

# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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## General Emmons to Succeed Gen. DeWitt, Representative From California 'Understands'

Representative Welch Believes DeWitt Will Be Transferred to Washington Post; Emmons Now Commanding Hawaiian Islands Defense Area

SAN FRANCISCO — The Call-Bulletin Wednesday quoted Representative Richard J. Welch (R), California, as saying that he understood Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt will be succeeded by Lieutenant General Delos Emmons, now commanding general of the Hawaiian defense area, in a shake-up in the Pacific Coast army high command resulting from differences between the present commanding general of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command and certain War Department heads over the question of treatment of evacuees in the far west.



The man who boasted he would dictate peace terms in the White House was this week reported killed last month in air combat. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander in chief of Japan's navy, and perhaps the bitterest of our enemies in Japan, was thereby saved from the fate of having peace terms dictated to him in Tokyo. Yamamoto authored the Pearl Harbor attack, commanded the Japanese navy at Midway and in the Coral Sea battles.

### Rent Day

Tanforan, where 5000 evacuees once made their home, many of them in the stables of America's racing favorites, is now asking \$10,000 monthly rent from the government. Tanforan's present tenant is the army. The former race track was first taken over by the government in April, 1942, as an assembly center. Tanforan's evacuee tenants were later moved to Topaz.

### Japanese Antifascist

Japanese antifascists have not been completely wiped out in Asia, as is evidenced in the continued publication of Japanese liberal publications in China. Editing some of these publications is a "Mr. Aoyama," living in Chungking under the protection of the Chinese government. Recently interviewed by Brooks Atkinson of the New York Times, Aoyama revealed that the Japanese need the rose-colored propaganda of the military to see any promise in the government and its war; that a committee is studying peace proposals asking for a negotiated peace with the United States, although such action is considered tantamount to treason by the military; that exchanged Japanese from the United States have brought back stories of American war production, a story hastily denied by the officials; that food shortages are extreme, with rice riots taking place. Aoyama revealed also that he still has sources of information in Japan, indicating that Japan's liberals may have gone underground, but have not been ground under.

### Prisoners of War

A story from a U. S. prison stockade in the South Pacific tells of Japanese prisoners asking for and wildly applauding some impromptu renditions by American captors of such songs as "Auld Lang Syne," "Japanese Sandman" and "Ave Maria." The story is told by the Chicago Daily News correspondent, B. J. McQuaid. The prisoners joined in enthusiastically on "Auld Lang Syne," McQuaid says, and asked by name for "Red Wing."

"The program ended with the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' and the prisoners, mimicking the rest of us, stood stiffly at attention. I

The Associated Press reported the Call-Bulletin as saying that, according to Welch's information, General DeWitt will be relieved of his present command and will be given an assignment in or near Washington where he will retain his high rank for the less than a year remaining until his statutory retirement date.

Welch's intimation was that General Emmons would be succeeded by Maj. General Robert C. Richardson who recently was commanding an air corps, and was formerly stationed at San Jose, California, the report said.

General DeWitt, who more than a year ago issued the orders evacuating all Japanese, citizens, and alien alike, from the west coast and subsequently opposed the return of any evacuees to the coast, recently reiterated his views before a congressional committee with the statement that "A Jap's a Jap."

The Call-Bulletin's revelation of Rep. Welch's information was the second time within the month that an impending transfer of General DeWitt has been hinted.

Three weeks ago, the San Francisco Examiner, stating "Washington hinted plainly" that General DeWitt may receive a new post, reported speculation that Major General Simon Bolivar Buckner would be the man to assume DeWitt's position. General Buckner has headed the Alaska Defense Command area.

## Suit on Farm Seizure Settled Out of Court

State Farming Co. Bought for \$204,000 By Dos Palos Man

FRESNO, Calif. — Out-of-court settlement of an action brought by the state to seize the State Farming Co., Inc., property near Dos Palos, allegedly owned by alien Japanese, was announced recently by the Fresno county district attorney's office, according to the Associated Press.

The settlement, arranged through the attorney general's office, provides for purchase of the land by William C. Davis of Dos Palos, a transaction already completed, for \$204,000. Harold V. Thompson, deputy district attorney, said that of this amount, \$100,000 goes to the state.

The purchaser must pay a \$26,000 indebtedness, and the \$104,000 covers additional large amounts owing, and any balance will go to stockholders, but no share of the proceeds may be paid to any alien stockholder.

saw at least one with his hand to his brow in the formal military salute, eyes glued to the American flag, which waved bravely in the late afternoon breeze above a crudely constructed raised lookout, while the sentry sat with a tommy gun loaded and cocked," writes McQuaid.

## Dies Committee Opens Attack On Japanese American Loyalty

### Characteristic "Disclosures" to Include Charges Against JACL; WRA Officials Are Challenged

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The Dies committee will charge the Japanese American Citizens League with subversive activity in special reports now being readied for publication, it was reported here by a Washington correspondent of the Los Angeles Times in the May 19 issue of that newspaper.

"The reports, it is indicated," says the story, "will bolster assertions made last year that such activities as the Japanese American Citizens League, the Japanese Imperial Veterans Association, various "ken" and prefectural organizations, Japanese-language schools and Shinto temples, were, in reality, agencies for espionage, fostering anti-American and pro-Nippon sentiment, and disguises for hostile groups of both aliens and nisei."

WASHINGTON—An indication of what will be contained in the forthcoming disclosure by the Dies Committee of reports and evidence of alleged subversive activities by Japanese Americans came to light late last week when the Washington Bureau of the San Francisco Examiner reported the committee on un-American activities "has acquired a list of 10,000 members of the American youth organization of Japan's Black Dragon Society and has found most of them to be Japanese-Americans."

Ray Richards of the Examiner's Washington Bureau, in a May 22 dispatch lengthily covering advance releases by the Dies Committee, declared that "high concern" was expressed at the committee's offices that "many of the members — spies, traitors, saboteurs and fifth columnists in general — are now being released from relocation centers in the announced program of the War Relocation Authority to free thousands in as short a time as possible."

A committee spokesman announced, according to Richards, that Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, will soon be called before the committee and be asked if his year's supervision of the relocation centers had apprized him of the existence of the 10,000-name list of spies and traitors.

Another question to be asked of Myer at that time will be why the WRA has in its employ, at high salaries, attorneys and others purportedly belonging to communistic organizations, it was stated.

The evidence in the hand of the Dies Committee, Richards

reported, is the result of an investigation of relocation centers which began two weeks ago, and shows that hundreds of the young male members of the youth branch of the Black Dragon Society — the Botoku-Kai — are American-born and citizens who interrupted their education in the United States to attend the "North American College of Military Virtue" established by the Japanese government near the War Ministry in Tokyo for the teaching of a course in sabotage titled "Service to Japan on Return to North America."

Dies investigators have unearthed records which disclose that in 1938, 3,000 Botoku-Kai members of the west coast held a convention at San Francisco, the report added.

The committee's evidence indicates, it was further stated, that the Botoku-Kai was launched in 1929 at the personal behest of Mitsuru Toyama of Osaka, the aged leader of the Black Dragon Society, and also that the southern California director of the organization for several years was Tomokazu Hori, former Japanese consul at Los Angeles.

After the Japanese Americans were given specialized courses in sabotage at the "North American College of Military Virtue" in Tokyo, the report continued, they were returned to the United States to await a signal.

Correspondent Richards quoted a Dies spokesman as saying that the signal failed to be received because the army rounded up all the 107,000 Japanese on the west coast shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Definite announcement was made by the Dies Committee last Saturday, according to Richards, that the first section of the report on the investigation into the relocation centers will be released in two weeks. The inquiry on the west coast was conducted by James Steadman, the committee's representative at Los Angeles, it was added.

At the time the first section of the committee's report is issued, copies of the list of Botoku-Kai members will be presented to the War and Navy Departments, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the War Relocation Authority, it was announced.

Richards revealed that Senator Albert B. Chandler, chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate military affairs committee which also is investigating the relocation centers, recently issued a statement charging WRA Director Myer of having "dealt deceptively" in his testimony before the committee.

### MRS. ROOSEVELT FOR EQUALITY ON IMMIGRATION LAWS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared Tuesday that she thought the nation's immigration policies should be based on equal treatment for all people.

The first lady told her press conference that the current hearings on House resolutions to change the Chinese exclusion act might prove an exception to what she described as a fact that prejudices are apt to be intensified by a war situation.

Under present laws Orientals cannot come to this country for settlement, nor do they have a quota system of admittance as applied to Europeans.

"All people should be treated equally on immigration," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted. "That is, the treatment should be equal upon whatever basis is set, such as the basis of population."

She added that "traditionally we've been friendly to the Chinese."

## Axis-Owned Properties to Go On Sale

NEW YORK—Described as "one of the most important moves on the economic war front since Pearl Harbor," Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, soon will announce plans to sell to the American public more than 150 German, Japanese and Italian-owned properties seized by the United States in the last fourteen months, the New York Post reported last week in an exclusive article.

It was stated that the sales, which will begin appearing this summer, will mark a milestone in the government's struggle to clean out Axis influences in American business and industrial circles.

It was reported that Crowley now has actual control over 285 enterprises once owned or controlled by German, Japanese and Italian capital.

## Utah Senator Expresses Faith In Ability of Nisei Soldiers

Americans Will Know Public School System Is Extremely Effective and Nisei Are Capable of Becoming Splendid Americans, Thomas Declares

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, senior senator from Utah, said in a recent radio broadcast that he believes nisei soldiers in the U. S. army will "prove their mettle to such an extent that the Americans will know that the American public school system which has trained these Japanese born in America is extremely effective and that they are capable of becoming splendid Americans."

This belief was expressed by Senator Thomas in participating in a program presented by the Deseret News and Station KDYL of this city. The senator replied to questions asked of him by Ralph B. Jordan, managing editor of the Deseret News.

One of the questions asked by Jordan was: "Utah has located within its borders one of the Japanese relocation centers, and there has been plenty of strife in the camp, although the difficulties have had little publicity. Columnist Westbrook Pegler recently suggested that loyal Japanese Americans would be segregated from known enemies. Is any

such plan being formulated in Washington?"

Senator Thomas replied: "The treatment of the Japanese in relocation centers is passing through an evolutionary period. Much is being done. The government is being very careful to see that no mistakes are made. Many loyal Japanese Americans are going into the army by volunteer method. A senate committee has recommended that the Selective Service Act be applied to these Japanese, and many of them are being sent to farms and into work places.

"This problem is a pressing one. If we are patient it will be solved in the American way. I am fully convinced that the loyal Japanese who are now actually fighting with our troops, or who are in the process of getting to the battlefields, will prove their mettle to such an extent that the Americans will know that the American public school system which has trained these Japanese born in America is extremely effective and that they are capable of becoming splendid Americans."

## California War Council Adopts Resolution Opposing Return Of Evacuees for Duration of War

**Governor Warren Heads Group, Claims "Right And Duty to Keep People of Nation Conscious As to Dangerous Position California Is In"**

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The California War Council, headed by Gov. Earl Warren, last week went on record in opposition to any plan to return evacuees, citizens or aliens, to the West coast for the duration of the war.

The council adopted a resolution commending Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Western Defense Commander, for evacuating the coast's residents of Japanese descent to relocation centers.

The council made it clear in its resolution that it was not attempting to give the Federal government advice as to whether or not the evacuees should be released to be settled in other parts of the nation, but Warren expressed the opinion that "it's our right and duty to keep the people of the nation conscious as to the dangerous position California is in."

"We can't meet danger if we have potential traitors and saboteurs in this area," he declared.

The war council's action was similar to that taken earlier in the day by the Sacramento valley council of the California Chamber of Commerce, which declared formally that Japanese are not wanted in California even though they would assist in solving the farm labor shortage.

### War Council Will Be Asked to Urge Ban on Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — California's new State war council will be asked to adopt a resolution urging a Constitutional amendment barring American born and all other persons of Japanese descent from United States citizenship, the S. F. Examiner reported last week.

The Examiner reported that Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailuz of Los Angeles county, a member of the council, declared he would personally present the resolution at the council's meeting in Sacramento.

"I will strongly urge adoption of such a measure by the council," Biscailuz said, "in order that we may add new strength to efforts toward gaining a better understanding in Washington of the seriousness of the Japanese problem in California."

## Native Sons Continue to Seek To Deprive Nisei of Citizenship; Urge Constitutional Amendment

**Resolutions Asking "Drastic Restrictions" on All Persons of Japanese Descent Passed by California Organization at Annual Convention**

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Passed as one of the first items for official business at the 66th annual session of the Native Sons of the Golden West here last week was a resolution for a constitutional amendment to bar American-born Japanese from American citizenship.

The resolution was obviously in response to the Supreme Court's refusal earlier last week to review a decision by a lower court that Japanese born in this country are entitled to the franchise. The Native Sons, through its past grand secretary, John T. Regan, had led a movement to disenfranchise citizens of Japanese parentage through the courts. The movement had bogged down in the Supreme Court.

The resolution calling for introduction in both houses of Congress of "an amendment to the constitution barring any child of Japanese parentage from citizenship" was one of a series urging "drastic restrictions" for all Japanese, native-born or alien.

A second resolution advocated the exchange of evacuees known to be disloyal to the United States for Americans held prisoners in Japan.

Another resolution, introduced by Junior Past Grand President Edward T. Schnarr of Oakland and chairman of the resolutions committee, demanded "continued internment of Japanese, regardless of place of birth."

"We further demand that no organization, group or individual engage in any activity which would tend to lower internment restrictions," the resolution said. "Racial ideologies prevent any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American."

Wayne R. Millington, Redwood City attorney, who presided over the election and installation ceremonies, was quoted by the San Francisco Examiner as declaring:

"We don't want the Japanese to come back, we don't want them in our army, and, in short, we don't want them to do anything for us and we don't want to have anything to do with them."

Also made a part of the permanent records of the grand parlor of the Native Sons was a tribute paid recently by the board of grand officers to William Randolph Hearst "for his valiant fight against Jap infiltration in California."

### Los Angeles Mayor Would Seek End Of Nisei Citizenship

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — Mayor Bowron in his weekly radio address last week expressed hope that the end of the war would not result in a return of former Los Angeles residents of Japanese ancestry, according to the Los Angeles Times.

"By that time," the mayor was quoted, "some legal method may be worked out to deprive the native-born Japanese of citizenship."

The mayor charged that Japanese Americans could never be Americans in the true sense because they are "a race apart."

"We want none of them," he said.

## Relocation in State Opposed By Arizonans

**Governor's Committee Advises Resistance To Resettlement**

PHOENIX, Ariz. — A special committee appointed by Governor Sidney P. Osborn to study problems growing out of the release of evacuees from relocation centers in that state reported to him Monday that "Arizona must be determined to repress a developing Japanese community within the very heart of our fertile valleys," the Associated Press reported.

The committee, noting that the government's program provides for the release of about 100 evacuees per week from Rivers, Ariz., and 250 per week from Poston, Ariz.—the two centers which house 30,000 of the evacuees—said that "already the Japanese population in Arizona far exceeds the Japanese population before the war."

Arizona faces grave danger of "racial antagonism and economic disaster through settlement of its irrigated areas by large numbers of Japanese," the committee reported.

### RAF Captain Pays Tribute to Gila Camouflage Project

RIVERS, Ariz. — Captain Robert A. Patton of the Royal Air Force had high praise for Gila camouflage workers during a recent visit to the net factory, reports the News-Courier.

"If all war workers in Great Britain and America worked as quickly and efficiently as the men and women at the net factory are doing, the war would be shortened by five years," he was reported as saying by the News-Courier.

Captain Patton is an instructor at the Prescott Falcon field where Britain airmen are being trained.

## Immediate Use Of Machinery Is Proposed

**Kenny Asks Aid in Pressing Action on Evacuee Equipment**

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Attorney General Robert W. Kenny last week asked for assistance from all district attorneys in California in putting idle farm machinery, particularly that owned by evacuees, into immediate service. The Attorney General's request followed the signing by Governor Warren of a bill permitting the state to take over such equipment.

Kenny termed the bill "a successful bypass of Federal red tape," pointing out that various federal agencies had "declined to act because of policy reasons" in requisitioning the machinery.

The new legislation enabled the Attorney General's office to authorize the State Director of Finance to obtain idle farm machinery by paying just compensation and to deliver the equipment to the farm production director for assigned use.

Valuations will be fixed by the finance and farm production directors, it was reported.

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### East Can Offset Western Pressure

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This trip to the east has been an eye-opener for me in many respects. I am learning that if national organizations on the east coast take an active interest in our welfare, they can offset a great deal of the pressure that comes from the Pacific coast.

Also, it is necessary that the national leaders get away from the idea that the problems of the nisei and issei should be decided by the people on the west coast. Human and civil rights pertaining to any group cannot be left to the sole judgment and attitude of one section of the country simply because there is a concentration of the group there, with its consequent problems.

The unfortunate thing for the nisei as I see it now is that the educational campaign to familiarize the people of the middle west and the east with the problems has not been sufficiently intensive and extensive. The great mass evacuation tragedy aroused the public, but it was too late to prevent the evacuation itself. Furthermore, even the nisei in this region have been thinking of the common problem as an academic matter because they have been living in a friendly atmosphere.

Effective public relations work is essential because the middle west and east are not free from prejudice. There is existing a strong discrimination based on religion. For instance, one of the papers carried a story about an employment agency charged with discriminating against vari-

ous groups. The truth of the charge was admitted, but justified on the ground that certain companies had made such requests. The filing cards of this agency carried a notation of "X 1" for Protestants, "X 2" for Catholics and "X 3" for Jews.

In Washington, D. C., the colored people were protesting discriminations by employers based upon race. Chicago has the problem of housing discrimination where signs, "Gentiles Only," are displayed. Some New York hotels admit nisei, but refuse Negroes or Jews; others refuse Chinese and so forth.

In other words, prejudice of different types exist even outside of the Pacific coast. America as a whole has not grasped the full meaning of tolerance. Such being the case, unless the nisei realize that they still have the mission of finding a place in America, they may find themselves the problem child of even the middle west and the east. Everything depends upon the nisei as to how firm and secure a foundation they can establish for themselves.

## Change in Laws On Immigration Is Advocated

**New York Methodist Group Represented At House Hearings**

WASHINGTON—The Rev. Dr. Lloyd F. Worley, representing the New York East Methodist Conference, was among those appearing at the hearings of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization last week to testify in favor of proposed bills to change existing laws restricting Oriental immigration and naturalization.

Dr. Worley had been appointed to appear before the committee by Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the New York Methodist area following adoption by the Methodist conference of a resolution introduced by Dr. Worley calling for approval of federal legislation to remove citizenship restrictions on certain Oriental races.

Through Dr. Worley's resolution, the conference had recorded itself as "being in the fullest sympathy with current efforts to remove the racial and color tests from our laws as they apply to persons seeking entry to the United States and applying for naturalization to American citizenship."

The resolution also approved "such legislation as will adjust our relations with friendly Orientals by repealing our exclusion laws and amending our immigration and naturalization laws so as to permit persons of Oriental races to be admitted to the United States on the same quota basis as applies to other races."

### First East Idaho Volunteer For J-A Unit Inducted

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — Eastern Idaho's first volunteer for the U. S. army's special Japanese American unit, which will receive combat training at Camp Shelby in Mississippi, was among fifteen Bonneville county selectees who have been accepted for army and navy duty in the county's May selective service quota, the local draft board reported last Friday.

The nisei volunteer was Keiji Taki, a graduate of the Idaho Falls high school, where he was an outstanding athlete. At the time he volunteered for the Japanese American unit, Taki was attending the University of Idaho, southern branch, at Pocatello.

Ted Akimoto, a former resident of the Idaho Falls area, but who is now registered in California, is also being cleared through the local board for duty with the same combat unit, and expects to leave for duty May 27, it was also reported.

### Hayashi Brothers Are First Inductees From New York City

NEW YORK CITY — The Hayashi brothers, Mitsuru and Oe, left here recently as the first inductees to the nisei combat unit from New York City. Prior to their induction they were employed in a New Jersey war plant.

## Friends Report on Relocations: Over 95 Per Cent in Chicago Area Satisfactorily Employed

(Ed. note: The following story on relocation of evacuees in the Chicago area was released this week by the Advisory Committee for Evacuees, an organization of the American Friends Service Committee).

CHICAGO — It isn't so much what you earn, it's more how you spend it that determines whether or not the "high cost of living" is an obstacle to successful relocation.

This is the conclusion, based on experiences of approximately 300 more evacuees who were relocated in new jobs and new homes in the Chicago area during April, reached by the Advisory Committee for Evacuees.

Over 95 per cent of those who have come out of camps have located satisfactory employment and are making successful readjustments. Less than 5 per cent of those who have gone out on indefinite leave have failed and returned to the relocation center.

The advisory committee, located at 789 West Madison street in Chicago, has compiled a statistical analysis of living costs of a cross-section of evacuees.

Some examples are:

"A" is a young man, single. He came out of camp two months ago. He works in a factory, unskilled labor, earns an average of \$33 weekly. He lives at a hotel, eats all his meals "out." After transportation, laundry, recreation and miscellaneous items, he saved \$22 his first month. Last month, he moved into a housekeeping apartment, doubling up with a friend; they cooked their meals, packed lunches, cut down on other items. He saved \$34. He goes to the Lutheran church in the

immediate neighborhood, says his neighbors treat him "fine," likes his employers and fellow employees.

Single young men and women who live alone and have to eat their meals "out" are saving less than those who have "doubled up" or are sharing quarters.

For War Bonds and Savings

"B" is married, has one child. That makes three to feed. In addition, he has a relative, who takes board with his family. He does semiskilled work in a factory for 87 cents an hour, averages \$225 monthly, with overtime. He lives in a two-and-a-half-room kitchenette apartment. "It's not too nice, but it'll do," he describes it. Household expenses run up to \$140, including the extra man at the dinner table. After medical expenses, insurance and other items, he says he has \$40 for war bonds and savings.

"C" is married. He and his wife came out on relocation with a domestic job offer. Together they receive \$130 monthly, plus room with private bath, and board which they describe as "good." "We save about \$100 monthly." Both are not too sure they like the work better than anything else they might be doing, but feel they want to save as much as possible now. Their employers are satisfied with them. They miss the social contacts they enjoyed before war.

"D" is married and has a baby. His wife watches the infant; he earns \$165 monthly in a manufacturing plant. They pay \$45 for a nice apartment, "a little steep on my salary," he says. But skillful budgeting on other expenses, and they make a go of it. (Continued on Page 8).

## Mrs. Roosevelt Receives Obata Painting from JACL, Expresses Concern for Problems of Nisei

### Lamar War Veterans Arrange Send-offs For Volunteers

AMACHE, Colo.—Members of the Lamar post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, have been seeing off contingents of Granada volunteers at the Lamar station, reports the Granada Pioneer.

The VFW, with cigarettes and membership cards, bid the volunteers and waved them off.

### Nisei Soldier Conducts Class In Radio Code

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah — A radio code class is being conducted at this army camp by a 24-year-old nisei soldier, Corporal James S. Konishi.

The Union Vedette, a bi-monthly newspaper published by the Utah Publishing Company, which carries news furnished by the Public Relations Department of Fort Douglas, reported in its May 20 issue that Corporal Konishi is teaching his soldier students how to receive and send the international radio code.

Corporal Konishi was born in Fort Lupton, Colo., shortly after the end of World War I, on November 23, 1918, and is a member of the Fort Lupton chapter of the JACL. He was inducted into the U. S. army in September of 1941, and was first stationed at Fort Bliss, near El Paso, Texas.

He was then transferred to the air corps at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, subsequently attending and graduating from the air corps radio technician school at Scott Field, Illinois.

He has been stationed at Fort Douglas since July, 1942.

### WRA CARRIES OUT POLICY OF "SEGREGATION"

WASHINGTON — A policy of "segregating" American-born evacuees whose presence in war relocation centers is not compatible with internal security is being carried out by the War Relocation Authority.

It was reported here that "more than fifty" evacuees have already been interned in the new WRA camp on Navajo Indian reservation land at Leupp, Ariz.

It was believed that the WRA is determined to carry out its policy of segregating all "troublesome" individuals in order to assure the safety of all loyal evacuees.

The capacity of the Leupp camp will be 300 persons, it was indicated.

At the same time it was noted that the WRA is moving cautiously in its segregation policy in order to avert unnecessary hardships for innocent individuals.

## Camp Shelby Troops Reported Setting Fast Pace for Officers

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Japanese American troops of the U. S. army—who buy war bonds, subscribe to the Red Cross, and "seldom have to be told anything twice"—are setting a rapid pace for their officers, the Associated Press reported last week.

"They just don't want to quit work and they'd train night and day, if we would let them," Captain Pershing Nakada, the camp's highest-ranking officer with Japanese ancestry, told interviewers.

The troops are mostly from Hawaii, recruited for a special combat team authorized by the secretary of war last January, and every one is a volunteer. They now are undergoing basic training, and are now being joined by other Japanese American volunteers from relocation

WASHINGTON — A painting depicting a war relocation center scene was presented to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt at the White House Saturday morning by the National Japanese American Citizens League.

The painting, a watercolor landscape on silk by Chiura Obata, was given to the first lady by Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, in the name of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed her concern and sympathy with the problems of the Americans of Japanese ancestry now in relocation centers and indicated great interest in the present program of the War Relocation Authority to release loyal evacuees for outside employment.

Participating in the presentation were Saburo Kido, National JACL president; Dr. T. T. Yatabe, Larry Tajiri and Mrs. Masaoka.

Speaking in New York City on the following day, Mrs. Roosevelt listed ways to eliminate race prejudice in America through equal justice before the law for all races, equality of opportunity, equality of employment and decent living conditions, and the privilege of all citizens to participate in government.

"There should not be German communities, Scandinavian communities and other communities of foreign-born," she said. "There should just be American communities."

Mrs. Roosevelt, in her New York talk, advocated the abolition of all poll taxes and said that their repeal would be of benefit "not only for the colored people, but for all people."

## Canadian Land Owners Seek Court Case

### Question Right of Government to Force Sale of Holdings

VANCOUVER, B. C. — A firm of lawyers retained by the Japanese Property Owners' Association is seeking arrangements for taking a test case to court to upset or establish the right of the Dominion government to force the sale of evacuee-owned property, according to a special report to the Seattle Times of May 21.

The lawyers are expected to dispute the right of the government to sell holdings of evacuees who left Vancouver voluntarily (but in compliance with federal order) and registered their real estate with the custodian of alien enemy property as a protective measure. It will be contended that the original order requiring evacuees to list their property with the custodian as a protective measure gave the evacuees a right which cannot be withdrawn by a subsequent order.

centers and "free zones" of the continental United States.

Many of the troops, according to the AP, left high-paying jobs for their \$50 a month in the army. There were far more volunteers than there were places to fill.

Lieutenant Robert S. Taira, one of the officers from Hawaii, said the troops "will show what real lovers of American democracy can do . . . Uncle Sam asked us to aid, and, God granting, we will fight hard to give him that aid."

Favorite canteen delicacy of the Japanese American soldiers, according to the AP dispatch, is a strawberry sundae. They are particularly fond of American history, biography, social sciences, technical subjects and regular fiction—but available books on Japan go unread.

# JACL Leaders Meet With War Department, WRA Officials

## Nisei Sergeant in India Wants First Crack at Japanese

U. S. FIGHTER BASE IN INDIA — The chief gripe here is the lack of chances to tangle with the Japanese, and Sgt. William K. Ozaki, 27-year-old Japanese American of Eaugallie, Fla., is perhaps the chief complainer of all.

He has never been in Japan, but is anxious to see the country of his ancestors as soon as possible — through the sights of his tommy-gun.

"I'd be the happiest guy in the world if I could be the first American soldier to set foot on Japanese soil," Ozaki said. "I'll guarantee those Japs would know that I was there." Ozaki is in charge of four machine-gun squads.

Capt. Oswald Stewart, his commanding officer, has this to say about him:

"He's a good sergeant, an excellent leader. Everybody likes him."

Ozaki joined the Army on May 21, 1942, and sailed for India, coincidentally, on Dec. 7, the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

## Representatives Impressed by Deep Interest In Combat Team; Equal Army Treatment Assured

### Masaoka Outlines Work of JACL to Washington Nisei

WASHINGTON—The work of the National JACL was outlined by Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, before a special meeting of Japanese Americans of the Washington area on Saturday evening, May 22, at the Calvary Baptist church.

More than 60 Japanese Americans who attended the meeting heard Masaoka describe the role of the JACL organization in fighting for equal rights for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Saburo Kido, National JACL president, spoke on conditions in war relocation centers and urged persons of Japanese ancestry outside the relocation centers to participate in a program to assist the relocation of evacuees outside the present WRA camps.

WASHINGTON — Problems growing out of the evacuation of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from their west coast homes in 1942 were discussed in a series of conferences by representatives of the National Japanese American Citizens League with officials of the War Department and the War Relocation Authority.

JACL leaders met John McCloy, assistant secretary of war, and Colonel William Scobey of the War Department on Friday morning.

The nisei representatives were assured that Japanese Americans in the armed forces would receive equal treatment with all other Americans and that any discrimination against Japanese American soldiers on the basis of race would be investigated.

Mike Masaoka, Saburo Kido, Dr. T. T. Yatabe and Larry Tajiri of the National JACL were impressed with the deep interest of officials of the War Department in the special Japanese American combat team now in training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

"There was no thought of segregation in the formation of the Japanese American unit," one War Department official said. He pointed out that other Japanese Americans in the army were not in segregated units. This official expressed the hope that the formation of a special Japanese American unit would "dramatize" the contributions of Americans of Japanese ancestry to the country's war effort.

The National JACL representatives met with Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, and with members of the WRA staff in Washington on Friday and Saturday. Problems growing out of

(Continued on Page 8).

## Topaz Ration Allowance Cut By One-Third

### Difference Will Be Made Up by Products Raised by Residents

TOPAZ, Utah—The normal ration allowance of 45 cents a day per resident at the Central Utah Relocation Center has been reduced by about one-third, or to 31 cents, and it is expected that the difference of approximately \$450,000 worth of food will be made up largely with food raised on the project by the evacuee residents themselves, James F. Hughes, assistant project director, disclosed Monday.

"The project is making an extreme effort to raise its own produce and meat," Hughes said. "An extensive truck garden program is using all available resources despite the poor quality of the soil. It is hoped to replace outside purchases with domestic vegetables.

"The beef, hog and chicken projects also are being developed as rapidly as possible. Already, some meat products have been made available, and it is hoped that by fall, the center can be in a position to take care of most of its messhall needs."

Hughes also announced that an acute shortage of meat at the center, lasting more than six weeks, has been alleviated with the arrival of enough beef from the quartermaster market center in Ogden to supply the menu for a short time.

However, no veal, lamb, mutton or pork is yet available, and there is also a considerable deficiency in the amount of procurable vegetables and fruits. The stock of staple goods in the center, it was added, is held to a minimum supply for 90 days, as all orders are placed 50 days ahead of time.

## Wirin Reports Supreme Court Hearings on Evacuation Cases

### JACL Counsel Warns Rights of Civilians In Conflict with Military Orders Have Never Been Recognized by Courts in Time of War

By A. L. WIRIN  
Special Counsel, JACL

The wholesale evacuation of 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast was based not on necessity, but was the result of race prejudice; the military evacuation orders were due to political pressure exerted by the Pacific coast race-baiting, pseudo-patriotic and selfish economic groups. General DeWitt, in his testimony before the house subcommittee on appropriations at San Francisco on April 13, 1943, opposing the return of evacuees to the Pacific coast because 'A Jap's a Jap,' disclosed that he shares these race prejudices. Because they discriminate against citizens solely because of their race or ancestry, the evacuation orders are unconstitutional and un-American.

These are the highlights of the argument which I made as special counsel for the JACL before the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington on May 10.

The occasion was the consideration by the Supreme Court of the appeals of Minoru Yasui, Portland attorney, and Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi, Seattle conscientious objector, both American citizens of Japanese ancestry, from criminal convictions finding them guilty of violating curfew and exclusion orders, under the Act of Congress which makes it a crime to violate any order of a military commander. Importance Indicated

All of the justices of the court listened to the arguments in the cases with grave concern and deep interest. The importance of the occasion was seen, not only in the well-filled court chamber, but in that the government had assigned its chief advocate, able and precise Charles Fahy, the solicitor general of the United States, to defend the military orders.

Challenging the constitutionality of the orders, in addition to myself, were Earl F. Bernard and Frank L. Walters, Yasui's and Hirabayashi's local counsels, as well as Harold Evans, distinguished Quaker attorney from Philadelphia.

### Justices Ask Questions

During the four and one-half hours of oral argument, all of the justices, at one time or another, propounded questions of all of the attorneys.

In the course of a colloquy between Justice Jackson and myself, that judge expressed the view that the courts could not question the acts of a military commander during wartime. Of the solicitor-general, Justice Murphy inquired whether an order evacuating all of German descent from the entire Eastern Coast would be legal. Mr. Fahy replied that in his opinion it would.

Justice Frankfurter, most outspoken of the justices, surprised everyone in the courtroom by indicating that he would not follow the law as laid down in the famous decision of ex parte Milligan—for three-fourths of a century a bulwark of civil liberties. West Coast Prejudice

In my opening argument I told the story of activities of the anti-Oriental groups on the Pacific coast particularly of the Joint Immigration Committee, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the American Legion; how selfish economic groups agitated public opinion on the Pacific Coast Congressional bloc in Washington, which insisted upon the wholesale evacuation of all persons of Japanese descent from the coast, alien and citizens alike. I concluded

(Continued on Page 8).

## New Plan on Leaves Goes Into Effect

ROHWER, Ark.—A new plan enabling evacuees to leave the center on indefinite leaves in advance of receiving definite job offers has been announced in Rohwer by E. B. Moulton, project leave officer, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

Where a WRA relocation officer feels that more people are coming into his area than can be placed, he supplies the project leave officer with information on the number of workers needed, the types of jobs open, wages, houses, cost of living and other pertinent information, says the Outpost.

The center project director is then authorized to issue indefinite leaves to evacuees whose skills seem to fit the request made by the relocation officer.

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### The Dies Inquisition

The Japanese American Citizens League this week moved again into the select company of legitimate American organizations which have at one time or other been the object of accusations sensationally levelled and misdirected by the Dies Committee.

For the second time since last year, the JACL, together with various other bodies which existed or are alleged to have existed in the pre-evacuation Little Tokyos of the west coast, has been declared suspect. Some of the organizations listed with the League bear names that are completely unfamiliar to many Japanese Americans. All, however, are accused — with the advance bugling characteristic of the Dies Committee — of being or having been disguises for hostile groups of both alien and nisei and agencies for espionage, fostering anti-American and pro-Nippon sentiments. A May 18th dispatch from Washington by a staff correspondent of the Los Angeles Times places the JACL at the head of the list.

It was inevitable that the west coast's crescendo of hysteria and opposition to democratic treatment for evacuees would be climaxed with thunder-claps manufactured by America's number one practitioner of headline politics. Martin Dies and the members of his committee are politicians in the least flattering sense of the word, and can be counted upon to exploit to the hilt the public's unfamiliarity with the status of a near defenseless minority. The Dies men constitute a political junto which thrives upon a reckless disregard for fact and the reasoned judgment of higher and more competent authorities. Only the Dies Committee is capable of the brashness and audacity of accusing the JACL, the most influential force for Americanism among American citizens and residents of Japanese descent, of being an agency of Imperial Japan. And in turning upon the JACL and Japanese Americans, the Dies men are far from acting out of character.

For if there is a single group which has succeeded completely in giving the rest of the world the undesirable and avoidable impression that politics in the United States is a mad circus in which the ludicrous, the lunatic and the cheap trickery of manipulating popular prejudices keep dignity, reason and discretion cowed and quaking in the wings, that group is the Dies Committee. And if a choice were to be made of the one phenomenon in the contemporary body politic of which the America of tomorrow will be most ashamed, the finger, again, would point straight at the Dies Committee.

So reprehensible have been the antics of Martin Dies and his retinue of demagogues that the committee was once publicly chastised by the President of the United States in a nation-wide radio broadcast especially conceived for that most commendable purpose. And more recently, cabinet member and Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has not only administered to the committee a verbal whacking, but has charged it with feeding Fascist propaganda to the U. S. Congress.

But the Dies Committee survived Presidential admonition, and year after year has succeeded in perpetuating itself and in sounding endless alarms via the headlines and front pages of the nation's big-time press. It has continued to smear the reputations of dozens of Americans and domestic movements expressing conceptions of Americanism that differ with that of Mr. Dies and the members of his committee. It has continued to force out of government service men whose only guilt

## DeWitt Transfer Reports

To previous intimations of an impending transfer of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt to a new assignment has been added a statement by Representative Richard J. Welch of California that there is to be a shake-up in the Pacific Coast army high command. The development, according to Representative Welch, will be the result of differences between certain heads of the War Department and the present commander of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command over the question of methods of treatment and disposal of the west coast evacuee problem. There also is a report that the California representative believes the successor to the present commander will be Lieutenant General Delos Emmons, now commanding general of the Hawaiian defense area.

All talk of a reported shift in the west coast army command and of the reasons for it will, of course, be more or less a matter of conjecture until the development actually takes place, and limitations must be placed upon all comment until such time as the War Department should or may announce the change and reveal particulars as to why it was effected. A few weeks ago, for instance, a report was circulated which hinted that General DeWitt was to be relieved of his present post and replaced by Major General Simon Bolivar Buckner of the Alaska Defense Command. There was nothing to indicate, however, that the report originated from the War Department, and the same applies to all subsequent reports.

Naturally, interest over the persistent reports runs high among certain west coast politicians and groups having very definite reasons for seeking to erect barriers against a return of evacuees to their former homes. Such groups are solidly opposed to any move which may transfer General DeWitt, whose evacuation orders and whose "A Jap's a Jap" statement have been the fulfillment of their deep-rooted and long-nurtured ideas concerning American citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry. The anti-Oriental bloc in the Pacific Coast states has made no secret of its sentiments with respect to the reported DeWitt transfer.

And although nothing official has been said or transpired, evacuees in and out of the relocation centers maintain an equal interest in the question.

was that their views on certain domestic and international questions were at variance with those which nourish the mind of Martin Dies. It has been accused, not once but often, of spending more time, energy and public funds in questioning the ends of legitimate organizations such as the trade unions than in pursuing its announced purpose of investigating truly subversive organizations.

In a period when a liberal administration is guiding the nation along its truest traditions, the Dies Committee, the illiberal antithesis of all that is epitomized by the Roosevelt era and philosophy, has almost become an institution. It has achieved and assumed the role of chief spokesman and bully for reaction before whom many a liberal and man-of-good-will is today reduced to impotence and silence. And the formula with which the Dies men have so crudely and yet so shrewdly reached their potent position has been to operate without deviation or pause upon the principle, if it may be so termed, that one either holds and advances the views and opinions of the Dies Committee or subscribes to and advocates dangerous communistic doctrines.

After all this is said, it remains to be noted that the Dies Committee would not exist, and its fulminations would not be heard, if it were not for the presence on the American scene of forces and prejudices of an undemocratic nature. The committee may be berated and its existence and activities regretted, but it or a reasonable facsimile thereof will probably be with us so long as certain types of politicians continue to be elected whose only claim to authority is based upon appeals to the lowest plane of national intelligence.

And yet we cannot help but wonder if the Dies Committee cannot be restrained by intercession on the part of an authority high enough to counter with telling effect its lurid and fantastic charges against Japanese Americans. To paraphrase a line in a recent editorial in the New York PM, we ask: How much longer do we have to put up with the Inquisition and the Dies Committee kind of irresponsibility?

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Martin Dies, Demagogue

The reactionary cabal which is giving aid and comfort to the enemy by its hysterical attacks against American racial minorities was joined this week by an expert dealer in insinuations and character annihilation, Martin Dies, first president and organizer of the House Demagogues club.

The Dies Committee has announced in Washington that it will soon make public its "yellow book," purporting to be the full story of the pernicious activities of persons of Japanese ancestry in these United States. This "yellow book," according to Mr. Dies, is the result of four years of intensive investigation.

With vocal blessing from Lieutenant General DeWitt that a "Jap's a Jap" and it doesn't matter if he is an American citizen or not, it appears to be open season on Americans with Japanese faces and the noisy, illiberal pack of headline hunters, sensation-mongers and race-baiters is out in full cry. We may expect that all sorts of dead cats will be exhibited as trophies of the chase.

Although these attacks, however fantastic in nature, are not to be taken lightly, the nisei can find some assurance in the fact that they emanate from the lunatic fringe of American reaction and are strongly reminiscent of similar witchhunts against labor, against liberals in government, against agencies for social progress and against other racial minorities. Representatives Rankin, Dies, Anderson, Costello and Hoffman, Senator Stewart and the men of the California race purist bloc are very definitely not men of good-will. They are also, by their very words, men with little faith in the American people and in the people's knowledge of right and justice. They discredit the American people with their animal hates and tribal fears. They have charged forth to battle against the Japanese and, ignoring the enemy overseas, have vented their sputters and their spleen against Americans of Japanese parentage. Their ranting and their posturing in the legislative spotlight are contrasted by the calm words of such Americans as the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary Stimson, Lieutenant General Emmons and Ambassador Grew, who have found occasion to express a belief in the right of all Americans, including those of Japanese ancestry, to participate in the common struggle of the people of America.

Mr. Dies' first edition of his "yellow book," released in those tense days of the fall of 1941, was neither a best-seller nor a critical success. In fact, his collection of rumors, half-truths and simple exaggerations was exposed by Thomas Eliot, then a representative from Massachusetts, as being largely compiled of material on hand in a public library and that a "secret" map, unearthed by his bloodhounds, was taken from a popular magazine of Japanese origin on sale in this country.

Although the Dies Committee has announced that its material on Americans of Japanese ancestry is the result of four years of investigation, it is a matter of record that no public hearings have been conducted in Washington or on the Pacific coast by that congressional committee at which time Japanese Americans were given an opportunity to answer and refute the insinuations of disloyalty which were present in the first "yellow book" and which will no doubt be a part of the forthcoming revelations, particularly since Mr. Dies has declared that he favors congressional action deporting some Japanese Americans. Instead of public hearings and a fair trial, the Dies Committee apparently prefers to listen to hysterics and prefers unsubstantiated charges to fact. It is by no means a secret that there are individuals in Washington and on the west coast who for economic advan-

tage and for self-glorification have not been above defiling loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

It must be distressing to American democratic procedures itself that a committee of the Congress of the United States chooses to listen to the propaganda of race-baiters and greedy economic interests and ignores the Justice Department of the United States, which has publicly stated through a representative before the Ninth District Federal Court in San Francisco that there is no record of disloyal acts committed by Japanese Americans.

The Dies Committee's threatened actions are, of course, no surprise to those who have watched its performance against progressive and humanitarian forces and recall that its defamations have touched even the fair curls of Shirley Temple. In fact, investigation and persecution by the Dies Committee has been, in the past, paramount to initiation into the ranks of the decent-minded, liberal folk who fight for a greater share of democracy for all.

If the Dies Committee's past performances are any criterion, its approach to Japanese Americans can be anticipated. And it is almost descending to redundancy to note that those past performances have not been in the democratic tradition.

In the midst of any pyrotechnics which can be fired by the Dies Committee, Japanese Americans would do well to remember that men of good will are on their side, that for every demagogue like the congressman from Texas, there are scores of people genuinely interested in fair play for loyal Americans of all creeds and all colors. And more important still, Japanese Americans should remember that right and justice are on their side so long as they are firm in their belief in the democratic process. Mr. Dies and his fellow witch hunters will some day crawl back into their holes.

## the copy desk

On the NYA

In view of the War Relocation Authority's considered program to train evacuees for specific types of jobs, the offer of the National Youth Administration to accept for its training program groups of boys and girls from the relocation centers is an encouraging development.

The significant fact, however, is not that nisei are being accepted as trainees for these useful jobs, but that our young people are being given the comparatively unique opportunity to merge themselves with the rest of America in the common pursuit—war effort. This fact is important to all of us who believe that our stake lies in this country. This fact is more important than our own resettlement program, important though it is to those of us who still are in the centers. It is more important than the fact that this training can enable many of our young people to find satisfactory wartime jobs. We cannot be wrong in presuming that this merging of our skills with the rest of the American people can be the best argument for not only permanent relocation, but permanent identification of the nisei with the common American community-at-large.—From the Manzanar Free Press.

## Tangled Up

If all the red tape in Topaz were put end to end, it would stretch around the camp 25 times, eliminating the barb-wire fence. Someone should try to trace the memoirs of an office memo.—The Topaz Times.

# Vagaries

Seventy thousand American citizens of Japanese ancestry were evacuated last year from the Pacific coast without trial or hearing. On the other hand, reports are that only one citizen of Japanese descent has been evacuated from the eastern defense command and resettled in a midwest city. . . . There are reports that a congressman, who recently was the source of a bitter attack on evacuees and relocation camps, is now interested in employing an evacuee farmer. . . . Eddie Shitano's article on relocation camps, "Blueprint for a Slum," will be featured in the forthcoming issue of Common Ground, which will have a special section of its "Democracy Begins at Home" series devoted to evacuation and attendant problems. Other articles on relocation have been written for Common Ground by the WRA's Bob Frase, Robert O'Brien and Alice Sickels. A challenging article, "Get the Evacuees Out," by Margaret Anderson, editor of Common Ground, leads off the discussion.

The other day a nisei went to a little theatre on Irving Place in New York City and saw a picture called "The Mayor's Dilemma," a French film produced in the Paris that was. This nisei, California-born, had a more than usual interest in the film. For the picture, the story of the occupation of a French village by the Germans in the last war, stars beautiful Annie Vernay. And, by strange circumstance, this nisei, who had been caught by the outbreak of war in Buenos Aires, had been one of 15 persons at the funeral of 19-year-old Annie Vernay in Argentina one year ago. The young French actress, a refugee from the war in Europe and traveling the circuitous route that refugees must take, had arrived in Buenos Aires en route to Hollywood and America. In Buenos Aires she had been stricken with a strange malady, had died suddenly. In a little chapel in the strange city, a young Japanese American who had seen the pictures of Annie Vernay in San Francisco and in New York had been among the 15 who mourned.

## A Scientist on Race Prejudice: Problem is Cultural, Economic, Social; Not Purely Biological

"There is more confusion and more smug, false, malicious, nonsensical thinking on the subjects of race, culture and language than on almost any other subject." In this manner, Dr. Paul S. Martin, chief curator in the Department of Anthropology of the Field Museum of Chicago, begins an article which analyzes the causes of racial prejudice in the current number of the Field Museum News.

Naming fear as one of the prime factors in producing prejudices, jealousies and hatreds, he asserts that to understand these emotional reactions and to classify the issues involved we must first understand what race is. And after an examination of the zoological evidence, he continues, it seems that all mankind belongs to a single genus and a single species.

"Absolutely pure and unmixed races no longer exist," Dr. Martin contends. "The various divisions of the human race do not arise as purely biological entities, but rather through an arbitrary and artificial classification. The racial problem is really a cultural, social and economic one, rather than a purely biological one."

Only One Race

Strictly speaking, Dr. Martin argues, there is only one real race: the human race. But for the sake of convenience and on the basis of superficial differences, the human race has been broken up into three main divisions: white (Caucasian), Negroid and East Asiatic (or Mongloid). In addition to these there are subdivisions and composite groups.

Dr. Martin sums up his contention like this: There is but one human race with three main stocks or sub-races or sub-species or types. We may loosely speak of the Negroid race; but we really mean the Negroid division of the human race. And he adds that many anatomical traits must be taken into account before people can be classified as belonging to any particular stock.

**Fear Creates Prejudice**

In regard to the fear that gives rise to racial prejudice, Dr. Martin notes that the same emotion operates in creating distrust and hatred between other groups in our own country such as the farm bloc versus the silver bloc, the Democrats versus the Republicans, one religious group versus others, and between groups of several European nationalities. In probing the causes of this fear he asks: fear of what?

"A fear," he answers, "that the My-Group (my friends, my labor union, my church, my club, my nation) may be criticized or dominated, oppressed, slandered, overrun or exterminated by the You-Group. This feeling is rooted in a very old human obsession—an obsession that the My-Group is the most important in the world—no, even more, that it is 'uniquely valuable.' If the My-Group is weakened, ruined economically, or killed, its members feel that all important things, all valuable contributions, and all good ways of living will die out."

**Fear Turns to Hatred**

"Let me illustrate," he continues. "We, the Whites (the group I belong to and therefore My-Group), think of ourselves, of our accomplishment, and of our way of life as the most important and the best in the universe—in a word, 'superior.' If another group, such as an alien group, begins to drift into my community and to work for less wages, then the My-Group fears that our means of earning our daily bread will be threatened and usurped. This fear then turns into a hatred not just for these intruders, but for any and all aliens. We cast about for rationalizations about this race which will justify our hatred. We say such things as 'These people are inferior, they do not respect womanhood, they are careless drivers, they are dirty, they never pay their debts, they steal, they practice infanticide.'"

"We do not wish to admit (Continued on page 8)

# WASHINGTON LETTER

By PETER WOOD

The Nazis used to spend a good deal of their time telling us how we could never wage war because our democratic form of government was too cumbersome and inefficient.

When he referred to this in his recent speech before the two houses of congress, Prime Minister Churchill had plenty of evidence to offer in refutation of that old Nazi error. He was able to speak of the destruction or capture of more than a quarter of a million of the enemy's best troops in Africa. He could speak of the killing of enemy U-boats at a rate far exceeding previous experience. He was able to announce an increasing rate of shipbuilding as against ship sinkings, and he could describe how the enemy is being forced to withdraw more and more of its fighting power from the battlefronts in order to protect the homeland against air attacks.

The Hitlerian thesis that de-

mocracies cannot wage war is not doing so well these days. It can scarcely be convincing to the thousands of prisoners in Africa. It is not likely to persuade these victims of Hitlerism in Germany itself to whom the war is now being brought home through the constant allied bombings of war plants and the power installations which run them. The Japanese, who were also fond of speaking of the "softness" of democracy, have found little confirmation for their belief in Attu or Guadalcanal.

Every instinct of the democracies has been against waging of war—even to the extent that they were unprepared to make war when it was forced upon them. The evidence shows, however, that they do a more than satisfactory job once they begin.

Mr. Churchill points out that one reason for this success has been the close cooperation of the armies and officers of the various nationalities involved, under actual battle conditions. "The Northwest African campaign, and particularly its Tunisian climax," he said, "is the finest example of the cooperation of the troops of three different countries and of the combination under one supreme commander over sea, land and air forces which has yet been seen."

Speaking specifically of the cooperation between Great Britain and America, Mr. Churchill said, "There is nothing more important for the future of the world than the fraternal association of our two peoples in righteous work both in war and peace."

The lifeline which makes this cooperation possible is the ocean by which American supplies are carried to the European theater of war. That Great Britain has performed her full share in keeping this lifeline unbroken is made evident by the fact that her losses in merchant tonnage have been double those of the United States.

Of the air war in Europe, Mr. Churchill was able to say: "The more continuous and severe the air fighting becomes, the better for us, because we can already replace casualties and machines far more rapidly than the enemy and we can replace them on a scale which increases month by month."

"Despite the buoyant optimism of Mr. Churchill's speech, it is worth noting that the final thought he wished to leave with the members of congress was the difficulty of the fighting still ahead of us. "The enemy is still proud and powerful. He is hard to get at. He still possesses enormous armies, vast resources and invaluable strategic territory."

How great that strength is may be surmised from the estimates of military experts. Despite the loss of between two and three million soldiers killed, disabled or taken prisoner, Hitler still maintains more than 300 divisions, even though their strength and quality has declined. In order to find replacement he has eliminated many shopkeepers and merchants from the German economy, and is calling up this year another class of 17-year-old boys.

The German air force is far weaker, in relation to allied strength, than are the ground forces. It is estimated that not more than 1,500 planes a month are being produced in Germany, and the emphasis has already shifted from bombers to fighters—and admission of a shift to defensive fighting. The bulk of Germany's naval strength is concentrated in the more than 400 submarines which will be employed in an effort to break the flow of supplies to Europe.

The main burden of opposing the Nazi ground forces, as Mr. Churchill points out, is still being borne by the Russian army. One hundred and ninety German divisions and 28 satellite divisions are engaged on the Russian front, in comparison with the 15 divisions destroyed in Tunisia.

"We must do everything in our power that is sensible and practicable to take more of the weight off Russia in 1943," the prime minister said.

## Re: The Nisei

### AMBASSADOR GREW CALLS ATTENTION TO NISEI'S WORTH

As reported recently, in speaking at Union college in Schenectady, N. Y., on April 26, Joseph C. Grew, former U. S. ambassador to Japan, commented on the nisei's worth to America. Extracts from Mr. Grew's speech, given more fully than reported by the press, follow:

"We know, in this country, what persons of Japanese race, retaining part—the good part of Japan's wonderful culture, can perform. The Americans of Japanese origin are an invaluable element in our population; I welcome their presence and regret the bitter necessity of imposing on a trustworthy and loyal majority of nisei the restraints which are made needful by the bad behavior and evil repute of a minority.

"There are among Americans of Japanese race as fine people—individually—as you can find anywhere, and many of them are peculiarly anxious to repay America for freedom by making especially arduous efforts in the prosecution of the war.

"I welcome the policies of our government which are designed to relieve the nisei of discriminatory restrictions as rapidly and fairly as possible, and I applaud the action of the army in setting up facilities whereby these Americans will be able to show the world what they are able to do.

"These Americans of Japanese origin are to Japan what you and I are to England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France and other European countries. They are Americans, but they are also the "cousins of the New World." I am proud of my transatlantic cousins, and do not feel myself to be any the less American for that; and I would respect any American of Japanese descent who tried to contribute to our common, free American life those especially good qualities which he may have inherited from his transpacific origin.

"We in America are in a real sense the apostles of the future; we show the rest of mankind what men of diverse races and cultures can accomplish with a common good will. We Americans, of all races and creeds, fight the evils of despotic and selfish militarism.

"There can be no compromise between ourselves and the arrogant exclusiveness of self-styled Aryans of Germany. In our war—against caste and privilege, wherever they may exist or occur—the contribution of Americans who are of Japanese descent is of real value: first, because they are living proof of our non-racial free unity; secondly, because they make a valuable and wholesome contribution to the sum total of our American civilization."

## IPR Research Associate Surveys History of Nisei Problems; Discusses Outlook for Future

By BRUNO LASKER

Research Associate, Institute of Pacific Relations

The immediate problems of the Japanese Americans, difficult though they are, should not be allowed to occupy too much of our thought. They are, after all, related to more fundamental problems which existed long before the relations between the United States and Japan became critical, and which will continue after the conclusion of the present war.

Americans of Japanese extraction suffer from the double handicap of being members of the recognizable Oriental minority and of being identified with a nation which to most Americans is an embodiment of principles in international conduct which they regard as immoral.

I should like to say a few words about both of these handicaps. In the long run, the antagonism to Oriental residents in this country, except where it is reinforced by strong political or economic interests, may be expected to die a natural death. What antagonism remains there today against American Indians? Yet, little more than a century ago that was the racial group most feared and also most despised by the majority of Americans. American Indians today can hardly even be conceived of as a menace. They are accepted with such of their cultural differences as they desire to keep alive; and, indeed, they have come to be regarded as important contributors to the American arts of living.

More slowly, because the potential danger of a large Oriental accession to our population is still so recent, attitudes toward Orientals are changing. They are, as a matter of fact, of rather artificial origin to begin with, and would have been dissipated much earlier had our citizens of Ori-

ental parentage distributed themselves more freely over continental United States.

### Artificial Segregation

Why have not our Oriental residents or their children become diffused, a few here and a few there, in accordance with vocational opportunity? The answer is that they have been artificially prevented from doing so. The Chinese and Japanese, to my mind, have been herded in more or less solid communities by their own social leaders—in different ways and for different reasons.

Japanese residents in the United States have been kept in line by the representatives of their own government. These officials did everything they could to discourage individuals from going off by themselves, persuaded thousands of Japanese immigrants to give up their more isolated farms and orchards and to move into communities where they could be kept under the control of Japanese organizations. Their American-born children, to be sure, could have moved off to mingle with other Americans. Some of them did, and those who spread out over the country and made their living among us in business or in the professions, here and there also as skilled artisans, only had to contend with their neighbors' social and racial prejudices in their milder forms. In another generation, they would have been as much a part of the social landscape as are Armenians or French Canadians, and as much taken for granted.

But, of course, it was precisely the object of the Japanese government to prevent this from happening. Americans of Japanese ancestry who did not swell with pride at the sight of the Japanese flag, who did not contribute

either to the political strength of the homeland or to its trade or to its reputation, were of no use to the Tokyo government and its foreign consular representatives. So every young American of Japanese parentage was from early childhood conditioned to fear white America and to seek his safety and his satisfactions in the closest association with the outposts of the Japanese empire.

(Editor's note: The editor believes that Mr. Lasker here has ascribed to the influence of the Japanese consulates much more than its due. The impression is created that the issei communities, and the nisei within them, were directly and rigidly controlled by the Japanese consulates; and this was certainly never the case.)

Perhaps I ought to add that in this matter the Japanese government did not, through the years, behave very different from some other governments which had the same kind of purpose and used, as best they could, the same techniques. But the Japanese officials were so much more successful in keeping their nationals apart from the main current of American life because American vocational and social discriminations came to their assistance whenever some of the younger members of the fold showed a tendency to go astray.

**Responsibilities Ahead**

So much for the past. What about the future? Once we have arrived at some understanding of how the situation has arisen which we now face, we should not linger in contemplation of the past, but turn to the future.

Here we are, Americans of many different antecedents, determined to break through the chains which our own prejudices and those of our neighbors have

(Continued on Page 8)

## CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

JACL REGIONAL CONFAB held in New York City at the American Common required much work in the way of detail preparation . . . for this we are indebted to Scotty Miyakawa, LeRoy Kajiwara, Mary Nagatoshii and Mrs. Ed Suzuki . . . Californians will remember LeRoy as an active worker in young peoples' groups; while Mary, formerly of San Francisco and Sacramento, was active in JACL circles in those cities . . . also, we are very grateful to George Yamaoka, New York corporation attorney, who provided refreshments for the two-day conference (May 17-18), and to the girls (whose names are not at hand) who assisted in serving . . . one reason for holding a JACL conference in New York was to acquaint the various organizations working on relocation with our national leaders, and another was to make these groups more fully cognizant of the extent and type of support the JACL must have to achieve its objectives — in these matters the meetings were successful and profitable to all concerned . . . another encouraging result of the conference is the interest it has created among the eastern nisei in the JACL . . . concrete plans are already being carried out by the Young Peoples Christian Federation of New York (Japanese Christian Association, Japanese Christian Institute and Japanese Methodist Church), which sponsored a mass meeting to discuss the general problems of Japanese Americans and the JACL's objectives . . . national officers Saburo Kido, Dr. T. T. Yatabe, Mike Masaoka and Larry Tajiri addressed this meeting . . . and at its close a contribution of \$17.50 was made to the JACL . . . now, the YPCF is preparing to sponsor a benefit entertainment of June 3 in New York City to raise funds for relocation . . . the committee in charge is headed by Jack Hata.

### TO OUR READERS

if you received an expiration notice, stating that your subscription would expire on May 31, and you forgot to send us your renewal, please don't be surprised, disappointed or angry if you fail to receive the next (June 3) issue . . . just send us your renewal and we shall reinstate your subscription immediately.

### IDC \$10,000 PLEDGE

to national headquarters is nearing fulfillment, with several chapters turning in their quotas during the last two weeks . . . at this time we wish to acknowledge payment of Salt Lake chapter's quota of \$2035.68, Ogden chapter's \$1034.64 and \$1000 from Boise Valley chapter on account . . .

### INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTIONS

received during the past few weeks have totaled well over \$100 . . . for these, we say "thank you" to S. Wakabayashi, Rohwer WRA, Arkansas; Tad Masumoto, Butte chapter, Arizona; Mr. and Mrs. K. Mineta, Heart Mountain; Tamotsu Kida, Poston, Ariz.; Henry Taketa, former Sacramento JACL leader en route from Newell, Calif., to Cleveland, Ohio; Tatsuo Yada, Lincoln, Neb.; Mitsuye Endow, student at the William Jewell college, Liberty, Mo., who has voluntarily pledged \$1 per month to help maintain the league; Carl K. Shiraishi, Salt Lake chapter; E. H. Yamada, Salt Lake City; S. Kitagaki, Layton, Utah; T. Hatakeyama, Worthington, Minn., and through our St. Paul office to Lloyd Joichi, George Rokutani and Henry Sada.

### FINAL FINANCIAL NOTE

this week concerns an oblong slip of paper—a slip of paper worth \$1000 . . . Dave Tatsuno, president of the former San Francisco chapter, en route to St. Louis on a buying trip for the Topaz Community Enterprises, presented this check to us in person as the San Francisco group's contribution to the National JACL public relations fund . . . after further discussion with chapter leaders, it may be that this contribution will be turned over to the civil liberties and property rights fund to help alleviate the expense of participating in test cases, such as the

## Ft. Lupton JACL Elects Five-Man Agriculture Board

FORT LUPTON, Colo. — Machinery for the study and settlement of agricultural problems and disputes in this area was established at the last meeting of the local JACL chapter with the election of four members to a five-man agricultural advisory board. The four elected nisei were instructed to appoint an issei in the community as the fifth man on the board.

League members elected to the board were: John Kiyota, Lee Murata, Saburo Tanaka and Floyd Koshio.

An additional function of the newly created group will be to familiarize newcomers with the past and the present layout of the farms in the vicinity.

The chapter meeting also voted to present gifts to local army volunteers or draftees and to organize sendoffs when they leave for induction.

## Women's Clubs Consider Stand On Relocation

### Federation President Urges Opposition to Release of Evacuees

FRESNO, Calif. — West Coast agitation for continuation of restrictions upon Japanese American evacuees found its way into women's pages of California newspapers last week when the California Federation of Women's Clubs considered a strongly-worded resolution disfavoring the release of evacuees from relocation centers at its convention here last Friday.

The resolution was the outgrowth of an opinion expressed by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, that California clubwomen should make clear to women in other parts of the country their attitude, based upon first hand experience, toward evacuees.

"California clubwomen and clubwomen of other West Coast States must, with absolutely no qualifications, interpret the grave menace of the Japanese to clubwomen of the Midwest and the East," Mrs. Whitehurst was quoted by the Oakland Tribune.

"The other groups are too apathetic to the seriousness of the situation. It is up to California to change their attitude," she added.

Neither the national federation nor the California federation have taken previous stands on the evacuee question.

## Arrival of Resettlement Group From Poston Favorably Noted

DENVER, Colo.—The recent arrival in this city of "a carload of 40 Japanese Americans—bland, philosophical, complaining, yet reasonable—citizens of the U. S. A., intelligent and well-dressed," was favorably noted in a half-page spread of pictures and words in the May 15 issue of the Rocky Mountain News.

The group of evacuees, which included families, was a "typical carload" in the words of John Stephenson, Rocky Mountain News writer, who covered the arrival at the Union Station. The evacuee contingent had come from the Poston Relocation Center in Arizona to be resettled in agricultural and other jobs in the Colorado area, and were part of about 2800 who are in the process of being relocated in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska and South and North Dakota.

"Many of them complained that they had taken a terrific loss in real and personal property and in agony of soul by being suddenly uprooted and herded about the country," Stephenson wrote.

test of the constitutionality of evacuation orders, recently reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

## JACL News Colorado Calling!

By JOE MASAOKA  
"WE ARE FIGHTING THE AXIS, NOT EACH OTHER" is a sign that should be placed in every office, store and home. Misinformation, rumors and whispering campaigns have placed an invisible question mark of suspicion over all those who have a Japanese face. In the eyes of many Caucasians, Japanese Americans have a sinister aspect, but our very physical characteristics do give us a certain isolation. Except for some overt acts directed at those of Japanese descent, most of us are not fully aware of the depth and extent of public sentiment against Japanese Americans. But for occasional reminders of the grim conflict overseas, life on the surface is apparently placid. It is when we try to get a job, or rent an office, store or home, that the blunt reality of racial discrimination very often explodes in our face.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS were held among the tenants of one of the office buildings when we recently rented office space for the Denver office. The sign painter was ready to label the office door, the telephone installer was about to make connection, the office furniture was being delivered, the janitors were helpful. Then the building manager phoned us, "Several of my large tenants told me: 'The only place for a Jap is in Japan, not in this office building. We won't ride in the same elevator with them. If they stay, we go out.' I told them Japanese American soldiers are in the army. I told them all your references gave you a clean slate. I asked them whether my tenants of German ancestry should be removed. They said other nationalities couldn't be helped, but the Japs don't belong in an office building."

WELCOME CONTRAST came to us in the memory of a visit to the Utah state capitol several weeks ago. As we were viewing the exhibits from all parts of the state, a man touched me on the arm and said, "Come along, I want to show you a most exquisite painting." We followed him to a side wall. There it hung. It was a picturesque scene of Fujiyama. I exclaimed, "Why, that's not on oil painting; that's woven silk."

"Do you know," the custodian said "that silk painting came from the Treasure Island World's Fair at San Francisco. It was presented to the State of Utah by the Japanese American Citizens League of Salt Lake City. There's a great gang of boys."

The observation led writer Stephenson to ask Harold S. Choate, relocation supervisor of the Denver territory, the question: "What have you to say about this?"

Choate's reply was then quoted as follows:

"I have this to say about it, that the relocation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast was a military necessity. I have to say that the time was too short to sort them there—that we had to move them out as soon as possible and on the shortest possible notice.

"A year ago there was eminent cause for complaint among many loyal Japanese Americans, but we just couldn't do otherwise. I know that many of them suffered, but again we couldn't do otherwise. Now I think their cause for complaint is less. We are gradually, as fast as we can, trying to put them into their former occupations in other areas, and lead them into normal lives.

"I think we're succeeding, but I must cite the background again, that the absolute sudden necessity was to get all Japanese Americans, whoever they were, off the Pacific coast, and that at once. I think that was reasonable, and now we're doing our best to make reparation to those to whom injustice was done."

## University of Utah President Contradicts Rumors on Nisei

Dr. Cowles Gives Facts on Situation, Credits Japanese American Group of 125 Students with Higher General Intelligence Than Average

### Ogden JACL Will Meet June 1; Dance Also Announced

OGDEN, Utah — A general meeting of the Ogden JACL will be held Tuesday, June 1, at 8:30 p. m. at the Utah Power and Light auditorium, according to Ayako Ota, reporting secretary.

The Ogden chapter will also give a dance for graduates Saturday night, June 5, at the Fourth Ward hall. It will be a semi-formal affair and will start at 8:30 p. m.

## Christian Group In New York to Sponsor Benefit

By TOGE FUJIHIRA

NEW YORK CITY—The Japanese Young People's Christian Federation of New York is sponsoring a "Resettlement Benefit Entertainment" at the Christ Church-Methodist of this city on Thursday evening, June 3. Proceeds from the benefit will go to the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, which was organized under the Federal Council of Churches of Christ and the Home Missions Board, and will be used in aiding evacuees to resettle.

Among the individual talents appearing on the benefit program will be Lily Miki, pianist; Mariko Mukai, coloratura soprano, and Kazuko Tajitsu, violinist. All three are well-known nisei graduates of the Juilliard School of Music.

"Two of a Kind," a play showing a sketch of resettlement in one act, four scenes, will be presented. Photographs and publications from the relocation centers will be on display during the evening.

The benefit has been endorsed by the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, the Christian Youth Council of Greater New York Federation of Churches and the New York Church Committee for Japanese Work.

Patrons and patronesses are: Rt. Rev. and Mrs. Henry St. George Tucker, Dr. and Mrs. George Wieland, Miss Etta McGrath, Dr. and Mrs. Lumen J. Shafer, Dr. and Mrs. Walter M. Howlett, Miss Helen Brickman, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick B. Newell, Dr. and Mrs. John M. Pearson, Dr. and Mrs. Roswell P. Barnes, Dr. Dwight J. Bradley, Dr. and Mrs. John W. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. James Myers, Dr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Sockman, Dr. and Mrs. Paul E. Warren, Dr. and Mrs. Henry A. Vruwink, Dr. and Mrs. Norman V. Peale, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Rundquist, Dr. and Mrs. George A. Buttrick, Dr. and Mrs. Allan K. Chalmers and Dr. and Mrs. Mark A. Dawber.

### More Volunteers Are Inducted

HUNT, Idaho—Thirty-two more volunteers from the Minidoka Relocation Center left last Friday night for induction into the U. S. Army at Fort Douglas, Utah.

Richard H. Setsuda was Acting Corporal for the contingent which included Sadao Baba and Pete Fujino, one-time high school football stars in Seattle.

Students of Japanese ancestry are neither barred from the University of Utah nor are invited to attend, Dr. LeRoy E. Cowles, University of Utah president, told Salt Lake Rotarians Tuesday in the course of an address at the Hotel Utah on the school's wartime problems, according to the Salt Lake Tribune.

"Rumors are to the effect that 350 Japanese are on the university campus receiving free tuition," he reported. "The truth is there is now 125 persons of Japanese ancestry on the campus. Some 25 are native Utahns. Our board of regents prescribed a limit of 150 such students.

"Those from other states were permitted to register only after presenting letters from other universities they were attending certifying to their character and abilities. They are required also to pay nonresident tuition fees which are substantially higher than for residents."

"Dr. Cowles said the Japanese Americans prefer war subjects in writing their themes for English courses.

"These reflect approval of the course being taken by the United States government and its progress," he said, "and I believe these students are sincere in their expressions."

Several of the Japanese American students are exceptionally bright, and the 125 have a higher general intelligence than the average of all students at the university, he said.

## Scientist Discusses Causes of Prejudices Against Minorities

(Continued from Page 5).

that the intruders may work more efficiently, and we do not recognize that they are used to a lower standard of living and can therefore afford to work for less. We simply condemn all members of this foreign group and have thus created a race prejudice. We feel compelled to do something about this threat to our economic life. Our fear, which has been translated into race prejudice, causes us not only to hate them, but also to legislate against them, to tar and feather them, to lynch them and to run them out. In this illustration an economic issue is confused with a racial issue, and out of this confusion arises much dissension and racial hatred."

In the matter of racial superiority, Dr. Martin says amusingly that every human group which considers the question quite naturally assumes that its own group is the "superior" one.

"Many people assume that the more one resembles an ape physically, he says, "the more one is like an ape in mental and social capabilities. But if this were true, we, the whites, should have the mentality of apes because we are closer to them and less specialized than the Negro, for example. It may come as a surprise to some to learn that the tightly curled or kinky hair, the smooth, hairless skin, and the thick lips of the Negro are highly specialized characteristics which are not shared by any apes. In other words, the Negro is less primitive and less like an ape in these respects than are the Whites."

## OGDEN JACL GRADUATION DANCE

Place: Fourth Ward Hall, Ogden.

Time: June 5 - 8:30 p. m.

Semi-Formal

Church regulations require that in order for us to obtain the use of the hall there will be no smoking or drinking in the building or on the grounds.

# Large Number of Evacuees Aid In Farm Work in Eastern Idaho

## Exclusion Law Repeal Urged By Committee

NEW YORK CITY—Immediate repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Law was urged this week by Abner Green, secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born, in a letter to Representative Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

"The Chinese Exclusion Law has permitted the singling out of all Orientals for special discriminatory treatment in violation of our Bill of Rights and the democratic spirit that has always guided the American people," Green wrote.

The House Committee last week held a series of hearings to consider bills introduced by Congressmen Dickstein, Magnuson and Kennedy concerning the Chinese Exclusion Law. Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League, was among those who appeared at the hearings to advocate repeal and modification of present restrictions on immigration and naturalization of Orientals.

"It has become even more important in the course of our war against the axis," Green said, "that discrimination against any minority hurts all of the people by promoting disunity. The Chinese Exclusion Law, and the discrimination resulting from its operation, helps Hitler and hurts the cause of the United Nations."

**Total Reaches 500 Mark as Groups Come Daily from Centers**

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — The number of Japanese American evacuees now in eastern Idaho to help alleviate the labor shortage on farms and in other occupations have been swelled to nearly 500 by the almost daily arrival of small groups of evacuees from the various relocation centers, W. W. Palmer, in charge of the War Relocation Authority office for this area, reported last Friday.

He predicted several scores more evacuees will work in this region during the summer.

Although most of the evacuees have been assigned to farm work, many are proficient in other types of work, Mr. Palmer declared. A majority of the older ones are best for farmhands, but youths are able to handle clerical and stenographic duties or to work in servicing firms, such as laundries, cafes, tailors, service stations and similar work.

"We even have evacuees who are first class chemists, physicians, lawyers and professional men," Mr. Palmer said.

He asked the cooperation of the public in keeping the WRA office advised of any change in address of evacuees.

"Generally speaking, we have had excellent cooperation from employers and evacuees in keeping us informed on the movement of the Japanese," said Mr. Palmer.

The WRA official pointed out the 500 here compares with the peak of 1800 in eastern Idaho last fall, of which about 225 remained over the winter.

## Church Council Favors Change in Immigration Laws

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Congressional modification of existing immigration and naturalization laws so that Orientals "may become citizens on the same terms as immigrants from non-Oriental countries" was urged in a resolution adopted last week by the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches, the Associated Press reported.

The resolution declared that the present laws affecting Orientals "are based on discrimination on account of race," and are "contrary to the democratic principles upon which this country was founded, and to proven scientific facts."

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## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mrs. Kimiyo Morimoto (16-6-CD, Topaz) a girl on April 28 in Salt Lake City.

To Mrs. Masako Shiroma (9-6-A, Topaz) a girl on May 1.

To Mrs. Teruko Masumoto (31-11-B, Topaz) a boy on May 6.

To Mrs. Ichiji Imada (8F-4B, Granada) a boy on May 7.

To Mrs. George T. Moriyama (17-8-D, Jerome) a girl on May 7.

To Mrs. Tokuei Ishimine (20-11-A, Gila River) a girl on May 8.

To Mrs. Makoto Nagamoto (40-6-E, Jerome) a girl on May 8.

To Mrs. Patricia Hirashima (42-6-F, Topaz) a girl on May 8.

To Mrs. Hide Narahara (30-11-D, Topaz) a girl on May 9.

To Mrs. Shinobu Taketa (38-1-B, Jerome) a boy on May 10.

To Mrs. Satoru Aoki (15-2-A, Jerome) a girl on May 10.

To Mrs. Satsuyo Yanai (5-10-1, Manzanar) a boy on May 10.

To Mrs. Masaya Watanabe (22-2-4, Manzanar) a boy on May 10.

To Mrs. Masajiro Mio (18-3-A, Poston) a girl on May 10.

To Mrs. Shigematsu Horibe (39-1-A, Poston) a girl on May 10.

To Mrs. Seisaku Umemoto (4006-C, Tule Lake) a boy on May 10.

To Mrs. Yukihiko Miyagi (3602-B, Tule Lake) a boy on May 10.

To Mrs. Tadashi Miyagi (5817-A, Tule Lake) a girl on May 10.

To Mrs. Gilbert Kuramitsu (44-11-B, Gila River) a girl on May 11.

To Mrs. Osamu Haramoto (45-5-B, Jerome) a boy on May 11.

To Mrs. Taeko Oda (41-4-C, Topaz) a girl on May 12.

To Mrs. Jimmy Kubo (5601-C, Tule Lake) a girl on May 12.

To Mrs. Shiego Yamamoto (3-7-A, Poston) a girl on May 12.

To Mrs. Yutaka Nakashima (53-5-A, Poston) a girl on May 12.

To Mrs. Kay Tagami (8-10-C, Gila River) a boy on May 13.

To Mrs. Harry Otani (11-12EF, Granada) a girl on May 13.

To Mrs. Robert Iwataki (34-9-B, Rohwer) a boy on May 14.

To Mrs. Yoshinori Kaneko (5116-B, Tule Lake) a girl on May 14.

To Mrs. Tomozo Ishii (2316-D, Tule Lake) a girl on May 14.

To Mrs. Tatsuma Nishiura (16-7-C, Rohwer) a girl on May 15.

To Mrs. Harry Naka (6H-6F, Granada) a boy on May 15.

To Mrs. Kenkichi Kurosawa (1201-C, Tule Lake) a boy on May 17.

### DEATHS

Mitsuru Nakai, 54, (6-3-C, Topaz), on April 30.

Alice Kagehiro, 24, (4811-B, Tule Lake), on May 9.

Junichiro Ohira, 56, on May 10, at Jerome.

Seiji Yamaguchi, 48, (29-1-4, Manzanar), on May 10.

Mrs. Yaoko Nishimoto, 39, (24-3-F, Rohwer), on May 13.

Teruyo Shigio, 27, (7007-D, Tule Lake), on May 14.

Fumio Masaoka, 23, (11F-8A, Granada), on May 18.

### MARRIAGES

Yukako Ishida to Tsugio Kurakusu on May 1 at Manzanar.

Mikiko Kiyomura to Toshio Uchigoshi on May 7 at Manzanar.

Kimiko Shibuyama to Toshinori Hatashita on May 8 at Lake Village, Ark.

Koharu Hidiko to Private Yukio Sera on May 9 at Gila River.

Elaine Ikoma to Koo Ito on May 12 at Jerome.

Sawaye Taniguchi to Henry Nishioka on May 12 at Lake Village, Ark.

Sue Kuge to Shig Hayame on May 12 at Gila River.

Emiko Yamane to Noboru Taniguchi on May 12 at Jerome.

Edna Ogio to Sukeo Handa at Phoenix, Ariz.

## Christian Missions Planned For Centers By Federal Council

The department of evangelism of the Federal Council has planned a series of Christian Missions for the relocation centers, reports the Federal Council Bulletin. The first two were conducted simultaneously May 16-21 at the Rohwer and Jerome, Ark., centers.

Each of these centers was previously visited by Rev. Jesse M. Bader, executive secretary of the department.

# Increase in Use of Nisei Labor Urged by Manpower Board

Increased utilization of Japanese American evacuees to help solve Utah's acute labor shortage problem was urged at a conference conducted by the War Manpower Commission at Salt Lake City last Saturday. The suggestion was made before military, civilian and federal officials attending the meeting by Major M. J. Tierney of the labor supply division of the Ninth Service Command, the Deseret News reported.

"Probably many thousands of the interned Japanese Americans could be placed in useful occupations without risking danger to the nation," the major declared. He also advocated using Italian prisoners of war now being held in this country.

Evacuees were also mentioned in a charge that many of those released from relocation centers have abused the terms under which they were released.

Joseph B. Mayer, Utah director for the War Manpower Commission, was reported saying that evacuees in some cases have terminated the employment for which they were released from relocation centers within a short time, and accepted other jobs without securing permission.

He warned that the WMC intends to meet this problem by enforcing observance of labor stabilization regulations, and added that this will apply to resettled evacuees and other citizens, as well.

Civilian representatives at the meeting expressed varying opinions as to the effectiveness of evacuee labor.

Assurance that importation of Mexican workers for farm work will continue was given by John E. Gross, regional director of WMC operations.

"There are no pools of labor in the United States today," said John R. McCusker, WMC regional director, who conducted the conference.

"Aside from those who have lost sons in the armed forces, we civilians have so far fought a painless war. People in general do not realize that the national economy is at the breaking point, and they must help to meet the situation."

"We have no law yet to force people to work on farms and in other essential industries, but we must educate the public to cooperate voluntarily."

Gross advised the group further that the supply of labor available in evacuee centers was going to diminish sooner than most people expect. Many evacuees with special skills, he said, are being placed in positions in the mid-

west and east, which is in line with the policy of resettlement and dispersal of Japanese Americans.

Taking part in the discussion at the conference were representatives of the sugar growers, canneries, poultry producers, cooperative associations, livestock interests, the United States Employment Service and the Farm Extension Service.

## Restriction on Aliens in Labor Unions Opposed

**Committee Secretary Warns of Dangerous Effects of Measure**

WASHINGTON—Vigorous opposition by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign-Born to a bill proposed by Representative Woodruff (R., Michigan), which would restrict the privileges of alien members of labor unions, was expressed when Abner Green, secretary of the organization, testified against the measure before the House Committee on Labor last week.

Passage of the Woodruff bill, Green declared, "would unloose suspicion and antagonism against all foreign-born persons, whether alien or citizen."

The bill seeks to prohibit aliens from voting in labor organizations or acting as their officers or agents.

Green recounted the contributions being made by the foreign-born and their sons in the armed services and in industry.

"It is impossible to calculate the dangerous effects this bill would have upon the morale of large numbers of workers in our basic industries — about 60 per cent of whom are of foreign stock," he warned.

He also quoted a statement made by Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations on the alien question.

Murray, in his report to the Fourth Constitutional Convention of the CIO, had said: "The CIO opposes all legislation which seeks to set alien residents aside for special persecution. . . The CIO is not blind to the historical fact that the political persecution of certain minority groups is the invariable prelude to the infringement of the rights of other broader groups."

# California Clubs Oppose Return Of Evacuees to Pacific Coast

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Resolutions protesting against the return of Japanese, whether alien or citizen, to the Pacific coast for the duration were adopted by the Grand Court of California of the Foresters of America when the organization opened its statewide convention here last Thursday, the Los Angeles Times reported.

The protest was registered "because of the underhanded attack on Pearl Harbor, the inhuman punishment of American prisoners of war, and because the people of California are convinced that the loyalty of all Japanese, whether native or not, is unqualifiedly with the Emperor of Japan and his cruel and vicious war party."

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Permanent exclusion from the United States of all foreign-born Japanese, and careful consideration of the question of whether American-born Japanese should be permitted to remain in this country were points of policy recommended unanimously by members of the Open Forum Breakfast Club in this city last Sunday, a Los Angeles Times report stated.

A resolution setting forth these recommendations was adopted at the regular meeting of the club following a speech by Assistant District Attorney Clyde C. Shoemaker.

"We should never allow them to return to our coast," Shoemaker declared.

MORGAN HILL, Calif.—The local Lions club at a meeting last week passed a resolution opposing evacuee resettlement in the United States after the war. A copy of the resolution was to be sent to Congressman Jack Anderson, Senators Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey and to the Lions International.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Members of the Peace Officers Association of Los Angeles last week adopted a resolution demanding continued internment of evacuees regardless of their place of birth.

FRESNO, Calif.—In the closing hours of their annual convention here last week, members of the California department of the United Spanish War Veterans adopted a resolution strongly opposing any plan to return evacuees, both American and Japanese-born, to the Pacific coast.

**WANTED—Girl 18-20 years of age, to help in good home. Two children. Must get clearance papers. Write: Mrs. William London, 3170 Ludlow Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.**

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## Coast Congressmen Agree on Costello Program on Evacuees; Give Support to Sheppard Bill

Recommend Utilization in Employment Outside of Restricted Areas; Oppose Return of Any Evacuee To Coast Without Permit from Commanding General

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the three Pacific coast congressional delegations, California, Oregon and Washington, have agreed upon a six-point program for handling the evacuees now in War Relocation Authority centers, according to the Associated Press.

The Pacific coast group also announced support of a bill by Representative Sheppard (D., California), which would deprive of U. S. citizenship any persons known to have proclaimed loyalty to a foreign government.

The program on the evacuees, drawn up by a committee of the California delegation, headed by Representative Costello (D., California) of Hollywood, provides:

1. That Japanese American troops should not be used in the Pacific war theater.

2. That all known subversive persons be removed from the WRA centers to special detention camps for the duration of the war.

3. That such evacuees as can be utilized be employed in agriculture and industry in areas outside the defined restricted areas.

4. That all remaining evacuees whose loyalty to the United States cannot be definitely certified by the FBI be retained in the WRA centers for the duration.

5. That no persons of Japanese ancestry, whether in the military service, related to persons in the service or formerly resident within existing restricted areas of the Pacific coast, be permitted to enter any such restricted area without direct individual authorization in writing from the commanding officer of such area.

### Friends Report On Relocation Cases In Chicago Area

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it. He buys a \$25 war bond (\$18.75) monthly, pays \$6 insurance and has "about \$10" left over. "We eat pretty good, too," they say. They haven't found a church as yet.

Once on a street car a woman asked him if he were a 'Chinese or a Jap.' He ignored it gracefully by smiling and minding his own business, he says. But beside that, there has been nothing unusual in their new life.

"E" is single, lives alone because "I always have and like to." He earns \$110 monthly. He pays \$18 a month for a 1-room kitchenette without private bath. He cooks his own meals, occasionally has a friend in with him. He works about a mile from his apartment, saves in carfare and time. He saves between \$20 and \$30 monthly. His friend "F" who works overtime in a factory and earned \$140 last month, spent it all and went in debt to him one dollar.

Many evacuees last month said, upon their arrival from camp, that opportunities were not as bright as they had been led to expect. Some were disappointed. Jobs were not as plentiful as they had thought they would be. Housing, in particular, was hard to obtain. The situation, at close-up view, was not the rosy picture they had been shown while still in camp.

Moreover, in April, unpleasant incidents received more attention than unreported accounts of successful cases. War headlines had a particularly bad effect, in the camps more than among evacuees on the outside.

Against isolated cases of discrimination and unpleasant incidents, however, a young machinist earning \$250 monthly, a factory worker saving \$50 out of his earnings, a young secretary receiving \$100—all made new homes, found friendly neighbors, went on their way, happy to be out of camps. These were the more typical of success stories receiving no mention in newspapers. Social adjustments, of course, must be made. Relocation is an individual challenge. Over 98 per cent are successfully meeting it.

### Wirin Reports On Court Hearings On Evacuation Cases

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with a quotation from President Roosevelt on the occasion of the setting up by the War Department of a Japanese American combat unit in the U. S. army: "The principle on which this country was founded and by which it always has been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

And I terminated my argument with the plea that the military orders were un-American as well as unconstitutional.

#### Reply Argument

In my reply argument I attempted to answer the contentions made by the solicitor general. These claims were to the effect that all persons of Japanese descent in the United States, citizens and aliens alike, had special and "peculiar" characteristics which warranted discriminatory evacuation. I attempted to challenge, point by point, the government's assertions with respect to such "peculiar" characteristics, and I urged that those of Japanese descent, as a group, had been as loyal as any other.

#### In Time of War

Friends, and others, have sought of me a prophecy as to what the court will do. Prophecy is always risky; and the foretelling of a Supreme Court decision rests on a reed too slender for a careful or wise lawyer to lean upon. But if the numerous critical questions asked of the counsels for Yasui and Hirabayashi are any guide, we must be ready for the worst.

We must understand that never in the past history of this country have the rights of the citizen, in conflict with military orders, been recognized by the courts, while we were at war.

Always, heretofore, vindication of the Bill of Rights as in force during a war, has come after the war is over, and its pressures and emotions are subsided.

Those of us who believe in the Bill of Rights, as a living and dynamic force, in war as in peace, not for ourselves alone, but for all—those of us who have faith in the American and democratic way of life—will continue the good fight for the liberties of all of the people of the United States despite momentary legal reverses.

#### Role of the JACL

Whatever the decision of the Supreme Court, the role of the JACL in the cases before the Supreme Court, as spokesman for the nisei, has been important and significant. The policy of the JACL in the cases has been intelligent and sound.

The JACL, it is to be remembered, did not take or press the cases to the Supreme Court; others determined that policy. Once the rights of the nisei were before the Supreme Court for decision, the JACL felt a duty to make as adequate a presentation as possible to the court of the loyalty of the nisei and the unjust discrimination of the military orders.

This I attempted to do in my oral argument before the Supreme Court. This was done more thoroughly in a comprehensive brief filed by the JACL with the Supreme Court, as a "friend of the court," in the preparation of which Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, and Saburo Kido, JACL president, cooperated.

The JACL has done its part; now it is up to the Supreme Court.

### Scholarship Fund Will Aid Students From Topaz Center

TOPAZ, Utah—A Topaz scholarship fund has been established in this center for senior students at the high school planning to enter colleges and universities in the country. Three or more students will be aided each semester by the fund.

The fund has been established by the education department, Parent Teachers' Association, the community council and other organizations.

### JACL Leaders Confer With War Department Officials

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of the WRA's program to resettle loyal individuals outside the war relocation centers was discussed.

"More than one thousand evacuees left WRA centers for private employment during the first week of May," Tom Holland, head of the WRA's employment division, declared. He indicated that those leaving on indefinite leave clearances comprised approximately half of those released. The others left on seasonal work permits, chiefly for agricultural work in the intermountain area.

The issuance of permits for evacuees to enter the seventeen states of the eastern defense command has been "stepped up," it was indicated. The War Relocation Authority is maintaining offices in Boston, New York and Baltimore, as well as in Washington, to assist in the relocation of evacuees in the eastern states.

Mr. Myer, in a recent press conference in Washington, reiterated his declaration that he was out to "work himself out of a job." The main stress of WRA machinery is now placed on resettling evacuees in communities outside the relocation centers and outside the evacuated area, he stated.

### Court Considers Contract Suit Against Evacuee

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The case of an evacuee who contends removal to the WRA center at Tulelake prevented his fulfilling a contract was taken under advisement last week by Judge Shields of superior court, the Sacramento Union reported.

Hartford Accident and Indemnity company filed suit for \$10,000 against Harry M. Katsuyama. The company contends, the Union said, that it issued a \$10,000 contractor's bond for Katsuyama, who was remodeling an apartment on H street; and that when Katsuyama was evacuated from this city, he left claims for material and labor unpaid.

### AFL, VETERANS AGAINST CHANGE IN IMMIGRATION

WASHINGTON — Three powerful national organizations—the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars—Wednesday voiced their unalterable opposition to passage of a bill to repeal the Chinese exclusion act, according to an International News Service dispatch.

Spokesmen for the three organizations appeared before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to urge that consideration of the bill be postponed until after the war.

The proposed measure would permit the admittance of 107 native Chinese into the United States annually.

L. S. Ray, appearing for the American Legion, asserted that the organization's national convention at Kansas City last year went on record as favoring drastic reduction in immigration following the war.

"For that reason," he added, "the Legion could not countenance changes during the conflict. We

## Seattle NAACP Hears Report On Court Hearing; Gives Aid

Mrs. Mary Farquarson, former state senator in Washington, recently spoke to the Seattle NAACP on the subject of the evacuation test cases now before the United States Supreme Court.

The following account of the meeting was given to the Pacific Citizen by Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, who was present at the occasion:

"On the evening of May 5 the Seattle NAACP was holding a meeting in a small Negro church. The speaker was Mrs. Mary Farquarson, former state senator, who had been asked to talk to them about the case, now before the Supreme Court, involving the citizenship rights of Gordon Hirabayashi, in whose defense she had been active.

"Mrs. Farquarson made a very complete presentation of the case, going over the high points of the legal brief and also outlining Gordon Hirabayashi's background and education. She ended by reading them a letter in which he set forth his attitude in regard to his American citizenship.

"The Rev. F. W. Penick, president of the Seattle NAACP, rose to thank her. Expressing their interest in the case of 'This Gordon Hira —' stumbling as so many of us do over the Japanese name, he smiled and said, 'Well, let's just call this boy Gordon, because it seems to me that what's happening to Gordon can happen to any of us.'

"Simply and directly, he connected the problem of the rights of one minority group with the problems facing another — the American Negro. 'As long as there are cases like Gordon's, the

rights of all racial minorities are threatened,' he said.

"Then he asked about the financing of the case. Did they have money enough to cover the cost of taking it before the Supreme Court? Taken by surprise, Mrs. Farquarson tried to evade the question. She had not come there to ask for help. She did not want to ask for money from a group of about 40 persons, apparently just average citizens of limited resources. But Mr. Penick was insistent. How much did they need? And reluctantly she admitted that they were a few hundred dollars short.

"Mr. Penick seemed sure of his audience as he remarked that he didn't see any reason why they couldn't raise \$250 right there. 'We have a custom that's different,' he explained. 'We don't like pledges and signing things for the future; so we have a way, as we say, we lay it on the wood.'

"His hand touched the top of the table that stood behind the simple altar. 'I'll be the first,' he told them, laying a \$5 bill 'on the wood.' 'It's for Gordon, remember, and for what Gordon is trying to do for us.'

"A secretary-treasurer was appointed, and she took down the names of the people as they quietly came forward, one after another, in a simple, sober way, crediting each with the amount, none large, which he or she 'laid on the wood' for Gordon.

"In ten minutes it was all over, and it lay there, a pile of it, which, when finally counted, came to \$204.25—given in understanding and sympathy for the boy who, in fighting a fight for his own race, was waging a kindred fight for all others."

## Research Associate Surveys History of Nisei Problems

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forged to keep us apart, so that together we may build for the future. It is well that we should at times think of our grandfathers. But it is more important that we should think of our grandsons, for it is they for whom we have to plan and work.

Those of us who are immigrants or the children of immigrants, loyal as we are not only to American law, but also to the traditional American spirit as we understand it, nevertheless must be allowed to regard ourselves as charged with very special responsibilities for the future of our country. We see this country not as the final embodiment of great ideals brought here in the eighteenth century by a few western Europeans, but as a living organism which still feeds on the fresh inspiration that comes with new accomplishments throughout the world. Through our own special position as carriers of more than one cultural heritage, we help to keep America spiritually strong, we add to its resources, we keep it abreast of the time.

"But we cannot contribute to the strength and richness of American life unless we are permitted to work together as absolute equals in a common cause. Whatever there is in the laws of the country or in the customs of any part of it which makes for segregation, for discrimination of any sort, for noncooperation, lessens our effectiveness as Americans, and we must get rid of it.

We see in the wartime treatment of Americans of Japanese descent a striking example of how easily a seemingly harmless recognition of racial differences may lead to crass injus-

tice. That example does not stand alone; but those who find excuses for discriminatory laws against some racial minority too often overlook how far-reaching even a small difference in the treatment of one group or the other under our law may become in its effect. That must never happen again.

It will not happen again if as individuals and through our organizations we fight any attempt, no matter where it appears and however innocent it may appear, to introduce distinctions between us on the ground of race. Those distinctions which now prevail in law must be removed at the earliest opportune moment. No appeasement of existing prejudices can be tolerated henceforth.

#### Must Join the Majority

While saying this, I am not forgetful that this is but one aspect of the task which I see ahead. A purely protesting, negative attack on the problem might be dangerous because of what it would do to our own thinking and feeling about America.

It is not good for any of us to go through life as conscious members of a militant minority unless in many things we feel ourselves to be also members of the great majority of those citizens who harmoniously work together for common ends. Therefore, the program for Americans of Japanese descent, as I see it, is not complete unless more and more of them associate themselves with movements for the advancement of the common good—movements that are entirely unrelated to their own immediate problems.

Too few of the nisei students and professional men have been able in the past to identify themselves as individuals, rather than as Japanese, with organized movements for the improvement of labor conditions, for social reforms, for national and international unity in the pursuit of freedom.

For American citizens of Japanese extraction these times offer not only special problems, but also special opportunities. You can give evidence of your Americanism best by not insisting overmuch on it, and by joining with others of your fellow countrymen in the building of a better world.