

## CIO Union's Action Breaks Down 'Unwritten Law' Against Nisei in Federal Bureau

United Federal Workers' Representations  
On Behalf of Japanese American Member Results  
In Job Offer From Department of Agriculture

WASHINGTON — Through the action of the CIO's United Federal Workers of America, an "unwritten law" in the Department of Agriculture against the employment of Americans of Japanese ancestry is being broken down, it was reported here this week.

The union's representations in behalf of loyal Japanese Americans followed the application of a member of the union, Haruo Najima, formerly of Oakland, California, for an opening in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture. Najima was told by a department official that the bureau's policy was opposed to the employment of Japanese Americans.

It was also indicated that department policy regarding employment of Japanese Americans had become more "cautious" following the recent Dies committee investigations. One official is reported to have indicated that Executive Order 9346 did not apply to the Department of Agriculture.

As a member of the United Federal Workers local 203, Najima, presently employed in another government bureau, turned over his case to the union as a grievance.

On August 16, a joint delegation composed of members of Local 203 and members of the UFWA local with jurisdiction in the Department of Agriculture met with T. Roy Reid, director of personnel for the department. Mr. Reid explained that department regulations forbid employment of first-generation descendants of any country with which we are at war without the department first checking to make sure a thorough investigation has been made and that there were no further regulations against Japanese Americans.

The CIO delegation pointed out that Najima and others applying for Washington jobs have already been cleared by the Joint Japanese American Board, composed of representatives of military and naval intelligence and representatives of other government agencies, and that further investigation should be unnecessary. The Department of Agriculture representative, upon hearing the union's presentation of the case, indicated that Joint Board clearance would probably suffice and told the union to inform the Bureau of Agricultural Economics that they could proceed to start action to appoint Najima if they wanted him.

Within an hour after the CIO delegation had met with Reid, a representative of the Department of Agriculture's personnel office was at the War Relocation Authority, conferring on WRA leave and clearance procedures.

## Native Sons Rap Repeal of Chinese Exclusion Law

MARTINEZ, Calif. — The proposal to repeal the Chinese exclusion law was attacked here last week by Wayne Millington, grand president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in a speech before the Mt. Diablo Parlor of the California organization.

"This is no time to tamper with the exclusion law of 1924," Millington said, "even to please our Chinese allies. There is a movement now afoot to have the law changed on behalf of the Chinese, but it does not come from the Chinese government. Any revision of the law, for which the Native Sons have battled for many decades, should be a matter of discussion around the peace table and not during the war."

Millington also flayed officials of the War Relocation Authority for their policy of locating the segregation center of the WRA in northern California.

## Roofs Damaged As Poston Hit By Windstorm

Residents of Camp 3  
Forced to Wade Through  
Knee-Deep Water

POSTON, Ariz. — Roofs were swept from several buildings and Poston's Camp No. 3 was inundated by a sudden wind and rain storm on Aug. 16.

Two adobe school buildings under construction were unroofed and the fly roofs on six warehouses were blown away. Walls of two buildings adjacent to the school structures were damaged by the flying debris.

Residents of Camp Three were forced to wade through knee-deep water throughout the day to reach dining halls and bath houses.

## Legion Commander Again Demands Army Control of Centers

WENATCHEE, Wash. — Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, on August 21 re-emphasized his stand that control of the war relocation center be turned over to the military in a speech before the Washington state convention of the American Legion.

## Dies Subcommittee Prejudiced, Rep. Eberharter Challenges

### Colorado Manpower Commission to Aid Evacuees Find Jobs

DENVER, Colo. — The State War Manpower Commission announced last week it will assist the War Relocation Authority in finding jobs for workers of Japanese ancestry now living in war relocation centers.

L. A. West, state WMC director, said the residents are to be regarded as a "reserve" source of labor provided the workers do not compete with locally available workers and community sentiment is favorable.

### Hearing Board Set to Consider Alien Appeals

New 22 Member Panel  
Set Up by Justice  
Department For Aliens

WASHINGTON — A 22-member panel was created last week by Attorney General Biddle to consider appeals for release by interned enemy aliens recently transferred from the custody of the army to that of the immigration and naturalization service.

The panel will be known as the special alien enemy hearing board. Biddle said special boards composed of four to eight members drawn from the panel would make periodic visits to detention centers to conduct hearings. He described the procedure as more economical and efficient than transporting individual alien enemies back to their home jurisdictions for hearings before their local boards.

Biddle said 4120 interned alien enemies were transferred from army custody to camps maintained by the service several weeks ago to provide internment facilities for axis prisoners of war brought to the United States.

Regular camps are maintained by the service at Missoula, Mont.; Bismarck, N. D.; Santa Fe, N. M.; and Seagoville, Crystal City and Kennedy, Texas.

It was reported the group will have jurisdiction in the cases of interned Japanese nationals but final decisions will be made by the Attorney General upon advice of the Justice Department's alien control unit.

The new machinery to handle enemy petitions will not conflict in any way with the operation of the war relocation camps which are under the War Relocation Authority and not the Justice Department. Only cases of foreign-born citizens of enemy countries who have been interned as dangerous under Justice Department supervision will come before the new appeal unit.

The panels will not consider applications from either aliens or American citizens of Japanese ancestry sent to the segregation center at Tule Lake.

Five southern Californians are among the 22 named to the new board. They are Lloyd Wright, attorney; Harry A. Wishard, attorney; and Gardner Turrill, bank executive, of Los Angeles; John R. Atwill, Jr., attorney, Pasadena; and Richard Bard, rancher, Port Huenueme.

### Manzanar Scientist To Do Research At Harvard Univ.

MANZANAR, Calif. — Dr. Kenzie Nozaki, former head of the Manzanar guayule project, left the center recently for Cambridge, Mass., where he will do research work at Harvard University.

## Congressman Decries Attacks On War Relocation Authority In Costello Group's Report

Minority Member of Investigating Committee  
Files Report Declaring Evidence "Completely Rebutted" Criticisms Voiced at Hearings

WASHINGTON — Charging the Dies subcommittee with "prejudice," Representative Eberharter, D., Pa., came to the defense of the War Relocation Authority Wednesday with a declaration that most of the statements in the house subcommittee's report on the handling of Japanese Americans, "are not proven."

The Pennsylvanian, dissenting member of a three-man Dies subcommittee on un-American activities, issued a minority report describing the recommendations of his two colleagues, Chairman Costello, D., Calif., and Representative Mundt, R., S. D., as "feeble" and "meaningless."

Moreover, Eberharter said one evidence "completely rebutted" charges that the Japanese were getting more and better food than the average American.

Asserting food costs in the relocation centers averaged only about 40 cents a day per person, Eberharter expressed the opinion that the WRA, considering the difficulties involved, had acted "efficiently and capably."

"I think it is better to let the War Relocation Authority carry on unhampered by unfair criticism," he added.

Commenting on the charge in the majority report that the WRA has released 23 members of the "Butoku-kai," Eberharter said:

"It is worthy to note that of all the evacuees who have been released on both seasonal and indefinite leave by the WRA, numbering more than 15,000, no report of disloyalty or subversive activity has been made to the authority of this committee (Costello subcommittee of the Dies committee.)"

WASHINGTON — Charges by the Dies subcommittee that the War Relocation Authority had neglected to exercise "proper safeguards" for the national security in releasing evacuees from its camps brought a prompt denial Tuesday from WRA Director Dillon S. Myer.

"We have released no dangerous subversives," Myer told newsmen.

"We let the record stand for itself. There now are 18,000 persons on seasonal and indefinite leave from the relocation centers and there has been not a single report of a subversive act by any one of them."

Myer also denied committee charges that the WRA had "promoted cultural ties with Japan" among the evacuees, numbering about 106,000, declaring that on the contrary an Americanization program is already under way in the camps.

WASHINGTON — The Costello subcommittee of the Dies committee reported Monday that the War Relocation Authority had released 23 alleged members of the Butoku-kai, which the congressional group described, according to the Associated Press, as a "subversive youth section of the Black Dragon society of Japan."

(The Butoku-kai was a west coast organization which promoted interest in "kendo," a Japanese fencing sport.)

## WACs Begin Enlisting from Evacuee Camps

Women's Army Corps recruitment of nisei women in the relocation centers was underway this week as the major part of the drive to enlist 500 Japanese Americans in this branch of army service.

With height and weight qualifications lowered for nisei women to 4 feet, 9 inches and 95 pounds, it was believed that many would avail themselves of this opportunity for war service.

Visits by recruiting officers of the WAC were scheduled for the relocation centers throughout the country.

Registration began on August 18 at the Tule Lake center, according to a report from the Tulean Dispatch.

At Granada, Colorado camp, registration was scheduled for Tuesday of this week. A quota of 65 girls in the Headquarter District No. 6 of the Seventh Service command, which includes the Granada and the Heart Mountain, Wyo. centers, has been announced, the Granada Pioneer reported.

The Costello subcommittee's report declared the Butoku-kai sought to "enhance the spirit of Japanese military virtue," and that before Pearl Harbor Japanese army and navy men came to this country to instruct "10,000 members" in the "military arts."

The WRA was accused also of failure to "exercise proper safeguards for the national security and for the thousands of loyal Japanese as well."

The subcommittee called for a program of "segregation, investigation and Americanization," in dealing with Japanese Americans in wartime.

The report said evacuees were being released from WRA centers without adequate checks of their loyalty to the United States, and said that "certainly there exists within the War Relocation Authority a complete lack of familiarity with the subversive Japanese organizations."

Terminating its long investigation, the committee made these recommendations.

"1. That the WRA's belated announcement of its intentions of segregating the disloyal from the loyal Japanese in the relocation centers be out into effect at the earliest possible moment. (The WRA is already embarked on a

(Continued on page 2)

## Japanese American Combat Team Gets Special Insignia

New Shoulder Patch,  
Regimental Coat of Arms  
Approved For Nisei Outfit

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — A new and distinctive shoulder patch has been approved for the Japanese American Combat Team, to replace the present Third Army insignia which they now wear.

It is officially described as "A blue disc bordered in white, charged with a red and white bomb burst in back of a yellow gauntlet arm holding a sword. This symbol represents the army of the Yellow Race taking up arms in the

defense of the National Colors of the United States."

In addition to the shoulder patch, personnel of the Infantry Regiment in the Combat Team are expected to have their own regimental insignia. This coat of arms, approved by the War Department, is shield-like in shape with red, white and blue for its colors. A Mississippi river steamboat appearing in the lower, blue field is in honor of the state in which the regiment was activated. The upper, red field is left blank for any mark commemorating any achievement in battle. The famous "Go For Broke" motto is inscribed beneath the shield.

# Japanese Americans and Labor Unions

## Nisei Declared Good Unionists; Democratic Policies of Hawaii Labor Groups Cited by Official

In this article Arthur A. Rutledge, secretary of the Central Labor Council of Honolulu, T. H., and executive secretary of the Hotel, Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Union, Local 5, AFL, tells of the role Japanese Americans are playing in the trade union movement in the Hawaiian Islands. The article is taken from a letter sent by Mr. Rutledge to the International office of his union, protesting against the International office's policy of opposing the resettlement of Japanese Americans outside the relocation camps by the War Relocation Authority. The views expressed in this article were endorsed by the Central Labor Council of Honolulu on August 3, 1943.

In an explanatory foreward Mr. Rutledge declares:

"Though organized labor in some parts of the United States, notably in California, has temporarily fallen for the race-hating propaganda of the Hearsts and Martin Dies, we in Hawaii must set our faces firmly against such a degeneration and backsliding from the ideal of the American Federation of Labor — an organization, we should remind ourselves, formed by the genius of an American who happened to be foreign-born and a Jew:

"No discrimination because of race, color, or creed."

By ARTHUR A. RUTLEDGE

In Hawaii one-third of the population are of Japanese blood. Most of these are native-born American citizens. Many of the rest are American in living standards, customs, outlook and ideals, but, being ineligible for naturalization, they are technically "enemy aliens." About one-third of the union members of Hawaii are also Japanese in blood. Of our own Local 5's members in good standing, close to 80 per cent are of Japanese race.

Man for man, we will match these "Japs" — some of them will by no fault of their own submit to the Mikado — against the same number of members of other union local in the United States.

The typical Japanese-American is a cautious person; he takes quite a while to make up his mind to join a union; but once he signs his union card he sticks by his union brothers come good times or bad. What is more, he is a good American. We doubt if any group of Americans have cooperated more willingly and fully with our Government, have worked harder, have bought more war bonds per capita (considering their income), have sent more volunteers into the armed forces, than the Japanese Americans of Hawaii.

The Hawaiian Japanese-American makes a good union man because he knows that the unions here are the one force dead set against the damnable dual standard of wages for Orientals and whites, which local big business instituted and would like to perpetuate. They know that unions protect the Japanese by insuring him a White American's wage and protect the white worker by insuring him against Japanese under-bidding for jobs. He knows that in a union, he is an American.

In a population so racially mixed as we are in Hawaii, the ONLY basis on which unionism can succeed is absolute freedom from racial discrimination.

All the unions in Hawaii (with just one exception) realize that and open their ranks to men and women of every race. We have found that the best way to insure good Americanism is to trust a man. Even if he is not used to "thinking American" to start with, he learns 100 per cent Americanism quickest through union membership. So the leaders of our unions here have come from every race: old stock white Americans, central Europeans, Mexicans, Spaniards, Portuguese, West Indian mulattoes, Hawaiian natives, Samoans, Filipinos, Chinese and Japanese.

### Several Nisei Hold Responsible Posts

Several Japanese union men occupy responsible positions. Jack Kawano, business agent of the Longshoremen's local at Honolulu, is CIO representative on the Hawaii Manpower Commission (the other labor representatives being Jack A. Owens, AF of L organizer for Hawaii, and Arthur A. Rutledge, secretary of the Central Labor Council and executive secretary of Local 5), which is doing

valuable work in readjusting sub-standard wage scales. Other Japanese-American business agents are Lawrence Shigeura of the Teamsters, Bert Nakano of the Hilo local of Longshoremen, and Matsuki Arashiro of the Agricultural Workers—now a volunteer serving in the American-Japanese army unit at Camp Shelby, Mississippi. Edward Anzai, for several years assistant business agent of Local 5, organized the employees of the world-famous Moana and Royal Hawaiian Hotels.

Among local unions, the following have large percentages of Japanese-American members:

Carpenters	80%
Longshoremen	17%
Street Railway Wkrs	70%
Brewery Workers	70%
Agricultural Workers	70%
Dairy Workers	75%
Teamsters	75%
Drydock Workers	30%
Local 5	80%

Little racial favoritism is shown in Hawaiian unions, by Japanese or anyone else. The Carpenters, almost all Japanese in race, have a Portuguese business agent. The Electricians, mostly whites and native Hawaiians, elected two Japanese to their executive board. This is in line with the Hawaiian tradition of picking a man regardless of race, with a Negro electorate of less than 100, Honolulu once elected a Negro to the legislature.

The Japanese here are not content with a low standard of wages. They have often struck for higher wages, both alone and in the company of other races; and when they strike they hang on like bulldogs. The Japanese longshoremen's local at Port Allen, Hawaii—along with a Filipino local at a neighboring port—was out in 1940-1941 for over ten months without a single desertion from union ranks.

### Union Cites Loyalty Of Nisei Members

As for loyalty to America: Not a single case of sabotage by Japanese has occurred in Hawaii or on the West Coast, according to the official statements of the FBI and Military Intelligence. Espionage has been traced chiefly to Japanese consular staffs. The very small minority of pro-Japan Japanese in Hawaii has been rounded up and locked up—sometimes with the assistance of their own families. On the positive side, the Japanese-Americans have furnished about 60 per cent of the selectees in armed service—out of less than 40 per cent of those registered for the draft. When a call for 1,500 volunteers for a combat unit of AJA's (Americans of Japanese Ancestry) was issued, 9,500 volunteered out of 27,000 of draft age, of whom 2,875 were accepted. Later 243 volunteers were accepted for service as army interpreters. In all Hawaii has about 5,000 AJA's in the United States army. Several of these have died in action against Japan.

Japanese-Americans in considerable numbers are cooperating on a regular footing with the intel-



GEORGE Y. NAKAMURA, formerly of Portland, Ore., is back in war work again in Chicago, Ill. George, a member of the Portland JACL chapter, was a welder in a Portland shipyard before evacuation. He went to the Minidoka relocation center but volunteered for sugar beet work. In March of 1943 he received his permanent leave and went to Chicago. He joined the CIO Machinists Union and immediately found work at the Tuthill Spring company where he is now employed. He is shown operating a heavy tool press in this WRA photo.

ligence services. Japanese-Americans have served night after night as block wardens during 18 months of blackout. Japanese-Americans are holding responsible jobs under the territorial and federal governments. In thousands, Japanese-Americans are working on vital defense projects and in repair shops doing war work. Equally with their fellow-workers of other races, you have "taken" the long hours and seven-day work week enforced under military government on many jobs. They have bought bonds, donated blood, and done all the other things that other Americans do. Most important of all, they act and think as their fellow workers do. Ask the mainland workers and service men here who have got acquainted with them—and their sisters!—how fundamentally American they are.

We do not want to give the impression that the Japanese-Americans are a lot of union supermen. They have their share of chiseling "cockroach capitalists," "company men," phony foremen, pool hall bums, and Milquetoasts who faint when they hear the word "union." The point is, THEY ARE LIKE OTHER AMERICANS, some bad, most of them good; and the good ones make damn good union material.

### Coast Evacuees May Be Embittered

The Japanese-Americans evacuated from the West Coast are probably not very different from their cousins here, except as their treatment during the past year and a half has lowered their morale and embittered them. They get over the bitterness when they have a chance to fit into an American community at an American job paying American wages. The War Relocation Authority is insisting that they get standard wages. So far as wage-cutting is concerned, it is nonsense to talk of the Japanese-American being a "menace." They can be a menace only to the extent that they get soured on unions by seeing the unions talk about democracy and freedom from discrimination, and then practice discrimination on them.

### Protests Stand Of International Office

The International office, instead of cooperating with our Government to make these kicked-about Americans into good union men, is doing its best to make them scabs, by giving them another kick. It would be much more sensible and more American to take a reasonable number of them, help place them about the country so they will not be too numerous in any locality, and give them an equal break with Americans of other races. That would be a sure guarantee of their 100 per cent

Americanism and 100 per cent unionism. If we in Hawaii can unionize thousands of Japanese, and look forward to unionizing 50,000 or 60,000 more, you on the mainland can surely take care of a few scattered thousands.

A great many of the members and officers of our International come from European countries, or their parents did, where today under Hitler their families are being treated as 2nd class citizens, 3rd class citizens, or Minus Zero class citizens. Hitler puts a man in a concentration camp, leaves him to starve without a job, marks him as a member of an inferior race, or asphyxiates him in a gas chamber, because he is a Greek, or a Slav, or a Jew.

The American way starts from the Declaration of Independence, "All men are created equal," and goes on to President Roosevelt's declaration of February 1, 1943, on the occasion of the call for Japanese-American volunteers:

"No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship, regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country and to our creed of liberty and democracy. Every loyal American citizen should be given the opportunity to serve this country wherever his skills will make the greatest contribution—whether it be in the ranks of our armed forces, war production, agriculture, government service, or other work essential to the war effort."

How can our International office justify to us in Hawaii—who put into daily practice the principles set forth in these words of our President—how can it justify to us its starting in Hitler's path instead of following the path of Jefferson, of Lincoln, of Gompers, and of Roosevelt?

### Wyoming Officials Visit Heart Mountain

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Governor Lester Hunt and Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming made a short inspection tour of the Heart Mountain center on Wednesday of last week.

According to Project Director Robertson, both expressed pleasure at being able to see the project at first hand and both were described as pleased at the progress made by residents in developing the center.

Both declared they hoped to return at a later date for a more thorough visit.

## Costello Group Issues Report On Investigation

(Continued from page 1)

program of segregation and has announced dates for movements to and from the new concentration center at Newell, Calif.)

"2. That a board composed of representatives of the WRA and the various intelligence agencies of the federal government be constituted with full powers to investigate evacuees who apply for release from the centers and to pass finally upon their applications. (Such a board, the Joint Japanese American Board, has been in existence in Washington for the past year. At the present time its work consists of investigation and the granting of clearances to evacuees for residence in the eastern defense command and for vital war plant work.)

"3. That the WRA inaugurate a thorough-going program of Americanization for those evacuees who remain in the centers."

The Costello subcommittee's report was signed only by Representatives Costello and Mundt, with Rep. Eberharter, the third member, dissenting.

The recommendations were based on information developed by James E. Stedden, Los Angeles representative, and Robert E. Stripling chief investigator for the Dies committee.

Rep. Costello, however, rejected in an accompanying statement, the idea that relocation camps should be put under Army jurisdiction and protested any new inquiry before segregating the evacuees.

The War Department, "has a sufficient burden in effectively conducting the war," Costello said.

## United Society's Trustees Oppose Dies Committee

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The trustees of the United Society, missionary department of the denomination, Disciples of Christ, approved a resolution at their recent national meeting in Indianapolis, urging that appropriations for the Dies Committee of the House of Representatives be discontinued and the committee dissolved.

The position of the trustees had previously been recommended by the cabinet of staff executives of the Society.

The trustees declared: "Recent reports of the Dies Committee . . . have contained many statements concerning the Japanese in this country which members of our staff know from personal first-hand knowledge are contrary to fact, biased in their generalization, and entirely misleading to the public."

## Six Nisei Relocate At East Lansing

EAST LANSING, Mich. — Six nisei from relocation centers are now relocated in East Lansing, Michigan, and have joined the personnel at Michigan State College, according to a story in the school paper, the Michigan State News.

The nisei are Mr. and Mrs. Jim Ouye, formerly of Lodi, California; Bryan Mayeda, originally from Loomis, Calif.; Jack Matsumoto, Paul Shimada and Joanne Nagata.

Jim Ouye, formerly a farm supervisor in Lodi, is now working in the horticulture department as a dehydration expert. His wife is a civil service worker who plans to work on the campus in the near future.

Mayeda is the first nisei ever to be enrolled at Michigan State, according to the article. He came to the college through the efforts of the Rev. N. A. McCune. He is at present employed in the college greenhouse. Matsumoto is working with Spenser Apple, resident assistant in horticulture with vegetables, and Shimada is working in soils research.

Joanne Nagata is a former UC student. She plans to enroll this fall as a chemistry major.

## 2000 Evacuees Now Relocated In Chicago

### Job Placements Said To Be Satisfactory In Midwestern City

CHICAGO, Illinois — The progress of evacuee resettlement in the Chicago area, where over 2000 former evacuees are now being integrated into the life of 40 out of the city's 75 community districts set the pattern and pace for the government's relocation program throughout the country, according to a report from the Advisory Committee for Evacuees.

Job placements for the most part has been highly satisfactory. Over 1000 persons have come to the Advisory Committee office for assistance and counsel.

Housing remains the most serious bottleneck of the relocation program, says the report, and emphasis has now been shifted to housing assistance. The part time of four staff persons is now devoted to aiding the WRA locate housing for evacuees.

The Brethren Hostel at 3435 West Van Buren street and the Friends Hostel at 350 West Balduen avenue, have together accommodated 608 evacuees. Average hostel stay has been 10 days. Hostellers as a group have the best record for successful readjustment and job placement, due largely to the fact that the friendly atmosphere of the hostel aids in making the transition back to normal living.

## Two Girls Suspected Of Robbing Stored Evacuee Goods

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Suspected of taking clothes of an evacuated Japanese from the highway barn in which it was stored, Helen Moreno of Mountain View and Mary Moreno, Santa Clara, were booked at the county jail last week on open charges.

The alleged theft occurred at Box 1309, Henderson road, on the San Francisco highway near the Navlet nursery.

## Antagonistic Currents Against Japanese Hawaiians Traced To Demand for Equal Treatment

### Oriental Americans in Hawaii No Longer Willing to Accept Dual Wage Standard As Trade Union Movement Takes Hold in Territory

BOSTON, Mass. — The changing status of the Hawaiian Japanese population, which is coming to a "new appreciation of their rights and privileges under the American flag, and a new willingness to demand those rights" has paradoxically led to a new rise in anti-Japanese feeling on this island, according to William Norwood in a special article to the Christian Science Monitor.

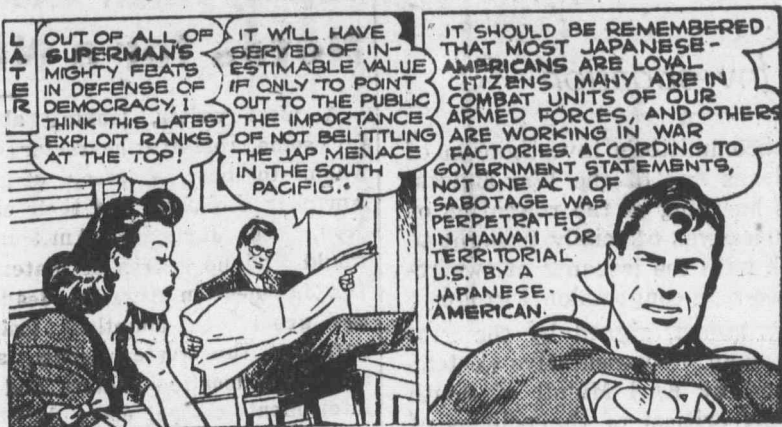
New influences affecting the Japanese include the unionization of labor in Hawaii, the acute manpower shortage, emphasis upon American principles of equality and gradual elimination of old-country attitudes of humility and obedience, says Norwood.

"As a consequence of this trend many of the Orientals no longer are willing to accept a dual standard of wages or the traditional principle of benevolent paternalism under which, up to the present, they have been well cared for and well controlled by employer groups," says the writer.

Many of the current complaints against the Japanese in Hawaii may be traced to Caucasian families who have lost their domestic help since the start of the war, and who have consequently accused the Japanese of "cockiness and independence."

"Many of the complaints are somewhat paradoxical," says Norwood, "for the very 'cockiness' and 'independence' which some residents of Hawaii resent are typically American characteristics, and may in part be the product of the Americanization program which has been

## Superman Is Now Backing Loyal Japanese Americans



—Reprinted by Courtesy of McClure Newspaper Syndicate

Superman, "the man of the future," and one of the nation's favorite comic strip characters, backed up loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry in the panel appearing in hundreds of newspapers last Saturday.

Superman declared that "not one act of sabotage was perpetrated in Hawaii or the territorial U. S. by a Japanese American."

Winding up his battle against the Japanese menace by aiding in the destruction of the Jap invasion

fleet, Superman declared:

"It should be remembered that most Japanese Americans are loyal citizens. Many are in combat units of our armed forces, and others are working in war factories according to government statements."

The "man of steel's" investigation was started in the daily strip, distributed by the McClure Feature Syndicate, when he visited a "relocation center" and quelled an uprising among the "Japanese internees" in the camp.

## Evacuee Girl Who Returned To Seattle Must Leave Area

### 1458 Poston Evacuees To Go to Tule Lake Segregation Camp

POSTON, Ariz. — Officials of the War Relocation Authority reported on Aug. 20 that 1458 residents of Japanese ancestry have been selected for a segregation and removal to the Tule Lake center at Newell, Calif.

They will be transferred during the first week in October it was stated.

WRA officials said 603 of the group had applied for repatriation.

### Mrs. Chinn Given Suspended Sentence By Federal Judge

SEATTLE—Mrs. Kiyoko Chinn, Japanese American wife of a Chinese American shipyard worker, will have a chance to live with her husband, but not in Seattle, without violating the military orders excluding persons of Japanese ancestry from the evacuated area, Federal Judge John G. Bowen ruled Saturday.

Mrs. Chinn who returned to Seattle in May and worked in a quilting factory until her arrest August 7, pleaded guilty to the charge of violating the military exclusion orders and was given a six month suspended sentence in the King county jail. She was indicted last week.

The suspension was on the condition that she return to Spokane or to some area not affected by the evacuation orders. She will be on probation for a period of five years, the judge stated.

Her husband, Harry Chinn, also known as Chin Silc Lin, said he will soon quit his job in Seattle and go to Spokane so he can be with his wife.

Mrs. Chinn returned to court Saturday afternoon and asked permission to remain in Seattle until Tuesday, but the request was deemed by Judge Bowen who told her that she was in the area against the wishes of military authorities and that she would have to leave on the first train going to Spokane.

Allan Pomeroy, assistant United States district attorney furnished Mrs. Chinn with a letter to insure her against being apprehended again while traveling through the evacuated area on her way to Spokane.

### Six Ex-Denson Men Called By Army

DENSON, Ark. — Six army volunteers from the Jerome center have been ordered to report for Army induction, according to the Denson Tribune. All six are at present working outside the center.

They are Susumu Okura, Robert H. Fukuda, Tetsuo Yasunaga, Yutaka George Sato, Koo Ito and Harry Hideo Hoshiko.

Meanwhile, three Denson residents who were ordered back to active duty returned to the center recently, after it was revealed their recall was all a mistake. The three men, who reported to Camp Robinson, are Tom Sunada, Frank Kebo and Takai Ninomiya. Sunada and Kebo were honorably discharged last December from the Army Reserve Corps. Ninomiya has never been in the army.

## Federal Judge Rules Military Does Not Possess Right of Excluding Citizens Arbitrarily

### KIDO VISITS BOISE VALLEY JACL GROUPS

Saburo Kido, national JACL president, was scheduled to address Boise Valley JACL chapter groups in western Idaho and eastern Oregon this week end on "The Future of the JACL."

The speaking schedules arranged for Kido will be initiated by an address at the Nyssa, Ore., FSA camp on Saturday night, Aug. 28, at 8 p. m.

On Sunday he will speak at the Ontario, Ore., high school gym at 10 a. m. and at the Caldwell, Idaho, Methodist Church at 4:30 p. m. He is expected to talk before evacuee workers at the Caldwell FSA camp at 8 p. m. Sunday.

## Oregon Legion Asks Deportation Of "Japanese"

### Waring Opposes Move To Repeal Chinese Exclusion Legislation

BAKER, Ore. — Opposition to the return of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war to the west coast evacuated areas was expressed in a resolution adopted on August 20 by the Oregon department of the American Legion at its annual state convention.

Roane Waring, national Legion commander, was the main speaker at the convention.

Waring declared at the convention that he opposed the repeal of the Chinese exclusion law.

Waring was quoted as declaring that it would be a mistake to open the gates under the influence of a "little war enthusiasm."

After hearing Waring, the Oregon American Legion advocated deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry after the war.

The Oregon resolution also proposed legislation permanently barring United States citizenship to "Japanese."

Another resolution commended General DeWitt for evacuating Japanese and Japanese Americans from the west coast.

### Verdict Overrules Army Exclusion Order On German American

PHILADELPHIA — Federal Judge J. Curren Ganey ruled on August 20 that military authorities, under present circumstances, do not have the right arbitrarily to exclude persons from defense areas on the grounds that they might be potentially dangerous to national defense, the Associated Press reported.

His decision, believed the first of its kind by any Federal Court in the United States overruled an order issued by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding general of the eastern defense command, excluding Mrs. Olga Schueller, 53, a naturalized citizen of German birth, from the Third Corps area.

Mrs. Schueller, a Philadelphia restaurant proprietor, has lived in this country for 33 years. She has a son in the Navy. Her counsel contended that Gen. Drum's order was unconstitutional because it deprived her of a jury trial.

### Army Calls Nisei From Amache Center For Active Service

AMACHE, Colo. — Four Amache residents, members of the enlisted reserves, were last week notified of their call to active service, effective August 26, according to the Granada Pioneer.

They are Shigeru Hashii, Kazuo Matsumura, James T. Matsuoka and Frederick Hirano.

Called at the same time were six other nisei enlisted reserves, who will report with the Amache men at Fort Logan, Colorado. These other six are Frank Y. Ikeda, George J. Kinoshita, Toshio Mihara, George Ono, Keiji P. Tsukahira and Shizuo B. Yamanaka.

### California Moose Urge Exclusion Law

SAN FRANCISCO — The California State Moose Association, through its secretary, Robert F. Shippee, last week forwarded resolutions to Governor Warren and to Congress urging the exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast for the duration.

## Daily Californian Charges Legion With Fascism, Bigotry

### Student Publication Prints Blunt Editorial On Veterans' Group

SAN FRANCISCO — The Daily Californian, University of California student publication, in a blunt editorial on August 18, challenged the American Legion with Fascism, bigotry and intolerance.

Under the heading "They Actually Said IT," the editorial quoted excerpts of speeches delivered during the course of the recent American Legion state convention by Governor Warren, National Commander Roane Waring, State Commander Lean Happel and others.

Under a subhead, "Here's What We Say," the Daily Californian's editorial declared:

"The intolerant bigotry and emotionalism of these statements by prominent American Legion officials are fair warning to all who believe in American principles that the American Legion is a potentially dangerous organization."

"It has often been said that if Fascism comes to the United States it will be called Americanism . . ."

"Newspaper reports of the San Francisco convention reveal that this militant, well organized politically and economically influential and purportedly 100 per cent American organization contains the seeds of Fascism."

"The group in control has laid down a policy which is rampantly nationalistic, intolerant of other nations and other people; intolerant of minorities within the United States; lacking in regard for the rights of citizens and strongly emotional in its approach to social and political problems."

"It has left no doubt about the part it expects to play in the formation of American policies after the war . . ."

"From newspaper accounts we learn Legionnaires have demonstrated they will hinder collaboration with our present Allies after the war. 'I am not willing for the British Commonwealth of Nations or Soviet Russia or poor China or any other foreign nation to sit in any council that says my son or grandson will go out to be shot,' declared Waring. 'That is for America to decide. If anything goes wrong, we'll step out as America, and fix it.'"

"Nationalism, national egoism and distrust of Allied nations cannot be more strongly expressed."

"We look in vain in newspapers for criticism of the Legion. Instead we find statements in praise of the Legionnaires by public officials. Everywhere they are welcomed, honored, congratulated."

"It isn't hard to understand. Politicians cater to them for votes. Would-be critics are frightened off by the Legion's loudly proclaimed patriotism. But it is high time for citizens who have the intelligence to see what this organization is and the courage to call it by its name, to speak up in protest against the fascist principles the American Legion is airing in the name of Americanism."

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the  
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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### On Military Necessity

The great evacuation of more than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, two-thirds of them American citizens, from lifetime homes in the west coast states was carried out in the name of military necessity, predicated upon the critical situation involving the defense of the west coast following the temporary immobilization of our Pacific fleet by Japan's surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

In the spring of 1942 when Americans of Japanese ancestry in the far western states were stripped of their constitutional guarantees and given a status equivalent to that of an enemy alien, a state of military emergency conceivably existed. Enemy "targets" were reported in the skies over west coast cities. A Japanese submarine shelled the Santa Barbara coast. To military officials charged with the defense of that coast-line, the threat of an enemy invasion was real, and preparations were made to meet and to defeat that threat. The total evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, and their wholesale exclusion from the west coast area on the basis of that ancestry, was dictated as military policy. Whether it was wise or just, whether it had or had not been influenced by west coast racists, once that policy was announced by army authorities, it was resolved beyond question. Japanese Americans, proud of their inherent rights as Americans, submitted to that policy, complied with it.

In the spring of 1942 the United States was on the defensive in the Pacific. Bataan became a symbol, while the enemy established footholds on the North American continent by occupying Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians. But America recovered quickly from her initial wounds. Today we, and our allies, have recovered the initiative — in the Pacific, in Russia and in the Mediterranean. And this week, Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, who ordered the west coast evacuation, announced after the capture of Kiska:

"We are now on the offensive in the Pacific. The Jap is on the run."

America's west coast is today safe from the danger of an enemy invasion. Already there is talk in the newspapers of the hope that some of the wartime regulations imposed on the west coast, such as dimouts and restrictions upon outdoor assemblies at night, will be relaxed. With Attu and Kiska regained, with a powerful bastion at Hawaii, the west coast breathes more easily these days.

If other regulations, imposed upon civilians because of the military situation, are eased, the question of the basic constitutional rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry must be raised inevitably. Although there has been no campaign to return the evacuees to the evacuated area, as charged by west coast proponents of permanent exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry, the right of these Americans to the freedoms and privileges enjoyed by Americans of other racial backgrounds must be determined once the military necessity for evacuation ceases.

The west coast military authorities can show conclusively that evacuation was an act of military necessity, and military necessity alone, by returning to loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry their full rights and obligations. They can prove, to all who may doubt, that the western defense command is not engaged in a racial war. It is in the power of the military authorities to do this, as America moves toward victory in the Pacific.

Loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry are

willing to suffer any abridgement of their constitutional rights in the name of military necessity and national security. They are wholly unwilling, however, to sacrifice these privileges to any policy, military or otherwise, which embraces bigotry or hatred based on racial ancestry.

### End of an Investigation

The Dies subcommittee's investigation of Japanese Americans and of the War Relocation Authority's handling of the relocation of west coast evacuees was officially brought to a close this week with the issuance of two reports by the three-man congressional group.

The majority report, signed by the subcommittee's chairman, Representative Costello of California, and by Karl Mundt of South Dakota, is sharply critical of the policies of the WRA, although in an accompanying statement Mr. Costello declares his opposition to the present campaign of the west coast American Legion to return control of the relocation program to the military.

There is no better estimate of the subcommittee's obvious bias in its treatment of the problem than that contained in the minority report filed by the third member of the investigating group, Representative Eberharter of Pennsylvania. The minority member charges the subcommittee with "prejudice" and describes the recommendations of his colleagues as "feeble" and "meaningless." These recommendations, three in number, urge the WRA to segregate evacuees of questionable loyalty, organize an interdepartmental board to pass on releases and conduct a pro-Americanism program in the relocation camps. These three policies have been incorporated for some time into the government's handling of the relocation program.

It is interesting to note that although the Japanese American Citizens League was subjected to an extensive preliminary inquisition in the newspapers, particularly the Hearst press, before the opening of the Washington hearings, there is no mention of the JACL in the published accounts of the Dies subcommittee's conclusions.

### Beyond Stupidity

The following pertinent comment appeared on August 23 in the Los Angeles Tribune, a Negro American newspaper:

"Two events of recent weeks make very discouraging the outlook for democracy in America, the while strengthening suspicions that while it has not been defined as such, a phase of the world struggle in which this country is engaged may be regarded as a 'race war' about which officialdom is officially so squeamish.

"First, the American Federation of Labor, in its executive council meeting, has decided the AFL should adhere to its traditional policy of opposing any modification or repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

"The reason, William Green, AFL president and spokesman for the Council, says is the theory that Chinese are not as readily absorbed into our culture as are Europeans, for instance.

"'People from other countries,' said Mr. Green, 'are absorbed in a few years and you can't tell where they came from. A Chinaman is a Chinaman. Haven't you noticed that?'

"Hardly had we recovered from the shock of that piece of stupidity when the California state convention of the American Legion made public its resolutions against the post-war resettlement of Japanese Americans, the post-war immigration of Japanese, and in favor of post-war exclusion of Japanese from this country.

"It is numbing, this realization of the stupid intolerance of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor. At the same time, it makes, if not reasonable, at least understandable the extent of bigotry which the membership countenances.

"The American Legion's attitude is something else again, however. It is beyond stupidity. In the initiative it takes in the Fascist movement to define our enemies by racial origin, rather than ideological sympathy and un-neighborly conduct, the American Legion is vicious.

"This sort of thing, moreover, constitutes endorsement of Japanese claims that this is a race war."

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Notes for a Nisei Writer

A nisei writer, looking about for some real-life characters on whom to base a story of the American Japanese and their children, the Japanese Americans, would find no dearth of material. The Japanese in America, dead in the ground in countless graveyards of the western coast, and alive in relocation centers and in internment camps, have left an indelible record which the west coast Legionnaires and their fellow racists cannot erase by the mere expedient of "deporting" all Japs to Japan."

From the time of the arrival of the first Japanese immigrant, probably some poor fisherman blown thousands of miles off his course and deposited, dying of thirst and hunger, by the Pacific current on the then-lonely California shore on some unrecorded date long before Columbus, Americans with Japanese faces have been a part of the life and folkways of western America. Of course, the Japanese immigrants who came to stay, fleeing the privation of the old world, landed in sizeable numbers shortly before the turn of the century when the landowners and the railroad barons were hungry for cheap, exploitable labor. Since that time, until military orders posted on the telephone poles from San Diego to Bremerton decreed their departure, these immigrants and their children and their children's children were a part of the daily picture on the west coast and their neat truck farms and produce markets were as representative of the American scene as the Greek restaurant and the Chinese laundry.

Speaking of names, those of Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, Sessue Hayakawa, Michio Ito, Yone Noguchi and Shima, the potato king, are among the most familiar. Dr. Noguchi, who overcame the handicap of a deformed hand to become one of the great names of American medicine, died of yellow fever and was buried in the sea off Accra in Africa in 1928. His contributions toward a healthier world are celebrated in Gustav Eckstein's book, "Noguchi."

Hayakawa, who once washed dishes in a Southern California hashhouse, became one of the stars of the silent screen. He achieved notice in the role of a renegade Indian brave in the film, "Pride of Race," and went on to become something of a matinee idol until his appearance in "The Cheat," in which he portrayed a particularly villainous character, nearly created an international incident and drove him from the screen to the stage. He toured the Orpheum circuit for several seasons in a one-act drama called, "The Bandit Prince." He tried to make a comeback in talking pictures in France, making such films as "Le Battle," and "Yoshiwara," both of which brought protests from Tokyo. He returned to Hollywood in 1933 for an unsuccessful appearance in "Daughter of the Dragon" with Anna May Wong. When the European war broke he was reported in Paris. Later reports hint that he has been repatriated to Japan.

There was a time when the name of Michio Ito was known in almost every American household. Ito toured America with his dance troupe, gleaned critical laurels in London and in Mexico. Today he is in an alien detention camp.

In the schools of California a decade ago children recited the poetry of Yone Noguchi, who had penned epic rhymes about the natural wonders of the state and whose poems were published in school texts. His son, Isamu Noguchi, is one of America's best-known sculptors.

Ushijima, "Shima" the potato king, helped America win the first World War by growing mountains of potatoes. The story of the rise and fall of his agricultural empire is a fascinating one.

There are other personalities, not as well known to the nisei, perhaps, whose lives overstepped

the commonplace bounds of everyday living. There was Ju Wada who, according to sourdough legend, carried serum by dog team to save an Alaskan town. Wada mushed through the northern snows for years, carrying the territorial mail. Another story about Wada tells of the time he started a gold rush by firing golden nuggets into the ground from a shotgun. He struck it rich in the Klondike but when he died a few years ago in San Diego, far from the snows of the Yukon, the story is told that he had only 54 cents in his pocket.

Sadakichi Hartmann is one of the most fabulous of all. Born of German-Japanese parents more than seventy years ago, he has been a figure, albeit eccentric, in American art and writing for the past four decades. He once reigned on Russian hill as the king of the San Francisco art colony, living in a rented house which had the reputation of being haunted. Sadakichi has written many books, painted more than 400 canvases, composed innumerable poems. Sadakichi strides through the memoirs of Emma Goldman, the anarchist, and through the books of many other celebrities of that period. He was the subject of a nostalgic sketch by Benjamin de Casseres, now a Hearst columnist, in the American Mercury in the days when Mencken was sneering at the hinterlanders and the Mercury was required reading on every campus. In recent years Hartmann has been living the life of a hermit in the desert hills of the American southwest.

There was a pugilist, Ken Tashiro down at Camp Shelby probably remembers his name, who fought Battling Nelson and other ring greats of his day—and others like him who punched and perspired in the roped square that is called a ring and who knew the music of a roaring crowd.

And there was Jack Shirai, who is a hero. If he were alive today, they would probably call him a "premature anti-fascist." Shirai was a restaurant worker in New York who knew the nature of the fascist enemy. He went to Spain and joined the Abraham Lincoln battalion to aid the Spanish Loyalists in the fight against fascism which all the democratic world is fighting today. Shirai, they called him the "little Japanese American machine-gunner, the man with the laughing heart," died on a hot summer's day at Brunete, far away in Spain in 1937. He was the first Japanese American to die in the war against fascism.

## the copy desk

The other day I spent a day in "town." It was a lot of fun and educating in many ways. Living in a world separated from all worldly affairs, with only the ether waves of radio and the printed word, my education and concept of the world were still predominantly Winter 1941 and Spring 1942. My ideas of the World 1943 were very definitely modeled in my mind but for some strange reason the mold seemed oddly proportioned and not a little bit of juggling was needed to reconcile that idea, formed behind the center boundaries to slip into a rushing, busy, and changed world . . .

I was glad to discover that maybe World 1943 isn't so bad after all. If I give people a chance to stare at me to find out what makes me tick, I guess those blondes, and red-heads and inbetweens and all will do their darndest to help a guy who is down, but not out and on their part they'll find out I'm not such a bad egg after all. One of these days, after I've screwed up my "Timid Soul," I'll venture out again—this time for keeps.—From Pipe Dreaming, in the Minidoka Irrigator.

## Vagaries

### The WDC . . .

The reported relaxing of restrictions affecting the employment of Japanese Americans in critical war industries will not affect the states within the western defense command where such employment is banned by an order of General DeWitt, according to informed officials. Before loyal Japanese American manpower can be utilized in these vital industries, the military order restricting their employment must be rescinded, according to the opinion. However, it's possible for Japanese Americans to work in "essential" industries, such as defense construction, in the western defense command. Many are already employed in such jobs in Utah, Idaho, eastern Oregon, eastern Washington and Montana.

### Korean Agent . . .

A new "smear" campaign against Japanese Americans has been started by Kilsoo Hahn, Korean propagandist, with the help of the Hearst press. Hahn, an alien, is reported to be a registered foreign agent. He recently made a junket to Detroit, attempting to turn the CIO unions and labor generally against the government's evacuee resettlement program. He is influential with Legion leaders and is often quoted by them. . . . Japanese Americans believe Hahn, a Korean national, has every right to fight for Korean independence and many nisei admire and support the Korean people's fight against oppression. However, Japanese Americans believe Hahn is hitting below the belt when he allows his hatred of the Japanese government to be used by west coast racial bigots and the Hearst newspapers in a general campaign against all persons of Japanese ancestry.

### Colonel Saito . . .

Some of the less scrupulous foreign correspondents returning to the United States shortly before Dec. 7, brought back from the Far East a story of the extraordinary exploits of a "California Japanese American" who headed Japan's military mission to French Indo-China. This militarist, Colonel Jiro Saito, was described as the Japanese army's expert on American psychology and it was said that he had been brought up in California. But this story, like the stories of sabotage in Hawaii, has finally been exploded. Colonel Jiro Saito of the Japanese Army, a smooth militarist with a flair for American slang, is not a "California Japanese American." . . . Clark Lee, who represented the Associated Press in China and the Philippines and who wrote the recent book, "They Call It Pacific," tells the real story of Colonel Saito in a recent magazine article. Lee had met Saito on many occasions in Shanghai. . . . And Colonel Saito, he reveals, is the son of a Japanese consular official. It is true that Saito attended public school in Honolulu from 1903 to 1910 when his father was the Japanese consul general in Hawaii. He was in Hawaii as the son of a Japanese government official. He is not a Japanese American.

### Fire Fighters . . .

The new Walter Wanger film, "We've Never Been Licked," won't help student relocation. Involved in the pre-Pearl Harbor plot, which is laid on the campus of Texas A. and M., are three Japanese students who turn out to be spies. . . . One of the reasons given for the evacuation of Zone 2, the eastern half of California, was the alleged danger of forest fires which might be set by "Japanese saboteurs." However, the only connection that Japanese Americans have had with forest fires to date has been in fighting them. Recently, evacuee fire fighters from Minidoka were commended by government rangers for their work in combating range fires. Last week a group of Heart Mountain evacuees went to the aid of rangers and volunteers fighting a forest fire in the Yellowstone Park area. These evacuees were on government work, dismantling an abandoned CCC camp when news of the fire reached them. Thirty-five of the 36 men

## Military vs. the Constitution Validity of Military Rulings on Nisei Face Reconsideration As War Situation Changes

By A. L. WIRIN,  
Special Counsel of the JACL and the American Civil Liberties Union

The current campaign, on the one hand, by the race-baiting and self-serving economic pressure groups that the handling of the problems of American citizens of Japanese ancestry be turned back to the military authorities, and the continuing insistence, on the other hand, of the American Civil Liberties Union that the military be given no authority to evacuate citizens, except upon a hearing consistent with due process of law, make timely a consideration of the traditional American dividing line between military power and civil authority.

The position of the A. C. L. U. is clear. Thus in its current annual report, the A. C. L. U. declared that "except in cases of immediate emergency, the necessity of such removals (of citizens deemed to be "potentially" dangerous) should be determined by civilian authority." Hence the Union "took the position that it would oppose removals by military authorities, all mass evacuations, detention after evacuation, and all unreasonable infringements of what was conceded to be an underlying constitutional right. Nothing that has been done under the President's proclamation of Feb. 19, 1942 has received the Union's support, neither the mass evacuations of the population of Japanese blood, nor the system of individual removals by military authorities."

The A. C. L. U. position seems to be amply supported by the decisions of the Supreme Court — at least in the opinions of the court prior to the upholding of the military curfew orders on the Pacific coast as affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry. The Supreme Court decisions will now be considered chronologically.

In an early case (1851), the Supreme Court upheld a judgment assessing over \$90,000 against a military officer for unlawful seizure of property, made during the war between the United States and Mexico. The court laid down the rule that "the danger must be immediate and impending; or the necessity urgent for the public service, such as will not admit of delay, and where the action of the civil authority would be too late in providing the means which occasion calls for," before military power may be exercised.

The next (1865) historic consideration of the constitutional limits upon military authority is found in the famous and oft-quoted Milligan case. Upsetting a court martial sentence imposed upon Milligan during the Civil War, the Supreme Court had this to say: "By the protection of the law human rights are secured; withdraw that protection, and they are at the mercy of wicked rulers, or the clamor of an excited people."

"Time has proven the discernment of our ancestors; for even these provisions, expressed in such plain English words, that it would seem the ingenuity of man could not evade them, are now, after the lapse of more than seventy years, sought to be avoided. Those great and good men foresaw that troublesome times would arise, when rulers and people would become restive under restraint, and seek by sharp and decisive measures to accomplish ends deemed just and proper; and that the principles of constitutional liberty would be in peril, unless established by irrevocable law. The history of the world had taught them that what was done in the past might be attempted in the future. The Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people, equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men, at all times, and under all circumstances. No doctrine, involving more pernicious consequences, was ever invented by the wit of man than that any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of gov-

employed on the project volunteered to help fight the fire. But the men had no transportation and the fire was 20 miles away. The 35 volunteers walked the whole 20 miles to help fight the fire. The only reason the 36th man didn't go along was that he was too old to walk.

ernment. Such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism."

"It is claimed that martial law covers with its broad mantle the proceedings of this Military Commission. The proposition is this: that in a time of war the commander of an armed force (if in his opinion the exigencies of the country demand it, and of which he is to judge), has the power, within the lines of his military district, to suspend all civil rights and their remedies, and subject citizens as well as soldiers to the rule of his will; and in the exercise of his lawful authority cannot be restrained, except by his superior officer or the President of the United States.

"If this position is sound to the extent claimed, then when war exists, foreign or domestic, and the country is subdivided into military departments for mere convenience, the commander of one of them can, if he chooses, within his limits, on the plea of necessity, with the approval of the Executive, substitute military force for and to the exclusion of the laws, and punish all persons, as he thinks right and proper, without fixed or certain rules.

"The statement of this proposition shows its importance; for, if true, republican government is a failure, and there is an end of liberty regulated by law. Martial law, established on such a basis, destroys every guarantee of the Constitution, and effectually renders the 'military independent of and superior to the civil power'—the attempt to do which by the King of Great Britain was deemed by our fathers, such an offense that they assigned it to the world as one of the causes which impelled them to declare their independence. Civil liberty and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcilable and, in the conflict, one or the other must perish."

The third important Supreme Court opinion dealing with the authority of the military was in 1921. It did not concern a war situation, but dealt with the declaration of martial law by the Governor of Texas. The acts of the Texas Governor were held by the court to be a violation of the Constitution. The court reaffirmed the rule that, "what are the allowable limits of military discretion, and whether or not they have been overstepped in a particular case are judicial questions." It held that there is "no avenue of escape from the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution."

In the present war, on the occasion of upholding a court martial trial in the Nazi saboteur case, the court made it clear that, "we are not here concerned with any question of the guilt or innocence of petitioner. Constitutional safeguards for the protection of all who are charged with offenses are not to be disregarded in order to inflict merited punishment on some who are guilty."

The most recent views of the Supreme Court are to be found, of course, in the decision of the court, handed down the last day of the term of the court just concluded, sustaining the authority of the military to issue curfew orders and applying such orders to American citizens.

The court used unusually (and regrettably) broad language in deciding a narrow issue. The limited issue determined by the court was the constitutionality of the curfew orders — not the validity of the exclusion orders; the broad language used reads, "Since the Constitution commits to the Executive and to Congress the exer-

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### The Happiest People in This Troubled World

Some of the happiest people in this troubled world today are the handful of Americans in various parts of the Far East who have been informed that at long last they are to be on their way home in the second exchange of nationals by the American and Japanese governments.

To be prisoner in a foreign land, especially in time of war, is by no stretch of the imagination a comfortable situation, either physically or mentally. In the case of Americans in Japan and

occupied parts of the Asiatic mainland, there is in addition to consider the somewhat dubious altruism of low-bracket police and military officials, plus the war-lowered health and living conditions in an area which at best is backward. Authoritative reports indicate, however, that cases of outright abuse of civilian internees in Japan and China have been few. In fact the American edition of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, about as well-informed an American publication as any — has published a number of reports indicating conditions in the Orient could be much worse.

More joyous than the prospect of escaping physical discomforts, however, is anticipation of returning home. Home can be a wonderful place after years of absence, as we have come to learn through experience. When abroad even an unexpected sight of one's national flag flying as a symbol of nation and home, can be a spine-tingling experience. The first time it happened was in Osaka harbor. We had been out of the States for just a few weeks, but it was almost like home to see the Stars and Stripes floating on the stern staff of a President liner amid the grimy barges and sampans and coastal tubs that clog that port.

Time and again since then we have glimpsed the American flag unexpectedly in strange surroundings. Like the time we passed through Mukden, Manchuria, on the Fourth of July, and saw Old Glory at the American club floating in the bright prairie sun over the monotonous grey and mud-colored rooftops. Or even when the sight was not unexpected — like the traditional Fourth of July reception at the Shanghai American club when a huge flag adorns one wall — the thrill has been no less intense. And at other times we saw the flag in the most prosaic places — like the Stars and Stripes painted on the rust-encrusted hull of a tramp freighter anchored in the Whangpoo — substantial and reassuring and symbolic even under those unlovely conditions.

It will be a long time, if ever, before we can forget the morning we made landfall of the Marin hills looming over Golden Gate. It had been a 20-day Pacific crossing, with the air veritably crackling with threat of war. We had gone from Shanghai to Yokohama, and retraced our steps again when shipping homeward from Japan had been frozen.

And after six weeks of waiting, we finally got passage on a jam-packed refugee ship. A Naval officer on board had a powerful portable radio, and we used to listen to tersely-worded newscasts from Manila, and later Honolulu as we plowed through the Pacific night. Then illness hit me, and combined with an old tropical ailment put me in a bunk for a week. So all we had seen since leaving Hongkong was a peek of Honolulu and Diamond Head sneaked out of a porthole.

First the coast has hazy, and then we could make out the outline of Golden Gate bridge, and presently there were the white and gray buildings of San Francisco, cold in the autumn sun and yet warmly reminiscent of all things American.

How much more poignantly will those American repatriates thrill to the American flag when they sight the Gripsholm in the hot, humid port of Goa in Portuguese India; how much deeper their emotions when they first distinguish the outline of the Statue of Liberty and the towering New York skyline.

All who go through the experience — and this will include the millions of servicemen homeward bound after victory — will be better Americans for having learned to appreciate the U. S. A. by being separated from and returned to their country.

(Continued on page 7)

## JACL News

## Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA  
SHAME OF A GREAT NATION are the color lines between the races of America. As sharply defined as the geographical boundaries of the states are the barriers between Negro, Spanish American, Jewish, Japanese, Filipino, Chinese and those of Caucasian ancestry.

Admittedly, the proportion of those who nurse violent anti-patients against the darker hued peoples is small, but discrimination and prejudice exist and can be easily whipped up under emotional spurs by this group so that large segments of our population become emotionally biased.

Case in point is the situation of the Japanese in American today. Blotches of anti-Japanese sentiment have existed for years. Now they're intensified.

**HONOLULU BAKERY BREAD WRAPPERS** being found in a captured Japanese submarine at Pearl Harbor, so-called mysterious phone calls to Japan before Dec. 7, McKinley high school rings being found on dead Japanese aviators, Hawaiian fishing sampans having rendezvous at sea with Japanese submarines, arrows cut in the canefields, flashlight signals from mountain tops to vessels at sea, a milk truck on Hickam Field whose sides dropped away and Japanese machine gunners inside mowing down American aviators who tried to take off in their planes—all these we know today to be untruths. But these myths still persist and in the minds of many, every Japanese citizen or alien, is a potential spy or saboteur. Indeed, "In time of war, truth is the first casualty."

A direct result of these bogus stories are the legislative, social, governmental, property, housing, and employment bars against those of the Japanese race. Evacuation itself is a result of these bogeyman fables.

While war has pointed up discrimination against the Japanese who happen to be in a vulnerable spot, the case of the Negro is even worse. Recently, down South when four Negro soldiers took front seats in a bus, the driver told them:

"NIGGERS DON'T SIT HERE; you belong in the rear seats."

The four soldiers refused to budge. The driver called a policeman but the khaki-clad soldiers explained:

"We're going across the waters. Maybe we won't come back. If this is the country we're going to die for, then surely we ought to be able to sit where we want."

The officer notified an M. P. The M. P. strode into the stage close to the negro soldiers, pulled out his revolver and commanded:

"Let's settle this once and for all. If you niggers don't get in those back seats, I'll shoot the four of you. I'm giving you ten seconds."

**MEXICAN JIM-CROWISM** also exists in states close to the Mexican border. In a certain New Mexico town, Spanish Americans will not be served at the soda fountain in a drugstore. One story reported is that an American of Mexican ancestry had to go to the rear of a drugstore for a coke. After finishing his drink, the clerk purposefully broke the glass so that no other lips might be "contaminated" by it.

**WHISPERING CAMPAIGNS** against the Jews still persist. Rumor mongers claim in the U. S. government is controlled by the large number of Jews on government payrolls in every department. Because Jews were far-sighted enough to recognize the danger and import of the growth of Nazism, they were early interventionists. Now the underground word is "the Jews got us into the war."

Stories of the bogus Protocols of Zion, which purport to relate how the blood of kidnapped babies is used for the sacrifices during Passover, promote suspicion and hate.

Such tales related with the air of authority yet in a hushed manner convey the impression of a confidential, inside story. They often form the springboard of prejudices.

But it isn't the predominant

## Ann Nisei Says:

## Start Now to Buy Quality Furnishings For Your Home

If you're furnishing a new home or apartment—from the front door to the back steps—you're probably in for weeks of figuring, budgeting, shopping and planning.

This business of starting from scratch in furnishing a new home is really one of life's major problems, but if you're like the average woman, you love it. You love plan-

ning rooms, color schemes, and the placement of furniture. And also, if you're the average wife, you have a limited budget to do it all on. Nevertheless, you have definite ideas about what you want—and come heaven or high water, you're going to get it all. There's a time worn gag about the woman who holds up a paper dress pattern and a scrap of cloth and says, "Look at my new dress. Isn't it beautiful?"

And you, looking at a bare bleak house, with wallpaper peeling and paint cracking, see a lovely home, spick and span and dancing with color. You imagine a pair of love seats in front of the remodelled fireplace, you can see a kitchen that fairly sparkles with new linoleum, paint and starched white curtains.

What with budgets, priorities and shortages, all this may take some doing. But any dream house is hard come by. All you can do is work toward getting it. It may be years before your home is complete—but then, is any home ever complete? There will always be one more thing you want.

Let us, however, make one suggestion toward your planning. Start now, one piece at a time, to buy those quality things you will eventually want to have.

Don't put all your money into buying a quantity of second-rate furniture. Even though you must furnish five or six rooms or more, plan to include one, two or three things that you will want to keep always. This can be done if you plan to spend more on some items, less on others. For instance, let's start planning your living room. If you buy everything, you'll need a sofa perhaps two easy chairs, a rug, one or two occasional tables and accessories, such as pictures, and lamps. Now if you buy all these things, though they are cheaply priced, you'll have to spend a good deal of money. And then, with all this second-rate stuff on your hands, you'll have to begin replacements within a short period of time. However, you might try planning your buying something like this. Instead of a three-piece overstuffed set, why not buy one good sofa—a really fine piece? It might cost almost all that you had planned to spend on your living room. Or instead of a sofa, buy two love seats. These pieces will last practically forever.

Now, with your living room allowance almost spent, go easy on the other items. Instead of a cheap rug which will show wear within a couple of years, buy a pair of shaggy cotton throw rugs. When the time comes you can buy a really good living rug, you can put these little cotton rugs into a bedroom or the bathroom.

Instead of expensive drapes, you can put up sheer window curtains and add your drapes later. And if your room really needs a table or another chair, pick up something at a second hand store. Your bedroom, too, can be planned in just the same way. We do suggest, first, that you spend first of all a sufficient amount on your mattress and springs. A really good mattress and spring set costs a good deal, we know. But it will last years and years longer than an inexpensive one.

Have a wooden box made (your husband should be able to do this) to encase the springs and mattress. When you cover the whole affair with a spread, it looks like a modern bed, and it'll be a very comfortable one, too.

If you can afford to buy one more piece for the bedroom, you might settle for a pair of modern chests. They're extremely adaptable—you might want to use them in the living room or the dining room later. But if you can't manage that, don't fret. A second-hand or unpainted chest will do as well. And you can contrive a skirted vanity out of most anything—a discarded table, old packing crates, or some scraps of lumber.

It may be that you plan to have some really nice period reproductions some day. This is the time to start buying them—a piece at a time. Plan your whole room around each nice piece. It takes more work planning your home this way, but you'll find it pays well in the long run.

When Chinese and Japanese second generations held joint dances, it was their parents who objected. Even after the war, when they kept up their basketball schedules with each other, the compelling force that broke up their athletic relations was paternal nationalism transplanted to America's shores.

**EVEN UNTO THE NISEI** vestiges of old-country ostracism hang on when they discuss certain members of Nisei society who may be suspected of being "eta."

"Eta," denoted by a furtive showing of four fingers signifying fourth class, are Japanese indistinguishable from others of the race, but their being social pariahs sets them apart. In times past, their forefathers were captives brought over from the Asiatic mainland, as a result of conquests. In Japan the "eta" performed what was considered the most menial of tasks, such as animal slaughtering and butchering. The taint of this lowly origin continues onto the succeeding generations.

In the eyes of Issei parents, one of the unforgivable sins is marriage with this class of social outcast. This secretive prejudice has blighted many nisei lives in America.

**NEGRO SOCIETY**, strangely enough, being one of the second-class citizens in this country, has itself three altitudes of respectability. Colored friends have confessed that in their own group down in the deep south the lighter-skinned or mulatto negro wields the favored top rank. Then come the educated and professional and business people, and the bottom rung of the social scale is occupied by the ebony hued, lowly educated of the Negro.

Between each level exists the deepest distrust and suspicion. One young girl in the middle class, college-educated, went to a rural section where those in the low bracket tilled the soil for a living. She went among her own people as a Sunday school teacher teaching Christianity.

But so ingrained was hostility and so numerous were the threats of actual physical violence that she had to abandon her mission temporarily. To the negro in the deep south, the obeisant and unctuous "yassuh, yassuh" Uncle Tom type is reputed to be the most dangerous. He is considered to be the talebearer to the white man, who for the sake of personal advantage will turn upon his own race. For this reason, 'tis said, negroes view even those who mingle freely with the white man with an undisguised enmity.

**RECENT RACE RIOTS** indicate the necessity for intelligent, consistent education between the majority and minority groups. This process should aim toward elimination of discriminatory practices between and also among themselves. Emotionalism has never been nor can it be the path toward success.

Though fraught with these dangerous tensions, America's best efforts are challenged toward EDUCATION and away from EXPLOSIONS.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

## First Visit To Snake River Country

My recent trip to Idaho Falls to attend the JACL Intermountain District Council meeting was my first visit to the state of Idaho. It was very interesting to visit the Snake River valley farm lands and to observe the relation between the Japanese residents and the American public.

Our party left Salt Lake City Saturday afternoon. We reached Pocatello in the evening and addressed a JACL chapter meeting which was held at the Bannock county courthouse from 10 p. m.

After the meeting we proceeded to Idaho Falls. On Sunday afternoon, the district council held its business meeting. In the evening, I spoke at the Methodist church in Japanese, since my intention was to inform the issei about the JACL and its activities. On Monday evening, the meeting of the chapter was held in the Bonneville county courthouse. The sheriff and a few other friends were present.

The Idaho Falls area seems to enjoy very cordial relationship. When we called to see the mayor, the chief of police, the Salt Lake Tribune correspondent and the managing editor of the Post-Register, all mentioned the fine sportsmanship displayed by the Minidoka relocation center baseball team which had participated in the semi-professional championship tournament held recently at Idaho Falls. The people of that area are fortunate in that they have a friendly newspaper in the Post-Register, which has been supporting the stand of granting full recognition to the nisei.

In Idaho Falls, the chapter members took me to Sportsman's Park, which is at the site of the falls from which the city received its name. There was the information house, which was built of rocks which the JACL members had transported on trucks of their own.

## Evacuees Leave Favorable Impression

The region I visited was eastern Idaho. Farm lands appear to be fertile with abundant water. The chief complaint is the short season. Evacuee labor had left a favorable impression. This year Mexican workers had been brought in. It remains to be seen how this venture will work out.

Since the California race-baiters include Idaho within the territory from which they desire to keep out all persons of Japanese parentage, over-confidence is a dangerous thing. Every community with favorable community acceptance must work harder to offset the regions which are unfriendly. If all the Japanese residents devote some portion of their busy time to the promotion of proper public relations, I am confident that Idaho will continue to remain a friendly region.

I shall be able to judge the situation in Idaho as a whole after my visit to the Boise Valley and Magic Valley chapters, which are in western Idaho.

## A Return Visit To Topaz Center

My family and I last week had the opportunity of visiting the Topaz relocation center once again. While I was in the administration building, I had an amusing experience. One of the reporters of the Topaz paper asked my name. When I gave it, he looked astounded and blurted out, "I thought you were dead." He repeated it over and over; so I told him I must be a ghost. Evidently he was one of those who had heard rumors of my death while I was in Poston, Arizona.

During the short trip I ate three meals at the mess hall. I wonder how anyone can say that the people are being pampered, especially about foods. I talked to several old friends about the food situation. They stated that for about twenty-five days they had nothing but tripe, heart, liver, and kidneys. I think some of the Congressmen should be confined in Topaz for about a month and given the same menu.

Then I would like to hear their expressions. Obviously, a fifteen minute to an hour's ride through any relocation center is no basis for any sort of judgment as to living conditions.

The people in the center have become accustomed to the type of food served; so they do not miss the things the people on the outside are eating and enjoying. Despite rationing, life on the outside is paradise compared to the center. The only thing one can say is that there is no fear of being molested and food will be provided in the center. But even in the free zone, one can go wherever he wants. As long as a person is not particular, he can obtain work to earn the money which will purchase whatever he desires to eat. There is no regimentation, which is a blessing one cannot appreciate until he has the opportunity of comparing the confined life with that in the free zone.

The thing that impressed me was the large number of old people and young children. If the resettlement program is to be successful, something must be done to help these families to start life anew. One of the tragedies of evacuation is that these people have lost everything and have nothing with which to start all over again.

## New Developments Will Help Resettlement

Some favorable developments in recent weeks will accelerate resettlement. The clearances which have been expedited for the Eastern defense area, the opportunities for working in essential industries and the offers of better jobs are going to be strong inducements to go out.

Many seem to be awaiting clarification of the draft status. They seem to feel that if they are going to be drafted in the near future, it will be futile for them to resettle.

I do not know whether the goal of 25,000 set by the War Relocation Authority will be realized or not. However, there is a greater interest in resettlement today than a few months ago. Those who are remaining behind are mostly family men. When they start moving out, the total number will be increased rapidly. To hasten their exodus, there must be changes in the cash grant scale, and aid in finding housing facilities at the point of resettlement. The larger the family, the greater the need for help because living expenses are that much greater. The limitation of cash to two additional members of the family is not fair.

The opening of New York, Philadelphia and other large cities on the Atlantic seaboard may send thousands out in search of new homes.

## Machinists Want Enemy Prisoner Treatment For Nisei

SEATTLE — Resolutions urging that all "Japanese" in relocation centers be given the same treatment as that prescribed for war prisoners and that steps be taken for the ultimate deportation of some were adopted last week at the tri-state conference of the International Association of Machinists here.

The convention took a firm stand against release of "Japanese" from relocation centers during the war, and by resolution declared:

"We condemn special privileges and considerations shown inmates in such centers and urge that the rules and prerogatives prescribed for prisoners of war under the Geneva convention be enforced. "We urge the federal government to take steps toward the deportation from the United States and its territories of those Japanese whose deportation is recommended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Members of the conference committee of the organization said no distinction was drawn between American-born and alien Japanese in discussing the proposed treatment of "Japanese" as prisoners of war.

# 1500 Japanese Nationals Will Be Repatriated Shortly

**Only Small Percentage Will Be From WRA Centers, Is Report**

WASHINGTON — Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles announced last week that arrangements have been virtually completed for a second exchange of nationals with Japan and the exchange will probably take place in mid-October in Portuguese India.

Approximately 1500 Americans who have been interned in the Far East will be repatriated in exchange for the same number of Japanese who have been interned in this country, Welles said.

The Swedish liner Gripsholm which was used in the first exchange a year ago this month, again will be used. It is expected to sail from New York about September 1, and should return to this country late in November.

Other reports indicated that only a small percentage of those to be exchanged would be repatriated in war relocation centers in the United States. WRA Director Dillon Myer recently indicated that one of the delays attending the arrangements for the exchange arose from the fact that only ten per cent of the persons approved by the Japanese government for exchange wanted to go to Japan.

## 43 From Arkansas Centers Will Leave Aboard Gripsholm

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Forty-three Japanese nationals now residing in the two War Relocation Authority centers in Arkansas will be exchanged for Americans interned in Japan, E. B. Whitaker, regional WRA director, announced last week.

The 43 from Arkansas will be part of approximately 150 from the war relocation centers who were approved for the exchange. They will sail on the exchange liner Gripsholm from New York City, sometime in September.

The exchange group from Jerome and Rohwer centers in Arkansas is composed mostly of small family units and some single men.

## Twenty-Eight From Heart Mountain Await Repatriation

CODY, Wyo. — Twenty-eight repatriates from the Heart Mountain relocation center near here were scheduled to have left this week for Fort Missoula, Montana, for final processing before boarding the exchange ship Gripsholm in New York City.

The repatriates who are nationals of Japan will be exchanged in Portuguese India for American civilians who have been interned in occupied Asia.

# U. S. Sailor Sends Plea For Nisei from Overseas Front

From somewhere in Africa, where he is part of the huge Allied forces actively engaged in trying to win democracy for the world, an American sailor, Steve Anderson, recently found time to send a plea for democracy in America in the treatment of Japanese Americans.

The plea was in the form of a letter to the editor of the Portland Oregonian, and was published in the July 27 issue of that newspaper.

The letter stated: "Recently in copies of Oregon papers I have been able to read I noticed speeches by ex-Congressman Walter Pierce giving the American Japanese holy ned. I have a healthy distaste for such stuff no matter how sincere. It is dangerous. As one who is pretty much in the war, I resent it; I went to college and had the good fortune to know well there some very fine Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"Our lackadaisical attitude toward politics has made it pos-

## A. L. Wirin: Military Vs. Constitution

(Continued from page 5)

some, that the army, by a declaration of martial law, could by that simple expedient, deprive all people under its control of all liberties."

Martial law, as the exercise of all military power, is within the Constitution when its invocation finds support in actual military necessity. It has been stated that: "martial law is the law of necessity, as necessity creates the rule, so it limits its duration."

Accordingly, in upholding the curfew orders, the Supreme Court did so, narrowing its decision by making it clear: "We decide only that the curfew orders as applied, and at the time it was applied, was within the boundaries of the war power," as exercised by the military commander.

**Conclusion**  
The military curfew orders as affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry, are Constitutional, even though no martial law has been declared—this has just been decided by a unanimous Supreme Court.

Are the military exclusion orders, as distinguished from the curfew regulations, as affecting American citizens of Japanese descent, also valid?

More importantly, is detention, as distinguished from both curfew and exclusion orders, in Relocation Centers, of American citizens with Japanese faces, lawful?

If "military necessity," is the judicial yardstick to measure the extent of military power, is there such an urgent military necessity at the present time to warrant continuing to exclude, despite our rapidly improving military fortunes, from the entire Pacific Coast, all American citizens whose parents happen to have been born in Japan? Or is such present exclusion due to race prejudice engendered and fanned by race-baiting self-interest pressure groups?

Additionally, are the individual military exclusion orders as applied to American citizens, violative of Constitutional rights?

Finally, even though martial law has been declared in the Hawaiian Islands, is the continued detention by the military authorities of American citizens on the Islands valid? And collaterally, is the continued suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the Hawaiian Islands warranted in law and within the Constitution?

The American Civil Liberties Union is sponsoring or cooperating in cases designed to secure from the Supreme Court of the United States, for the American people, an early answer to these important questions.

As affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the Japanese American Citizens' League is cooperating in the preparation of the more important test cases.

sible for men who have such attitudes to get by in public affairs, to the consequent loss of the United States. Unless I miss my guess his type is going to be replaced by younger men who will call a spade a spade even though it doesn't get votes. The solid facts are that many American-born Japanese have been a great asset to America, that they wish to be accepted and treated as Americans, that they are very gracious, honest and industrious human beings. Anyone who has associated closely with them knows this.

"I hope the people of Oregon will take such speeches with a grain of salt. I am not worried about finally whipping the tar out of Germany and Japan. I am deeply concerned, however, that we have men of understanding and ability sufficient to deal with the problems we will face when this war is over. Let's have a new class of politicians. /S/STEVE ANDERSON. (Somewhere in Africa). Navy 72, Fleet P. O., New York City

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

- To Mrs. Umeko Katsuda (18-12-3, Manzanar) a boy on August 3.
- To Mrs. Toriye Kusaba (11-10-3, Manzanar) a boy on August 3.
- To Mrs. Marian Oda (28-8-2, Manzanar) a boy on August 4.
- To Mrs. Taeko Ariyoshi (22-1-4, Manzanar) a girl on August 5.
- To Mrs. Hifumi Yamamoto (14-10-F, Topaz) a boy on August 6.
- To Mrs. Tsurako Higa (35-11-2, Manzanar) a girl on August 8.
- To Mrs. Haruye Nakagawa (34-13-5, Manzanar) a girl on August 8.
- To Mrs. Shizue Kazumura (32-3-1, Manzanar) a girl on August 8.
- To Mrs. Yoshie Asari (45-11-C, Jerome) a boy on August 10.
- To Mrs. Seichi Nomura (45-8-B, Poston) a boy on August 10.
- To Mrs. Yasuko Iwai (21-13-4, Manzanar) a girl on August 11.
- To Mrs. Umeichi Henmi (35-3-A, Jerome) a boy on August 11.
- To Mrs. Yasuo Kamimoto (42-8-A, Jerome) a boy on August 11.
- To Mrs. Taro Wada (52-4-B, Gila River) a boy on August 11.
- To Mrs. George Kakuda (38-2-B, Poston) a girl on August 12.
- To Mrs. John Yagura (32-5-C, Gila River) a boy on August 13.
- To Mrs. Daizo Muneno (72-4-B, Gila River) a girl on August 13.
- To Mrs. Steven Narimatsu (74-13-D, Gila River) a girl on August 13.
- To Mrs. Norman Kishi (10H-10E, Granada) a girl on August 13.
- To Mrs. Natsumi Nakamura (14-9-B, Topaz) a girl on August 13.
- To Mrs. Buntaro Aoki (15-1-A, Jerome) a boy on August 13.
- To Mrs. Keiji Saito (42-12-F, Minidoka) a girl on August 14.
- To Mrs. Mitoye Ouye (27-7-A, Topaz) a girl on August 14.
- To Mrs. Toraji Hagiwara (18-4-A, Poston) a girl on August 14.
- To Mrs. Tom Shirazawa (317-14-A, Poston) a girl on August 14.
- To Mrs. Sakon Tankegana (30-1-A, Minidoka) a girl on August 15.
- To Mrs. Sumiyo Nagareda (31-8-D, Topaz) a boy on August 15.
- To Mrs. Teizo Matsumoto (326-9A, Poston) a boy on August 15.
- To Mrs. Yuzuru Hashimoto (42-7-B, Jerome) a girl on August 15.
- To Mrs. Frank Teranishi (8-3-F, Rohwer) a girl on August 16.
- To Mrs. Toshiko Uyeno (11-3-4, Manzanar) a girl on August 16.
- To Mrs. Harry Shimada (15-19-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on August 16.
- To Mrs. Shigeo Masunaga (7-12-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on August 16.
- To Mrs. Yoshio Saito (2-14-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on August 16.
- To Mrs. Frank Teranishi (8-3-F, Rohwer) a girl on August 16.
- To Mrs. Masami Kajima (2-7-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on August 17.
- To Mrs. Wasakichi Gada (22-15-E, Heart Mountain) a girl on August 19.
- To Mrs. Ray K. Uyehara (15-10-C, Heart Mountain) on August 19.

### DEATHS

- Saichi Komaki, 51, (19-2-4, Manzanar) on August 5.
- Sasasuke Nakahara, 62, (6-8-1, Manzanar) on August 9.
- Seiei Sonoda, 63, (31-1-B, Topaz) on August 10.
- Uichi Matsushige, 50, (53-11-C, Poston) on August 11.
- Kenokichi Morofuji, 69, (10D-8B, Granada) on August 12.
- Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ichizo Ota of 229-4-D, Poston, on August 13.
- Bunichi Yamamoto, 67, (1-3-C, Jerome) on August 13.
- Michiko Nagata, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nagata of 29-10-C, Jerome, on August 14.
- Inosuka Negoro, 56, (29-7-E, Minidoka) on August 14.
- Seijiro Sugita, 64, (29-11-D, Rohwer) on August 15.
- Infant Tanisaki of 27-17-D, Heart Mountain, stillborn, August 16.

### MARRIAGES

- Mary Mori to Kako Murasako on August 7 at Jerome.
- Sally Fukuoka to George Yamashiro on August 8 at Gila River.
- Mitsi Shiraishi to Frank Nakano on August 8 at Topaz.
- Michi Kunishige to Cpl. Harry Sakohira on August 9 at Little Rock, Ark.
- Ruby Inoshita to Dr. Arthur Takii on August 9 at Little Rock, Ark.
- Nasue Oita to Kiyoshi Hirozawa,

# Arizona Commission Accepts Articles of Gila Co-operative

## Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Dear Editor:

Would it be possible to disclose the following information about the Pacific Citizen?

- (1) Total number of subscribers?
- (2) Percentage of Caucasian subscribers?
- (3) Distribution range of the Pacific Citizen?

Since the Pacific Citizen is the only journal devoted exclusively to the nisei, I believe this information would be of great interest to all of your readers.

On an entirely different subject, I believe some organized program should be made against fear and uncertainty in the relocation centers. I have visited two of the centers and the fear and uncertainty there struck me as almost a physical tangible thing. It isn't necessary to talk to anyone; one feels it, in the messhalls, in the barracks, and in the washrooms.

I think a weekly feature in your paper, written by a successful relocated person on the "outside" in which the writer gives not only his experiences and reactions but the reactions of his neighbors, employers, fellow townsmen, press, and church and civic authorities would be a great morale booster to those people still in the various centers.

Unless this fear and uncertainty is combated, I doubt very much that relocation will be too successful. There are entirely too many persons, nisei included, who would rather have the temporary security of camp life than to risk the uncertainties of the outside. We on the outside must give them faith and courage. Now is the time to leave camp while there are plenty of jobs. After the war the economic difficulties will be multiplied ten-fold.

Yours very sincerely,  
Roy M. Nishikawa  
Salina, Kansas

To those likewise interested in PC data, the following: The Pacific Citizen has close to 5800 subscribers, of whom about 80 per cent are nisei. A large number of subscribers live in the ten relocation centers, most of the rest from California to New York in fairly even distribution. A few copies of the paper are regularly mailed to nisei and other soldiers serving overseas, while a few subscribers live in such widely scattered places as Hawaii, Canada and Brazil.

The Citizen welcomes any letters or newsnotes from relocated persons, will be glad to print as many as possible.

## Boise JACL Members Hear Reports From IDC Representatives

NAMPA, Idaho — The Boise Valley JACL council members met at the home of Manabu Yamada to hear reports from George Hashitani, official delegate, and president Abe Saito upon their return from the Intermountain District Council meeting in Idaho Falls.

Various subjects were discussed, including arrangements to have Saburo Kido, national JACL president, and Hito Okada, national treasurer, as speakers on August 29.

- on August 10 at Poston.
- Mary Umeda to Terry Kawanishi on August 12 at Lake Village, Ark.
- Yuriko Lillian Nomura to Sam Katsuki on August 14 at Jerome.
- Yoshiko Kiyono to Yutaka Nakatsu on August 16 at Tule Lake.
- Frances Sagara to Kenichi Kajita at Tule Lake.
- Mary Kaneko to Shigemori Narahara at Tule Lake.

## Rivers Co-op Will Confine Activities To Relocation Center

RIVERS, Ariz. —Articles of incorporation of the consumer's co-operatives at the Gila River war relocation project have been filed and recorded in the District of Columbia, according to word received by project officials from the National Co-operative League of Washington, D. C.

Officials of the Gila River center have notified the Arizona Corporation Commission—which questioned articles of the Arizona co-operative when they were submitted—of the filing action.

The federally filed articles provide for the local cooperative to operate on a non-profit basis and specify that it will confine its business to the relocation center and its corporate existence to the life of the center.

The co-op articles were accepted for filing by the Arizona Corporation Commission which stated it will issue in a few days an order modifying its previous action in canceling the cooperative's articles.

However, Amos A. Betts and William Petersen, commissioners, said the commission will retain "the power to reopen the proceedings whenever in its judgment that seems necessary and appropriate."

"The corporation, to the best of our knowledge," the commissioners said, "has complied with our wishes in the matter and in so doing have also met the desires of the people of Arizona."

Signed by Tahei Matsunaga and Masato W. Kato, the revised articles were filed with the commission by L. A. Bennett, director at Gila.

The original articles, which brought a protest from the commission and an order canceling them, were interpreted to allow the evacuees at Rivers to conduct business outside the relocation center.

A similar cooperative is in operation at Poston, but the articles of incorporation never have been filed pending conclusion of the dispute over the Rivers project.

The commission held a lengthy hearing on the original articles, taking volumes of testimony from Salt River farmers, and others, and federal government officials.

The farmers testified that they were opposed to a "Japanese-operated" corporation in Arizona, which, after the war might form a basis for colonization in the state of several thousand evacuees now residing at Gila River and Poston.

## Two Rexburg Youths Re-enter U. S. Army

REXBURG, Idaho — PFC Take-shi Hanami and PFC Ken Ota, who were honorably discharged last year from the U. S. Army, have received recall notices and will report to Fort Douglas, Utah for further orders.

To date thirteen nisei have entered the army from this county. Two boys are now serving somewhere in the Pacific zone while others are stationed in U. S. Army camps. Among these are volunteers now at Camp Shelby, Miss.

## 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.

## Japanese American

## Combat Team News

## Nisei Combat Unit's Swimmers May Sweep Southern Tourney

Former World's Record Holders Now Members of Japanese American Unit

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Generally conceded an excellent chance of winning the team as well as individual championships, seven members of the Japanese American Combat Team are participating in the Southern A. A. U. Swimming Tournament in the Audubon Pool in New Orleans, La.

Captained by Pvt. Takashi Halo Hirose, member of the world record holding 400 meter relay team and national 100 meter champion, the team includes Pvts. Robert Iwamoto, John Tsukano, Francis Tanaka, Hideo Mizuki, Joseph Yasuda, and Charles Oda. All are from Hawaii.

Pvt. Hirose will compete in his specialties, the freestyle sprint races and the 225 yard medley relay. When 14 years old, he placed second in the National A. A. U. championships which were held in Louisville, Kentucky. That same year, 1938, he was a member of the All-American swimming team which toured Europe. With Otto Jaretz, Peter Fick, and Paul Wolf, Hirose set the existing world record of 3:59.2 in the 400 meter relay. In 1939 Hirose broke the 100 meter record in the Pan American games at Guayaquil, Ecuador, and in 1941 he was a member of the Alexander Community House team of Maui, Hawaii which won eight out of the ten events at the National A. A. U. meet in St. Louis.

Pvt. Robert Iwamoto is entered in the 220 and 440 yard free style events. A former member of the Hiu Makani Club of Honolulu, he was considered one of the finest swimming prospects in Hawaii by competent observers before he volunteered for the Combat Team. He is the 220 yard free style interscholastic champion of the islands.

Pvt. Francis Tanaka, also a former member of the Hiu Makani Club, is entered in the 50 and 100 yard freestyle, 100 yard backstroke and the medley relay events. He is the junior freestyle champion of Hawaii.

Pvt. John Tsukano was a member of the famous Alexander Community House teams. He is the 100 yard breast stroke champion of Hawaii. He will compete in the 100 yard breast stroke, 50 and 100 yard freestyle and the medley and 300 yard relays.

Pvt. Hideo Mizuki, also a former member of the Alexander Community House teams, is one of the most versatile swimmers on the Combat Team squad. He has entered the 100 yard breast stroke, medley relay and the diving events.

Pvt. Joseph Yasuda was known as "Jack-O-Lantern" at the University of Hawaii where he was a championship competitor. He will compete in the 50 yard freestyle and 100 yard breast stroke contests.

Pvt. Charles Oda, another former University of Hawaii swimmer, was a member of the Maui Island team which won the National A. A. U. tournaments for three consecutive years. A member of the All-American swimming team of 1941, Oda is a distance star, competing in the 400 yard to mile events. He was a member of the 800 and 400 meter relay teams which set American records in St. Louis in 1941. In New Orleans, he will compete in the 50, 220, and 440 freestyle, 100 yard breast stroke, and 300 yard relay events.

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## Seven Officers Of 442nd Infantry Receive Promotions

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — Seven officers of the Infantry Regiment of the 442nd Combat Team received promotions this week. Three first lieutenants were promoted to captains and four second lieutenants to first lieutenants.

The new captains are Edwin R. Shorey of Madison, Wisconsin, Munitions Officer on the Regimental Headquarters Staff of the Infantry Regiment; Harold F. Riebesell of Lima, Ohio, Personnel Adjutant of the Infantry Regiment; and Robert C. Boehm of Chicago, Illinois, Motor Transport Officer of the Infantry Regiment.

The new first lieutenants are Norman R. Gilbert of Detroit, Michigan, Special Service Officer of the Infantry Regiment; Russell H. Cetlin of Taunton, Massachusetts, executive officer of a heavy weapons company; Boon E. Takagi of Jamestown, New York, anti-tank company; and Louis A. Ferris of Rye, New York, rifle company.

## Nisei Chaplain Arrives at New Military Post

"God and Guns Will Win the War," Says Japanese American

CAMP SHELBY, Miss. — The first person of Japanese ancestry to be commissioned as chaplain in the Army of the United States has arrived to assume his duties with the Japanese American Combat Team.

He is chaplain and 1st Lt. Masao Yamada of Kealakekua, Hawaii.

Chaplain Yamada received his B. A. from the University of Hawaii in 1929. He graduated from the Auburn Theological Seminary in Auburn, New York, in 1923. He has held the pastorate in Kealakekua continuously since his graduation from the seminary. He spent a year in Japan studying the language but admits that he "didn't learn much."

While at the University of Hawaii, he served as the student secretary of the YMCA. During the summers he worked with boys groups in Honolulu and on the islands of Hawaii and Kauai, and, accordingly, is well acquainted with many of the Hawaiian volunteers. He also holds the distinction of being the second oldest Japanese American minister in Hawaii.

Commissioned May 29, 1943, he spent two weeks in California and an additional two weeks at Camp Ethan Allen, Vermont, on temporary duty. After completing his basic training at the Chaplains' School at Harvard University he reported to the Combat Team this week. He will preach his first sermon this Sunday.

Chaplain Yamada's statement that "God and guns will win for the United Nations" has received national attention. He disclaims being a militant minister but declares that Christianity can do much to help the soldiers on the fighting fronts as well as to write the final peace for the victorious allies.

Speaking about conditions in Hawaii, he declared that the situation has improved tremendously because of the record volunteering of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

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## U. S. Policy Never Embraced Indefinite Detention of Coast Evacuees, Idaho Legion Told

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — It has never been the intention or policy of the United States government to detain the 110,000 evacuees from the west coast in relocation centers for the duration, G. W. Folsom, placement officer of the war relocation camp at Hunt, Idaho, told the Idaho state convention of the American Legion Monday.

Folsom told the Legionnaires that the relocation centers were set up as temporary homes for the evacuees when it became evident that voluntary migration from the coast of persons of Japanese ancestry would not succeed. He added that it has never been the intention of the government to detain them longer than it is necessary to see them resettled into communities where they are welcome and can do productive work.

"They are charged with no crime," he said.

"However, the War Relocation Authority and other groups and government agencies have recognized from the beginning that a small percentage of the evacuees in relocation centers are not in sympathy with the United States in the present war. While they in all likelihood would not actually do anything to endanger the national security, they definitely prefer the Japanese way to the American way. It was deemed advisable to place these people in a center by themselves so that their presence in relocation centers would not reflect upon the loyal Japanese Americans. Accordingly, the Tule Lake center in northern California has been set aside and within the next month all the relocation centers will transfer to the Tule Lake center evacuees who have shown by statements or actions that they prefer Japan and are not in sympathy with the United States. They will remain in that center without leave privileges until repatriated to Japan. We expect to transfer about 400 from the Minidoka center to Tule Lake and in return receive about 2,000 loyal evacuees from the Tule Lake center to fill our camp to capacity of 10,000 population."

Folsom added:

"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.

"Altogether 8,000 nisei, as

ese ancestry. If persons of Japanese faces but with American backgrounds are willing to die for their country, no one can question their basic loyalty, he declared.

Chaplain Yamada held high hopes for the Combat Team and their place in history if they should be given the chance to prove their worth in battle.

Married and the father of three boys, all of whom he left behind in his native Hawaii, the chaplain has two unusual avocations. They are studying tropical fish and cultivating orchids. The former came in very handy when the army took over the islands after the attack on Pearl Harbor, especially in regard to his own district of Kealakekua, Chaplain Yamada recalled. Short of chemists to test the purity of water, the Army medical men tried to use fish unsuccessfully until the chaplain suggested they use fish with a greater sensitivity to pure water. Their later use of gold fish in testing drinking water probably saved many lives and Chaplain's Yamada's suggestions along these lines won him the affectionate nickname of "fish doctor." His other hobby, that of raising orchids, helped maintain his church and to carry on public welfare work among his congregation.

**HIROSHI 'Rusty' TSUTSUI**, formerly employed by the Japanese American News (Nichi-Bei) in San Francisco, or anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Tsutsui, please contact his friend, HICHI YANAGIHARA, c/o J. D. Sloat, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

American citizens of Japanese ancestry are called, are now serving in the United States army, approximately half of them volunteers.

"The relocation policy of the WRA has been indorsed by the president, the army, the war manpower commission and other officials and agencies who believe that all loyal citizens of this country and law-abiding aliens, regardless of their racial ancestry should be allowed to contribute their labor and skills to this country's war effort.

"Because we believe that much of the opposition to these people has grown out of the fact that they congregated in communities on the Pacific coast, we are following up a policy of lining up jobs for them in hundreds of towns and cities throughout the United States and of refusing to send too many to any one state or community."

## Parolees Not Special Class, Says Rowalt

WASHINGTON—Parolees from Justice department internment camps who are now residing in war relocation centers will not be treated as a special class for segregation purposes, it was disclosed here by Elmer M. Rowalt, assistant national director of WRA.

Parolees will be considered in the same category as other evacuees in the segregation program and will be classified according to the way they answered the loyalty question, Rowalt noted.

His statement was issued because of a rumor that all parolees would be sent to Tule Lake.

## Univ. of Chicago Scholarship Won By Nisei Girl

Helen Miyoshi of Murray, Utah has been awarded a tuition scholarship to the University of Chicago, according to word received here this week.

Miss Miyoshi is a graduate of the University of California and holds a certificate in social service work from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.

She plans to work for her master's degree at the University of Chicago. She left Salt Lake City for Chicago this week.

## California Senate Committee Conducts Hearings on Evacuees

FRESNO, Calif. — Factors which will influence the future of California residents of Japanese ancestry now in relocation centers were investigated this week in Fresno by the California senate special interim committee on the Japanese problem.

Herb Mulvey, representing Attorney General Kenny, was a visitor to Fresno to gather evidence of officials and private citizens of the Fresno region regarding Japanese Americans.

The senate committee, headed by Senator Hugh Donnelly of Turlock, was interested in the property rights of evacuees and the question whether the evacuee farmers could regain their former role in the agriculture of the region, it was stated.

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