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Supreme Court Upholds Nisei Citizenship

WRA Centers Recognized As Mistake, Says Myer; Relocation to Be Speeded

Camp Life Is Unnatural and Un-American, Declares Head of War Relocation Authority; Promises Early Release for Loyal Citizens

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The government now recognizes that the establishment of relocation centers for west coast residents of Japanese ancestry was a mistake, and is taking steps to free most of the 110,000 evacuees in such camps as rapidly as possible, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said last Friday.

The United Press reported Myer as saying that he would like to dissolve every one of the camps "tomorrow, but since that isn't possible, we'll do it as rapidly as we can." About 10,000 evacuees

have already been released, he added.

The government is now of the opinion that the camps were a mistake; that administration has been difficult, and that many loyal citizens have been embittered by what they consider unfair treatment, Myer said.

"Life in a relocation center is an unnatural and un-American sort of life," the director declared. "Many loyal Americans have chosen various means of expressing their protests over un-American treatment which they have received."

Myer estimated that 75 per cent of the evacuees in camps should be placed in private employment or permitted to reestablish businesses of their own. The remainder should be moved to camps for repatriation or internment as unsafe to be at large, he said.

The evacuees will not be "just turned loose to shift for themselves and perhaps get into trouble, but will be placed in communities where they are acceptable," Myer said. "None will be released until the WRA has assurance of jobs for them."

He disclosed that about two-thirds of those in camps are American citizens. Approximately 1300 have volunteered for military service. Another 8670 have been given leave to take jobs outside the camps.

He said American citizens who have signed the loyalty pledge should be given an opportunity to reestablish themselves in American life as rapidly as possible. Most of them, he added, intend to remain in the United States after the war and generally are completely loyal.

Myer added, however, that approximately 100 "troublemakers" of Japanese citizenship have been removed to special detention camps by the justice department, and that 55 others of American citizenship have been placed in a camp at Leupp, Ariz.

Approximately 3000 have re-

RESETTLEMENT IS IDEAL EXAMPLE OF DEMOCRACY

LOUIS, Mo. — About 150 and women of Japanese descent have been resettled in St. Louis and St. Louis county since last fall, and an additional 100 probably will be settled here, Emory Kennedy, director of the War Relocation Authority office here, disclosed last Saturday.

The careful resettlement work, which is being carried on similarly in other mid-American cities, was described by Kennedy as "an example of practical democracy."

The aim of the program is to assure loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry an opportunity to establish themselves as "ordinary members of the community," he said.

Colonel Scobey Defends Rights Of Loyal Nisei

Restricted Custody Not in Accord with American Principles

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — "The mass evacuation of Japanese did not imply disloyalty on the part of all Japanese and it does not appear either right or in accordance with the American conception of democracy to retain these loyal ones in restricted custody, and it is not believed that your counsel would subscribe," Colonel William P. Scobey of the War Department general staff declared in a letter received last week by the Los Angeles county board of supervisors.

"The War Department does not concur in any action that would jeopardize the security of the west coast, or any other coast, or the safety of its military expeditions," Colonel Scobey further said, in replying to a protest from the board against any plan that might return a portion of the evacuees to this area.

"The War Department does not contemplate incorporating 28,000 Japanese into the army. We intend to incorporate 9000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry into a combat team," the board was also informed.

He requested that they be repatriated to Japan after the war, and these are to be placed in a separate camp. Japan also has given the United States a list of people it wishes returned to that country whenever possible.

Story of the Week

Nisei Soldier Is Reported War Prisoner of Japanese

ABILENE, Texas — In confirmation of short-wave reports from Tokyo, heard in February, a War Department telegram was received Friday morning, May 14, by Mrs. Frank T. Fujita Sr., 1241 Oak street, notifying her that her son, Sgt. Frank Fujita Jr., was a prisoner of war of the Japanese government.

The War Department telegram, reported by the Abilene Reporter-News, was the first official word Mrs. Fujita has received concerning the whereabouts of her son, who was a member of the "lost battalion" of the 131st Field Artillery, which was on Java when that island was overwhelmed by the Japanese early in March, 1942.

In February this year, the Reporter-News said, Pete Evans

of Abilene, also a member of the "lost battalion," was heard over the Japanese radio, and he reported at the time that both Sergeant Fujita and Robert L. Stubbs, son of Mrs. S. S. Stubbs, 1642 Victoria, were prisoners.

Later, on February 16, Private Stubbs was heard on the Tokyo short-wave radio. He declared that he was "well and being well taken care of, and have not been sick a day." Mrs. Stubbs was notified earlier this week by the War Department that her son was a Japanese prisoner.

"Mrs. Fujita has another son, Herbert Lee Fujita, in the army. In the special combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss., he recently was promoted to the rank of first sergeant. He has been in the army since October, 1940.

Review of Native Sons Suit Asking Disenfranchisement Of Nisei Refused by Court

Action in Accord with Decisions Reached by Federal Circuit Court and District Court, Agreeing with Ruling on Wong Kim Ark Case

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Supreme Court of the United States Monday affirmed the right of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to their citizenship by refusing to review the Regan case, thus exhausting the last legal resource for the Native Sons of the Golden West in their attempt to deprive the nisei of their U. S. citizenship.

The Supreme Court action was in accordance with that of the U. S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, in San Francisco, which ruled on February 20 to sustain the decision rendered in July, 1942, by U. S. District Court Judge A. F. St. Sure, who refused to consider the Native Sons suit because the question had been previously ruled upon by the Supreme Court.

The Native Sons suit was brought to Judge St. Sure by U. S. Webb, former California state attorney general, acting as the legal representative of John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West. The suit asked that Cameron King, registrar of voters in San Francisco county, be forced to eliminate the names of all those of Japanese ancestry from his list of qualified voters; and, further, that the right of franchise be denied all Americans of non-white ancestry except the Negro Americans.

In a memo and an order delivered on July 2, 1942, Judge St. Sure dismissed the Native Sons action, saying that the U. S. Supreme Court on three different occasions had ruled on the question: "Is a person of Japanese race born within the United States a citizen?"

Judge St. Sure noted:

"Counsel for the plaintiff frankly stated that he was asking this court to overrule the leading case of the United States vs. Wong Kim Ark, supra, because he believed the decision was erroneous. Since the decision was rendered it has been twice cited with approval by the Supreme Court in Morrison vs. California, supra, and Perkins vs. Elg, supra. In the Morrison case Justice Cardozo, speaking for the court, said:

"A person of the Japanese race is a citizen of the United States if he was born in the United States."

"In the Perkins case, Chief Justice Hughes delivering the opinion, it was held a child born here of alien parentage becomes a citizen of the United States.

"It is unnecessary to discuss the arguments of counsel. In my opinion the law is settled by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court just alluded to, and the action will be dismissed with costs to the defendant."

The Supreme Court, in the Wong Kim Ark case, ruled that an American-born Chinese was an American citizen, even though his Chinese parents were ineligible for citizenship.

On receiving Judge St. Sure's decision, the Native Sons took their suit to the U. S. Ninth District Court of Appeals, whose seven judges sustained the decision of Judge St. Sure without leaving the bench.

Attorneys of the Japanese American Citizens League, the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Lawyers' Guild were on hand at the district court hearing, as "friend of court," to oppose the contentions of the Native Sons, but were unable to appear as Judge Curtis Wilber, after hearing the arguments of Webb, said: "It is not necessary for this court to hear further ar-

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Dies Committee Member Opposes WRA Program

Thomas Is Against Release of Evacuees For Private Jobs

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — J. Parnell Thomas, Dies committee member and representative from New Jersey, started hearings last week in Los Angeles on the Japanese situation with Dies investigators.

Thomas declared he was strongly opposed to the release of evacuees from the relocation centers and announced that while in Los Angeles he will conduct another hearing and make a report to congress on the situation.

"I personally feel that no Japs, I don't care what their sentiments may be, should be released from relocation centers unless they are exchanged for American prisoners now held by the Japanese," he declared.

The Dies investigation, he said, indicated the greater part of evacuees in relocation centers are disloyal.

Trained Battalion

A completely trained infantry battalion of Japanese was located at Terminal Island prior to Pearl Harbor, Thomas charged.

"The committee is now convinced that the Japanese Military Veterans Association in Los Angeles, which we have had under investigation since Pearl Harbor, was not a harmless group of war veterans, but actually a division of the Japanese army located in Los Angeles," he said.

The battalion on Terminal Island, he said, was organized at the time of Pearl Harbor.

"Why they did not strike we may never know," he said.

Thomas also declared his committee is now conducting an investigation as to the "thousands of dollars hidden away by the Japanese at the time of evacuation," and declared that "we want to know who is handling this money and how it is being spent." Thomas indicated the money was pushing a propaganda campaign for the release of evacuees.

Evacuees to Start Work Soon on Lewis-Clark Road

SPOKANE, Wash. — Capt. M. S. Lombard of the United States Public Health service said last week 250 evacuees would start work "soon" on construction of the Lewis-Clark highway, designed to link Missoula, Mont., and Lewiston, Idaho, via Lolo Pass in the Bitterroots.

The captain said he had received orders to provide medical service for the workers and added they would be quartered in a camp near the site of the federal prison road camp at Lowell, Idaho.

House Hearing On Immigration Bills Started

Repeal or Modification Of Oriental Exclusion Measures Proposed

WASHINGTON — A move to postpone consideration of the repeal or modification of laws barring Oriental immigration was defeated this week when the House Immigration and Naturalization committee decided definitely to start special hearings on May 19.

Behind the postponement efforts were believed to be certain Pacific Coast groups who sought additional time for further publicizing of the issues involved. The committee, however, decided to go ahead immediately with hearings on some nine or ten measures introduced in the House and bearing on various phases of racial immigration barriers involving European nationals, as well as Asiatics.

Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, was to appear at the hearings and express the organization's support for the Marcantonio and other bills designed to lift racial barriers against naturalization. Masaoka was expected to make a special plea for granting naturalization rights to loyal aliens of Japanese ancestry.

Meanwhile, plans for the organization of a citizens' committee to seek alteration of the existing laws which bar Oriental immigration and naturalization were reported progressing under the leadership of Richard J. Walsh, editor of Asia magazine, and his wife, Pearl Buck, the noted novelist.

Also reported was a general belief that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, after hearing testimony on all the bills, will write its own legislation.

Woodland Chamber Opposes Return Of Evacuees

WOODLAND, Calif. — The Woodland district Chamber of Commerce adopted at a recent meeting a resolution discouraging the return of persons of Japanese descent to this area. The resolution was offered by a committee recently appointed to study the question, of which Ford Schaffer was the chairman.

The resolution declares that an overwhelming majority of the people in Yolo county are opposed to the return of the evacuees, and are of the opinion that it is not in the best interests of the country to permit them in the armed forces. Copies of the resolution will be sent to congressional and legislative representatives.

California Group Offers Alternative to Program Recommended by Chandler

Representative Costello Heads Five-Man Committee; Proposals Will Be Submitted To Full Coast Congressional Delegations

WASHINGTON — Recommendations for modifying the war relocation program without weakening restrictions against Japanese and Japanese Americans on the Pacific Coast will be prepared for consideration as an alternative to the program drafted by the Senate Military Affairs subcommittee, Representative Costello of Hollywood was reported saying last week by a staff correspondent of the Los Angeles Times.

A special five-man committee of California house members will seek to work out a practicable system under which restraints may be eased for loyal Japanese Americans, but no opportunities will be presented to engage in espionage, sabotage, subversive activity or fifth-column operations.

"My thought is to put in the army the Japanese Americans the military authorities feel they can trust and want, but keep them out of the Pacific theater; to keep in detention all known disloyal individuals and those whose loyalty may be questioned, and then put to work in places where they cannot possibly endanger the war program or jeopardize national security of all the rest," Costello said.

He added he will call the group of which he is chairman to draft proposals which can be submitted to the California, Washington and Oregon delegations and then offered to President Roosevelt, the War and Navy Departments and the War Relocation Authority.

The group, however, does not intend at this time to fight the entire program suggested by the Senate subcommittee, headed by Senator Chandler, or to attempt to induce the War Department not to transfer or retire Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt.

Costello said the army would "resent" any move to interfere with assignments of high-ranking officers.

Exchange of Disloyal Japanese For War Prisoners Proposed

WASHINGTON — A California congressional committee proposed last week that the United States arrange with the Japanese government for the exchange of all Japanese known to be disloyal to this country for American citizens held prisoners of war by Japan, the Associated Press reports.

In a program to be submitted to full delegations of three Pacific Coast states, the Californians also outlined proposals for handling the Japanese and Japanese Americans now in relocation centers in such a manner as "to guarantee the security and continued safety of all persons of Japanese ancestry residing in the United States and protect against any sabotage, espionage or disruption of our efforts to destroy the war machine of the government of Japan."

Nurserymen to Fight Return of Japanese

SANTA MARIA, Calif. — Meeting in Santa Barbara recently, directors of the California Association of Nurserymen joined with other agricultural organizations in their fight against return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast after the war, according to the Santa Maria Times.

Bert Kallman of Santa Barbara Ray Hartman of San Jose, and Tom Edwards, of Montebello were named to cooperate in the exclusion movement with the Farm Bureau, Grange, American Legion and other organizations.

Presiding over the sessions, John McDonnell of Oakland, state president, said: "This is the first year in which we have been able to make a reasonable profit on our investments; the first year we haven't had to compete with cheap Oriental labor."

Tule Lake Project Employees to Be Cut To 5,000, Report

NEWELL, Calif. — The number of workers at the Tule Lake project will be cut from its present number of 6900 to 5,000, at the beginning of the next fiscal year, it has been reported by the Tulean Dispatch.

The reduction in workers will not interfere with the efficient maintenance of the camp, says the Dispatch, due to the increased efficiency of the employees and the gradual draining off by relocation of the center's population.

No Race is "Unassimilable," Says Vancouver Columnist

Urges Canadians to Look at Example Provided By Hawaii; Declares Vancouver Has Made No Effort to Solve Racial Minorities Problem

The young Chinese of Victoria who protested against the "Chinese exclusion" resolution of the Vancouver local Council of Women are to be commended for the moderate, reasonable and entirely true terms of their remonstrance, which lend it a native dignity that contrasts most embarrassingly (for any white person) with the arrogant ignorance of the council's stand.

(The Chinese Youth Association of Victoria recently requested that the Vancouver Local Council of Women withdraw a recommendation on Chinese immigration which stated that Chinese, as nationals of a race that cannot be absorbed as Canadians by intermarriage, be excluded from Canada.)

(In a letter of protest to the convenor of the immigration committee, the Chinese association said it did not believe the council "has an inexpedient intention, but that it arrived at its decisions through misunderstanding of the facts regarding the Chinese people. The letter described the council's attitude toward Chinese immigration as "unfavorable" and the implied conception of Chinese people as "grossly mistaken.")

Not that the Local Council of Women are alone in their uncharitable and un-Christian attitude, in which they recommend exclusion of Chinese from Canada because they are a racial group that "cannot be absorbed by marriage." Too many of us for too long have talked that way.

The truth of the matter is that we Canadians have always acted like snobs and oafs toward other races in our midst, and are to blame ourselves for any trouble we have had. Whenever we give way to racial hatred, we merely label people of different color "unassimilable" and try to throw them out of the country.

There is no race that "cannot be assimilated." We just have refused to try to assimilate them.

It might do us some good to contemplate the Dutch attitude toward so-called "native" races, and contrast it with the Anglo-Saxons.

The British (and all of us British descent) are so little confident of our own superiority — though we proclaim it so loudly — that we hold the least mixture of other blood to be a "taint," and with the air of stating an incontrovertible truth, declare that persons of mixed blood "inherit the worse traits of both races."

The Dutch, on the other hand, have real confidence in their own virtues, and, in their eastern pos-

Seattle Man Joins Mt. Mountain Staff

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Dr. Forrest LaViolette, who made many nisei friends in the northwest during four years of teaching at the University of Washington, has been added to the administrative staff of this center as community analyst. Dr. LaViolette arrived here last Friday on a leave of absence from McGill university in Quebec, Canada, where he was assistant professor of sociology.

The sociologist went to McGill three years ago after being a member of the University of Washington faculty at Seattle for four years. He has made studies of various aspects of nisei problems, and is the author of a number of publications on this subject.

George Inagaki Leaves For New York City

George Inagaki, former director of the Associated Members division of the Japanese American Citizens League, left Salt Lake City Monday for New York and Washington.

He will remain in the east until his induction at Camp Savage.

He is being accompanied by his wife.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

Test Cases Now in Hands of Justices

The Yasui and Hirabayashi test cases are now in the hands of the nine justices of the United States Supreme Court. It was a thrilling experience to audit the arguments presented by the attorneys for the government and the appellants. A full discussion was not possible because of the time limit imposed. Mr. Harold Evans of Philadelphia and A. L. Wirin of San Francisco represented the appellants, and Solicitor General Charles Fahy spoke for the government.

Mr. Evans started the debate last Monday afternoon because other cases were ahead on the calendar, and finished on Tuesday. He attacked the constitutionality of the Act of Congress of March 21, 1942, known as Public Act 503, which provided for the punishment of those who violated any of the exclusion or other orders of the military commander authorized by Presidential Executive Order 9066, and also the orders issued by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt. The statute was claimed unconstitutional on three grounds:

(1) The statute is too vague to be enforceable; (2) the statute unlawfully delegates legislative power; (3) the statute gives the military excessive power over civilians.

The military orders of General DeWitt were claimed to be unauthorized by law and unconstitutional on the following grounds:

(1) Racial discrimination is abhorrent to our institutions; (2) the military have no right to control civilians as they did; (3) a hearing was the minimum protection to which appellant was entitled.

JACL Brief Used For Reference

Attorney Wirin was given the responsibility of attacking the discriminatory features of the exclusion and curfew orders. Also, he represented the appellants in the rebuttal, using the materials from the brief of 155 pages filed by the Japanese American Citizens league, which covered all phases likely to be raised by the government, such as the question of loyalty, dual citizenship, religion, language schools.

Solicitor General Fahy contended that the Executive Order 9066 and Public Act 503 were valid, and that the peculiarities attached to the Japanese as a group justified placing all into one category. The line of reasoning he followed was similar to that contained in the opinion of Justice William Denman of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The newspapers have given the impression that he believed the evacuation was illegal and unconstitutional, which was not the entire truth.

Two Issues Will Be Decided

No one can foretell what the decision will be. But the impression I received was that the whole case was not as simple as the nisei believed it to be. Everyone has believed that the exclusion and curfew orders discriminated against

Population at Hunt Drops as Evacuees Leave

HUNT, Idaho — The population of the Minidoka Relocation center dropped to 8,100 last week as more residents departed to take employment outside or to enter the U. S. army.

More than 600 residents have obtained indefinite leave for permanent employment in this region and in the midwest, while an additional 850 have left the center on seasonal work leave. While the majority of these Japanese Americans are doing agricultural work, many are engaged in such other lines as secretarial work, bookkeeping and professional services, auto mechanics and wholesale and retail trade.

More than one-third of the 300 who volunteered from this center for service in the U. S. army have been inducted.

the nisei on racial grounds. Some of the justices commented on the war powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief, and also as to what extent the court can question or review the judgment of the military commanders during war time. When the ex parte Milligan decision was cited as a precedent to limit the authority of the army over civilians, Justice Frankfurter stated that he did not subscribe to that decision.

Two distinct issues will be decided by the test cases: (1) the constitutionality of the Presidential Executive Order 9066 and the Public Act 503 of Congress, and (2) the validity of the exclusion and curfew orders as applied only to citizens of Japanese ancestry. It is possible that the Court may hold the first valid, and the orders of General DeWitt discriminatory and therefore unconstitutional. Nobody can predict what the decision will be, and no one knows when the justices will announce their decision.

On the portal of the magnificent Supreme Court building is inscribed the words, "Equal Justice Under Law." There is no doubt that the decision is of great importance because it will define the war powers of the military under war conditions and the rights of civilians. The test cases are being watched with great interest.

Every train headed for Chicago (Continued on Page 3).

America Needs Nisei Workers, Says Director

Topaz Center Head Declares Idleness Is Foolish Waste

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — "Our aim with these people is to give them a temporary substitute as much like their homes as possible, to train them for jobs in which they can be useful and to get them out over the United States on those jobs. Anything resembling idleness on the part of Americans these days is a foolish waste of money we need for something else."

This comment regarding evacuees under his care was made by Charles F. Ernst, director of the War Relocation Authority center at Topaz, Utah, upon his arrival here last week, according to the Los Angeles Times. Ernst was here to address the California Conference of Social Workers.

Ernst said 500 men and women already have left his center to take positions in the middle west, many of them going into civil service in Chicago and other large cities. Another 500 have been given limited leave and will work on farms and in other positions in the intermountain area. They will be employed on seasonal work, their term of leave being seven months, he said.

"The senate committee members made three sound recommendations relative to future operations of these centers," Ernst said. "They recommend that men qualify for selective service; that the camps be maintained for the disloyal, the very young and the very old; and that all workers be put to work as rapidly as they qualify."

"America needs these Americans," he continued. "Among them are highly educated and trained men and women and others of all shades of usefulness. Let us get them out over the United States as rapidly as possible in order that they may really pull the weight they are so eager to pull."

Ernst added that with the exception of those having property on the Pacific Coast, none of the evacuees is wishful of returning here. He brushed aside rumors of food hoarding at Topaz, of drinking or carousing or frequent absences from the center and other irregularities.

"The camps are guarded by the army; no one leaves it at any time save on a pass. The only liberty is movement about the 20,000-acre area where are raised the beef cattle, the hogs, poultry and vegetables which will make the project self-supporting within the range of things that can profitably be grown there," he said.

OWI Says Thousands of Nisei Being Moved Now Into Essential Employment

Relocation enters Termed Temporary
Way Stations for Majority Evacuees;
Systematic Resettlement Is Under Way

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Office of War Information, according to an Associated Press report, disclosed last week that thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent, after nearly a year behind barbed wire, are now being systematically moved into essential jobs—in some cases even into war production industries.

For the majority of the evacuees, OWI said, the relocation centers in which they are confined are regarded as temporary way stations. More than two-thirds of the evacuees are American citizens by birth, it was added.

Investigations are being made into the behavior and attitudes of all adult evacuees, and those found "satisfactory" are eligible to leave the centers and resume normal life, it was said.

"Studies are also made," the agency said, "of communities to which the evacuees propose to move, to insure that their presence will not result in disturbances or danger to the evacuees themselves."

The greatest demand to date for evacuee labor has come from

the sugar beet country and vegetable areas around midwestern cities.

"Reestablishment in private employment in normal communities is the ultimate objective of the War Relocation Authority," the report said.

Also last week Senator Chandler, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee investigating evacuee relocation, released details of his group's findings, including letters and information obtained from various governmental and state officials.

In Chandler's report was a letter from Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles recommending that no evacuees be permitted to return to the Pacific Coast for the duration; that Japanese born in this country, of military age, be inducted into the armed forces and used either as labor units or as military authorities deemed advisable; that all other able-bodied evacuees be required to work for their subsistence, principally in the production of food; that those known loyal to Japan be confined in "concentration camps"; that all evacuees, whatever their work, be carefully watched.

California Attorney General Files Brief in Supreme Court Supporting DeWitt Opinion

Oregon, Washington State Officials Concur
In Kenny Arguments on Hirabayashi, Yasui
Evacuation Test Trials Now Being Heard

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Attorney General Robert W. Kenney of California last week filed two briefs in the United States Supreme Court in support of Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt's exclusion order in connection with the Gordon Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui cases now being heard by that court.

Kenney's briefs, concurred in by attorneys general of Oregon and Washington, describe DeWitt's orders as proper measures of limited martial law and declare the threat of invasion of the Pacific coast made immediate action necessary with regard to the Japanese population of the three west coast states.

The attorney general estimated there were more than 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry on this coast at the outbreak of the war. "This group was largely unassimilated, and many within this area possessed strong religious, ideological and family ties with Japan. The possibility that the exclusion orders might be held invalid and that persons of Japanese ancestry might be permitted to return before a time justified by the military situation is of deepest concern to Oregon, Washington and California."

Kenney stated that there were many among those excluded who were undoubtedly loyal and some "are now wearing the American uniform."

The Kenney brief in regard to the Minoru Yasui case will ask clarification on the right of a court to declare citizenship invalid. Minoru Yasui was declared a Japanese citizen by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in November, 1942, on grounds of his employment by the Japanese consulate.

Kenney said that the position taken by the trial court would jeopardize the position as citizens of a number of native-born Japanese of the Pacific coast states, and that the Supreme Court had the opportunity of providing some guide as to the kind of evidence which should be required before "a court will be justified in finding that an election to surrender such a precious thing as American citizenship has been made."

Hunt Volunteers Go to Salt Lake For Induction

HUNT, Idaho — Thirty-nine Americans of Japanese ancestry left the Minidoka Relocation Center last Wednesday night (May 12) for Fort Douglas, near Salt Lake City, Utah, to be inducted into the U. S. army.

More than 100 of the 300 Japanese Americans who volunteered for army service from the center have already been inducted for duty in a special combat unit being trained at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Among the group of volunteers who left Wednesday night were the Yanagimachi brothers, Harry and Frank, well-known football players during high school and college days in Seattle; Eddie Sato, 20-year-old artist who won first prize in a national war bond poster contest, and the three Onodera brothers, Kaun, Ko and Satoru.

Evacuees Help Save Montana Sugar Crops

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Two million dollars worth of sugar beets were saved with the aid of evacuees from various relocation centers, who harvested 16,000 acres in Montana last fall, J. P. Brennan of the U. S. Employment Service in Helena told the Heart Mountain Sentinel last week.

Brennan, visiting the center in search of evacuee labor for Montana farms, disclosed that 1943 evacuees were employed in all parts of the state during the peak of the last beet harvesting season, and earned approximately \$240,000, or an average of \$125 each.

He pointed out that, although not all the evacuees followed the crop through from planting to harvest, they helped insure the availability of the beets for the mills by doing pulling and topping work in the fall.

Conference on Resettlement Convened in New York City

Granada Evacuees Accept Private Positions Outside

AMACHE, Colo. — More than 300 Japanese Americans have been granted indefinite leaves from the Granada relocation center within the last 10 days to accept private employment, Walter Knodel, chief of the employment division at the center, disclosed last Thursday.

Mr. Knodel said the released evacuees included domestics, farmers, skilled workers and professional training, the Rocky Mountain News reported.

Kido Discusses Test Cases Now Before Court

(Continued from Page 2).

and other points in the middle west has nisei passengers. They are the pioneers who are bold enough to seek new homes in new communities. Upon them will depend a great deal of the public reaction in the years to come. If they fail in their public relations work and create unfavorable sentiment, the nisei will not only have the Pacific Coast race-baiters on their back, but also those of other regions who have been indifferent to date. Viewed in this light, the vanguard of the evacuees has a very important mission. This is the reason for the careful selection which has been emphasized by those who are trying to help the relocation program.

To visit new cities and hamlets where the nisei have relocated, or will relocate, is going to be an interesting experience. This is the first time I am going east of Salt Lake City. Now that I have no profession, I can be a nomad and leisurely study the conditions and situations in the various parts of the country.

From the first day after leaving Salt Lake City on this trip, there have been developments. When I got up in the morning, the train had just stopped at Laramie, Wyo. There was a snowstorm. It accounted for my feeling cold all night long. My thoughts went to those in the Heart Mountain relocation center, and I wondered if they were having a snowstorm, too. Then I thought of Salt Lake City, which had been enjoying spring weather for a week prior to my departure. I also recalled the contents of a letter received from Poston, Ariz., which stated that the thermometer had already climbed to 104 degrees. How well I remember the "hell hole of America," which has a summer heat of approximately 130 degrees.

Farming Seen As Best For Future

While passing through North Platte, Neb., the first days of evacuation came to my mind. I recalled the efforts that had been made to locate our national secretary, Mike Masaoka, whose itinerary had taken him into this territory. When he called up and stated that he was stranded at a hotel, no one suspected that he was in the city jail. He has been in jails in various parts of the country because of overzealous peace officers who suspected everyone with a Japanese face. Now that so many are traveling eastward and the WRA has carried on a fine publicity campaign, everyone seems to understand that those who are in the free zone are not dangerous.

As I saw miles after miles of farmland in Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, I recalled the words of some of the boys who had come to Nebraska as farm laborers last fall. They had stated that the people seemed like different Americans from those of the Pacific Coast, that the nisei were accepted on equal terms and as other American citizens, and that they were sorry they had returned to camp.

One unfortunate thing for the nisei prior to evacuation was the fact that they had not seen much

JACL Sponsors Meeting For Regional Groups in Interest of Coordination

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — In the interest of coordinating their activities, 125 representatives from more than 50 organizations concerned with the resettlement of evacuees in this area met in a two-day conference held here May 17 and 18 under sponsorship of the National Japanese American Citizens League.

With Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary as chairman, the conference was opened Tuesday afternoon at American Common, 40 East Fortieth street. Directors of national organizations concerned with evacuee resettlement were among the speakers for the conference sessions.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, told the meeting that the WRA's main emphasis now is on outside resettlement, and that more than 60 WRA employment offices have been established toward this end. The director said the WRA, operating on the assumption that evacuees will remain as residents of the United States after the war, is fighting for the rights of citizens and loyal aliens and for "fair and free concepts in treatment of the question."

Indefinite leaves issued to evacuees now total 3100, while group seasonal leaves amount to 6000, the WRA director also revealed.

Conditions in the relocation centers were discussed by Saburo Kido, National JACL president, who was at the Poston center until March, and George Rundquist, director of the Committee on Japanese American Resettlement, who returned recently from a tour of the ten centers.

The consensus was that the situation in the centers was not good, and that resettlement was imperative.

Dr. T. T. Yatabe, past national president and Chicago representa-

tive of the JACL, who was formerly at the Jerome center, reported to the meeting that he was favorably impressed by public reactions on resettlement in the midwest and the east. He praised the hostels and asked for the establishment of more of such arrangements.

C. V. Hibbard, director of the National Student Relocation Council, asked the group's aid in accelerating student relocation. He reported that 817 evacuees are now attending 278 colleges, and others are in nurses' training and NYA schools. Hibbard stressed that student relocation is wholly a problem for private organizations.

Roger Baldwin, national director of the American Civil Liberties Union, discussed the far-reaching consequences of the evacuation cases now being considered by the United States Supreme Court. He praised the restraint and moderate attitude shown by the nisei leaders under "conditions almost unparalleled in American history."

Larry Tajiri, editor of the Pacific Citizen, pointed out the prejudice and discrimination underlying the evacuation and the present attempts to prevent the return of the evacuees to the west coast.

Masaoka summed up by saying that "the evacuation and its aftermath is an American problem affecting not only the west coast, but all Americans."

Manpower Official Urges Full Use of Nisei Labor Supply

DeWitt's Stand Is Backed By Veterans

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Lieutenant Lansdale Post No. 67, Veterans of Foreign Wars, endorsed at a recent meeting General John L. DeWitt's opposition to the return to the Pacific coast of any persons of Japanese descent, according to Charles W. Borba, post publicity chairman.

of the United States, excepting the Pacific Coast. Even the intermountain states were strange to most. If they had been familiar with the farm states east of the Rockies, they might have had the courage to come earlier.

Those who are looking into the future contend that farming is the only field in which the nisei will be able to withstand the impact of peace and the return to civilian life of those who are serving in the armed forces. All the defense jobs, positions in essential industries and other types of manual work are claimed to be temporary in that the returning soldiers and others of Caucasian stock will take over after the war. This may be too skeptical and pessimistic an outlook, but there is a great deal of merit to the argument.

Regardless of whether it will be permanent resettlement or not, I believe it is a good thing for nisei to see this country. It is time that provincialism is discarded. Life for the nisei has been too largely centered on the Pacific Coast. A little drifting around in search of an ideal spot for a happy home with a friendly atmosphere will do all of us good.

A new philosophy of life may be necessary for the nisei. Favorable public acceptance, together with opportunities to raise a family, may have to be considered of greater importance than climate, large-scale farming opportunities and money-making.

Says Japanese American Labor Pool Untouched

DENVER, Colo. — A plea for complete utilization of workers of Japanese descent in the Rocky Mountain area was issued Monday by John R. McCusker, regional director of the War Manpower Commission.

The official plea was seen as the first move in a newly announced plan for the War Relocation Authority to abandon as rapidly as possible the 10 western relocation centers in which thousands of west coast Japanese and Japanese Americans have been living since their evacuation from their homes.

McCusker said in a formal statement that "we have large numbers of American citizens of Japanese extraction in the mountain region who are anxious to make their contribution to the war effort." He added that in their ranks are professional men, technicians, skilled workers and others with abilities needed in the war program.

"Those workers available are loyal citizens who have just as much of a stake in a United Nations victory as Americans of other racial extraction," he said. "Despite the labor shortage, the Japanese American labor pool is comparatively untouched."

McCusker said a training program has been devised to further develop the available Japanese American labor supply.

The WRA announced late last week it is convinced its relocation centers are undesirable institutions and should be removed. It said loyal evacuees should be utilized by private industry. Undesirable aliens will be interned as possible troublemakers.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

They May Try Again

The attempt on the part of the Native Sons of the Golden West to rob Japanese Americans of the basic citizenship rights guaranteed under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution has met with failure. It was to be expected that the Supreme Court would refuse to review a decision holding that Japanese born in this country are American citizens and therefore entitled to vote. The decision on the Native Sons' effort to cancel the citizenship of American-born Japanese had been handed down by Federal Judge St. Sure of the San Francisco federal district court on the ground that the lower federal courts were bound by a Supreme Court decision in the case of Wong Kim Ark, which ruled that an American-born Chinese was an American citizen even though his Chinese parents were ineligible for citizenship. Judge St. Sure's judgment was next affirmed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, and it only remained for the Supreme Court to stand pat on a precedent set by itself.

Furthermore, it was unthinkable that the high court would become a party to the fascist designs of the Native Sons to flout the Constitution and to strip a minority group of citizens of an inalienable right. The highest judicial guardians of Constitutional rights have meted out the judgment which the Native Sons deserved in the Regan case, and it is a result which offers genuine comfort and satisfaction. All who are concerned over the diabolic uses to which our native fascists are subjecting Japanese Americans and their difficult war-time position may now breathe easier, for the time being at least.

It would be a suicidal delusion, however, to expect that the Native Sons and other organizations of similar repute and temper will be chastened by the failure to disenfranchise the nisei. For the appeals of the Native Sons to "white supremacy" are unmistakably of the stuff of fascism, and comment is drawn not so much by the fact that the Supreme Court has rebuffed a specific assault upon one cornerstone of democracy, but by the constant threat that is implicit in the program of ultra-reactionary groups like the Native Sons.

Almost simultaneously with the Supreme Court's refusal to review the decision on the Regan case, the Native Sons were presenting a full dress parade of their bigotry and prejudices at their 66th annual convention in San Francisco this week. The major resolutions under consideration at the gathering of California race purists would prevent Japanese Americans from ever returning to their pre-war status in the United States, and would impose new restrictions upon evacuees in relocation centers. The west coast press was duly assured of the passage of the resolutions by Grand President Lloyd J. Cosgrove before the convention opened.

So the dashing in the Supreme Court of one fascist hope has not brought about any revision of the Native Sons' contention that "dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy are racial characteristics of the Japanese" which make Japanese Americans unfit for citizenship. The authoritative voice of the Supreme Court goes unheeded, and the threats to abrogate nisei rights and the Constitution continue unabated. The offensive of the reactionary race-baiters against all that gives meaning to democratic history and the war to stop the Axis is not easily repulsed.

Reversion to Prejudice

Last week in a most ill-timed and thoughtless action the Los Angeles A. F. L. Central Labor council sent protests to Congress against enactment of several proposals now being considered on the question of Chinese immigration and naturalization.

The bills, on which hearings started Tuesday of this week by the House Immigration Committee, include the Marcantonio and Kennedy bills.

At the time the protest was sent, Council Secretary J. W. Buzzell announced: "The only support that has been noticed for this legislation seems to come from the Communist press, and an analysis of the Communist reasoning behind it appears to be that it is based on that party's desire to create another minority group in the United States on which that party might prey."

It is strange that the labor council did not base their support or rejection of the bills on analysis of the contents of the bills, instead of an analysis of the "communist reasoning behind it." But of course this subterfuge, combined with the always handy trick of red-baiting, has always been a popular weapon in California politics.

Organized labor in California has had a long early history of racial discrimination. Its "whites only" clauses and activity were in use in alleged self-protection against the Chinese "coolie classes." Long after the dangers of Chinese competition through immigration had disappeared, the "whites only" clauses remained.

Organized labor as a whole is today one of the country's strongest forces for positive democratic action. It is unfortunate that a segment of it has reverted to an early prejudice.

Certainly the main body of labor will repudiate the action of the Los Angeles A. F. L. Central Labor council with strong pressure for enactment of legislation wiping out the Oriental exclusion acts. The injustice wrought by these acts cannot be wiped out, but they can be prevented from happening again.

Rep. Thomas' Fantasy

The Dies committee has an unlovely record of abortive victories. Time and again it has hit the nation's front pages with fantastic red scares. It has maligned hundreds of government officials and workers, hundreds of the men of labor.

The Dies committee, apparently, can find subversive elements where the FBI cannot. It can also flare into print with accusations and wholesale charges. And it would seem that the committee considers its work done with the making of a fantastic charge.

Dies has an unerring instinct for news, but a thoroughly erring instinct for the ability to hunt true fascists of native or foreign origin. At the time when the German American bunds were flourishing openly, Dies was engaged heatedly in one of his most vicious witch-hunts, the charging of red influences in thousands of the government's officials and workers. That these charges, save in a half dozen instances, proved unfounded was apparently of no matter.

Dies' batting average has been so low that in anybody's major league, save politics, he would be discredited immediately.

The Dies committee has now announced, through its member Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, its opposition to the release of evacuees. With this statement the representative from New Jersey announced that the committee was going to start holding hearings on the question of the Japanese.

And true to past performances, the subjects of the proposed hearings and investigation are damned and pilloried with much sensational fanfaronade — before the evidence, if any, is completely unearthed and examined. Where there are opportunities for exploiting the headline mentality, there you will find the Dies Committee.

Some day, perhaps, it will become possible to restrict one's feelings toward the Dies men and their madness-with-a-method to pure humor. But for the present, the remembrance of a time when democrats the world over looked upon a certain Adolph Hitler with complacent amusement is too much with us.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Half-Truths Form Sickening Parade

What a bunch of bloody, villianous cut-throats we have suddenly become since Pearl Harbor!

Our native fascists, professional race-baiters, politicians who can find no better way to get newspaper space than to lash at the defenseless evacuees, super-patriotic sadists whose motto is "kick 'em while they're down," and countless others of peanut-size brain capacity are having a field day. Unable to find factual information with which to persecute us, they are spreading such monstrous opium dreams as the following under the heading of the gospel truth:

That there was no sabotage in Hawaii because it was Tokyo's objective to stun, and not capture, the Hawaiian islands at the time of Pearl Harbor.

That there was no sabotage on the Pacific coast because the FBI had rounded up all dangerous Japanese.

That all Japanese are deceitful and tricky and no one can tell a loyal one from a dangerous one.

That the riot was staged at Manzanar to fool the American public into thinking that some of the evacuees are loyal.

That it is undesirable to permit evacuees to return to the Pacific coast because all the Chinese and Filipinos there would butcher them.

The dreary, sickening parade of viciously calculated half-truths, falsehoods, and figments of a warped and depraved imagination could be continued for columns. They will make bitter reading for historians in years to come, for a cloud has come over the reasoning and sense of equilibrium of a goodly portion of sunny Southern California.

The lies are spawned and perpetrated by organizations which have become notorious for their misguided Americanism. There are old and familiar foes like the California chapters of the American Legion, the Native Sons and Native Daughters, the west coast congressional bloc and their cohorts of similar venom like the Stewarts, the Rankins, the Reynolds and the Robertsons.

Most of these individuals and organizations contend, when they speak publicly, that the fact of a man's race and blood is conclusive of certain undesirable traits. They subscribe, without admitting it, to the race theories of Tojo and Hitler and the rest of the bigoted rabble-rousers who have sold their people a phoney bill of goods based on scientific balderdash.

Consequently a whole race is condemned without trial or hearing, and nothing is so un-American as assumption of guilt without the accused being given due hearing.

What our persecutors refuse to understand is that the nisei, as well as a large proportion of the non-citizen group, are as alien to present-day Japan as the Joneses and Smiths and O'Briens and Slavinskys that make up America today.

There never has been a definite race line in this war. Americans named Fritz Grabner and Antonio Santucci have fought against Germans and Italians with similar names on the battlefields of North Africa. Rufus Tojo and Fred Yamamoto will soon be in the front lines of American forces pledged to decimate the armies and navies of General Hideki Tojo and Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto.

Millions of Chinese, willingly, are working for the Japanese warlords, and millions of other Chinese are fighting to the death against their renegade brethren and their Japanese masters. There are Filipinos pledged to avenge Bataan, and there are other Filipinos working for their Japanese conquerors. And so it goes, through French Indo-China, Malaya, Burma, Java and the Indies.

Most of the world's population is embattled today, not along race lines, but over the ideals and principles which determine whether man becomes slave to totalitarian government or is permitted to have life, liberty and freedom to pursue happiness along a plane of elevated human dignity.

No truer words were spoken than that we can lose this war at home while winning it abroad if our native fascists are permitted to continue their Munich beerparlor beating.

the copy desk

Matter of Habit

Wouldn't it be embarrassing if, on our first morning outside the center, we scrambled out of bed, grabbed our toothbrushes and towel and didn't really awaken until we were outside on the pavement? — From "To the Women," by Evelyn Kirimura, Topaz Times.

Amache, Colorado

A 24-page pamphlet, "Amache, Colorado," has been issued by the documentation section of the reports office at the Granada relocation center.

The Amache center published six regular papers, including the Granada Pioneer, the Granada Christian Church News, Reveille, published by the Boy Scouts, and Amache Facts, It and Junior Pioneer, published by the center's schools.

Lost and Found

Reporting that Heart Mountain police have suggested the tagging with identification cards of all children under 5, the Sentinel added:

"If proper parents cannot be found, the children will be kept with the rest of the lost and found articles and turned over to the Social Welfare Department after 30 days."

The Tule Lake Dispatch, furthering a "Married Men vs. Bachelors" controversy which started at a recreation department forum, found the following reasons for marriage:

"My laundry is always spick and span. P. S. Get a husky wife," Isa Tsutsui, 24; and "Married life is inexpensive, brings less worries, and gives more freedom," Sachihiko Yamamoto, 29.

Married women were not consulted, nor single girls.

Quote and Unquote

"I am a new citizen and do not know everything. Maybe nothing. But I know that it is damn foolish for peoples to fight each other at same time they fighting enemy."

"Some say it's just as patriotic to go around hating, but I don't think so either. You got to be full of love if you want to be honest patriot I think. You can't hate no one on account of the Constitution and that goes just same for Catholics, like I am, or the Jews and the Protestants, too. And, also, for peoples what have different colors on their skin. Hating these people is just damn dumb on account of the church they go to or should go to or on account of the colors of their skin." — From a letter in PM, N. Y., May 9, 1943.

Granada Newspaper Staff Publishes Magazine "Pulse"

AMACHE, Colo. — "Pulse," a mimeographed magazine, has been published here by staff members of the Granada Pioneer as a supplement to that newspaper.

The first issue features stories by Yoshio Abe, Joseph P. Ide, Suyeo Sako and Yoshiaki Ogita and feature articles, including one written by Captain John Karpen, 335th Escort Guard.

Staff members for the magazine include Suyeo Sako, Don Shigeki and Fred Tanaka. Publication adviser is Joseph H. McClelland, reports officer.

Vagaries

Democracy did not work at home in Denver recently when the services of a well-known nisei artist were brushed by in connection with war bond sales. The artist had volunteered his services, offering to paint oil portraits of those buying large bonds. Well known in Southern California, he did portraits of several Hollywood stars prior to the war, and his work is still being sold in Los Angeles.

Heart Mountain Art . . .

Democracy in art did better, however, in San Jose, California, where an exhibit of Heart Mountain art will go on display at the State college, sponsored by the Students Christian association. The group has already sponsored exhibits at the college library and the city YWCA, plans another in the city library. The Wyoming center plucked off many a southland artist, including Hideo Date, Benji Okubo and Bob Kuwahara, and is now sponsoring an Art Students League.

Abilene, Texas . . .

Nan Fujita, sister of the first nisei prisoner of war, Sgt. Frank Fujita, Jr., received her share of trouble and publicity when she was fired by Woolworth's Abilene store. Texas papers, however, played up the story with features and pictures. Abilene citizens protested the firing, and she was re-employed. She is now working at an Army-catering store . . . New Abilene nisei, formerly from California, include Cpl. George Wada and his wife, Cpl. Fred Tanaka and wife, and Sgt. Paul Tsutsui, also with his wife.

Hollywood . . .

Hollywood's RKO studios are now making that Jimmy Young book, "Behind the Rising Sun." Tom Neal, J. Carrol Naish and Margo have been signed for the leads. They will play Japanese characters from the book.

May's Readers' Digest carries a bit about a "brilliant young Japanese American high school girl on the west coast who was removed to a relocation camp just before commencement." The boy who replaced her as valedictorian was given a gift subscription to the Digest. This week's Heart Mountain Sentinel reveals the girl is Alice Kozaki, formerly of that center, and now attending Antioch college in Ohio. The boy, Victor Klee, asked that his subscription be given to Alice Kozaki, writing the Digest that "some day she will be a leader of her race in the United States."

Granada Musicians Take First Prizes In State Contest

AMACHE, Colo. — Musicians from the Granada relocation center won three first prizes and four second-place ratings in the state-wide music contest held recently in Pueblo, according to the Granada Pioneer.

The musicians were accompanied to Pueblo by instructors Tad Hascall, Norleen Klein and Coradell Crain and Junior High Principal Herbert K. Walthers.

The junior high trio, composed of Lucy Kishi, Loretta Kochi and Chieko Nagatoshi, which won a first division rating, was one of two groups chosen to perform in the evening concert that followed the contest.

Other winners were Namiko Ota, pianist, and Lucy Kishi, twirler, who won first-place ratings in their divisions. Other Amache performers won second-place ratings in their divisions. They are Takeko Natsumeda, Flora Tanji, Misora Miyake, Dorothy Sato, Charlotte Iwata and Kay Fujimoto, string ensemble; May Yoshioka, Sally Muranaga and Edna Amamoto, senior high trio; Shizue Ouga, violin, and Kay Fujimoto, clarinet.

Grace Cook Wants to Know: Where Would Mr. Pegler Be Seeing Any Young Japs?

By GRACE COOK
(In the Shanghai Evening Post, American Edition, New York, N. Y., May 7, 1943)

"Young Japs," says Westbrook Pegler in his syndicated column, "bathe in the canal on the edge of the reservation." And where would Mr. Pegler be seeing any "young Japs"? Is he wandering loose around Japan, or behind the Japanese lines? Not at all. This is in America.

Who are these "young Japs" then—since Japanese immigration has been stopped for a long time? You guessed it: they aren't "Japs" at all—not even Japanese; they're Americans. Mr. Pegler has been visiting one of the relocation camps in Arizona and is bringing his report to the American people about their interned fellow citizens.

Now to pick on such a well-enough-meant phrase may seem picayune; but the attitude behind the phrase is, I think, dangerous in an influential politics. What a nation-wide howl would go up, and rightly, if young Americans of Italian descent were referred to in the serious public press—not even in malice, but just naturally—as a bunch of "young Dagoes." How about "Wop" La Guardia or "Jerry" Willkie?

We let these children be born here when we let their parents come to the United States. We made them legally citizens. They went to our public schools, just as I suppose Mr. Pegler did, and were taught to believe "with malice toward none, with charity for all" that "all men are created equal." Whether we like it or not, these are Americans. What is in their heads and hearts was put there largely by us and by our way of life; when we assume that what is there is probably treachery, we insult not only their character, but also their intelligence and our own civilization.

"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," we were told a long time ago. Turn over the page from Mr. Pegler's piece; yes, here it is on the masthead of his own newspaper chain: "Give light, and the people will find their way."

Have we given them light, then? Or does that mean just Caucasian people, just "Nordics"?

Much horror has been expressed, and justly, at Hitler's distortion of youth. Few Americans seem aware that Japan has been doing the same thing longer, more thoroughly, without Germany's countertradition of free science and world-shared literature to handicap her. I wish our more hysterical "statesmen" would read Ambassador Grew's chapters on Japanese Youth and on Truth in Report from Tokyo:

"The Japanese youngster is born, we may assume, with the same basic desire for self-expression and self-fulfillment that any child possesses." Then "the drab, universal discipline" closes in on him. "The Japanese soldier," says Mr. Grew, "is the result of calculated, continuous indoctrination. . . . All the forces which have produced him . . . have shaped him to obedience and sacrifice. The leaders of Japan have built a powerful fighting machine on the ignorance of their own people. Literacy has been encouraged, but only so far as to make the public susceptible to . . . strictly controlled . . . propaganda." The myth of Japan's divine origin and destiny, in part a revival, is mainly a crafty build-up, a creation of the last 50 years. "If there is one thing that a militaristic government fears, it is that the people may learn the truth." (Emphasis mine.)

Will our children, whom we have armed with truth the best we know how, choose lies and slavery then?

People worry about the kibe, because they have been to Japan. Some spies have been planted, doubtless, as in all wars; but for the rank and file, a visit to the ancestral homeland—idealized afar, perhaps, by an unassimilated mother homesick for its beauty—has made better Americans of a lot of nisei. They saw Japan, as tourists do; maybe they even tried to fit in; but Home to America they came, on the first boat they could get. A lot of us have met them there; labeling them kibe can't scare us.

WASHINGTON LETTER

While English, French and American armies have brought the campaign in Africa to a sudden and dramatic end, a less dramatic but highly important activity has been going on in the relief of civilian population in occupied areas. The scope of this activity was revealed at a press conference held by Herbert Lehman, director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, shortly after his return from England.

"The principle of rehabilitation and relief is not simply a post-war problem, but something definitely affecting the progress of the war," Mr. Lehman said. "The proper conduct of the rehabilitation and relief program will be a considerable factor in not only assuring victory but shortening the war."

North Africa, for purposes of relief, was split into two sections—Morocco and Algeria, and Tunisia. The situation for relief in Tunisia is entirely different, Mr. Lehman explained, from that in other parts of North Africa. As the Germans were driven out of Tunisia, they left widespread need and destruction. To prepare for this the army set up a Tunisian detachment to plan for the conduct of civilian affairs in the wake of the military campaign. A thorough check was made of essential stocks of basic foods, clothing and medical supplies for distressed populations. Of a total population of 3,500,000, between 600,000 and 700,000 will need relief, Mr. Lehman estimated.

To meet these needs the army has assembled supplies in close reach of devastated areas. Food, clothing and medical supplies have already been distributed in places taken over by the allies. Needy children from 18 months to 14 years of age have been getting

milk every day through a system of cooperation with Red Cross personnel, schools and local agencies. Distribution is complete without discrimination. French, Jewish and Arab children all receive the milk.

The program also includes help for refugees in concentration camps, who are being released and placed in jobs either in the military effort or elsewhere.

In the areas first occupied there was relatively little need for gift relief. North Africa had plenty of money and many opportunities for employment. The problem was one of making civilian goods available. This, in turn, involved the major problem of finding transport for relief and civilian supplies at a time when allied shipping was being strained to meet military needs. Relief for Tunisia, however, has proceeded according to plan.

Experience which the allies are now gaining in Africa with regard to relief and rehabilitation problems will prove a valuable preparation for the day when the suffering populations of Europe are released from the Nazi tyranny. Plans for food distribution in Europe were discussed during Mr. Lehman's London visit. "We don't know yet whether the plan used for relief in Tunisia can be used as a pattern for the future," he said. "Situations in Europe will probably be very different from North Africa. But we do know pretty well what the needs will probably be."

When the forces of the United Nations move into Europe, countries having stable governments will be expected to take care of relief distribution themselves, from supplies furnished by the United Nations. In other cases, procedures such as those devel-

Some Notes for the Nisei

By Fred Fertig

Resettlement Now Is Necessary

Why resettle? Because America needs you—and you need America! America needs you! Because America is a "nation of nations" (to use a phrase now being re-

Ann Nisei Says: "Live Together And Like It"

Almost everybody we know these days is having a severe case of "housing snorage" fever. It's caused by doubling and tripling up in rooms, apartments and homes.

Perhaps you're sharing a room with two other girls or sharing a single family apartment with another family. If you are, you know what we're talking about.

It takes a lot of consideration, thoughtfulness, care and tact to get along with other people. May be it is especially true these days when most people are under a great deal of stress, but certainly everybody needs a certain amount of privacy. And when you share your home, you must first of all realize that you must allow the other person as much privacy as is possible. You must also realize you've got to give up a good deal of your own.

The policy of individualism is shot to pieces the minute you decide to room with another person. For that reason it's often wisest to select as your roommate a person whose habits are fairly like yours. If you're neat and keep regular hours, you'll do best by choosing someone who is likewise neat. Even so simple a matter as reading in bed can become a problem when your roommate wants to sleep.

If you're sharing your home, you'll find it wise to have some sort of schedule, at least, for meals, cleaning up, housework, etc. Have a timetable—not to be strictly adhered to in all details—but to be followed in a general sort of way. If yours is a family unit, living with another family, you may find it best to prepare your meals separately. That prevents a lot of problems in regard to the type of meals, buying, food dislikes and especially dietary problems.

Don't expect any schedule to run like clockwork. It's worrying about details that will give you gray hairs. If it's your roommate's turn to cook dinner and she phones at the last minute to tell you she's invited out, don't let it bother you. If she keeps it up, you can arrange to eat separately or find a new roommate.

Your Private Life

You won't have much of a private life when you're doubling up, but hang on to as much of it as you can. Make your own circle of friends, keep up all your other contacts. And don't muscle in on your roommate's friends. You'll find it best for yourself to stay independent. Your roommate may, out of kindness, invite you to go out with her every time she goes out. But don't allow yourself to become dependent upon her and her friends.

On the other hand, don't fill your home constantly with your friends. You'll either bore your roommate to death or drive her out. Don't invite your own friends over every night for dinner. You don't want to monopolize the house every night. And, anyway,

oped in North Africa will no doubt be used.

Relief and rehabilitation operations, which are destined to play an increasingly important part in the plans of the United Nations, are viewed as a means of helping the people of reoccupied territories to help themselves. Thus relief will include the providing of seeds, farm implements and raw materials in order to revitalize the economic life of nations disrupted by Nazi domination.

The full story of United Nations relief in Africa cannot yet be told. But enough is known to establish the fact that well-planned and immediate measures of aid to the oppressed will accompany our forces wherever they go.

peated by Carey McWilliams), and its unity and progress depends upon a creative relationship among peoples of various national ancestries, it needs you. When race is divided against race, and one group assumes itself superior—or inferior—to another, then this conflict of race and assumption of inequalities works to destroy all of us.

"Americans" came to this land from the farthest reaches of Europe and Asia, bringing differing cultures and languages, but with the common interests of freedom and new economic and social possibilities. Due to these life-important common interests the barriers of language and culture began to be broken down, and slowly but surely we forget the differences as Mexicans, Negroes, Chinese, Anglo-Saxons, Japanese and others join against fascism here and abroad; build an industrial and political democracy.

In Hawaii and Switzerland we have examples of where several racial and national peoples can live together "and like it." America can do it, too, despite its greater geographical size and long-nurtured prejudices. America can do it because it must—its polyglot population demands it. America can do it since various ethnic groups are beginning to assert their rights, and the nation's laws proclaim it. Its ideals encourage it. It is the very pressure of world events that the colored man and the white shall either cooperate—or die in bitter racial conflict.

America needs you to complete its destiny as a social as well as a political and industrial democracy. If you refuse to take your equal position in American affairs, from timidity or indifference, then to that extent the American dream fails.

When nisei choose to stay in a relocation center because "we might (sic!) not be favorably received outside," nisei choose self-isolation and choose not to challenge their country at the point it needs challenging most. The nisei who volunteers not to resettle or enter government service of one sort or another so weakens his own experience of American life, but more significantly helps destroy the democracy which depends on the participation of such as he for its survival and progress.

To the extent that America's minorities take intelligent and courageous part in its farms and businesses, its government, and insofar as they will not accept social segregation as their permanent status, to that extent America moves forward, and its minorities—and majority—with it. (Continued on Page 8)

you'll enjoy a few quiet evenings yourself.

Just as you don't want your own private life violated, don't pry into the private lives of those who live with you. If you're living with a married couple, give them some time alone. Get out of the house once in a while. Maybe they're aching for a fight, and even the best of married couples need an occasional battle.

A Little Respect

A little respect for the habits, personal likes and dislikes of others will go a long way in smoothing your "living-together" problems. A little giving in will prevent a lot of giving up later on. Maybe your roommate likes pictures that you consider pretty terrible. They may ruin your plan for decorating your room, but let her put them up. You may be able to convert her later. But don't break her down.

If you live alone, you can be as untidy, as irresponsible and irregular as you please. But if you're not living alone, you have to be extra neat and tidy. Try not to leave your personal things scattered all over your room or your house. Don't clutter up the bathroom with your belongings. Pick up your books, magazines, etc. Don't leave your coat and hat just anywhere, don't use up every dish in the house and expect someone else to clean up the mess in the morning.

Living alone is easy. Living with others is hard. If you don't let it get you down, "living together" can be fun.

JACL News Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA

MAGNIFICENT IDEA, thought the Coloradoan in the long, powerful car when he was confronted by a jalopy on the steep road that wound around the side of the mountain. It was a one-way road, seldom used. To back up meant flirting with disaster. There was only one way to solve the problem.

The Coloradoan walked up to the two boys whose jalopy seemingly could be coaxed in just one direction. "Well, boys," said he, "it's either you get off the road or I get off. I'll pay you one hundred dollars for your wreck."

"Done," gasped the overwhelmed boys.

Whereat the Coloradoan paid over several crisp new bills to the dismounted and bewildered boys. Then he calmly walked over to his new purchase, pushed it over the side of the steep road, brushed his hands, got behind the wheel of his own car and drove up the now-empty road. Two boys looked at his dust and scratched their heads.

BROWN PALACE HOTEL, tops in Denver hostelry, once passed hands as the result of another magnificent gesture. In the earlier days of this city, one day a grizzled mountaineer demanded room and tub at the Brown Palace hotel. The room clerk looked askance at the rough stranger and replied they couldn't allow such a one as he to reside there.

The angered outdoorsman insisted upon an audience with the owner. The owner appeared and inquired the cause of the commotion. "How much do you want for this yere hotel?" brusquely commanded the stranger. The owner named his price, a fortune. "Here it is," continued the mountaineer as he planked down a poke of gold nuggets. "And," he turned to the fascinated clerk, "you're fired. Now git. I'm sleepin' in my own room in my own hotel."

MAGNANIMOUS though this city may be in many ways, such as gold-leaving the dome of the imposing state capitol and designing their corner drinking fountain with an ankle-level water bowl for dogs, Denver is gripped in the hate-the-Jap campaign stirred up by the Denver Post. As a result, everything and anyone with a Nipponese connection, even racially accidental, is a hot potato. For instance:

SUEO SERISAWA is one of California's leading artists. Los Angeles Times' art critic and editor, Arthur Millier, declared, "Nothing can stop this young man from coming to the forefront in American art." Formerly of Long Beach and the Silver Lake art colony of Los Angeles, Serisawa is a voluntary evacuee. He is also a "hansei" (one born in Japan, but who came to this country at an early age).

Thus, he cannot obtain American citizenship; he could not volunteer for the special Japanese American combat team. Nevertheless, Serisawa wanted to do his part toward the war effort. He offered to paint the portraits of large war bond buyers and make rapid oil sketches of buyers of lesser amounts. It was a talent contribution of \$6000, no strings attached, to the Treasury War Bond Sales Drive Committee. This stimulus to upping war bond sales has fallen on deaf ears.

NISEI RIGHTS CHAMPION, however, is Barron B. Beshoar, special groups consultant of the Regional War Manpower Commission, and representative of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices in Defense Industries. Any case of discrimination against Japanese Americans in any defense industry, or any other individual of a minority group, should be properly documented and reported to any JACL office, which will bring the matter to the attention of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

Wyoming Governor Refutes Charges at Heart Mountain

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statements from governmental and state officials recently disclosed by Senator A. B. Chandler, chairman of the committee which has completed investigation of relocation centers, included a declaration by Governor Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming that the Heart Mountain center in his state has given civilian authorities "no trouble and very little concern," the Associated Press reported.

The governor recommended that evacuees of military age whose loyalty is unquestioned be inducted into the armed forces; that other loyal citizens be given civilian employment, and those proved disloyal be placed in concentration camps.

The governor's statement contrasted sharply with the opinion of Senator Robertson, Republican, Wyoming, who recently charged in the Senate that the Japanese at the Heart Mountain camp were living better than the state's general population, and demanded that evacuees be treated as prisoners of war.

Robertson had asserted that "the people of Wyoming are not going to stand by and see these Japanese, whether they are American citizens or not, petted and pampered."

Representative Barrett, Republican, Wyoming, has also demanded an investigation of conditions at Heart Mountain.

Senator Chandler's report also quoted Governor Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas as saying he does not want evacuees "turned loose" in his state.

Adkins stated that if the committee deems it advisable that the evacuees be allowed to seek employment, he has no objection "as long as they go to other states."

He said he had "definite agreements" with the army and WRA that evacuees in Arkansas would be kept under military guard; that they would not be placed in competition with local labor; would not be allowed to purchase land and would be removed as soon as the war was over.

Governor E. P. Carville of Nevada said that if evacuees are sent to his state as farm laborers, they should have federal supervision. He declared that mines furnishing war metals, ranches and grazing areas and three transcontinental railroads crossing the state must be protected against sabotage.

Buffet Supper Party Welcomes New Nisei To St. Paul Area

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Approximately one hundred persons attended a buffet dinner and party held here recently at the International Institute.

Included among the guests were nisei who have recently relocated in this area and soldiers from Camp Savage and Fort Snelling. The "Hawaiian Surf Riders" from Camp Savage entertained with island selections. Akira Oshida was master of ceremonies.

In charge of the buffet dinner was Lena Takaichi, assisted by Marian Yoshida and June Okamoto.

Friends Operating Hostel in Cincinnati for Resettlement

CINCINNATI, Ohio—A hostel of the American Friends Society, opened in Cincinnati about a month ago to care for Japanese American evacuees while they find employment in this vicinity, will be directed by Mrs. Kay Brinton as permanent director, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer. Mrs. Brinton was named to this position by the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker group in Philadelphia.

Since April 16, when the hostel was opened in the former Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity house at 2820 Winslow avenue, the hostel has handled more than 20 evacuees sent from War Relocation Authority centers to be relocated in this vicinity. Of this group, all but one have already found employment.

The group included nurserymen, gardeners, bookkeepers, account-

Act to Move Japanese from Two Hospitals

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Cooperative action on the part of the army and Los Angeles county authorities to effect the removal of 175 tubercular patients, of Japanese ancestry, now in La Crescenta and Monrovia sanitariums, was reported "imminent" by the Los Angeles Times last Sunday, May 16.

The growing need for increased hospital accommodations in the Los Angeles area and the acute shortage of such facilities were given as reasons for the proposed step.

To bring the urgency of the problem to the attention of high government officials, Arthur J. Will, director of the County Department of Institutions, was to have left for San Francisco Sunday night, the Times reported.

"There is such an acute shortage of hospital beds in this area, the county is faced with the necessity of asking that the Japanese be removed," Director Will said. "But we do not wish to take any action without consulting army officials. Whatever is done must be done with the fullest cooperation of the army, of course."

Will disclosed that at one time the county was caring for approximately 500 sick Japanese in Olive View sanitarium, the general hospital and other institutions, but that the group did not exceed 175 at this time and were being cared for in two sanitariums—the Hillcrest sanitarium in La Crescenta and the Maryknoll Rest Home in Monrovia.

"The county accepted the responsibility of caring for the Japanese with the understanding that the arrangement was only temporary," Will said.

The War Relocation Authority was reported to be building hospital facilities for these patients, but the danger of mixing the tuberculosis cases with the others in hospital units has complicated the problem, it was added.

The federal government is reported to be compensating the county for the care of these patients—the compensation ranging between \$2.75 and \$3.75 a day for each patient.

Maternity cases from the relocation centers are still brought to the general hospital here, the mothers and babies being returned to the camps shortly after the births.

The sanitariums, in which these patients are confined, are guarded by the sheriff's office. The guarding job has been simplified by placing the patients in two sanitariums, instead of allowing them to be scattered through several as was the condition a year ago, officials were reported as saying.

DEPORTATION OF EVACUEES URGED BY GRANGE GROUP

LIVE OAK, Calif.—A resolution containing protests against release of evacuees from relocation centers, request for return of such centers to army control and suggestions for the exclusion of persons of Japanese descent from the United States and all its possessions was adopted recently by the Live Oak grange.

A copy of the resolution was forwarded to the state grange organization with the suggestion that other state granges adopt similar resolutions. Copies of the resolution will also be sent to members of the California congressional delegation and state legislators of this district.

The resolution advocated that "the army take over control of Japanese relocation centers at once and assume complete control of these centers, keeping all Japanese within the centers and prohibiting return of Japanese to the western states for any reason whatsoever"; and that "the Japanese people be excluded from this nation and all its holdings as soon as this war is fought to a final and complete victory."

7000 Evacuees On Leave from Ten WRA Camps

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Figures complete up to April 15, which were made available here last week, indicated that close to 7000 evacuees had left the ten relocation centers up to that date on indefinite, seasonal and short-term leaves, the Heart Mountain Sentinel reports. Minidoka headed the list with 1167 leaves granted, followed by Granada with 998, Tule Lake 971 and Heart Mountain fourth with 764.

The Sentinel's breakdown of these figures revealed that 2880 are out from all of the centers on seasonal leaves, 816 on short term and 3252 on indefinite leaves. Minidoka also leads in the number of indefinite leaves with 593 as of April 15. Granada is second with 389, Manzanar third with 381 and Heart Mountain fourth with 367.

The largest number of evacuees holding indefinite leaves, according to the Sentinel, have resettled

Hawaii's Nisei May Volunteer Again for Army

Call Out for Those With Knowledge of Japanese Language

HONOLULU, T. H.—Americans of Japanese ancestry who fall within the military age limits, 18 to 38, are being offered another opportunity to enter the U. S. Army, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Military authorities recently announced, the Star-Bulletin said, that all those who have a fair knowledge of the written and spoken Japanese language and a working knowledge of English, and wish to put those qualifications to use in U. S. service, should telephone or write Capt. F. O. Blake, Dillingham building, for further information.

The men who are accepted will be sent to the mainland for training, and then will be assigned to combat units in positions where they can put their language ability to best use.

Men on the outside islands wishing to volunteer should report to the army intelligence officers on the respective islands, the Star-Bulletin added.

Married men are to be acceptable, and all men will undergo physical examination based on general service requirements. Accepted applicants will be given ample time to arrange their personal affairs before induction into the army, it was assured.

A previous call for volunteers for a special combat team brought forth more than 10,000 responses.

in Illinois, where there are 742. Of these 531 are in Chicago.

Second is Colorado with 631, of whom 292 are in Denver. Other states which have absorbed more than 100 evacuees are: Idaho 348, Utah 286, Minnesota 222, Wyoming 185, Michigan 150, Nebraska 109 and Ohio 104.

Arranged by areas, 142 evacuees are in the Pacific states, 1566 in the mountain states, 113 in the south central states, 1615 in the north central states, 115 in the middle Atlantic states and 11 in New England.

As of April 28, 7600 leave clearances had been granted, the Sentinel said, and about 63,000 forms filled during the recent registration in the centers have reached Washington.

If a "Jap's a Jap," Then an American is an American

GILA RESIDENTS FILL DEMANDS FOR LABOR HELP

Six Hundred Out On Indefinite Leaves, Report

RIVERS, Ariz.—Rising demands for evacuee labor are speeding the relocation of Japanese Americans from the Gila River relocation center, and more than 600 former residents are now employed on outside farms and in private industry, according to Leroy Bennett, project director.

Beet sugar plants in Utah, Idaho, Nebraska and Colorado are now employing approximately 300 former residents of the project, he said.

Bennett added that some of the evacuees may be available, if wanted, to harvest the cotton crop in Arizona this year.

Some of the evacuees who have been granted leaves are employed on railroad projects, a large group having left recently to take up such work in southwestern Kansas.

The Gila River center contributed 110 volunteers to a special army combat unit, and 40 Japanese Americans have enrolled in the army language school at Savage, Minn.

Regulations governing release of the evacuees are strict, Bennett declared, and each must undergo a rigid examination, especially with regard to his loyalty to the United States, before he is granted permission to depart for an outside job.

Columnist Scores Senators Who Adopt DeWitt Opinion

Chicago Sun Columnist K. M. Landis II last week scored members of the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee investigating the Japanese relocation centers, who "don't agree with the figures which show that 95 per cent of the Japanese Americans are loyal to the United States."

"In a few days the senators seem to have become greater experts on the Japanese than Ambassador Grew, who recently told the graduating class at Union college that 'the Americans of Japanese origin are an invaluable element of our population,'" writes Landis.

"They prefer the opinion of Gen. DeWitt, commander of the western defense command, who said: 'A Jap is a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not.'" Quotes Irvin Cobb

Landis quotes Irvin S. Cobb, who declared that he came to understand that "if Indians in a fair fight killed off a command of white soldiers... that was a massacre, but if white soldiers slaughtered a band of partially unarmed and mainly defenseless Indians, including women and children, as at Wounded Knee, that was battle, and congressional medals of honor were bestowed."

"Before awarding medals to the senators," says Landis, "we must decide whether we accept the proposition that a 'Jap is a Jap.' Unless we are waging a racial war, it means about as much as to say 'an American is an American.'"

Eleanor Roosevelt Opposes Reprisals Against Evacuees

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, upon her return here last week from a month's trip that included visits to War Relocation Authority centers, said that she did not believe reprisals against Japanese prisoners or evacuees would keep Japan from executing American airmen in Tokyo raids.

"The great wave of bitterness in this country that came with the revelation that our aviators had been executed is perfectly natural," she said at a press conference. "But I do not think that if we killed every Japanese prisoner or evacuee in this country that it would make one bit of difference to our enemies."

"I think we should do things in the civilized way, because it is good for our own conscience."

Asked whether she would have any Japanese Americans working on the Roosevelt farm in Dutchess county, New York, Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "No—the secret service might object."

Indiana Legion Group Will Ask Return of Japanese to Camp

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — The National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, meeting here last week in preparation for the Legion's next national convention, passed a resolution asking Congress to take immediate steps to return to war relocation centers all Japanese released by the War Relocation Authority to attend colleges and universities in this country, it was reported in an Associated Press dispatch May 6.

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Senator Wallgren Opposes Return of Evacuees to Coast

WASHINGTON — Senator Mon Wallgren (D., Wash.), said Monday he will oppose any plan to permit evacuees, American-born or aliens, to return to the west coast, according to the Associated Press.

"The public generally should realize we are at war and should take no unnecessary chances," he said. "We don't need any Japanese in army uniforms."

Wallgren charged that many of the American-born Japanese, who are legally considered citizens of the United States, have declared in recent questionnaires submitted to attorneys in evacuation centers that their first loyalty is to Japan.

"With that sort of a situation," he said, "I think it would be very unwise to take any chance and permit Japanese to return to the west coast."

Enforced Farm Labor Asked For Evacuees

American Legion Spreads Its Policy On Center Residents

BOISE, Idaho—The policies of the American Legion on Japanese evacuees is being brought to Idaho Legionnaires by Department Commander B. F. Moe of Kellogg at a series of district meetings this month, the Associated Press reports.

In Caldwell last Thursday night, Moe said: "I am telling Legionnaires that in my opinion all Japanese except those classified by the FBI as dangerous aliens should be made to work in farm fields."

"Such work," he added, "should be under close supervision, and in my opinion the relocation camps should be under regulation of the regular army rather than a government bureau."

HIROSHI "Rusty" TSUTSUI, formerly employed by the Japanese American News (Nichi-Bei) in San Francisco, or anyone knowing the present whereabouts of Mr. Tsutsui, please contact his friend, JAMES YANAGIHARA, c/o National Maritime Union, 17 West Fourth Street, Detroit, Michigan.

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Nisei Exclusion From Schools Is Demanded

"Immediate expulsion of the Japanese from all our schools of learning" is the "demand" of a resolution recently passed by the Lieutenant C. E. Allen Post No. 409, Veterans of Foreign Wars, according to the Salt Lake Tribune.

The veterans advocate that "Japanese be made to work to produce for complete victory and freedom from the enslavement their race hopes to have on American citizens."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Masao Teraishi (19-9-F, Jerome), a girl on April 26.

To Mrs. Fred Makimoto, (7-6-E, Jerome), a girl on April 27.

To Mrs. Kiyoto Ushijima, (19-11-C, Jerome), a boy on April 29.

To Mrs. Tsutomu Ben Torigoe (29-8-F, Heart Mountain), a girl on April 29.

To Mrs. Ryuichi Murakami, (12-19-D, Jerome), a boy on April 30.

To Mrs. Shizuo Kawahara, (22-18-F, Heart Mountain), a girl on May 1.

To Mrs. Mamoru Matoi (8-6-F, Jerome), a boy on May 3.

To Mrs. Masao Shimono, (4-5-D, Rohwer), a boy on May 3.

To Mrs. Sachiko Santohigashi, (18-7-F, Manzanar), a boy on May 3.

To Mrs. Mary Oda, (5-1-5, Manzanar), a boy on May 4.

To Mrs. Harry Yoshiaki, (4207-D, Tule Lake), a boy on May 4.

To Mrs. Guy Matsuoka, (68-15-C, Tule Lake), a girl on May 4.

To Mrs. Frank K. Ishii, (30-1-B, Jerome), a boy on May 4.

To Mrs. Tsuru Hikoma, (24-13-1, Manzanar), a boy on May 5.

To Mrs. Kaoru Ota, (4018-C, Tule Lake), a boy on May 5.

To Mrs. Chikayasu, (4104-A, Tule Lake), a girl on May 5.

To Mrs. Mario Nakano, (2619-C, Tule Lake), a boy on May 5.

To Mrs. Frank Kebo, (35-10-B, Jerome), a boy on May 5.

To Mrs. James Iwata, (9-7-D, Gila River), a boy on May 6.

To Mrs. Shintaro Ikari, (11-3-A, Rohwer), a boy on May 9.

To Mrs. Seiki Chi Sugiyama, (14-20-B, Heart Mountain), a boy on May 8.

To Mrs. Yoshiichi Hirooka (17-11-C, Heart Mountain), a girl on May 9.

To Mrs. Hiroshi Juromiya, (14-3-F, Heart Mountain), a boy on May 9.

To Mrs. Saizo Inoye, (14-14-F, Heart Mountain), a boy on May 10.

To Mrs. Kay Iida, (22-3-F, Heart Mountain), a girl on May 10.

To Mrs. Isamu Okimoto, (8-7-A, Heart Mountain), a girl on May 11.

To Mrs. Tokuju Uyehara, (22-17-C, Heart Mountain), a boy on May 12.

To Mrs. Shigeru Aoki, (21-14-F, Heart Mountain), a boy on May 13.

To Mrs. Masayoshi Iwasaki, (1-1-B, Heart Mountain), a boy on May 13.

To Mrs. Katashi Toda, (21-8-F, Heart Mountain), a boy on May 14.

To Mrs. Arthur A. Kawabe, a girl on April 11, at Fielding, Utah.

DEATHS

Kyukichi Hachiya, 76, on April 26 at Jerome.

Sentaro Takimura, 71, (42-11-E, Jerome), on May 3.

Masao Tani, 12, (20-11-D, Rohwer), on May 4.

Masaru Matsunami, 9, on May 6 at Tule Lake.

Shiseki Tamaki, on May 6 at Gila River.

Kanichi Mori, 52, (2013-B, Tule Lake), on May 7.

MARRIAGES

Mary Aramaki to Tatsu Fujii on April 22 in Boise, Idaho.

Kiyoko Kamiya to Kenji Hedani on May 1 at Topaz.

Shizue Takagi to Yoshio Furukawa on May 1 at Tule Lake.

Shima Masuda to Sgt. Taka Naruo on May 6 at Gila River.

Ruby Suzita to Chihiro Sugi on May 8 at Poston.

Mary Kikumura to Percy Nakagawa on May 8 at Rohwer.

Nobuko Ike to George Shogi at Tule Lake.

Tokyo Sakamoto to Kunio Okusu at Tule Lake.

Senator Chandler Charges Manzanar Situation "Bad"

Los Angeles Mayor Urges That Center Be Discontinued

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator A. B. Chandler (D., Ky.) last week termed the relocation center at Manzanar, Calif., "really bad," and told reporters that "propaganda writers" sent out by the War Relocation Authority "to gloss the Manzanar situation over" should be "disregarded," according to the Associated Press.

The AP reported that Chandler, in making public details of a senate military affairs committee report on WRA camps, which he investigated as chairman of a subcommittee, said he had received a letter from Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles urging discontinuance of the Manzanar center because of its proximity to the city's water supply.

Other reasons listed for discontinuing the Manzanar center were reported as follows:

"1. Lack of opportunity to put Japanese to useful work in the area of Owens valley because of

insufficiency of available agricultural land, short seasons and its improper location for raising diversified vegetable products.

"2. Ownership by Los Angeles of most of the land in the vicinity of the camp."

Chandler also said he concurred with the mayor in the following recommendations made by Bowron:

"1. That no Japanese be permitted to return to coastal areas for the duration;

"2. That Japanese born in this country, of military age, be inducted into the armed forces and used either as labor units or in whatever other manner those in military authority deem advisable;

"3. That all other able-bodied Japanese be required to work for their sustenance and that such work be confined principally to production of food;

"4. That those known loyal to Japan be confined in 'concentration camps.'"

"5. That no attempt be made to segregate Japanese determined to be loyal."

Poston Women Step Up to Fill Vacancies Left by Men

By FRANKLIN SUGIYAMA

Like any other place in the country, the "gals" here are taking over more work and responsibility. Their field of endeavor now ranges from homey tasks such as messhall help and production sewing to such public service positions as council member and block managers.

Take, for example, the field of politics, which was long looked upon as exclusively a man's domain, but which has now changed. In England, there are Eleanor Rathbone and Lady Astor. President Roosevelt's cabinet has Frances Perkins. Congress has Clare Booth Luce. And Poston TCC 1 has Mrs. Sarah Kido, who is a mother of two children.

Mrs. Kido has taken active part in council work, occupying a seat on the Social Welfare Committee, where she has been a potent factor in shaping policies in that line. When Mrs. Kido lifts her nose to fighting angle and the skin bunches up, exposing her freckles like red stop signs, even the most adamant councilman is glad to heed her words. Although she has never lost her genial nature, she has carried on a number of debates, winning her point in most cases.

Public Service Jobs

Mrs. Tom Miyamoto was recently elected block manager of her block, No. 60. She is the first member of her sex to take such a post here. Block managing, much like being a councilman, is a job that is detested and ducked by all. However, a block manager has several advantages over a councilman. First, a block manager is paid; second, he has an assistant and a secretary to pitch in and help. But both jobs are public service. The name of block manager might connote a position of esteem, dignity and trust; but, in reality, it is nothing more than being a glorified errand boy, who is "bossed around" by everyone in the center.

No matter what is done, somebody is bound to be dissatisfied. It is always: "Why don't you do this?" The more difficult the decision, it seems that the second guessers, the "Monday morning quarterbacks," hit harder. It is truly remarkable that these opinions are not revealed prior to the decision, instead of being offered afterward with vengeance comparable to that of some persons who come back after a short-change deal.

Mrs. Kido, Miss Yamamoto and Mrs. Miyamoto are doing a swell job, thanks probably to their intuition, which most men lack. If the men continue to leave, as they are now doing, the day may come when community problems will be determined amid flutter of ruffles and the snap of compacts; or an important policy may be revised while an efficient hand tucks in an unruly hair on the back of midday's head.

Top Notch Secretaries

In the block offices, quite a few of the assistant managers are

women. Many an appointive staff member swears by everything holy and sacred that his evacuee secretary is tops on the project. C. E. Snelson, project steward, says, "Yae Murakami has yet to make her first mistake in computing advance orders or inventories. T. H. Haas, project attorney, has a pair of jewels in Yoshiye Yamada and Aki Sakuma.

F. M. Haverland, transportation chief, has Mamie Yoshida, whom he wouldn't trade for another dozen trucks, badly as he needs them. May Nakagawa, in A. W. Empie's office, is the hub that turns the whole organization.

Yuri Sugimoto, in the employment division, has won the acclaim of her boss, V. Kennedy. Some inkling of her prowess may be gained from the fact that Kennedy's successor, Giles Zimmerman, considers her indispensable.

Many other departments have topnotch secretaries who put their weight behind the project-work to make things flow smoothly and well.

Mothers Make Adobe Bricks

There are a number of women making adobe bricks to construct the school buildings. Most of these ladies are older women, mothers, who want to speed completion so that their children will have a decent place to study.

The girls who are really behind the eight-ball are those who are in the messhalls. They form the largest group, and they deserve the highest praise for their efforts. The other project activities may have a slow day, but the messhall is always busy.

The nurses' aides in the hospital have the toughest job on the project. They are doing a thankless job, caring for the ill. Machi Inokuchi, a recent addition to the group, says, "The work is hard, but I enjoy it."

There are more women filling the vacancies in the canteens. On rare days that ice cream, cakes and cookies are sold, these clerks are busier than the proverbial ants on a work rampage, because everyone seems to be there in front of the counter, crowding, pushing, trying to get a tidbit.

The manpower shortage has reached the point in Poston where a call has been issued for women to drive taxis and light trucks. By far and large, the women are doing their share.

P. C. To the Contrary

The people here have no hostility whatsoever. You would be surprised to think so, after reading the Pacific Citizen — just too long! — Joe Oyama, writing from Des Plaines, Ill., in the Denson Tribune.

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Grew Expresses Faith in Japan's Christian Churches



Alaska . . .

As U. S. forces were closing in on Japanese troops on Attu island this week, the second week of the American offensive in the Aleutians, it seemed evident that Japanese propagandists at home were preparing the people for news of defeat. There was talk on Radio Tokyo about the greatly outnumbered Japanese forces. A German broadcast quoted General Araki, former Japanese minister of war, as declaring that "setbacks there and at home will only increase our strength." That the U. S. Aleutians campaign might be completed in a few days was believed possible as planes and ships continued their attack upon Japanese positions.

Alien Firms . . .

German, Japanese and Italian companies, 285 in number, will soon go on the auction block, it was announced recently in Washington. Total value of the companies has been set roughly at \$500,000,000. Most of the money represents German firms. Japanese firms are second in importance and Italian firms third. Sales will be handled by the alien property custodian. Buyers must be able to insure that companies they buy will not again fall into the hands of the axis nationals. . . The Yokohama Specie Bank, closed since the start of the war, this week was sued by the estate trustee of the NYK lines for almost half a million dollars. The complaint charges that the bank and the steamship company planned at the time of Pearl Harbor to tele-

NEW YORK CITY—"I am sure that there are loyal Japanese churchmen who are doing their best to sustain and maintain their faith in God even now," said Joseph Clark Grew, former American ambassador to Japan, recently.

"I need not remind you that it was not the Christians of Japan who brought on this terrible war, but the military leaders who profess faith only in themselves and their military schemes. I hope and pray that most of the Christian churches of Japan are open even now, and the latest available reports from church leaders there indicate this is the case. . . When the war is over and the military clique no longer is in power there, it is my conviction that a great opportunity will again be offered the churches."

The ex-ambassador's statement was quoted in this week's "News in the World of Religion," by W. W. Reid of the Board of Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Church.

graph NYK's funds to Japan, but that this was not done. NYK seeks restoration of the money.

More Money . . .

Shanghai has a black market in currency, dealing in Japanese-backed dollars and Chinese currency backed by the central government. Since the North African battle, Japanese dollars have dropped from one-to-two of the central government dollars to one-to-one. . . Berlin Radio has announced the engagement of the eldest daughter of Emperor Hirohito, 17-year-old Princess Teru, to Prince Morihiro.

Interpreters . . .

A picture of two nisei interpreters with U. S. forces in the Solomons has been released by NEA.

Nearby Towns Closed to Heart Mountain People

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Possibility that Park county, Wyoming, in which the Heart Mountain relocation center is located, will be closed to evacuees on seasonal and indefinite leaves arose last week following a joint resolution signed by the mayors and councils of Cody and Powell, both of Park county, recommending the closing of these towns to evacuees without escorts, it has been reported by the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

Following presentation of the resolution to Guy Robertson, director of the center, it was indicated that leaves for visits to the two towns will be restricted.

The resolution specified that no restriction be placed on seasonal permits for farm and other essential employment. However, administration officials declared that if Park county is removed from the WRA approved list, no other evacuees would be permitted to accept employment in the center and 84 now out on seasonal leaves would be required to return to the center or make arrangements for employment elsewhere.

Nisei in Centers Urged to Plan Resettlement Now

(Continued from Page 5)

This country needs Japanese Americans, and where practical their parents, scattered throughout its economy and civic life. They there stand, as token of a country that can correct its mistakes such as by reversing an indiscriminate evacuation; and also as those who while suffering the evacuation can forgive the mistake and still believe that democracy is worth their loyalty.

One Japanese American in the army, or in jail in protest against indiscriminate evacuation, one nisei relocated in school, or one nisei family resettled, is sufficient to counter an immense amount of false information spread by race-baiting organizations. And that nisei individual or family not only serves himself by resettling or by government service, but in countering race-baiting strengthens democracy and justice which is weakened by racialism as by nothing else.

You need America as any person needs the opportunity to participate in society as against being a hermit. You need America because in a liberalized America is your only hope for a decent vocational and cultural future.

As before the war, post-war Japan is not a place where the average loyal Japanese American will be accepted as a basic unit in its national affairs. Post-war Japan's economy in any case will be too disrupted for it to be able to absorb any immigrants. If it is even able to support its own. Post-war America on the other hand will likely be able to use all the workers it can get in the attempt to resupply its domestic market and to aid the starving men and industries of Europe and Asia.

Japanese Americans can have a fundamental share in that effort if they now go out in resettlement and thus into re-assimilation. Their re-assimilation will be the same as their proving to America that they are American and that they have talents and trades to contribute to the nation. It is the nisei that non-Japanese Americans meet face-to-face—outside the centers—that shall more than anything else gain acceptance for their total group. And for these nisei re-assimilation will be their means back to a feeling of personal dignity and worth to the world, partially lost under the injustices wrought during the months immediately following Pearl Harbor.

Once outside the centers, most nisei report that they again recognize America, for all its faults, as tremendously worth living and dying for. This report is inspired by the greeting and hospitality given to them by all kinds of non-Japanese Americans who already believed in their loyalty, or who become convinced of their Americanism as they get acquainted with them for the first time in the middle west or east.

The farmers returning to the soil, and those who have professional or business training and are taking up such positions, are

Voluntary Evacuees Are Offered Property Aid By War Relocation Authority

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The War Relocation Authority announced this week that persons who voluntarily evacuated the West coast military areas may secure its assistance in connection with property matters, providing they lived within the military areas on March 1, 1942.

Any voluntary evacuee who needs property assistance is advised to communicate directly with the WRA Evacuee Property field office in the city nearest to the property in question. This would be Room 995, 1031 South Broadway, Los Angeles, for properties in Southern California, including San Luis Obispo County and all areas below Tehachapi Mountains; Whitcomb Hotel Building, San Francisco, for properties in Northern California; and Room 6609, White Building, Seattle, Washington, for properties in Oregon or Washington.

Services provided by WRA field offices include the following:

1. Securing tenants or operators for both agricultural and commercial properties.
2. Negotiating new leases or renewals of existing leases.
3. Obtaining buyers for real or personal property.
4. Effecting settlement of claims both for or against evacuees.
5. Adjusting differences arising out of inequitable, hastily made, or indefinite agreements.
6. Ascertaining whether property is being satisfactorily maintained, or whether damage or waste is occurring.
7. Checking inventories of goods and equipment.

Voluntary evacuees are also entitled to have their personal property stored in government-leased warehouses without charge, or have it transferred from private to government storage. WRA will also pay the transportation costs of one movement of personal property from the storage point to a railhead outside the military area.

To provide WRA Evacuee Property officers with proper authorization to act, any evacuee desiring property assistance must execute a "Request for Assistance" form.

Opposes Return Of Evacuees

POMONA, Calif. — Copies of a resolution citing ten reasons why evacuees should not be returned to Pacific Coast areas were forwarded to congressional representatives by the Pomona Chamber of Commerce this week.

Homer L. Duffy, president of the local chamber, said "the Japanese people should not be returned to this area more likely to be attacked from within and without, by those not in full sympathy with our ideals and form of government, and the administration of restrictive measures should be left with the armed forces."

Evacuee Is Charged With Escape Try

Poston Resident Held in Phoenix After Arrest

PHOENIX, Ariz. — George Oshita, 37, of the Poston relocation center, was being held in the county jail at Phoenix, Ariz., and William P. Carter, 47, of Phoenix, was free on \$1000 bond after both were charged with conspiracy to remove a Japanese from Poston.

Carter was arrested in California by the border patrol. In the car with Carter, according to officers, was Oshita, who reportedly had no permit to leave the center. The pair had apparently crossed the Colorado river at Parker, Ariz., in Carter's car.

This is the first such case filed in Arizona. Charges were made before F. A. Hickernell, U. S. commissioner.

Copies of these forms may be obtained by writing to any relocation center or field property office.

Editorial Scores Omission Of Nisei from Service Roll

TORRANCE, Calif. — The Torrance Herald, in a recent editorial, scored the omission of nisei soldiers from the honor roll of Gardenaans serving in the U. S. armed forces, which is maintained by the Gardena post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

"With the tacit consent of the Gardena city council," the editorial said "the honor roll of Gardenaans serving the armed forces and maintained by the Gardena VFW post does not and will not contain the names of Japanese Americans who are serving their country—the United States of America."

"The Torrance Honor Roll maintained by the Torrance Herald does contain the names of 17 Japanese Americans and likewise the community service flag in front of the Civic auditorium numerically includes them."

"Whatever one may think of the Japanese, the fact remains that if men of Japanese descent can be found worthy by our government to wear service uniforms they deserve equal honor with all other citizens in the ranks."

"The Gardena method of dealing with the 'Japanese question' is, perhaps, the most ineffectual attack on that grave problem yet disclosed. How it can serve any good purpose other than satisfying the ego of a relatively few Gardenaans is beyond comprehension."

"We have 81 men from our VFW post who are now serving on the fighting lines and we feel that they may resent it if we put those names (of Japanese Americans) on the board," Commander William Cass of the Gardena VFW is quoted as saying to the Gardena city council. "We feel like the other million organizations who are not adding these names to their honor rolls. We feel that we would like to keep the Japs out of the city of Gardena forever!"

The Herald knows of no 'other million organizations' who are giving this affront to servicemen of Japanese descent and it does not know, and seriously

doubts if Commander Cass knows the reaction of other Gardenaans to the inclusion of Japanese names beside theirs.

"If the commander carried his reasoning to a logical conclusion, he should have erased the names of all German Americans and Italo-Americans from the Gardena honor roll."

"As to the commander's hopes to keep the Japs out of his city, The Herald respects his opinion."

"But the fact remains that 'honor roll' distinctions or no 'honor roll' inclusion—this is an example of how not to approach the problem of 'what to do with the Japanese, foreign-born and citizens by right of birth?'"

"The Herald offers no panacea but welcomes any fair, considered study based on community and national welfare with proper evaluation of the rights of all citizens."

Regarding treatment of evacuees, the Herald editorial went on to say:

"We believe that the DeWitt order permitting Japanese American servicemen to return to the Pacific coast on furlough was ill-advised."

"We believe we have not suffered by the evacuation of Japanese and that our defenses have been materially strengthened because all Japanese—servicemen and civilians—have been removed from our vulnerable coast."

"We believe we could get along very well throughout the duration without the Japanese in our midst."

"We believe the Japanese are being fairly treated at their relocation centers and that, since the government has borne the cost of getting them there, they should remain there or be assigned to jobs essential to the war effort yet far enough removed from any strategic area to avoid any danger of sabotage."

"We believe Japanese who are proven loyal would welcome a return to producing food and, since food is a form of ammunition, they should be given this opportunity to demonstrate their allegiance to our great country."

Review of Native Sons Suit Refused by Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

gument. The decision of the lower court is sustained."

During Webb's arguments, Judge Wilber asked him, "Are you asking this court to overrule a decision of the Supreme Court?"

"I'm asking the court, as God gives it light and power, to give a correct judgment according to law," Webb answered. "I am not aware that you have sworn to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court whether they are right or wrong in your judgment."

Judge William Denman then said to Webb: "Tell us why

made sure that most any job is better than physical and intellectual inertia in the centers. The responsibility to prove themselves before the public, and to establish themselves and settle their families is making them stronger in character and of even increased value to America. As they travel to sections of the country they have never before visited, they learn that America is yet a growing democracy, and even the natural scenery increases their devotion to a land that is beautiful in its actualities and its promises in both natural and human resource.

These resettlers meet, for example, Negroes or southern sharecroppers who too have their problems. But who are finding constructive ways to meet their problems. They learn from these people and their problems how to conquer the difficulties of the nisei, and new American friends are made in the process.

Every man needs a self-respecting job, a sense of civic responsibility and social opportunity, and that is what the resettler has that the center resident can never get in the fullest. That is why the Japanese American needs America, and why he should resettle at the earliest date possible.

the Supreme Court opinion is wrong. I can't find any reason why this opinion is wrong."

Webb's reply was that he would develop this point later in his argument; and, in doing so, Webb argued that historically the American colonies were settled exclusively by Europeans and that the United States of America was meant to be a nation only for "white people"; and that this intent has been followed throughout the nation's history and should be maintained at this time.

Judge Denman asked, "How about the Indians?"

Webb answered that "ethnologically speaking" there was a theory that "in the misty past" the Mongolian had been the ancestor of the Indian, whereupon Judge Denman demanded: "Do you know anybody who disputes it?"

"I contend," Webb replied, "that the American Indian is not an Asiatic."

At this point, Judge Bert Haney entered the discussion and inquired, "Doesn't an Amendment to the Constitution prohibit discrimination in voting because of race or color? Wasn't this amendment adopted after a civil war?"

Webb admitted the existence of such an amendment, noting that it was the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution. He urged that the amendment applied only to Negroes, however, and not to others.

This contention of the Native Sons that America was meant to be a nation only for "white people" was given reply in a 100-page brief submitted by the JACL in this case as "a friend of court," in defense of the citizenship rights of all citizens of non-Caucasian ancestry. The JACL brief presented evidence to show that American democracy was designed as a democracy for all races and all peoples, and that this design has increasingly prevailed in line with the nation's growth.