anxiety to relocate and get back to normal living as soon as it's possible."

I took the proffered crayoned sheets and glanced at the first. In orderly juxtaposition, six black barracks, each with the proper number of chimneys, served as the background for the figure of a man holding something in his hand. Catching the apparent puzzlement on my face, Teddy offered the information that the man was just going to ring the dinner gong.

When I looked at the pictures I had been conscious of something unusual—I couldn't quite place my finger on it. Then it came to me that those scenes he had chosen seemed peculiar, for in the remembrance of my own second grade period, I had somehow expected to see trees and houses with gardens and little path—and instead I saw tarpapered barracks row on row . . . Instead of a family group enjoying their meal in the dining hall room—a community mess hall . . . Instead of mother hanging clothes in the yard—a laundry room and a dust storm.—From Feminidoka, in the Minidoka Irrigator.

## JACL News Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA  
CHALLENGING THE WORDING OF QUESTION 28, a nisei, formerly affiliated with the faculty staff of the University of California, takes strong issue with WRA form 126. It asks: "Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any other foreign government, power or organization?"

His particular gripe is with "forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, etc." He contends this presumes dual loyalty and slaps the good faith of every conscientious nisei. It introduces a doubt in the mind of any third party reading the question.

Like the witness who was being questioned by the plaintiff's attorney, you're damned if you do and damned if you don't. Can you answer this with a "yes" or "no" without getting yourself implicated?—"Have you quit beating your wife?"

CALL A SPADE A SPADE is good advice to be handed to nisei who are too watchful for indications of discrimination. Various species of inadvertent mistakes, chiseling and petty racketeering should not be grouped under the heading of bad treatment leveled at Japanese Americans.

The general secretary of a YWCA was a guest at a banquet. While partaking of the crispy salad, her teeth bit into something too crisp to be chewed. It proved to be a bit of glass. The waitress was solicitous, but, no thanks, the general secretary declined the dessert.

The same thing happened to me once. The first thought that popped to mind was: Was someone seeking vengeance for a relative killed at Guadalcanal? I had been assured I would pass for an Indian.

Recently a friend stepped into a barber shop for a shave and a haircut. He drowsed off to sleep in the barber's chair. He woke up with a start when confronted with a \$1.75 bill. They had given him a shampoo and a facial massage all unbeknown to the victim. He had to pay up. He was a Caucasian.

Not long ago, an out-of-state friend motored through a quiet little hamlet. Just before he got to the state border, he heard the siren of a motorcycle cop and pulled over to the side of the road. The minion of the law pulled out the familiar black book and laconically informed him he had whizzed through the town at 45 per. Despite his protests, he knew he couldn't go back to the little courthouse and wait for the trial a couple of days hence. He was due back in his home state. He knew he had been traveling at not more than 35 miles per hour. The Irish victim sputtered up with the \$10 fine.

A little over a year ago when voluntary evacuees came through these states they were also similarly victimized. Petty racketeering is no respecter of races.

HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER can be little more than an empty sentence for many nisei coming out to resettle from the centers. Evacuation has stripped them of meager savings. Even the better paying jobs and even with housing assured just won't support themselves and the aging folks.

Back on the farm, with all hands pitching in, such worries were non-existent. Certainly the government decreed evacuation; it has an equal responsibility to relocate evacuees to a self-sustaining basis. Resettlement of families is still a rare occurrence. Unless this proceeds simultaneously, the centers are going to become a reservation of lost and unwanted souls, truly an institutionalized old folks home for thousands of our parents.

One solution may be the purchase of farms under a long-term contract, financed by the federal government. Given some such incentive or goal, evacuees have a tremendous determination to make good.

All acknowledge this deficiency

## Nisei Mental Case Makes Second Try For Escape

OAKLAND, Calif. — Kiyoshi Okubo, 23-year old former resident of Hayward, was found one night last week on a road near the town of Niles approximately ten hours after his second escape from the Agnew State Hospital.

Although claiming that he was en route to rejoin relatives in a relocation center, he admitted he had planned to detour through Hayward "because I have \$50 in the bank there," the Oakland Tribune reported.

Okubo, a dementia praecox case of a non-dangerous type, was committed to the mental hospital by a brother, Takashi, now reported to be in a relocation center. Not being a violent case, he had not been confined and had been permitted the freedom of the grounds by hospital officials.

The young patient had escaped from the hospital once before—on April 30—but was captured a short time later and returned to Santa Clara county authorities.

He did not resist two passers-by who found him after his second escape, but attempted to bribe deputy sheriffs who returned him to Santa Clara county, the Tribune stated.

Deputies Ernest Sabina and Claude Marshand reported that Okubo first offered them \$1 to let him go and then boosted the offer to \$10, explaining that he was "anxious to get away from the war zone."

The theory of a possible attempt at sabotage was discounted by authorities.

When taken into official custody by the deputies, Okubo declared he "would escape again," and next time would disguise himself as a Chinaman.

Prior to his commitment to the state hospital, he had been an agricultural worker in the Hayward-San Leandro area.

## WMC Official Urges Use of Nisei in Cleveland Area Jobs

CLEVELAND — Dr. William P. Edmunds, Cleveland area director of the War Manpower Commission, last week told representatives of the retail coal and ice trades that they were "missing their big bet" by failing to remedy their manpower shortages by hiring Japanese Americans available through the War Relocation Authority.

He said he had also advised the use of this group as filling station attendants.

Dr. Edmunds reported he had an opportunity to study first hand the operation of the WRA office in the Union Commerce building in placing Japanese American men, women and youths in employment in the Ohio and Michigan areas.

in relocation. Yet, unless some constructive steps are taken the resettlement movement is limited to those nisei able to support themselves. Although the average age of the issei is some three-score years, the situation ought to be such that they can give a helping hand to aid in their own support. Under present conditions relocation is still a rich man's luxury.

## NOTICE

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

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.

## Ann Nisei Says: Here Are Ways To Stretch Your Ration Points

It may be that your ration problems are concerned more with red points than blue. That is, you find it hard stretching 16 points weekly per person to cover shortening and salad oil, meat, butter, cheese and canned milk.

We prefer stretching our red points by cutting down on fats and cheese and using the greatest portion of our points for good red meat. We also think that many of the low-point meats can be used oftener. These include stew meat, spareribs, hamburger, liver and the like.

Some of the ways to stretch your points are the following:

**Increase your use of margarine:** At 5 points a pound, compared to butter at 8, margarine will represent quite a saving for you. Use it for all your cooked vegetables in place of butter, half margarine mixture will take the place of butter for table use.

**Make salad dressings that take less salad oil:** Most salad dressings call for a 3 to 1 ration of oil to vinegar. Instead of this, try using a 1 to 1 ration, which gives a less full-bodied dressing, but will do for most occasions. Try, too, making cooked salad dressings, which require very little fat. You'll also welcome the money saved in these recipes requiring little oil.

The following recipe, for instance, is specially good with fruit salads:

### Cooked Salad Dressing

Combine 2 tablespoons flour, 1½ teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon dry mustard, 1 tablespoon sugar and a dash of paprika in top of double boiler. Add two well-beaten egg yolks and mix well. Stir in 1½ cups scalded milk slowly. Place over hot water and cook till thickened (7-10 minutes). Remove from fire. Stir in 1/3 cup vinegar and 2 tablespoons melted butter. Chill. Just before using thin with milk, fruit juice, or whipped cream.

**Use prepared pie crust, cake and biscuit mixes:** Prepared mixes will save you loads of time and work as well as points. A biscuit mix will also make coffee cake and fancy breads with addition of milk, eggs and nuts or raisins.

**Make full use of all fats from meat:** You've probably always saved bacon fat for cooking, but didn't you till this war started, throw most drippings down the sink? Now it's doubly important to save all fats; so conserve whatever is left over or no longer useable for the corner butcher. He'll turn it in for munitions.

Here's how to render fats for use in cooking and baking.

Trim off unnecessary suet and fat from all roasts, chops and steaks. Cut it into bits, then melt in top of double boiler. Strain. Keep in refrigerator. Strong-flavored fats of this type can be used in baking spice cookies, gingerbread, etc.

Meat drippings are handled this way: Put into pan. Add double this amount in water. Simmer about 10 minutes, then strain. This is best used for frying.

Chicken fat has always been considered a delicacy. Render it according to method given for suet. Keep it separate from other fats, and use for pies, cookies and cakes. If you prefer, you can use half chicken fat, half butter or shortening.

Any fat or oil that you can spare or that can no longer be used should be heated, strained and poured into a metal container. Your butcher will pay you for it, but that's not the main point. The important thing is that this extra fat is vital to the war effort. We can't afford not to save it.

Be sure, too, that you don't waste your fat with careless cooking methods. Fats should never be overheated. Watch this when you deepfry. And don't use too much fat when frying. Foods cooked in grease are unappetizing as well as unhealthy.

## A World of Many Wolves

By Dyke Miyagawa

From a sharp somebody who was on the ground floor comes a report that nisei in Washington, D. C.—federal employees for the most part—are acting out a lesson in how not to behave when under attack. The report has it that the capital nisei are assuming the stance of head-in-the-ground ostriches in a world where everybody else has learned that that particular stance is a wide-open invitation to an endless round of kicks in the slats. And as is natural and justified, the report combines charges of cowardice with alternately aggrieved and indignant criticism of the naivete, impotence and delusions of the nisei concerned.

Washington has recently been the scene of two contrasting events. One, the Dies Committee's abortive campaign against the War Relocation Authority and the JACL, fitted into the worst tradition of gutter politics. The other, the District of Columbia CIO union council's stout defense of the WRA and Japanese Americans, helped turn back the Dies-instigated wave of distortion concerning the relocation program, and followed in a straight line the democratic convictions which engendered the U. S. A.

According to the report we have, our fellow nisei in D. C. reacted reprehensibly to both events. It's enough to make a guy blush with undisguised shame.

We are told that some capital nisei made it a special point during the farcical show of the Dies Committee to cross the street in a hurry whenever they spotted a JACL member coming down the walk from the other direction—the idea being, we presume, that you would suffer all manner of punishment if a JACL member was seen within fifty feet of yourself. The encouraging fact that the WRA and the JACL witnesses were doing an able job of converting the Dies attack into a counteroffensive didn't seem to make any difference.

The attitude of the nisei federal workers toward the CIO union which went out of its way to blunt the stiletto pointed at Japanese Americans is a second indictment of the flutter-brained, get scared and retreat psychosis.

To strengthen itself and to help beleaguered nisei in meeting such attacks as that of the Dies men, the CIO's United Federal Workers' Union local in the nation's capital has invited nisei federal employees to join on a completely equal basis. The invitation has thus far been accepted by exactly three nisei employees. Of all the nisei drawing government paychecks in Washington—the stenographers and the clerks of the white-collared proletariat—only three have exhibited the sensible vision and guts required to make good our collective promise to integrate and assimilate ourselves into the total American pattern.

It may be something like pouring salt on an open wound, but it certainly looks like a lot of us have learned nothing through the painful experience of evacuation. They say you learn the hard way, if not otherwise, and it's hard to think of anything to beat evacuation as the hard way. But apparently, a lot of us are simply incapable of learning in any way.

What, we ask, will it take, short of extinction by suicide, for all of us to find out that the little mental hedges and moats too many of us make are utterly worthless? The fence that the Washington nisei and a lot of others think they are sitting on so safely is nonexistent. If the kind of hysteria mongers typified by the Dies men set their minds on getting you, they will come charging ahead and after and over you, and they will get you no matter how fast you retreat or how quickly and carefully you construct your pitifully useless imaginary walls.

The only chance we have is to face the world as it is. It's a world of many wolves, and the sheep take the consequences.

And the summation of the sermon is that there are certain universal requisites for self-protection: To know the kind of

spot you're in. To know your friends. To stand up and slug or spar in unison with your friends when they fight your battle for you.

The rest of the world is wise to all this. And some of us are getting pretty damn impatient to catch up with the rest of the world.



## The Holy City . . .

War news of the week was the bombing Monday of Rome, nerve center of Mussolini's fast-crumbing empire. American and British planes carried out the attack from North African bases. Prior to the actual attack, the Eternal City was showered with Allied leaflets, which announced only military targets would be bombed. This was to forestall Axis propaganda to the effect that churches and sacred monuments were under attack. Sicily, meantime, was still giving way to the combined Allied forces, who drove steadily northward along the east and western coasts of the island. By midweek half of Sicily was in Allied hands, and a general axis retreat to the northeastern tip of Sicily near Messina was reported.

## On Legal Aid . . .

Response of Sacramento lawyers was declared "considerably less than enthusiastic" in regard to a request made by the WRA for a special scale of rates on legal aid for evacuees, according to the Sacramento Bee this week. The poll on the lawyers' response was taken by the Bee.

## Six-Years War . . .

The navy is planning for another six years of war against Japan before final victory is won, it was announced early this week. The statement was made soon after a press conference set up by Secretary Knox to guard against over-optimism. The fleet expansion program of the U. S. has been set down for completion in 1947, with an additional two years provided for replacements and repairs, it was stated by Vice-Admiral Horne, vice-chief of naval operations.

## Westward Ho . . .

The tightening ring around Japan pressed a little closer, from the north this week, as two flights of four-motored Liberator bombers struck at Paramushiro, 1200 miles north and east of Tokyo, but 765 miles southwest of Attu. Sticks of bombs were dropped on a landing strip, ships in the harbor and other installations. Navy sources announcing the news said enemy fighter planes attempted to get into the air, but did not engage the Liberators, while anti-aircraft fire was light and inaccurate.

## Hawaii Relaxes Financial Bans On Alien Japanese

HONOLULU, T. H. — Governor Stainback on June 30 signed measures relaxing certain financial restrictions placed against aliens of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii. The new licenses provide for easing of certain report requirements while requiring more detailed reports in other cases.

Modifications were introduced in regard to professional and agricultural occupations and importation of goods from the mainland. The total effect of the new licenses and circulars is to consolidate in two comprehensive licenses certain economic activities of alien Japanese residents.

Foreign funds control officials said this streamlined technique will be applied to other transactions as experience indicates.

## Timely Topics

By SABURO KIDO

### Race Is Not All-Important

"Loyalty" is a word being banded about by Californians who do not want those of Japanese parentage to return to the Pacific coast. The claim is made that it is difficult to determine who is "loyal" and who is "disloyal."

All this talk is the bunk to me. In matters of the mind and heart, it is not the racial background that decides the question. The trouble is that those who raise this type of argument merely want to cloud the issue and raise doubts about the nisei's position.

So far, no nisei has been arrested for sabotage or espionage. On the other hand, a number of citizens of German descent have been arrested and convicted. Does this justify the evacuation of all persons of German descent from the Atlantic coast and their incarceration in camps? Anyone will say that such a suggestion is ridiculous since, in such a case, Wendell Willkie, H. V. Kaltenborn and many others would be affected.

Loyalty is an individual question. During the first World War, most of those of German descent were under suspicion. The American people became ashamed of their conduct after the war was over. And so, in this second World War, there has been greater sanity and tolerance on the part of the general public toward those who happen to have their ancestry in common with our war-enemies. Only the race-baiters, singling out those of Japanese ancestry, have been hysterical.

I recall the conversation I had with Miss Dorothy Kaltenback of the California Joint Immigration Committee before the outbreak of this war. Being of German descent, she was trailed and investigated during the first World War. But she is today one of the leading exponents of "California for the whites" doctrine.

There is no doubt in my mind that the large majority of the nisei are loyal. Even those who answered in the non-affirmative on the loyalty question are not the type to commit sabotage, even if they were in the "free zone." If there had been no evacuation and no worry about their future, they would have continued to be loyal citizens.

Chester Rowell stated way back in 1934 that he did not expect the nisei to be 100 per cent loyal because there are bound to be the exceptions. At the same time, he felt confident that the large majority would meet the acid test. His attitude was that in every group there would be some who would be disloyal for one reason or another. Records have proven this to be the truth.

If the nisei are not given the opportunity to show their loyalty, there will always be some doubt. By a policy adopted by the War Department, they are given the privilege of serving in the armed forces. It is a known fact that the nisei are showing their valor in American uniforms on different fronts. The declaration by the Army that it desires to have more nisei soldiers is a result of this splendid showing.

I have absolute faith that the nisei will be of great service to this country in being entrusted with this responsibility. Blood ties are not the determining factor when love of country is at stake. Duty transcends such barriers. Even in Japanese history, family members have fought against one another.

America will be happier by learning that her nisei citizens can be trusted. This crisis will contribute a great deal toward race relations in this country, once the loyal status of the nisei is proved through their conduct on the battle and home fronts.

### Need For Justice In Segregation

Segregation of the residents of the relocation centers will begin September 1 and will be completed by October 20, according to a statement given before the Dies committee by Dillon S. Myer, di-

## Anti-Evacuee Groups on Coast Are Integrated

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — California's Jap-baiters made their united front official last week with the formation of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, for which articles of incorporation were filed with Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan. The League was set up as a non-profit, non-partisan California corporation.

Objectives of the new organization as stated in its incorporation papers are:

"Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League has been organized for the purpose of co-ordinating the ideas, objectives, influence and efforts of individuals, groups and organizations in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona, who are interested in the protection of the Pacific coast area from any and all phases of the Japanese menace."

Original incorporators include men who have led the drive to discredit Americans of Japanese descent and prevent their return to the Pacific coast.

They are Judge Russ Avery, president of the Pacific League; Walter H. Odemar and Eldred L. Meyer, grand trustee and past grand president, respectively, of the Native Sons of the Golden West; Ben S. Beery, attorney and Legionnaire; Henry Kearns, president of the State Junior Chamber of Commerce; Clyde C. Shoemaker, former district attorney of Los Angeles county, and Frederic T. Woodman, former mayor of Los Angeles.

The League has opened its principal office at 112 West 9th street, Los Angeles. Plans are under way to establish regional offices in the principal cities of the western states, while local chapters are being organized in many California counties.

The sponsors claim backing by more than 50 organizations, and an active membership of several hundred individuals. The League is the outgrowth of a recent statewide conference held in Los Angeles recently.

Avery has invited all individuals, organizations and groups in harmony with the League's objectives to participate in its activities.

### Navy Man Commends Model Ships Built At Gila River Center

RIVERS, Ariz. — A letter commending the ship model production plant at Gila River for excellent work done on the latest shipment of models to the U. S. navy has been received from Lieutenant Atchley of the USNR, reports the Gila News-Courier.

Already 198 vessels have sailed off the assembly line of the plant, said the News-Courier, since construction began on March 19. The ships are used in training programs by the navy.

rector of the War Relocation Authority. The cost of this movement is expected to be around \$1,000,000.

Ever since the troubles in Manzanar and Poston relocation centers last year, there has been talk of segregation. In the beginning it was expected that those who participated in the strikes and riots would be taken out of the centers. The number who answered "No" to the loyalty questions complicated the problem. If one desires to avoid any injustice, this segregation of loyal and disloyal residents is a difficult problem. There are many families of divided opinions. And as far as the young nisei are concerned, the evacuation and the disappointments and uncertainties regarding the future demoralized them. Anyone can understand the reaction, even though this is no excuse for losing faith in one's country.

The residents have chosen sides. Consequently, the management of the centers should be easier once segregation is carried out. At the same time, inasmuch as the relocation centers are not concentration camps or prisons, some procedure should be established whereby the young nisei who are today classified as disloyal may be rehabilitated.

## Vital Statistics

### DEATHS

Yoshinobu Shimanouchi, 67, (28-11-B, Topaz), on July 3.  
Ryojiro Yamada, (6-10-A, Gila River), on July 7.  
Hajime Sakamoto, (26-3-C, Gila River), on July 7.  
Sadaji Seto. (32-14-C, Gila River), on July 10.  
Kinosuke Ikenoyama, 60, (906-AB, Tule Lake), on July 11.  
Shinkuro Ogata, 60, (21-8-E, Heart Mountain), on July 12 at Billings, Montana.  
Mrs. Tsune Yoneda, 64, (7-9-B, Heart Mountain), on July 14.

### MARRIAGES

Sueko Kawakami to Masanobu Tabata on June 29 at Gila River.  
Sueko Sato to Tomeo Ozawa on June 30 at Gila River.  
Kazuko Tanaka to Roy M. Ida on June 30 at Gila River.  
Bessie Nakanishi to Pfc. Kiyoto Kawami on July 3 at Gila River.  
Noriko Yamauchi to Takeshi Shiba on July 4 at Topaz.  
Moriye Sakamoto to Mikio Sugita on July 8 at Granada.  
Yukiye Ishino to Richard Kimura at Twin Falls, Idaho, on July 9.  
Fujiko Ikezoe to Bill Yamato on July 10 at Tule Lake.  
Florence Tanemura to Z. Akahoshi on July 11 at Tule Lake.  
Yeiko Uyeno to Pfc. Hiroshi Tambara on July 12 at Tule Lake.  
Grace Izumi to George Hinaga on July 14 at Heart Mountain.  
Alice Sumii to John Araki on July 16 at Cody, Wyoming.  
Florence Funakoshi to Dr. Katsumi Uba on July 17 at Cody, Wyoming.

### BIRTHS

To Mrs. Hatsuno Muraoka (14-4-1, Manzanar) a boy on July 1.  
To Mrs. Sachiko Sugimoto (9-9-5, Manzanar) a girl on July 3.  
To Mrs. Toshiko Yamada (33-1-31, Manzanar) a boy on July 5.  
To Mrs. Terumitsu Kano (11K-1B, Granada) a girl on July 5.  
To Mrs. Yoshiko Okamura (10E-6C, Granada) a girl on July 5.  
To Mrs. Iichi Numoto (40-7-C, Minidoka) a boy on July 6.  
To Mrs. Yoshiko Tsuno (11-4-2, Manzanar) a girl on July 6.  
To Mrs. Minoru Takagaki (58-13-D, Gila River) a girl on July 7.  
To Mrs. Tokuzo Watanabe (4-3-D, Gila River) a girl on July 7.  
To Mrs. Susumu Matoba (51-11-D, Gila River) a girl on July 7.  
To Mrs. Mitsuo Ikeda (24-13-B, Gila River) a boy on July 7.  
To Mrs. Haruji Takemoto (20-4-C, Gila River) a boy on July 8.  
To Mrs. Henry Shiohama (2119-D, Tule Lake) a girl on July 8.  
To Mrs. Isao Takano (5806-B, Tule Lake) a boy on July 8.  
To Mrs. Hisato Enkoji (3805-B, Tule Lake) a boy on July 8.  
To Mrs. Naohide Koyano (8-11-F, Minidoka) a girl on July 8.  
To Mrs. Tsuneo Yamaguchi (20-5-A, Gila River) a boy on July 9.  
To Mrs. Toshio Harada (13-2-F, Minidoka) a girl on July 10.  
To Mrs. Takeo Kunishige (26-8-2, Manzanar) a girl on July 10.  
To Mrs. Mary Haimoto (25-8-2, Manzanar) a boy on July 11.  
To Mrs. Harry Fujii (32-3-B, Rohwer) a boy on July 11.  
To Mrs. Noboru Nakamura (16-4-F, Rohwer) a boy on July 11.  
To Mrs. Nobuo Matsumoto (45-11-D, Gila River) a girl on July 11.  
To Mrs. George Mukai (6815-E, Tule Lake) a girl on July 12.  
To Mrs. Wataru Makiyama (7306-E, Tule Lake) a girl on July 12.  
To Mrs. Lily Yuriko Moriguchi (24-3-2, Manzanar) a girl on July 12.  
To Mrs. Eiju Morikawa (17-7-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on July 15.  
To Mrs. Robert Hosokawa, a boy, David Arthur, at Independence, Mo., on July 16.

### Colusa Supervisors Oppose Evacuees

COLUSA, Calif.—A resolution supporting General John L. DeWitt and opposing the return to California of any evacuees was recently passed by the Colusa county board of supervisors, the Sacramento Bee reported last week. Approximately 175 evacuees resided in Colusa at the time of evacuation, it was reported.

## The Pacific Coast Round-Up: Far Western Press Continues Drive to Restrict Evacuees

By a Staff Writer

The past week's accumulation of clippings from the west coast newspapers was generously small, but followed the now well-defined pattern of a profusion of distasteful reports almost covering up what little there was on the clean side of the record.

To work down from north to south—and it is now an axiom that it gets worse the farther you move down the coast—the Seattle Times gets the lead-off spot. The largest of Seattle's conservative papers on July 14 pontificated editorially that coast residents "need not apologize for approving the demand of the Dies Committee," and tersely added:

"If Japanese-born American soldiers do not have the sense to stay away from the coast themselves, the army should supply that lack."

The Times did concede, however, that the suspicions that Japanese Americans in uniform are "likely to fall under" will be unjustified "more often than not."

The AFL Washington State Federation of Labor, following the lead of the Seattle paper, resolved in a convention in Yakima the day after the Times editorial appeared to commend Lieutenant General DeWitt and oppose return of evacuees for the duration. This story was sent out by the Associated Press.

Aside from an especially well-written letter to the editor appearing on the fourteenth in the "People's Voice" department of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, that was all for the northwest. The letter to the "P-I," printed over the name of Arthur G. Barnett, neatly told off those who storm against allowing Japanese American soldiers to visit the coast.

To repeated newspaper warnings that the presence of nisei soldiers would disturb wounded veterans returned from fighting areas in the Pacific, Barnett declared: "I have more faith in our returned soldiers than I do in editors who write this sort of stuff."

"What will soon happen is that the Japanese American who has lost his leg while in the uniform of the United States army will meet a German American who has lost his arm while in the army, and each of them will not need to read editorials to determine how they feel."

Oregon kept the evacuee question in a cool vacuum—a rarely varied policy which would be good for the blood pressures of the editors in the other coastal states. But always there is California.

Top California news for the evacuee was the formal establishment, via articles of incorporation, of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League described elsewhere in this issue. Formation of this amalgamated anti-evacuee organization was heralded by the Salinas Californian and the Sacramento Bee.

The Marysville Appeal-Democrat played up the inflammatory opinions of one Seth Millington. That worthy, long a president of the California Native Sons and a member of the notorious California Joint Immigration Committee, was reported advocating before the Marysville Rotary club that all persons of Japanese descent in this country be shipped back to Japan at the conclusion of the war.

The same paper covered a meeting of the Northern California Peace Officers association and reported the secretary as claiming that the stand of that organization may have been responsible for the continued absence of evacuees from the state.

As far as the Los Angeles Times was interested, it was an even score for the week. The Chandler paper announced forthcoming discussions on "The Japanese Evacuation Problem" before the women's auxiliary to the Chamber of Commerce, billing Dr. John R. Lechner, long-time inciter of racist thought in the American Legion, and Clyde C. Shoemaker, recently deposed deputy district attorney.

That doleful item was matched with a story reporting a statement by Dr. E. J. Anderson, pres-

ident of the University of Redlands, that growing hate for the Japanese, at home and abroad, is a hatred that is not shared by the Chinese even after their many years of war.

## Denver Union Moves to Oust Nisei Workers

DENVER, Colo. — West coast Jap-baiting tactics reached the Denver area last week through representatives of the Teamsters Union, who have started a drive to carry out vicious terms of a resolution brought back by local representatives from the western conference of the union at Santa Barbara, Calif.

The Colorado Teamster, union publication, reported that teamster representatives have called on federal and city government officials to seek "a solution to the highly complicated problem of checking the alarming influx of Japanese into the teaming industry."

"Teamster apprehension that an 'open-door' policy to Japanese in Denver might soon develop into a racial problem of serious proportions resulted from recent reports that large numbers of Japanese were being employed in preference to whites. A close check of the produce industry by teamster officials last week revealed that there was plenty of basis for such fear," the Colorado Teamster said.

It was reported, meanwhile, that War Relocation Authority representatives here, when confronted with the problem, said no more evacuees are being permitted to come to Denver for employment.

A conference is expected on the problem, called by John R. Lawson, minority group representative of the War Manpower Commission, with WRA and Teamsters Union officials invited to work out a possible solution.

Teamster representatives have pointed out publicly that they are anxious to avoid conflict with Japanese Americans, but they declare there is a danger in flooding the labor market with evacuees.

Some pressure has been started already, it is reported, on employers to discharge nisei employees, and in some instances nisei union dues have been refused in an effort to oust them.

## DRIFTING WORKERS SCORED AS '6-WEEK JAPS'

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — "Six-week Japs"—evacuees who go out to take a job for six weeks, then drift on—were denounced this week by Joe Carroll, employment officer, according to the Sentinel.

Complaints of evacuee undependability have been received at the center from Chicago. "This practice," Carroll said, "is not only unfair to the employer, but is reflecting on the good intentions of evacuees seeking honest work."

"Business concerns are too intent upon efficient conduct of their affairs to have to dicker with undependable job-seekers. One thing evacuees seem to forget is that generally references are required, and after one shifts from one job to another it will be only a short time before he runs into a blank wall as far as future employment is concerned," Carroll declared.

"Fortunately, a very few evacuees are making a practice of such methods, but even those few undermine the integrity of the many who are seeking jobs. Be sure to investigate a job before you accept it," Carroll advised evacuees.

This information was supported by Elmer L. Shirrell, relocation supervisor in Chicago, who said many firms are becoming critical of both WRA and evacuees because of the failure of workers to work on jobs they agreed to take.

Japanese American  
**Combat Team News**

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — News notes from the Japanese American combat team in training here:

**What's in a name?**  
Not enough, according to 2nd Lt. Elmo M. Massengale, postal officer of the Japanese American combat team.

Here are some of the problems the postal officer and his clerks have to cope with:

There are 69 sets of identical names in the combat team, with two or sometimes three different individuals distinguishable only by serial numbers, or, more readily by the units to which they are assigned.

There are 46 Nakamuras in the combat team. Among them are three whose first name is Takashi and who have no middle initial. Three are three Tadashi Morimotos, all without middle names or initials. And there are three George Oyamas and three Fred Matsumotos.

If Nakamura is the Smith of the combat team, Tanaka is the Jones. There are 40 soldiers named Tanaka, three of them named Thomas without middle initials and two more Thomas T's. And for good measure, a Thomas R. The Yamamotos come third, with 33 represented. Not far behind are the 31 Matsumotos, the 27 Satos (two Eddies without middle initials) and 26 Oshiros, two of them chancing to be Henry M.

Pvt. Ishikawa had his glasses repaired in nearby Hattiesburg. When they were ready the optician mailed them simply to "Pvt. Ishikawa." There are 14 Ishikawas scattered among ten companies. There was no other identification, not even a serial number to help. The clerks sought out each of the 14 Ishikawas, and the fourteenth was the one waiting for his glasses.

Serial numbers are of course the last word, the ultimate in Army identification. A letter bearing the serial number will always find the man — if the serial number is correctly written. But trained postal clerks are usually good enough to locate a man even when there's a transposed digit or two in a serial number. Mail clerks never quit trying — like the Northwest Mounted — until they get their man.

Misspelled names are of course more frequent, and the spelling of Japanese American names is not always easy for their Caucasian correspondents, but the mail clerks become adept at deducing the Japanese name intended from the euphemic attempts. The clerks say that local girls who have taken to corresponding with combat team soldiers are the poorest in spelling their names correctly. Incidentally, one girl is writing faithfully to four different soldiers, fortunately all in different units, and mail clerks, like daisies, never tell.

Mail clerks, in fact, don't talk. They see too many things not to be repeated, including official orders transferring men and involving troop movements. More than that, they see possibly the entire gamut of human emotions as expressed on the outside of letters and packages and on the faces of soldiers as they hastily open and read messages of love or tragedy.

Mail clerks see, and sometimes wonder, about packages done up by the loving hands of parents, containing little luxuries like clothes hangers, sometimes the family alarm clock or radios and musical instruments. Sometimes there are photographs of the girl back home, of parents, or of a graduating class. Going the other way, they note soldiers who save up candy bars, purchased two at a time at the post exchange, and send them to parents in the relocation centers.

Soldiers in the combat team from Hawaii and their families are in a reverse situation compared with other soldiers. It is the families who are "overseas" and in a "war theatre" while the soldiers are "at home" in continental United States. While they still were in Hawaii, the soldiers had a 6-cent air mail privilege but while they are here it costs them 20 cents to air-mail letters back home.

The combat team's post office is not authorized to handle stamps. The ordinary army unit rarely uses stamps on account of the franking privilege allowed to soldiers. But the men from Hawaii are prolific writers and correspondents. On the first day in

camp two companies sent mail orderlies to the nearest civilian post office and collections amounting to more than \$1,000 to buy stamps, principally 20-cent air mail stamps.

Outgoing mail is always heaviest on Mondays, for the obvious reason that the soldier does most of his letter-writing on Sundays.

There is no steady flow of incoming mail. A few days after a ship from Hawaii has docked the combat team post office is swamped. Between boats the volume falls to nearly nothing. One day a mail clerk will come in from the base post office with the mail for the entire regiment in one hand—the next day a truck and trailer will make two trips to handle the mail.

When a boat has been in—unusual words for inland Mississippi — the word spreads through the companies in nothing flat and mail orderlies from the companies come on the double.

Mail clerks have to put on the old poker face when they are hounded daily for expected letters that don't show up. Sometimes officers waiting for pay checks fall in this class. The clerks notice them nervously walking up and down in front of the post office. Clerks also notice that home-town newspapers are held in high-esteem, and there's grumbling when arrivals are late.

On the post office wall is a photograph of a regimental post office on Attu island—pinned up by Lt. Massengale for his clerks to look at when they are inclined to complain about the heat of Mississippi.

**Post-War Problems Worry Residents Of Arkansas Center**

ROHWER, Ark. — The problems of resettlement after the war as voiced by evacuees here were aired in an Associated Press article this week in which a number of residents were quoted.

Many evacuees are not sure they want to return to the west coast, and the deep south is definitely out of their plans, the article said.

S. Yamamoto, formerly a shoe store owner in Stockton, Calif., was quoted as saying he wanted to return to California after the war but thought it might be "economically unwise" to do so.

"Storekeepers and professional people will have to follow the crowd," he said, pointing out that they have to depend on other Japanese Americans for much of their business. "In the post-war period it will be impossible for us to serve Caucasians. We'll have to go through a long period of readjustment and acceptance."

Another evacuee, George Tomimaga, expressed the views of many regarding settling in the deep south when he said "that part of the country already has a great racial and economic problem. I don't know anyone who plans to remain in the south permanently."

**Arizona Congressmen Ask Army Control Of State Japanese**

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Arizona's congressional delegation has asked President Roosevelt for army control of Japanese in that state, Senator Carl Hayden told the United Press after a White House conference last week.

Senator Hayden said he recommended the prohibited zone be extended so that a number of non-evacuated persons of Japanese descent in Arizona will be brought under military authorities.

The prohibited area in Arizona was reduced in area earlier this year, removing the Gila and Poston relocation centers from military zones.

Senator Hayden said state authorities are worried about "the threat of sabotage to reclamation dams, copper mines and power plants, as well as the intense war feeling which might lead to violence against the Japanese."

Asking that the army take a greater interest in the problem, Senator Hayden said that the military thus far had regarded the situation as a problem for local police to handle.

The senator was accompanied by Representatives John R. Mur-

**Police to File Charges Against Three Sailors**

**Participated in Attack Upon Japanese Americans In City of Chicago**

CHICAGO — Filing of charges against three Filipinos, all sailors, who were arrested by East Chicago avenue police after a fight between ten Filipino sailors and four Japanese Americans, will await outcome of injuries suffered by two of the Japanese Americans, the Tribune reported last week.

Frank Hokamura, 719 North Clark street, is in the Bridewell hospital in a critical condition from an abdominal wound, the Tribune said. Jimmie Ishibashi, 1219 North Clark street, is in the same hospital with a serious groin injury. The two others who were attacked were Masami Koga and Keiya Horibata.

The three sailors, B. S. Corpus, 30, and A. V. Sosa, 36, both stationed at the Glenview air base, and Rudy Getcho, 36, stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard, were released to the navy shore patrol when navy officials promised to produce them whenever requested.

Police investigation disclosed the four Japanese Americans were engaged in conversation at Division and Clark streets about 11 p. m. on July 13 when the ten Filipinos, all in navy uniform, attacked them. Koga told police that Detectives George Green and Stanley Tomaczewski, who intervened, "saved us from death."

**Evacuee Prisoner Helps Foil Plot To Break Jail**

TOPAZ, Utah — Genjiro Morizawa, Topaz resident serving an eight-week term in the Millard county jail, gained his freedom and a suspended sentence last week for his part in foiling a jail break plot and preventing injury or possible death to a peace officer.

Morizawa, sentenced to eight-week imprisonment for an assault offense at Topaz, heard two white prisoners plotting to stab the jailer and attempt an escape, according to Milton A. Melville, Millard county attorney.

The break was planned at the time the jailer brought in the evening meal, but Morizawa was able to inform officials. Melville said "we know that the plot was genuine from other evidences which we have since gathered."

At Melville's recommendation, Charles F. Ernst, project director, approved a suspension of the balance of the sentence, and Morizawa was returned to the center.

The county attorney wrote: "It is such conduct as Morizawa has displayed here that will prove to the American people that the Japanese here in America are good citizens and by so doing they will win back the respect that they have partially lost due to the war that is now being fought."

**Author To Speak On Japanese Problem At Santa Barbara**

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Donald Culross Peattie, famed author and naturalist, is scheduled to speak to a group of summer school students at Santa Barbara State College on California's so-called Japanese problem.

The title of his talk is "The California Japanese — A Backward and a Forward Glance." Peattie is executive secretary of the newly-organized Santa Barbara Chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

dock and Richard F. Harless. They said the President promised to look into the situation.

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**U. S. Nisei Will Help Crush Japan's Military, Says Grew**

GLEN FALLS, N. Y. — Cautioning against a conception of the war with Japan as a racial conflict, Joseph C. Grew, special assistant to the Secretary of State, pointed out to the Warren County Bankers Association last week that "thousands of American-born Japanese have volunteered for service in the United States Army" and are "dedicated to the extermination of the Japanese military machine."

Grew, former ambassador to Tokyo, said that many Japanese in Japan "though powerless today possess the qualities of honesty and integrity which we honor in any race."

Japanese militarism must be "utterly destroyed," Grew declared.

**Hundreds of Nisei In Utah FSA Camps Help Produce Food**

Hundreds of Japanese American farm workers in northern Utah are now being housed in old Civilian Conservation Corps barracks constructed to aid the youth of the nation during the depression, Chairman Gordon Taylor Hyde of the State Finance Commission, said here this week.

Hyde revealed that about 1000 agricultural workers, nearly all of them Japanese Americans, engaged in producing food for the nation, are quartered by the Farm Security Administration in these buildings. Rentals amount to 25 cents per day for workers.

Worker camps are located at Roy, Huntsville, Tremonton and Spanish Fork. The Roy FSA camp is the largest, with accommodations for 400 occupants.

**Hunt Payroll Slashed As Aid To Relocation**

**Reservoir of Labor Should Be Directed Outside, Says Stafford**

HUNT, Idaho — Evacuee employment at Minidoka has been slashed approximately 30 per cent to help speed up the relocation of evacuees, it was disclosed here last week by Project Director Harry L. Stafford.

"The policy of relocation is predicated in part upon what is best for the Japanese Americans," Stafford said, "and in part upon what is best for the United States at this time." He pointed out that any program that would hold the people in this minority group for any length of time in an abnormal circumstance would be "detrimental to this group as a whole."

Steps to curtail employment opportunities within the camp follow an earlier announcement by a WRA official who said "We're trying to make Hunt a nice place to be from."

"We have a war on," Stafford declared, "and it is best for the United States that any reservoir of energy anywhere be directed to the prosecution of the war. Relocation then becomes the most important proposition we have today. Relocation of the evacuees rehabilitates these people and contributes to the war effort. Anything contrary to relocation is detrimental to this minority group, and is also detrimental in the war effort to this nation."

"Non-essential services" within the center have been reduced, and requirements for temporary leave passes have been tightened as part of the program.

"This simply means that even better reason to leave the center is required for passes now," one official said.

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