



Myer Answers Charges M By Dies Investigator Against WRA's Program of Relocation

**Authority Director Says Not One Instance of
Disloyal Activity Has Been Reported Among
12,000 Evacuees Now on Leave from Centers**

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority expressed faith Tuesday in the loyalty of 12,000 Japanese Americans released from relocation centers and said public statements that spies and saboteurs had been freed were "irresponsible" and "ignorant." WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, answering charges made by Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the Dies congressional committee on un-American activities, was quoted by the Associated Press as declaring that "not one instance of disloyal activity" had

been reported among the 12,000 evacuees now on leave from the WRA's ten relocation centers.

Stripling had charged last Saturday that the "willy nilly" methods of the War Relocation Authority in releasing 1,000 evacuees a week "without proper check" might result in turning trained saboteurs loose in this country. He repeated allegations made earlier that there are 10,000 members of the Black Dragon Society of Japan in the United States.

He also stated that James Steedman, Dies committee representative in Los Angeles, is now checking the membership list of the Black Dragon Society against names of those evacuees who have been released from the relocation centers.

Stripling questioned whether the WRA had made any proper inquiry into the possible disloyalty of the released evacuees, and made the added charge that a recent army questionnaire circulated among residents of the centers showed 24 per cent of them to be disloyal.

"That fact," he was quoted by the United Press, "coupled with the fact that we have no evidence of proper check being made by the War Relocation Authority before releasing Japanese, makes the committee of the opinion that no more internees should be released without thorough study."

Meanwhile, it was announced that policies of the War Relocation Authority will be scrutinized further at hearings scheduled to begin in Los Angeles on June 7. Rep. (Continued on Page 8)

KOREMATSU CASE RECOMMITTED TO CIRCUIT COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Supreme Court on Tuesday ruled, according to the Associated Press, that the Ninth Federal Circuit Court has jurisdiction to review the conviction of a Japanese American on a charge of remaining in a California area from which members of his race had been excluded.

The case involves Fred T. Korematsu, former east bay shipyard worker in the San Francisco area, who was merely placed on probation, with no prison sentence or fine imposed, when found guilty by the federal court in San Francisco of not complying with the military order of evacuation. Korematsu at present is at the Central Utah Relocation Center at Topaz.

Nisei Contract Suit Heard in S. F. City Court

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Because the government "froze" him away from home, he was unable to get back and fulfill a part of his contract in the \$4500 sale of gardenia nursery in Hayward, John M. Mashihara, 24, testified last week before Municipal Judge Herbert C. Kaufman, the S. F. Examiner reported.

Mashihara sued Conrad Bouckhout of Hayward, claiming the latter owed him \$1500 balance on the nursery which Bouckhout purchased. Bouckhout filed a countersuit, asking \$1500 damages on the ground that Mashihara violated a clause in the contract requiring him to teach Bouckhout the business for two weeks following the transactions.

"The government froze me when I was away visiting my father," Mashihara told the court, "and I couldn't get back to comply with that agreement."

War Department Allows Return To Pacific Coast of Few Nisei Civilians in Special Category

**Japanese Americans Married to Caucasians
May Be Considered Exceptions to General
Ruling if Loyalty Certain, McCloy Says**

WASHINGTON — The War Department may allow a few Japanese Americans who are married to Caucasians to return to the Pacific Coast zones from which they are presently excluded, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy said in a letter released by Representative Ward Johnson (R., Calif.) last week.

The Associated Press quoted the assistant war secretary as saying such exceptions to the general rule would be considered only if the War Department had no doubt of the loyalty of the individuals concerned.

McCloy's statement was part of a letter dealing with the War Department's policy of permitting Japanese Americans serving in the army to return to the Pacific Coast area on furlough.

He said he considered "fantastic" the contention of some western congressmen that such permission constituted a danger to military security.

"As for the soldiers," McCloy's letter stated, "the War Department has taken in my judgment the only position which it could sensibly and fairly take."

"Citizens who have volunteered to fight for their country, whose loyalty has been found satisfactory by federal agencies and who have been accepted by the army, must be treated just as any other soldiers who protect this country."

"There are relatively few men involved in any case, and certainly it is rather fantastic to say that the military security of the west coast is impaired by this temporary introduction of a few men of this character into the area."

Transfers in Land Titles May Be Made

SAN FRANCISCO—Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, in an opinion requested by the War Relocation Authority, ruled last week that Japanese Americans can transfer title to land they owned in California, according to the Associated Press.

There have been reports, it was stated, that many title companies, thinking such property might be liable to confiscation to the state, have been requiring Japanese Americans who wish to transfer property to provide birth certificates and affidavits of citizenship from two Caucasian citizens.

Attorney General Kenny's opinion stated that while title companies can set up their own requirements, "a good title could be passed by American citizens of Japanese ancestors."

Sheppard Against Evacuee Re-entry Into Coast States

LOS ANGELES — Representative Harry R. Sheppard was quoted by the Los Angeles Times last week as having said that California's delegation in the House of Representatives is 100 per cent opposed to return of evacuees to the Pacific coast.

"I am dynamite on this issue," he is reported to have declared. "I am absolutely against permitting any Japs—and I mean any—to come into the Pacific combat area. There can be absolutely no excuse for it."

"If there are Japs in uniforms, let the army send them somewhere else. In my opinion it is about time that the people of the great State of California make known their attitude on the subject of such supreme importance."

Committee Will Work Against Discrimination

**President Creates New
Agency to Insure Fair
Employment Practices**

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt last Friday supplanted an old committee on fair employment practices with another designed to insure that persons of every race, creed, color or national origin may have an opportunity to participate in the war effort without discrimination, an Associated Press report stated.

At the head of the new agency he placed Monsignor Francis J. Haas, dean of the School of Social Science of Catholic University in Washington. The educator was a member of the original National Labor Board and has been a special conciliator for the Labor Department since 1935. The White House credited him with having helped in the settlement of some 1500 labor disputes.

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said the new committee is authorized specifically to enforce non-discrimination policies.

The Chief Executive decreed that hereafter all contracting agencies of the government shall include in all contracts a provision obligating a contractor not to discriminate against any employee or job applicant because of race, creed, color or national origin and requiring him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts.

Six other members of the committee are to be named by the Chief Executive. It will receive and investigate complaints of discrimination, and is empowered to conduct hearings, make definite findings of fact, and "take appropriate steps to obtain elimination of such discrimination."

Beshoar Goes To New Post In Tennessee

**Lawson Is Successor;
Nisei Group Host
At Farewell Dinner**

DENVER, Colo.—Barron S. Beshoar, regional representative of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, was tendered a farewell dinner on May 29 by a group of nisei on the occasion of his departure to assume a newspaper position with the Commercial Appeal in Memphis, Tenn.

Also present as guests of honor on this occasion were John R. Lawson, successor to Mr. Beshoar; Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Beshoar.

The host group included Mr. and Mrs. Mits Kaneko, the Misses Hide Morizumi and Nancy Najima, and Ray Kaneko, Wesley Oyama, Paul Ono, Joe Komaki, Mas Okabe, Charles Nishimura and Joe Masaka.



Victory At Attu

The Stars and Stripes waved triumphantly over the rocky crags and ridges of Attu island on Memorial Day. After 20 days of bitter fighting in the snow and fog, American troops crushed the resistance of the island's Nipponese defenders and placed themselves in a position to turn toward driving the enemy from Kiska, main Japanese base in the Aleutians, or possibly toward an offensive to the west—which would ultimately mean to Tokyo via bombers, Doolittle style. A broadcast communique by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters at Tokyo admitted the defeat and added: "It is thought that the entire number of our force has completely perished. Those who were wounded and unable to participate in the offensive killed themselves preceding the final offensive." Attu was the first American soil to be regained by our forces after seizure by the enemy. "der tag"

What Winston Churchill once called Europe's "soft underbelly" was squirming with apprehension as big-scale naval activity was reported at Gibraltar. The British Mediterranean stronghold was not only buzzing with shipping activity but with rumors that it would not be long before war materials passing there would go into action. With the Mediterranean open and available for Allied deploying of arms and strategy after the Axis rout in North Africa, the "soft underbelly" has reason for discomfort. German broadcasts nervously predicted that June 22 was "der tag" for an Allied invasion of Europe, and the Rome radio exhorted the Italian people to emulate England's courage in the face of threatened attack. "We are confronted with the enemy's own example—the enemy which, beaten and abandoned and faced with invasion amid ruins, not only continued to resist but would have refused to negotiate with the victor," an Italian broadcast said.

Prediction

Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czechoslovakia and head of that nation's Government-in-Exile, declared in a speech at the University of Chicago last week that the war in Europe has entered its final phases with the fall of Italy and Germany expected within a year, to be followed by the military and political collapse of Japan. Dr. Benes said the real initiative in all directions is now in the hands of the Allies; that Italy would get out of the war with the stepping up of the Mediterranean offensive; that uprisings in German-occupied territories would contribute to the crumbling of Hitlerian hegemony.

War Cabinet

With the Presidential creation last week of a new super home-

Three California Groups Set Up Pacific Coast Conference To Stop Release of Evacuees

**American Legion, California Junior Chamber of
Commerce, Native Sons of the Golden West
Meet in Los Angeles; Listen to Rep. Costello**

LOS ANGELES — Members of the American Legion, the California Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Native Sons of the Golden West and other groups last Thursday set up the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem Conference as a permanent organization to fight the return of evacuees to the west coast and seek to stop their release from relocation centers, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Addressing the meeting which culminated in the creation of the new organization, Representative John M. Costello of the House Military Affairs Committee and the Dies Committee declared it will take a real fight if the people of California and the Pacific Coast are to stop the movement to bring the evacuees back to this area.

There are those so-called Civil Liberties people who are always looking for a cause, Costello said, and the evacuee problem furnished them one to hang onto under the guise of protecting their civil liberties. There are others who are in charge of the relocation centers, he added, most of whom were acquainted with the evacuees "for the grand space of 12 months and know all about it."

"This is not a question of right," he said. "It is a question of whether the Army under wartime necessity can take people from cer-

tain areas and place them in others."

Costello assured his audience that the California delegation in congress is working on the evacuee problem and has developed a program to insure the protection of Pacific Coast residents. The program will not succeed without a fight, however, he warned.

Former Representative Leland Ford, who was defeated by Will Rogers, Jr., in the last congressional election, also spoke at the meeting and charged United States Attorney General Francis Biddle with resisting efforts to exclude evacuees from the coastal area.

Ford declared he is absolutely opposed to letting evacuees come back under any conditions, and suggested it might be a good idea to send them down to Senator "Happy" Chandler in Kentucky. He asserted that Senator Chandler's stand on the evacuee question shows that he does not know anything about it.

Warren Signs Bill Designed to Prevent Nisei in Civil Service From Claiming Back Salaries

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Governor Warren last week signed a bill designed to prevent future collection of more than \$100,000 in back salaries by State civil service employees of Japanese ancestry, the S. F. Chronicle reported.

The nisei employees were suspended in 1942, and the validity of this action is being tested in the courts.

The governor signed a bill by Assemblyman Nelson T. Dilworth, Riverside county, amending the State civil service act with regard to employees holding dual citizenship. The amendment carries an urgency clause and became effective immediately upon signing by the Governor.

The amendment makes any employee with dual citizenship subject to discipline and provides that even though any suspension imposed is later found to be unjustified, the employee's salary for the suspended period shall not be allowed.

The new law further provides that if any salary is paid there must be deducted from the amount any compensation earned by him during the time he was off the State pay roll, and also any allowances given him under the Federal Government's relocation program.

In 1942 the State personnel board discharged 74 civil service employees of Japanese ancestry and the board of equalization released an additional 13 employees. Approximately 150 probationary and temporary civil service workers were also dismissed.

In March, many of the nisei, now in relocation centers, requested hearings before the personnel board to protect their future status.

Navy Captain Commends Work Of Instructors

Vital Importance of Language School at Boulder Is Stressed

BOULDER, Colo. — Captain Frank Roberts, commander of the naval units at the University of Denver, as a speaker on the Memorial day program held here, commended the work of the nisei instructors at the Navy Language school, according to a report carried by the Boulder Daily Camera.

Pointing out that over 90 per cent of the faculty of the school were persons of Japanese ancestry, Captain Roberts said that "no greater work could be done by any individual citizen than is being done by the members of our Japanese Language school faculty to bring an early victory to the American people."

The importance of the school was stressed by Captain Roberts. "Because of the extreme necessity to provide qualified language students in our commissioned personnel at the earliest possible date," he said, "it is the patriotic duty of all loyal citizens to leave no stone unturned to protect the language school from harm, however well meant, and to promote its growth at any cost of personal pride or prejudice to the end that our commanders at the battlefronts in the Pacific and in the Orient may have a Japanese interpreting arm as potent as the guns, torpedoes and bombs, carried by our surface warships, submarines and warplanes."

Captain Roberts also pointed out: "In the case of the Japanese Language school at Boulder, it is essential that the brightest minds of young America be congregated into one student group in order that assimilation of the difficult Japanese language be not unduly delayed."

"The commanders in chief" of our fleets and the commanders of our naval and marine task forces eagerly await the arrival of these young graduates, who now read, write and converse in the Japanese tongue. Our leaders may soon be able to evaluate military information that heretofore has been secreted in the Japanese tongue. It is well to remember that the Japanese have for years taught English in their schools and that but few Americans have been taught the Japanese tongue."

NISEI CORPORAL COMMISSIONED AS WARRANT OFFICER

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Corporal Frederick O. Jinbo, formerly a resident of Sacramento, Calif., has been commissioned a warrant officer in the field artillery battalion of the Japanese American combat team in training here, it was disclosed this week.

Corporal Jinbo is a graduate of the school of business administration of the University of California at Los Angeles. As a student and afterward, he was active in church work and choral groups. He was transferred to Camp Shelby from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, last February, coming here as a member of the training cadre of the Japanese American combat unit.

Tenney Opposes Nisei Soldiers Visiting Coast

LOS ANGELES — Criticism of the U. S. Army's action in permitting American-born Japanese soldiers training in the East to come into California and other coastal defense areas when on furlough was voiced last week by State Senator Jack B. Tenney, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Tenney, who is chairman of the legislative committee on un-American activities which is sometimes known as the "little Dies committee," was quick to say, however, that he was casting no reflection upon the American-born Japanese men in uniform.

"I agree wholeheartedly with the stand of Gen. DeWitt that the Japanese civilians should not be permitted to enter the western defense area. However, the move of the Army to permit American-born Japanese who are in training or on active duty in eastern or mid-western camps and training centers to come into this area while on leave seems to me to be a move fraught with danger," he said.

"As it was formerly under DeWitt's general exclusion order, anytime we came across a Japanese wandering around in this area we knew immediately that he had no business here and we could turn him in. But under the new order, if we see a Japanese in American uniform we must assume that he is a member of our Army and is here legitimately on leave."

"The danger arises from the fact that there are thousands of men in the Japanese armed forces who can speak English as fluently as our own people—slang and all. The Japanese military authorities could dress them up in American uniforms and put them ashore here via submarines any night, as the Germans did with their men on the Atlantic Coast, and we might not be so fortunate in apprehending them. They could spy on us, gather valuable information, or even commit acts of sabotage."

MYER DENIES RUMORED CLOSING OF HUNT CENTER

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Rumors that the Minidoka relocation center may shut down in the near future were spiked by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, who informed Assistant Project Director Philip Schafer last Monday that the reports "are entirely unfounded," the United Press reported. Schafer is in charge of the center in the absence of H. L. Stafford, project director.

Myer said in a telegram that while the WRA goal of relocating Japanese Americans is progressing rapidly "it is not expected to proceed so rapidly that projects will close down immediately."

False Reports on Ownership of Boat Charged by Jury

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The federal grand jury last week indicated the Sea Pride Packing Corporation, Ltd., and the Orion Fishing Corporation on charges of defrauding the government by making false reports regarding the ownership of a fishing boat.

Also named as conspirators, but not included as defendants, were H. L. Brenner, Charles I. Houghton and Herbert C. Davis, officers of the Sea Pride organization, and Anthony Ostoich, Kichi Yoshida, Shikanosuke Nakata and Torao Okamoto.

Chiura Obata Wins Friends Art Contest With Topaz Painting

ROHWER, Ark. — Winners of the art contest sponsored by the Friends Center at Cambridge, Mass., were announced recently in a letter from Mrs. Edgar V. Seeler, chairman, according to the Rowher Outpost.

First prize of \$50 went to Professor Chiura Obata for a landscape painting of Topaz titled "New Moon." Paul Zaimo's symbolic treatment of a Heart Mountain scene, "Horizons Can Be Clear," won the second prize of \$25. Third prize winner was T. Tsuruda, of Amache, with a simple barnyard scene, "Lonely Country."

Awards in special classes were as follows: Flower painting, Hisako Hibi, Topaz; portrait, Frank Taira, Topaz; landscape, Professor Obata, Topaz; scenes in centers, Kakumen Tsuruoka, Poston; Japanese style painting, Charles A. Mikami, Newell.

Receiving first prize in mimeograph work was Tom Inada of Newell.

Search for Farm Equipment is Begun by Food Administration

Evacuee Holdings to Receive Attention in Nation-Wide Campaign

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The War Food Administration embarked last week on a nation-wide search for idle farm machinery, announcing it would be requisitioned by the government and distributed where it is needed most to boost food production, the Associated Press reported.

A spokesman said that farm implements left by evacuees now in War Relocation Authority centers probably will get the first attention in the campaign, the Associated Press report said.

The county war boards have been instructed to look around for machinery not being used now or expected to be put into service this summer.

Their findings will be submitted to state headquarters with recommendations for acquiring specific pieces and the state war board chairman then is to proceed with the purchase.

Owners will be paid ceiling prices, or "fair appraisal" values if no ceilings have been established, and the equipment will be resold to farmers who need it.

In making their recommendations for requisitions, the county war boards will certify: (1) Whether the owner of the machinery is known to them; (2) that he is not a member of the armed forces; and (3) that he has been notified that the machinery is needed and has refused to negotiate with a responsible purchaser.

Where the owner is not known to the war board, the board will report the amount and kinds of machinery involved, circumstances under which it is being held, and the precise location.

Also, the county war boards must certify to their state boards that the machinery is needed to meet food production goals within the localities and that responsible purchasers can be found for the machinery when it is requisitioned.

The county boards finally will post public notices that the machinery will be requisitioned.

Nisei Begin to See America

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y. — "Be a Jap and See America" is a remark which I have heard since coming East. If the nisei become more bold and adventurous, this most likely will become true for the large majority. Already, those who went out to the beet fields and those who resettled in the intermountain area, the Middle West, or the Atlantic seaboard, have visited regions which they had not expected, or even dreamed, to see during their lifetime.

The goal of the War Relocation Authority is to disperse the nisei, and the issei, to the four corners of this country. A full realization of this program is doubtful, although it may be the most desirable for the solution of the Pacific coast problem.

Although there are a large number of skeptics, those in charge of resettlement are hopeful. It seems that at the present time even the fondest expectations of the WRA are being surpassed. An average of about 1000 are leaving the centers every week, either on temporary furloughs or indefinite leaves. It is a good sign. Everyone is hoping that the movement will be accelerated, instead of a lull occurring during the summer months.

The Eastern seaboard is still not entirely open. Those desiring to come must obtain permits from the clearance board. Slowness in this department has been the bottleneck for those desiring to come into this area. Soon it is expected the procedure will be expedited.

When the prospects for New York City were discussed, it was claimed that even if 10,000 were to relocate, the public would not notice the influx. I believe this is true since very few can distinguish

between a Chinese, Filipino or a Japanese face. All Asiatics appear the same to the public at large.

There will be no housing problem. While riding around in buses, I have noticed "for rent" signs everywhere. This does not seem to be the case in Chicago, where there is abundant employment of all types but a housing shortage exists. New York City has an unemployment problem in certain lines, but scarcity of labor in others.

From the advertisements in the newspapers, domestic workers seem to be in great demand, and on a higher wage level than in Salt Lake City or Chicago. This may be interesting for those residents at Topaz who pursued this line of work in the San Francisco Bay region.

Combat Team Is Show of Loyalty

Col. William P. Scobey is a champion of the nisei. The appointment for a meeting with him was made by phone. Our delegation, consisting of Mike Masaoka, Dr. T. Yatabe and Larry Tajiri, went to call on him at the War Department offices located in the Pentagon. We also met with Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, who gave us about half an hour of his busy time. On the way, the taxi driver informed us that there were approximately 42,000 working in this one building.

Colonel Scobey told us that the credit for the formation of the combat team belongs to Mr. McCloy, who believed that this unit would stand forth as the symbol of nisei loyalty to his country. It was his conviction that the nisei need something to show to the American public that they were loyal citizens.

The combat team was opposed from many sources, but his insistence finally won the day. There was no intention of segregation or discrimination. Because he has fought for the nisei's right to bear arms for their country, (Continued on Page 8)

Volunteers Will Receive Special Consideration

AMACHE, Colo. — Special efforts are being made to secure outside employment opportunities for combat team volunteers who were not accepted because of physical deficiencies or age, reports the Granada Pioneer.

Willis Hanson, project leave officer, is sending to each relocation office a list of the names, occupational preferences and backgrounds of all volunteers who did not pass the physical examinations.

Men on this list will be given first priority both in clearance through the War Department joint board (which establishes eligibility for war plant work) and in connection with ordinary employment opportunities which are received at the center.

military machine and our essential civilian economy running in team and at high speed."

Minneapolis Tribune Favors WRA Resettlement Movement

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — "That is as it should be."

This was the comment made by the Minneapolis Morning Tribune, in a recent editorial, in regard to the Office of War Information's report that the War Relocation Authority centers were only "temporary way stations" for most of the evacuees.

"That is as it should be," the editorial said. "There never has been any reason to suspect the loyalty of the vast majority of American-born Japanese, and the idea of internment them permanently purely on suspicion is one that would offend any but the most uncompromising zealot. Whether or not their wholesale

evacuation from the Pacific coast was justified as a defensive measure or not, it is now right and proper that each case should be considered on its merits, and release granted where satisfactory records are revealed.

"In this way there is a double benefit; we make available to the war effort a valuable pool of manpower, and we do much to wipe out an early impression of arbitrary and intolerant policy formulated for a special group of citizens.

"The federal authorities may be depended on to weed out the untrusted few from the great mass of Pacific Coast evacuees. For all others, the relocation centers should be nothing more than "temporary way stations,"

L. A. Catholic Weekly Asks: Does Mayor Bowron Realize in Substance What He Proposes?

It is a matter of regret that the mayor of Los Angeles in a radio address last week chose to speak as he did about the Japanese people of American birth. His remarks were intemperate, un-Christian and undemocratic.

Coming so soon after the nation-wide celebrations in honor of Thomas Jefferson, it should be hardly a matter for pride that the mayor's remarks, patently against the principles enunciated by our third president, were not challenged by our newspapers or leading citizens.

When he expressed the hope that by the war's end some legal method might be worked out to deprive the native-born Japanese of citizenship, he brought shame upon his public office. The state of war existing between our country and Japan gives no one the right to invite a perversion of our Constitution.

At present it is popular to speak of all the Japanese as "degenerate, rotten little devils." The gates are opened wide, and anything goes. Strong language is the order of the day. One's Americanism seems to be gauged by the vituperation he can heap on the heads of the Japanese of American birth.

The name-calling is nothing new. There has been a lot of it in American life, and it should not frighten us. During the last World war, the Germans were called so many names one would imagine that no one who served their armed forces could ever get into this country. Yet within a few years of the war's close, Count Von Luckner, the submarine ace and a choice target of our epithets, was kidding Rotary and Kiwanis clubs from one end of the country to the other.

So the name-calling can be taken in stride. This other talk, however, of depriving American children of their citizenship because they are of Japanese parentage is vicious and calculated to do a vast amount of harm.

It would be a tragic jest of Olympian proportions if in crushing Nazism we were ourselves to become Nazis.

If we start denying citizenship on the basis of national lines, who is to be the judge as to where that will stop? If the Japanese children are to be deprived of their birthright, what does the mayor say about American children of Italian and German parentage?

Does the mayor realize in substance what he proposes? It is a doctrine of racism as perverse and evil as any perpetrated by the German minister of propaganda.

Unless we are prepared to honor the citizenship of men and women whose fitness for that high estate has been abundantly demonstrated, then we should change sides and carry on under the banner of Hitler.

There is here no attempt to ignore the brutality of Japan in her prosecution of the war. There is here no attempt made to ignore the amazing amount of espionage carried on in our harbors and coastal areas by Japanese agents. It would be justifiable to deny such agents any share in United States citizenship.

But that is a different matter from applying such a penalty to all Japanese of American birth. The latter course would mean that honor and decency were entirely absent in everyone of Japanese parentage.

The late Pope Pius XI emphasized that love of country becomes merely an occasion for grave injustice when it leads us to forget that all men are brothers and members of the same great human family. No harm is done by reminding ourselves of that fact now.

The greater number of Japanese in this community have been an adornment. They have developed successful orchards, vineyards and gardens. They have had a genuine love for learning. During the years of the depression there were very few of their number on our relief rolls, and crime was almost non-existent among them.

Rooted up from their homes in a mass deportation that has had

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JOHN ICKES TO FOLLOW BROTHER IN HIRING NISEI

RIVERS, Ariz.—In line with action taken earlier by the secretary of interior, John Ickes, brother of Harold Ickes, has asked for an experienced married issei to help him on his farm in Michigan, according to advices received here, the Gila News-Courier reports.

John Ickes farms 265 acres in Michigan, with dairy cattle, corn, oats and other products. He is reported as willing to venture into vegetables or poultry on a share basis if the applicant should be interested.

He will pay \$50 a month as a base wage, plus a liberal bonus. He will also provide a two-story, five-room house; a plot of ground, milk, butter, eggs and pork.

Center Poster Shop Working On Navy Order

CODY, Wyo. — An order for 4,000 defense posters, 16 by 22½ inches, is being fulfilled by the center poster shop for the Navy department in Washington, D. C., according to Fuji Fujikawa, shop superintendent.

The order, the first to be received here from the Navy, includes two designs in four and five-color runs, with the theme, "Serve in Silence." They will be produced by a combination of the film and tusche method. The poster staff is working day and night shifts to expedite completion of this order, which has been given priority over all center jobs.

When finished, the posters will be sent to the Educational and Training Aids Section, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Arlington, Virginia. It is hoped by the shop, which has submitted to Washington, D. C., in the past, that the quality of their work will merit other orders in the future. Four designs of posters used in the center war bonds stamp drive will be sent to Washington in the near future as examples of the work being accomplished here.

War Department Restrictions On Nisei Employment Modified

Procedures Established to Employ Nisei on
Army Posts and Establishments Under Civil
Service Outside of Western Defense Command

AMACHE, Colo. — Modification of War Department restrictions on employing American citizens of Japanese descent at Army posts and establishments was revealed last week by Donald Harbison, acting project director, the Granada Pioneer reported.

Harbison disclosed that procedures have been established to employ nisei in civilian jobs at any Army project except those in the Western Defense Command.

Conditions under which this employment is to be permitted include: American citizenship, eligibility for employment under ordinary Civil Service regulations, permission of the commanding officer of the establishment seeking to employ the nisei, and clearance of the applicant by the provost marshal general.

"The principal effect will be to widen employment opportunities for evacuees," Harbison said. "Large numbers of Civil Service civilian workers are now employed by the Army. This step is also significant from a public relations angle."

Monterey Supervisors Record Opposition

SALINAS, Calif. — Replying to a questionnaire submitted by the Salinas Chamber of Commerce on permitting evacuees now in relocation centers to return to coastal areas, the Monterey county board of supervisors recently went on record as unanimously opposed to permitting their return even for agricultural labor.

Christianity Keeps Evacuees Loyal To U. S.—Tule Pastor

TULE LAKE, Calif.—The Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, an alien evacuee pastor in this huge relocation center, says Christianity is a major factor in keeping evacuees loyal to the United States under conditions which many contend to be a violation of their rights.

According to the Associated Press, the Rev. Kitagawa put it this way:

"Christian Japanese know that only under a democracy can Christianity flourish. They know that no matter how bitter their present situation may seem, they are free to be Christians and to worship as they see fit."

The Rev. Kitagawa, Episcopal pastor of the largest interdenominational church in this center of 14,000 persons, said some Christian evacuees have become even more Christian since being sent here, because of additional leisure to study and because "Christianity offers solace."

He said many American-born Japanese had difficulty reconciling their confinement with the rights accorded German and Italian citizens, but that he was trying to impress on them that their troubles are but a small part of the entire pattern of world conflict and would pass away in time.

Richardson Named Successor To Emmons in Hawaii Command; Stimson Lauds DeWitt Record

Secretary of War Brands as "Nonsense" Reports
DeWitt Is Being Shifted Because of Differences
With War Department Officials Over Evacuees

Speculation over the much-rumored replacement of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt as commander of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command was renewed and intensified this week, particularly in the columns of Pacific Coast newspapers, following the announcement in Honolulu (T. H.) that Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, who had been in charge of the Hawaiian Department of the U. S. Army since ten days after the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, was succeeded on Tuesday, June 1, by Major General Robert C. Richardson.

According to the Associated Press, General Emmons, who received the distinguished service medal last week for his outstanding work in the territory, declared he was unable to reveal his new post, but added:

"There wouldn't be a more pleasant place to serve than San Francisco."

In Washington, Secretary of War Stimson, asked about a statement by Representative Welch (R., California) that he understood General DeWitt will be replaced as western defense commander because of differences with certain War Department officials over treatment of west coast evacuees, was quoted by the AP as stating:

"Such a story, in that respect, is nonsense. General DeWitt has made a fine and successful record as commander of the Fourth army, particularly in the handling of the very difficult problem of evacuation of Japanese from coastal areas."

Stimson declined to discuss DeWitt's prospective new assignment or his successor.

Meanwhile, General DeWitt himself, just returned to San Francisco from the Aleutian Island area where he observed the landing of American troops on Attu, maintained complete silence regarding the reported shift in the Pacific coast army command.

An aide to DeWitt said the general had received no word, either by intimation or direct word, that he was to be transferred to a new post in Washington, D. C., the Associated Press reported.

The Oakland Tribune reported "protests from all sides" when congressmen intimated that General DeWitt might be relieved of active command and be sent to a desk job "upstairs" in Washington.

At Los Angeles, according to The Tribune, representatives of the American Legion and the Native Sons of the Golden West met with other groups to set up a permanent organization whose one purpose will be to keep evacuees out of the Pacific coast war theater.

It was also reported the Downtown Association of San Francisco wrote to Secretary of War Stimson and General George C. Marshall, calling on them to uphold General DeWitt's policy of excluding all evacuees from the coast for the duration of the war.

Removal of Patients From Institutions Ordered by Board

PASADENA, Calif. — The county board of supervisors recently ordered the removal of more than a hundred patients, of Japanese ancestry, from county institutions.

Supervisor Gordon L. McDonough, chairman of the board said: "Our own citizens are being denied hospital care because these Japanese patients now occupy beds now sorely needed."

McDonough wired County Superintendent of Institutions Arthur J. Will, in San Francisco on county business, authority to request army hospital heads in San Francisco to remove these patients to other quarters as soon as possible.

"Many of these Japanese are now ambulatory cases who can be removed without risk. We will not ask the army to move any whose health might be impaired," McDonough added.

Mayor Bowron Repeats Stand Against Nisei

LOS ANGELES — Declaring that the "mushy, sickly sentimentality of those who are so sorry for the poor Japanese" might affect American fighting morale unless it is corrected, Mayor Bowron in a radio talk last Wednesday defended a previous statement that all Japanese Americans should be deprived of their citizenship, according to the Los Angeles Times.

The Mayor said that he had received many letters, many in praise but some complaining, in response to his earlier statement that by the end of the war "some legal method may be worked out to deprive the native-born Japanese of citizenship."

He concluded his broadcast with these words:

"My answer to the question, 'Do you feel that the Japanese in this country should be deprived of citizenship?' is yes. I repeat, yes, even though there are apparently some well-meaning American citizens who would like to embrace the Japanese as brothers."

Nisei Eligible To Take Tests For Attorneys

Federal Civil Service
Commission Provides
For Center Residents

SEATTLE, Wash. — A bulletin from the United States Civil Service Commission announced last week that American citizens of Japanese ancestry in WRA centers will be permitted to take the examinations to be held on June 12 for special federal attorneys, according to the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The bulletin announced that the examinations, originally limited to attorneys recently discharged from the military service, members of the 1943 law school graduating classes and qualified persons granted disability preference, had been thrown open to four additional groups.

Listed first among the new eligibles were "American citizens living in centers of the War Relocation Authority."

James P. Cooley, director of the Eleventh Civil Service region, said he had no information beyond the statement in the bulletin.

"My assumption is that this means Japanese Americans who have been in relocation centers," he said, "but I have not been advised just where they will be examined. It will not be in Seattle, of course, as persons of Japanese ancestry are generally barred from this zone, but examinations will be held all over the country."

Other groups now eligible for the examinations, in addition to the Japanese Americans, include qualified men who did not take the 1942 examination because they had been notified of their imminent induction; persons who were not citizens on August 31, 1942, but who have since been naturalized, and persons who had not expected to complete law school by February 15, 1943, but who did so by reason of an accelerated curriculum.

The positions pay from \$1800 to \$3200 a year. Full information about the examinations can be obtained from Cooley.

Petition Filed To Liquidate Sumitomo Bank

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Petition for liquidation of the Sumitomo Bank of California, closed since December 8, 1941, was filed in superior court last week by Benjamin C. Corlett, state superintendent of banks, the Sacramento Union reported.

Corlett's petition states that more than 90 per cent of the stockholders are alien Japanese. Assets total \$1,444,965.23, and liabilities \$934,057.00, according to the Union.

OWI Official Says Evacuees Work for Keep

CHICAGO, Ill.—Japanese Americans living in War Relocation Authority centers are working for their board and keep and not living at their ease at the expense of the government, as some have charged, Raymond Grow of the Chicago branch of the Office of War Information said last week upon return from a week at the Granada center in Colorado, according to the Chicago Sun.

"These people most certainly are not pampered," Grow said. "Their food is wholesome, but simple. They are treated kindly, but all able-bodied ones must work—from the small children to the old men and women."

While some, as American citizens, resent curtailment of their liberties, he said, most of them understand the circumstances and have accepted their lot philosophically.

Already 160 from the center have joined the armed services, Grow revealed, and 1,008 have been sent to work in the interior of the United States.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building, 25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501

Washington Office: P. O. Box 1721, Washington, D. C.

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, St. Paul and Denver.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.00 year. Non-members, \$2.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Two-Way Obligation

The headaches that attend the work of the supervisors of evacuee resettlement are considerable, and are largely derived from the pyrotechnics of the Dies Committee and the continuous tocsin-sounding of kindred disbelievers in democratic processes.

If the War Relocation Authority's job of rehabilitating America's exiles from the west coast could be carried out without being exposed and subjected to the alarms and attacks of those who are yet to learn or admit that "Americanism is not a matter of race," the relocation centers could be emptied of their forcibly confined residents with maximum speed and with the likelihood that large sections of the public would be spared the awareness of an evacuee problem. But the problem offers a susceptibility to attack and political capitalization which is too tempting to the cranks, bigots and opportunists who clutter up our democratic terrain. And so the headaches.

It is clear that the difficulties in the path of successful resettlement are created, in the main, by those groups and individuals who attest to the prevalence of a vociferous, active minority of reactionaries in American life. But the headaches do not come from that source alone.

For in certain areas where evacuees have chosen to begin their American adventure anew, some of the minor headaches are strictly of evacuee origin.

To the credit of those evacuees who are now writing a new chapter in their life stories, reported cases of indiscretion, misbehavior and irresponsibility on their part are few and scattered. It is only occasionally that criticisms of a justifiable nature are directed at the record which individual resettlers are establishing for themselves and for those to follow. There are a dozen words of praise to counter each one uttered in disapprobation, and the sporadic criticisms are utterly invalid when applied to resettlers as a whole.

But when a group of evacuees on their way to new jobs, new homes and a new hold on life invites unfavorable attention and response in public places and vehicles with a careless display of sloppy clothes, sloppy behavior and sloppy talk that is a mixture of Americanese and butchered phrases culled from their ancestral tongue, it is as if a sizeable rock were deliberately cast into a pool of potential prejudice. Like comments, to point to some of the most commonly reported cases, may be made of evacuees who congregate to compare relocation notes on busy downtown street corners; who fail to stick to the job and employer long enough to establish their usefulness and their appreciation of what has been done to secure their release from confinement; who turn up invited but inebriated at functions sponsored by friendly and solicitous Caucasian groups.

It is not enough for relocated evacuees to assert that their hearts are patriotically in the right place. For when the evacuee goes out to resume a normal way of living in Chicago or Minneapolis or Kalamazoo or where he will, he is entering areas where the human tastes, taboos and mores of Americans are in full play. He is guilty of a serious error and lack of tactical sense if he should think it is sufficient to rise in a theatre and sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" with the crowd.

For the job of selling the fact that they and others of their kind are legitimate members of the American family of believers in democracy is not solely a matter of entertaining or verbalizing a common distaste for

At Cross Purposes

Hopes that American racial exclusiveness would be relaxed, at least to the point of underwriting our solidarity and alliance with one fellow member of the United Nations, were somewhat dampened recently when the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars directed their combined influence and pressure toward forestalling repeal of the Chinese exclusion act.

Spokesmen for the three national organizations appeared last week before the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to urge that a bill proposing withdrawal of the present discriminatory act be forgotten for the duration and be considered only after the war.

The uncompromising stand of the three groups surely serves to exasperate all Americans of unqualified democratic intentions who are in this war to bury such barriers to international fraternity and equality as is typified by the Chinese exclusion act. The American people's sense of affinity with China's heroic role in the war has been evidenced amply and unquestionably by the national response to Madame Chiang Kai Shek's visit to this country, and the attitude of the A. F. L., the Legion and the V. F. W. will, it is hoped, be proven contrary and at cross purposes to the national will.

The A. F. L.'s opposition to opening the gate for Chinese immigration is a throw-back to a policy to which that body held fast two and three decades ago. It is a policy which ill becomes an organization that represents and protects the interests of a section of society which stands to lose the most by a failure to cement unity between the United Nations. The contrasting position of the C. I. O., which is a party to the movement to repeal the Chinese exclusion act, makes it appear that the A. F. L. is not doing right by its membership or by our Chinese allies.

Few things can do more to add substance to our nation's good faith in the councils of the United Nations than to erase from the books the act which refuses to accept the Chinese as equals of European nationals. And few things could serve so dramatically and effectively to convince the millions of colored peoples fighting on democracy's side that the defeat of the Axis will not solely be for the white man's gain.

For the passage or defeat of the bill which seeks to make reparations for our past sins against the Chinese will not go unheeded wherever non-Caucasian peoples are looking to the United States for added assurance that this war is not being fought to maintain the status quo with respect to international race relations. If the Chinese exclusion act is withdrawn, the allied cause will have won a telling victory over the Axis in that our side of the fight will be further proven ideologically justified. Imperial Japan's propaganda offensive, aimed at fanning and exploiting Asiatic distrust of the white powers of the democratic coalition, will then be shorn of its effectiveness, and the millions of Chinese, Indians and Filipinos will be fired with a redoubled will to resist and repel fascism's Far Eastern accomplice in crime.

The issue of the repeal or retention of the Chinese exclusion act presents America with the question: Are we or are we not going to live up to our claims and include the necessity for waging a winning ideological and propaganda war in our efforts toward total victory?

Axis ways. And those few resettled evacuees who fall short of this realization are fertilizing the soil in which the unreasoning minority of the nation seeks to plant the seeds of race hatred and distrust.

It may be said that the government is obligated to relocate the Japanese American who was placed in a relocation center, and that the manner in which the latter chooses to live upon relocation is nobody's business but his own. But to a great extent it is also very much the business and concern of thousands of other evacuees who remain in the centers and whose chances of making a successful exit from the barbed-wire enclosures can either be facilitated or jeopardized by those who already have made that exit.

It is the government's obligation, through the War Relocation Authority, to continue and accelerate the humane, democratic policy of relocation or resettlement. And it is the obligation of the resettled evacuee to make that policy stick, and to justify its continuation.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Sickness in "Sunkist" California

That peculiar phenomenon known as the California mind deserves the attention of psychologists. Someone — it might have been Westbrook Pegler — once called Los Angeles the great, slobbering idiot of American cities. That's one man's opinion, but a hundred thousand exiles will concur in the conclusion that something as bitter and unreasoning, and more dangerous than the deep South's Jim Crowism, has developed in certain quarters in California.

In appalling contrast to the fair play committees, the church groups, and even the majority of the common men on the street who are interested in winning the war of democracy at home as well as abroad, there are vociferous groups of native fascists to whom reason, common sense and fairness are as alien as they are to Hitler's storm troopers or Tojo's ronin masquerading in the mustard brown uniforms of the Kempeitai.

The individuals and organizations who are preaching and practicing fascism's vicious racial tenets against Americans with Japanese faces would bridle with indignation if anyone accused them of un-Americanism. To the contrary they are, either sincerely in a misguided way, or in the interests of their own purses and those of their keepers, operating on the delusion that they are doing a patriotic duty.

We term this strange quirk of mentality the California mind, with due apologies, of course, to the many true democrats in that "sunkist" land who have kept their emotional equilibrium, some of whom, in fact, have been our staunchest friends. But because of the rabid few, inevitably the whole state becomes associated with rabble-rousing, race-hating demagogues who make their bread and butter by persecuting a minority group of their fellow citizens.

These loud-mouths are afflicted with a sort of intellectual astigmatism which renders them incapable of focusing their minds sharply on the facts. This leads to a half-convincing and therefore dangerous disregard of truth, misconstruction and misinterpretation of basic fact and wilful distortion of anything and everything that might be favorable to anyone with a Japanese face.

In their cells, parlors and chapters their followers paraphrase the hysterical cries of professional race-baiters, and rush, like cattle in a stampede—without understanding where nor why—to approve statements like General DeWitt's "A Jap's a Jap."

The California mind is dangerous. It is directed by coldly calculating individuals who are making a career of race prejudice. It endangers the foundation of the democratic system by fostering and spreading a fascist doctrine that we, in a pledge embodied in the Four Freedoms, are dedicated to stamp out.

It is a problem not of the Japanese American alone. At any time it can blossom out in the scarlet of shame against the Negroes, the Chinese, the Filipinos, the Italians, the Armenians, the Poles and Slavs and any of the dozens of racial groups that are part of the American melting pot.

California was a long time in living down the record of its inhumanity against the Okies, those hungry, ragged Americans of white extraction driven from their parched farms in search of a more bountiful land. It will be a long time, too, before the thinking people of that state can face, without blushing, the record that their feudal landlords and the grandiloquent fraternities of un-Americanism have established in their hate campaigns.

The pious rascals are not satisfied with banishing native-born Americans from their state. They carry the persecution further, trying to influence Americans in other sections of the country who refuse to be contaminated.

One California newspaper turns renegade to the tradition of tolerance in the country publication field, and came out with an open letter directed at a midwest publisher who hired a nisei. The letter was headed "Japs Is Japs" and "Breed Like Guinea Pigs."

It reads in part: "... Views of warm-hearted and well-meaning Americans to the contrary notwithstanding, every person of Japanese birth or ancestry should

be deported from the territorial limits of the United States and kept out forever. The people of the Pacific coast states believe in tolerance and they have been tolerant with them and worked with them. We know the Japs well. They cannot be assimilated in our social and civic life. They cannot intermarry (that's the way it was spelled—The Editor) with the white race and they are bound to their homeland by ties of family, race, religion and a fanatical ancestral reverence. The Jap sincerely believes that he is a descendant of the sun god and that his people will rule the world. . . .

"... If you implant them and a few more families into your community, you can expect your public schools to be crowded with Japs within a comparatively short time, for they breed like guinea pigs."

The writer demonstrates (1) his ignorance of fact; (2) utter lack of faith in the American educational system; (3) an inordinate fear, bordering on cowardice, of an American problem dealing with a group of people all of whom could be seated in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum at one time.

It would be interesting to psychoanalyze him and his kind.

Memorial Day at Heart Mountain

We don't believe much in symbolism, but there was a striking example of it at Heart Mountain last week. Saturday, May 29, was Heart Mountain's official Memorial Day. The night before, older folks dug into their suitcases and retrieved their black suits and dark dresses from among the mothballs, and Saturday morning they walked up to the pathetic little cemetery which is almost lost amidst the Wyoming hills and the sagebrush.

There they paid their respects at the gravesides of the six buried there, lonely, desolate and so forlorn that even the bright morning sun could not lighten the atmosphere. The services were also for the 26 others that had come to the end of the road in the strange desert community of Heart Mountain.

But at the same time there was a woman lying in childbirth at the Cody hospital, the wife of a nisei who had struck out on his own to make a livelihood in the town. On Memorial Day morning, just a few hours before the services for the dead were taking place at Heart Mountain, the child was born into a troubled world where, as some would put it, the very fact of her parentage is enough to convict her of hypocrisy, malice and deceit.

On another Memorial Day far in the future, a handful will recall their loved ones buried in the sand of Wyoming's benchlands, and a girl will celebrate her birthday while her mother remembers the hours of pain and waiting in a tiny Cody hospital room.

This human drama, enacting the beginning and the close in the never ending cycle of life symbolizes to me a fact overlooked in the complacency surrounding center existence; that all things must progress, that nothing is static, that while we sit and wait for tomorrow to unfold we are lagging far behind the swift pace of a war-time world.

If it is my consolation, it might be brought out that the native fascists are making a mockery of democracy by the actions against Negro, Chinese, and Filipino Americans as well as Japanese Americans.

The New World, a liberal paper published in Seattle, reports that Negroes, Filipinos and Chinese can fight the fascist Axis and work as production soldiers, but they cannot eat or drink at a certain tavern cafe in Bremerton, site of the big U. S. Navy yard.

A sign there says "We Cater to (Continued on Page 8)

Vagaries

Nisei Seamen . . .

Nisei seamen, shaking the dust of war relocation centers from their jeans, are once again shipping out of east coast ports for dangerous war duty aboard the convoys of the United Nations. Several hundred nisei a. b.'s, oilers, wipers and firemen were aboard American freighters and tankers at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. Several of these nisei subsequently were aboard ships struck by enemy torpedoes. At least one, a seaman from Hawaii, was lost. Another drifted in a rowboat for many long days before being rescued. Most of these seamen were taken off ships upon arrival in west coast ports at the time of evacuation and sent to army assembly centers. But today, thanks to the cooperation of the CIO's Maritime Union, they are once again shipping out. The Maritime Union is also placing nisei sailors on ships in the Great Lakes.

For Democracy . . .

Material prepared by pro-democratic Japanese and by Japanese Americans and others for the OWI was instrumental in bringing about the first mass surrender of Japanese soldiers in modern history during the battle for Guadalcanal. Japanese soldiers clutching OWI handbills gave themselves up during the final days of resistance on Guadalcanal. The effectiveness of this OWI material saved hundreds of lives of American soldiers.

The Hawaiian Way . . .

The people of Hawaii have a special interest in the new Japanese American combat unit now in training at Camp Shelby, especially with 2600 nisei volunteers from Hawaii among those in training at the Mississippi camp. Recently the people of Hawaii sent a special representative to Camp Shelby and to Washington to inspect conditions under which the volunteer regiment was training. The interesting fact is that this official, who traveled 6000 miles on behalf of nisei soldiers, was a Chinese American.

Air Force . . .

The film industry is getting an increasing number of letters protesting the lies circulated against Japanese Americans by the Warner's film, "Air Force." But this month in thousands of book shops and in drug stores throughout the country, the lies told of "fifth column sabotage" by Japanese in Hawaii are being spread in a new form. Grossett and Dunlop have published a special novel edition of "Air Force" by John Watson, adapted from the original screen play by Dudley Nichols.

Anti-Militarist . . .

Taro Yashima's new book, "The New Sun," the story of an anti-militarist artist in Japan, will be published in New York by Henry Holt this summer. The book, which consists of 300 drawings, will be one of the most interesting on the 1943 list . . . Haru Matsui, whose "Restless Wave" was published three years ago by Modern Age, is preparing a new book . . . A story of the Manzanar incident of last December is told by "William Tani" in the Free World magazine for June.

Sono Osato, the beautiful young ballerina who was born in Chicago of Irish-Japanese parents, is dancing with the Ballet Theatre in New York. . . . Carey McWilliams, whose book, "Brothers Under the Skin," is a forthright discussion of our nation's racial problems, is reported to be visiting the relocation centers. . . . Isamu Noguchi, the noted Japanese American sculptor who spent six months at the war relocation center at Poston, has taken a studio on famed MacDougal Alley in New York City. Noguchi's last commission on the west coast was a bust of actress Ginger Rogers.

Groups interested in the resettlement of Japanese Americans may issue a pamphlet shortly to help spur the departures of evacuees.

Alfred Frankenstein Says:

No Christian Teacher on Earth Would Agree with Native Sons

No doubt the Native Sons of the Golden West were motivated by the most laudable patriotic ideals in drawing up the resolutions they passed at their convention last week. Nevertheless they could not have devoted much thought to the full implications of one of them on the plane of essential ideas, the principles involved and the precedent it would establish.

The resolution in question calls for an amendment to the federal constitution barring the first generation of American-born Japanese from citizenship on the ground that "the difference in race, religion, color and thought of the Japanese from our American citizens is such that the ideologies of the Orient are inherently present and predominate to such an extent in the majority of all Japanese in America as to prohibit any Japanese from becoming a strictly loyal American."

This resolution was passed because a taxpayer's suit aimed at the Japanese filed by the secretary of the Native Sons was turned down by the United States Supreme Court after it had been tossed out by the registrar of voters of San Francisco county and the intervening courts. This suit claimed, among other things, that "American-born Japanese are unfit for citizenship because of dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy."

"This proposal would, of course, repeal the fourteenth

and fifteenth amendments. It would also repeal science, American history and Christianity. There is not an anthropologist on earth, unless he be a German or Japanese paranoiac, who will pass a moral judgment on a race. There is not a Christian teacher on earth who would agree that any race is inherently and unregenerately dishonest; this idea is, in fact, the cause of most of the trouble between the Nazis and the Catholic church. And the whole American system of law and education is based on the principle that the individual transcends all considerations of race and class.

"That such an amendment would, if passed, establish a precedent for the disqualification of any minority group against which any other minority group might choose to raise a clamor is obvious enough. That the amendment has no more chance than did the taxpayer's suit is also obvious. Nevertheless, it is disturbing to see it published as the considered opinion of a representative California group. One hopes that the recent remarks of Governor Warren are more representative: 'Now as never before our faith in the democratic form of government must be sustained to the utmost in unity against enemies who would divide us along lines of race or creed or origin.'"

—Alfred Frankenstein, in the S. F. Chronicle, May 24, 1943.

Here Is Wartime Contribution From Hawaii, Newspaper Says

The Star-Bulletin's Washington bureau reports that President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt are taking a direct and personal interest in the treatment of Japanese in Hawaii.

Each of them has received and talked with Hung Wai Ching, Honolulu, who as a member of the territorial morale committee has been brought closely into contact with war problems of Orientals in the territory.

It did not escape the attention of the President or Mrs. Roosevelt that their visitor is of a race which has every reason to feel toward Japan a keen resentment and a burning animosity. But he does not carry, and most Chinese in Hawaii do not carry, opposition to militaristic Japan to the point of ill will and enmity toward the Japanese people in Hawaii.

On the contrary, the atmosphere here is one of tolerance and fair play. There is an instinctive contrast made, by other racials, between the arrogant, domineering, ruthless dictators and generals and admirals and their followers in militarized Japan itself, and the peace-loving Japanese who make up the bulk of all Japanese residents here.

The Japanese of Hawaii, either by long residence or by birth, are identified as part of the islands. The attitude of other races is to treat them with friendship so long as they do not forfeit the status of friends by overt acts of espionage, of sabotage, of fifth columnism or other offenses.

This policy has worked out well—exceptionally well. And how and why it is working out has been explained at Washington by Hung Wai Ching. He knows the story and from him that story carried unusual vividness, force and conviction.

In contrast, the story of the "relocation camps" on the mainland is much less satisfactory. It is needless to give the reasons in detail. The basic reason is that large numbers of Americans of Japanese ancestry were shut up in camps when they should have been put to useful work—work urgently needed in wartime. Fortunately better days are already coming. The lesson of mistaken policy on the mainland is being learned.

And it is being learned not only from the results of the relocation program, but from our experience in Hawaii.

Judged by what has happened, the Hawaiian way is the better way. We should not be puffed up about that and we should always be on guard that an attitude of kindness and trust and confidence is not abused. But we can take a genuine pride in the fact that one wartime contribution which Hawaii has made to the nation is this lesson of treatment of Japanese.

In this contribution, many have shared. Primarily, it is the traditional attitude of civilian Hawaii. But it would not have been possible unless the responsible officers of the armed services helped to work out the plan and seen that it was given encouragement so far as their jurisdictions and activities were concerned.

Today, largely because of Hawaii's success in handling the "Japanese problem," thousands of husky American lads of Japanese ancestry are ready, or are making ready, for overseas duty as combat units—and will get that duty.

And thus one of the supreme tests of patriotic readiness and devotion is being met by youths of a race which, as a race, has earned the animosity of the world.

Truly, this is one of the unique results of American democracy.—Editorial in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, May 19, 1943.

Loyal Citizens

It does not require much imagination to analyze the feelings of those departing volunteers' mothers. Yes, tears were shed. There were words of "Be careful, my son, and God bless you." And whatever belongings and photographs the mothers may possess of their soldier sons will be treasured and stored away for safekeeping.

But through it all, the mothers nursed, and will continue to nurse, with humility and with dignity, a deep feeling of pride. A pride born of the knowledge that their difficult task of rearing their sons as good and loyal citizens had been successful. The same pride that today enables mothers of Americans of every race and creed to keep the home fires burning bright and true.

—Kaz Oka, Poston Chronicle.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Hitler Has Unified Europe — Against Him

By PETER WOOD

To unify Europe under one rule—that of Germany—was the object of Hitler as avowed in his notorious book, "Mein Kampf." The strategy of picking off one nation after another—Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Belgium and France—was only the fruition of a long-prepared plan to bring all of Europe under one economic, political and military control. The control, of course, was to be that of the German state and the German master race.

Has Hitler succeeded in unifying Europe?

The answer is found in news which filters out of the Nazi-held lands through underground channels rather than by way of the powerful Nazi radios. The answer is that Europe is unified—whether a singleness of purpose and intention such as it has not known for centuries has brought the people of the continent together, has erased all differences of nation or party or creed or race and fused all races and creeds and parties and nations in a common object.

Here is some of the evidence, gathered from recent reports coming from all over Europe:

Czech patriots, taking advantage of the R. A. F. raid on the Skoda munitions works, increased the damage by cutting telephone and telegraph wires, damaging machine tools and destroying designs. Two days before, a huge explosion in a Skoda branch factory had been followed by large fires which spread to the neighboring Hochstetter and Schickrad Chemical Works.

Denmark's largest hospital supply factory was completely destroyed by fire along with all its stocks and machinery. This happened early in April, only a few days before large quantities of cement intended for German fortifications were destroyed. The strategically important railway from Aalborg to the North Sea has been blocked by explosions which tore up tracks and derailed cars. Unknown saboteurs wrecked the Riffel Syndikatet, the most closely guarded factory in Denmark. The factory had been turning out light automatic weapons.

Patriots Harass Invaders

In Greece a patriot army of 50,000 mountaineers is now under a unified command, ready to strike when the moment arrives. Patriot groups, constantly harassing the invaders, have forced the evacuation of the enemy from many areas in Greece. "Sea guerrillas" operate in the Aegean with vessels they have seized from the enemy, hiding in bays and inlets to interrupt coastwise shipping. Many of the vessels they have taken contained food supplies for Axis forces. The supplies have been passed on to the patriot army.

The underground movement in France is well organized, with a council and a newspaper, "L'humanite." Plans to assist an allied invasion have been carefully laid. One hundred and eighty locomotives were destroyed in the first four months of the year. Two thousand railway cars were destroyed or damaged, and railway traffic interrupted at 60 different points to a total of 2460 hours.

Another underground newspaper, "Le Franc Tireur," encourages women to demonstrate against the drafting of their men into forced labor and advises resistance to the police. "When the police come to your house do not open your door; compel them to break down doors (if they dare), raise the district in revolt. Deliverance is approaching." Pierre Vienot, former French undersecretary of state who escaped to England recently in order to join De Gaulle, said that deportations of Frenchmen has changed passive resistance into militant resistance and that sabotage is growing.

Reprisals Expose Unity

Reprisals all over Europe further expose the story of Europe's unity. In Yugoslavia 19 houses are burned down in the village of Dubac and 150 people from Dubac and near-by Kraljevo are shot in reprisal for the death of three German soldiers. The German Commander in Chief Bader announces the execution of 400 hos-

tages in Belgrade to "avenge the death of two German officers." The German army has started a new campaign against patriot troops in southern Bosnia and Montenegro.

Thirteen Norwegians were executed in three days for anti-German activities. German detachments supported by armored cars, tanks and planes are slaughtering Jews in Warsaw. Outbreaks have occurred among non-Jews in Sofia, in protest against the "cruel, inhuman measures" the government was about to adopt in evacuating 25,000 Jews from the ghettos of Sofia. Another move of the Bulgarian Nazi government which may arouse the anger of the public is the closing of primary schools throughout Bulgaria in order that the buildings may be turned over to the Bulgarian and German military forces.

Meanwhile, three instances of mutiny among forces in Belgium have given rise to the impression that the German people are growing tired of the blood bath into which they have been plunged by their Nazi leaders.

Yes, Hitler has unified Europe. But not as he had planned. The people of Europe were to be docile slaves in his empire, politically impotent, economically dependent, without power to resist. But the people of Europe are unified in their spirit of revolt, of hatred for the tyranny and brutality they have been subjected to. Their unity is deeper than any differences of social or economic or national condition, because under Hitler a man has no social or economic or national rights.

If Europe can keep the unity it has found in its iron resistance to the Nazi enslavement, if it can remember the miseries which disunity made possible—and how can it forget them?—no narrow considerations of group interest will be allowed to obstruct the making of a durable peace. Europe has learned unity through suffering. That suffering must not be made in vain by any selfishness or urging of special interests in the future. This unity has been purchased at too high a price to be thrown away.

the copy desk

To the Future

Thirty-three men will leave Gila Monday. Fifty or more will follow them soon. They are volunteers for the AJ combat unit.

They are men who believe that the good things are worth fighting for. They are men who have looked back into the past, the days of evacuation, when they found life good. They are men who live in the present, alive to the currents of world thoughts, objective people who refuse to be led by emotionalism to a defeatist attitude. But above all, they are men who look to the future.

A future beyond the barbed wire fences into a world that promises much for the sacrifice that they and others make today; a tomorrow devoid of Tojos and Hitlers.

These men are trail-blazers into that future. No worthier tribute can be paid them. The rest can do no less than follow that trail to re-establishment in the American society and to the creation of a more liberal America. —Editorial in Gila News Courier

The feminine character of center paper staffs becomes more apparent daily as former editors, writers, etc., leave on relocation. Which brought Warren Watanabe, Topaz Times, to say: "What with the services of our editorial 'big three,' Taro, Iwao and Dan—lost through relocation and volunteering, the Times is now facing a manpower shortage of no mean proportions. And with the continued emphasis on relocation, we foresee that day when all-feminine editorial, art and technical staffs will take over for good. At that time, we presume, the Times will be delivered all tied up in a neat ribbon."

CALLING All Chapters!

By Teiko Ishida

JACL BRIEF, amicus curiae, filed in the highest court of the land . . . the cases of Gordon Hirabayashi and Minoru Yasui were heard jointly on May 10 and 11 and a decision is not expected before the end of summer . . . the 155-page brief, reviewed in our May 12 issue, presents by far the most comprehensive refutation to arguments used by the government in justifying wholesale evacuation . . . by the time this goes to press we will have available a limited supply of these printed briefs at the nominal cost of \$1.00 to current JACL members and \$2 to others . . . we believe it is no exaggeration to say that nowhere else can you find under one cover this wealth of background and reference material which is especially useful in preparing articles, lectures and speeches. . . . Incidentally, watch for the

CORNELL LAW QUARTERLY, June issue, which will have a law review article in opposition to the constitutionality of the evacuation . . . this article is now being prepared by Harrop A. Freeman, professor of constitutional law at the College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

TOPAZ JACL BOOSTERS group was recently organized through the efforts of John Yoshino, liaison officer of the Topaz Volunteers for Victory, and Henry Tani, former executive secretary of the San Francisco chapter and now deeply engrossed in educational work in that center, following a visit to Topaz by Joe Masaoka last month . . . the Boosters Committee, according to a report from Chairman Tani, is now concentrating on a week's campaign to seek renewals of membership and P. C. subscriptions . . . the first two days of the drive have already resulted in collection of over \$120 in Associated Membership dues, including subscriptions and renewals . . . a total of 16 solicitors are lending their time and efforts and these early results are the work of Tokuji Hedani (formerly San Francisco), Evelyn Kirimura (San Francisco), Haruki Kuroiwa (Oakland), Roy Takagi (San Francisco), Giichi Yoshioka (Eden Township) . . . further developments will be reported.

SPOKANE CHAPTER'S reorganization last week is our good news for this week . . . veteran JACL leader, Saburo Nishimura, formerly of Seattle, now in business in Spokane, is the new president . . . for the present, this chapter will remain "independent" and not affiliate itself with national headquarters . . . it is prexy Nishimura's plan to build a financially sound and sturdy organization before seeking a national charter for the Spokane chapter . . . more power to you, Sab, you have our blessings and good wishes!

MAGIC VALLEY CHAPTER, newest national JACL chapter, recently elected its first cabinet . . . Shig Morita of Filer is to lead the group as president, with the assistance of Vice President Abo, Rupert; Treasurer George Ogata, Jerome; Recording Secretary Mrs. Ivy Yamasaki, Twin Falls; Social Chairman Miss Tishi Saito . . . to represent it at national meetings, the Magic Valley Chapter selected Morita and Abo as official delegates, with Mrs. Yamasaki and George Makabe, one of the charter members, as alternate delegates . . . the Magic Valley Chapter has a nucleus of 45 members and covers the south central portion of the state of Idaho.

FORT LUPTON CHAPTER'S (Colorado) recent move to elect an agricultural board within the chapter will be of vital assistance to relocation . . . President Floyd Koshio announced that this board's purpose is to work out agricultural problems in the community and to familiarize newcomers with past and present layout of farms . . . at its regular meeting on May 16, 1943, the Fort Lupton chapter voted to set up a five-man agricultural board with limited powers—four board members are to be elected from the

Midwest Groups Amazed to Learn Of Evacuation

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Reports on the evacuees were heard by the annual district meeting of the Hi-Y, which was held recently at Camp Iduhai, with delegates from the neighboring five states attending.

Jim Corson, national executive secretary of the Hi-Y, spoke on life in the relocation centers. Earl Tanbara, St. Paul representative of the National JACL, told of the problems of the nisei.

Tanbara also spoke to the Farnsworth P. T. A. at their annual meeting. He reported that "like all others we have contacted in the past, they are just amazed to learn what has transpired since Pearl Harbor."

Serious Labor Problem Caused By Evacuation

VANCOUVER, B. C. — British Columbia is belatedly beginning to realize that "it can't have its cake and eat it" in solving the long-standing so-called "yellow menace," according to a United Press report on May 18.

At the outbreak of war in the Pacific, the report goes on to say, the dominion government, yielding to strong anti-Japanese agitation, banned the 23,000 Japanese from the province's coastal areas, seized their 1000-boat fishing fleet and farms and homes, and shipped them off eastward to the Kootenays, to the prairies and as far east as Ontario.

British Columbians complained a little that the evacuation wasn't proceeding fast enough, but on the whole they were happy to see the Canadian Japanese go. But the picture didn't take long to change, says the UP report.

Almost coincidentally with the removal of the last of the evacuees from the coast, the worst labor shortage in the province's history began to develop in the mining, farming and forestry industries as workers flocked to cities to seek better-paying jobs in war plants. The shortage has been so acute that workers from vital shipyards are being ordered back to mines and forests.

Meanwhile, the campaign to prevent the evacuees from returning to British Columbia after the war is continuing. Civic and other authorities are asking that all evacuees be shipped to Japan after the war on grounds they are unassimilable or scattered throughout Canada in groups of a few hundreds.

Hospitality Houses Prepared For Large Scale Resettlement

members at large and these four men are to appoint an experienced issei as the fifth man on the board . . . anyone interested in securing the assistance of the Fort Lupton chapter's Agricultural Board should contact prexy Floyd Koshio, Route 1, Box 104, Fort Lupton, Colorado.

RELOCATION SIMPLE, according to John Nishida, a recently enrolled associated member, who has resettled in Yellow Springs, Ohio, and reports:

"There are eight nisei in this small community of 1500 population. Six are attending Antioch college and another person besides myself has secured employment at the Antioch Bookplate Company. We have been accepted by the local community as law abiding citizens and receive the best of treatment. There has been no sign of discrimination whatsoever. It is an ideal locale in which one can resettle."

There are two sides to every question, especially with regard to relocation . . . don't let hard-luck stories discourage you, because there must be from seven to ten cases of resettlement meeting varying degrees of success to every one completely unsuccessful case.

JACL News Colorado Calling!

TIGHT-ROPE PRECARIOUS-NESS is the situation of JACL officials who endeavor to create favorable public opinion and employer acceptance of nisei. The attitude, deportment and dress of some nisei constantly embarrass and jeopardize the missionary work of JACL officials and others who are striving to introduce and place Japanese Americans advantageously.

Cocky independence, conspicuous loitering in groups or marching down the sidewalk in threes and fours abreast, soiled blue jeans rolled into the top of muddied boots, boisterous talking and zoot suit addiction mark down the estimation of nisei among Caucasians.

"BLOOMER BOYS," as the local girls term the zoot suiters, do not remedy the situation. What belittles one nisei, hurts us all. We are still our brother's keeper. To boost and keep our respectability at a high level requires mutual counseling and casual suggestions. Now more than ever before, the intangible values of human personality must be dusted off and used daily.

The slipshod lack of courtesy in center life can't be carried over. Kindness, still carries the highest priority. Sunny dispositions are not out for the duration. Smiles as the best expedient in cordial relations is not to be bottlenecked. Neatness still denotes the ranking of good breeding. Bypassing reliability only leads to irresponsibility and breaks down confidence. Manpower shortages can never be relieved by personality misfits, especially among nisei.

"HE TRAVELS FASTEST WHO TRAVELS ALONE" may have been quoted to deter the bachelor, but it applies with greater force to those of us who keep our eyes toward the stars and not on the mud at our feet. In this common predicament we must help to adjust the sights of others less farseeing in their attitudes. To this end, your JACL is pledged.

Boise Valley JACL Expects to Double Membership By July

NAMPA, Idaho—The membership drive now being conducted by the Boise Valley JACL council will culminate in July, when new members will be inducted, according to Mae Yamamoto.

The chapter hopes to see its membership doubled at the end of the present drive. The different districts are to report their financial status at that time.

WRA Issues Material Refuting Charges Made by Denver Post

WASHINGTON—The national office of the War Relocation Authority announced last week that it had distributed to all field relocation officers and to private groups cooperating in the relocation program a statement answering charges recently made in a series of articles in the Denver Post.

The articles had alleged that (1) excess stocks of food were being "hoarded" at the Heart Mountain relocation center; (2) that people of Japanese ancestry were not being subjected to the usual civilian food rationing restrictions, and (3) that life within the centers is so "soft" that residents refuse to accept lucrative outside job offers.

John Baker, head of the Washington WRA Reports Division, declared: "While the Post articles were notable for hearsay evidence, omissions and misinterpretations of fact, we felt that they might have a deleterious effect on public

attitudes toward evacuees unless active steps were taken to present the correct facts to the American public. Armed with the facts in the case, relocation officers and friends of Japanese Americans are in a better position to answer any questions directed at them as a result of the Past series."

WRA's statement explains that the Post articles on mess operations ignored three basic facts: (1) Center residents are rationed on the same basis as the civilian population; (2) food costs at Heart Mountain average less than 42 cents per person per day, and (3) the actual dollar value of the foodstocks was equal to a 60-day supply.

On the outside employment situation, WRA pointed out that it is just such antagonistic articles which create suspicion in the minds of the public and make evacuees fearful of the reception they may receive if they leave the centers.

Ann Nisei Says: War Days Require Conservation of Things We Have

For a long time now we've been living on the theory of plenty and its corollary — waste. We've discarded articles when we tired of them. We've thrown away things worn out by carelessness and not by use. We've operated on the theory that anything could be replaced.

It may be that this war will instill into this generation of women the "old-fashioned" virtue of thrift. The necessity for conservation of what we have on hand gets more apparent as the days go by.

If you've tried buying sheets or pillowcases lately, you probably know how scarce these fine-combed cotton fabrics have become. It may be in buying your linens that you'll first notice the difficulty of buying or making replacements.

There is only one way you can help combat this scarcity. It's by following what has become a sort of over-all rule for conservation — buy only what you need, conserve what you have.

Your sheets and pillowcases and tablelinens are almost priceless now. Give them the care they need.

Here's How:

Daily care now may keep you from having to use badly worn linens later. Here are a few tips on washing and daily care:

When you wash: Don't use harsh soaps, and stay away from harsh bleaches. Both of these are apt to weaken the fabric.

If you wash by hand, try soaking your sheets for about half an hour before washing. This loosens the dirt, makes for less rubbing. It's easier on you as well as the sheets.

A little starching helps your sheets both in appearance and wearing qualities.

If you hang your sheets outdoors, don't let them stay in the sun too long. Actually too long an exposure of sunlight has been proven extremely harmful to sheets. Take your sheets off the line just before they dry. Or if you're like a good many busy people these days who don't iron sheets, take your sheets in the minute they are dry.

When you iron: Of course you know how it is when a sheet suddenly rips straight across the middle. This comes from ironing a hard line there. It's much better not to iron any folds into your sheets. We find the simplest method for ironing a big sheet goes about like this: fold into fourths, lay across ironing board. When you iron, stop just short of the folds. Turn over, repeat. Then open the sheet out and iron across the fold lines.

Try making the fold creases in different places each time you iron. That will save a lot of wear and tear.

When you make the bed: Be sure you rotate the use of sheets.

Conference on Problems of Evacuees Held

Dr. Kirby Page Gives
Program for Promotion
Of Good Relationships

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—An individual program for Americans to follow "in order to bring about and keep good relations with Japanese American citizens now interned" was suggested by Dr. Kirby Page, noted author and lecturer, in an address given at a conference on the evacuee problem sponsored last week by the Disciples of Christ Churches of Sacramento Valley, the Sacramento Bee reported.

The suggested program included: (1) Correspondence with acquaintances confined in relocation centers; (2) sending of gifts and remembrances for birthdays, anniversaries and other events; (3) seeking to obtain employment for Japanese American citizens in the inner states where they can be of use and "where racial prejudice will not force bitterness on them toward democracy."

Dr. Page commended the War Relocation Authority for "doing a good job of administering well a bad policy." He also commended the evacuees for "adjusting well into a situation into which they were forced." He said there were 70,000 American citizens confined in ten camps, nine of which he has visited.

Use the sheets at the bottom of the pile. This gives equal wear.

Occasionally use the head of the sheet at the foot of the bed. The bottom sheet, at least, can be used either way without troubling a custom-conscious mind.

Mend immediately all minor rips and tears. Do this before washing, never after, as washing aggravates any rips. Patches are better for mending than a mere pulling together of the fabric and stitching. You may like the new adhesive mending tapes, though it's wise to stitch on top of the tape, too.

When your sheets are finally ready to be discarded, see if you can't salvage most or part of it. Sometimes a large sheet can be cut into two cot-size sheets.

If you have hem-stitched sheets and pillowcases, you may have trouble with hems ripping off at the hemstitching. These can be mended at home by turning the hem a little and stitching down over the body of the sheet, somewhat in the manner of turning trouser cuffs. Or here's another trick. Substitute narrow white rickrack for the hemstitching. It's an attractive way to mend.

If and when you replace sheets, buy the best quality you can. Look for thread count, watch out for sizing. Be sure you look for the pre-shrunk label.

Good sheets, well taken care of, should last you a dozen years. But you won't get that wear unless you handle your linens with infinite care.

Seasonal Leave Workers May Later Find Permanent Work

**Suggestions Offered
By Relocation Office
Supervisor in Denver**

RIVERS, Ariz. — After expiration of seasonal leave contracts, evacuees can generally find a permanent job in some of the smaller cities by personal contacts with employers, according to a letter received here from Harold Choate, relocation supervisor at Denver, Colorado.

In his letter, Choate suggests that after the seasonal work is over, evacuees should apply to relocation officers who will assist any seasonal leave evacuees who want permanent employment. He cautions evacuees to fulfill all obligations to the employers who brought them in on seasonal leave before accepting other employment.

Choate reports that he has a representative in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and that relocation offices will soon open in Greeley, Colo., and Sidney, Nebraska.

Four Minidoka Evacuees Win Art Awards

HUNT, Idaho — Four residents of the Minidoka Relocation Center were awarded "honorable mention" in the Relocation Center Art Exhibit recently held at the Friends' Center at Cambridge, Mass.

Eddie Sato, cartoonist for The Irrigator, project newspaper, until his recent induction into the army as a volunteer, was given an award in the mimeograph art division.

F. Kato, Hisashi Hagiya and Harry Fukura were named in the painting division.

George Takahashi Accepted Into U. S. Army Dental Corps

TOPAZ, Utah — Dr. George S. Takahashi, member of the center's dental staff, was last week notified of his assignment to the nisei combat team at Camp Shelby, Miss., with the rank of first lieutenant in the dental corps of the United States Army.

Dr. Takahashi, 29 years old, was graduated from the University of California in 1936 and was practicing in San Mateo, Calif., at the time of evacuation. He is married and has one child, a girl.

LABOR SHORTAGE HANDICAPS HUNT FARM PROJECT

HUNT, Idaho — Departure of 1500 evacuees from the Minidoka Relocation Center for permanent and seasonal jobs has caused a labor shortage on the center's own 400-acre vegetable farm, it was reported this week.

Evacuee high school students at the center are spending a half day in classrooms and the other half in the fields, project officials revealed. Elderly people and office workers are also helping out the regular farm crews.

Center officials have been advised that the Minidoka center must produce \$253,000 worth of its own food in keeping with Bureau of the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944. Accordingly, a poultry farm was recently put into operation in addition to the huge vegetable tract.

Because residents of the center came from areas in and around Portland in Oregon and Seattle and Tacoma in Washington, not more than 15 per cent of the 9500 originally sent to Hunt were farmers.

Six Nisei Among May Graduates of Rexburg High

REXBURG, Idaho — Six nisei students were among 112 graduates of Madison High school in commencement exercises held May 21 at the L. D. S. Tabernacle.

The graduates were Edythe Hanami, Donna Matsuura, Yaeko Miyasaki, Mesao Shiratori, Toshi Bingo and Tom Kusaka.

All of these nisei students were members of various organizations, and the boys were prominent in athletic activities.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mrs. Tsuyoshi Sato (7G-1D, Granada), a boy, on May 16.

To Mrs. Shigeru Hashii (12H-7A, Granada), a boy, on May 17.

To Mrs. George Zaima (4-2-B, Rohwer), a boy, on May 18.

To Mrs. Tsutomu Senzaki (5-8-B, Rohwer), a boy, on May 19.

To Mrs. Michiye Hayashi (18-5-1, Manzanar), a girl, on May 12.

To Mrs. Kiyomi Itatani (34-11-2, Manzanar), a girl, on May 12.

To Mrs. Kazuyo Ozaki (8-5-2, Manzanar), a girl, on May 12.

To Mrs. Helen Hori (5-4-3, Manzanar), a boy, on May 14.

To Mrs. Mary Mitsuno (22-8-3, Manzanar), a boy, on May 16.

To Mrs. Hatsuyo Tsushima (27-10-4, Manzanar), a boy, on May 17.

To Mrs. Ishiye Kametake of Manzanar, a boy and girl twins, on May 19.

To Mrs. Taniji Nakagawa (35-4-D, Minidoka), a boy, on May 5.

To Mrs. Mitsui Abe (12-4-C, Minidoka), a boy, on May 7.

To Mrs. Kaz Tamura (7-12-B, Minidoka), a girl, on May 10.

To Mrs. Kinpi Okawa (21-5-D, Minidoka), a boy, on May 13.

To Mrs. Tsuneko Otsuki (36-1-E, Minidoka), a girl, on May 11.

To Mrs. Joe Yorioka (24-10-A, Minidoka), a boy, on May 16.

To Mrs. Tomiko Nakata (14-4-4, Manzanar), a boy, on May 23.

To Mrs. Shimiko Arai (4-4-D, Gila River), a girl, on May 21.

To Mrs. Tadanori Kato (58-14-C, Gila River), a boy, on May 22.

To Mrs. Kazuo Ekinaka of Gila River, a boy, on May 15.

To Mrs. Hideo Oto (6-5-B, Gila River), a boy, on May 16.

To Mrs. George Nishimura (327-12-A, Poston), a boy, on May 21.

To Mrs. Masao Nehira (1-23-F, Heart Mountain), a boy, on May 15.

To Mrs. Arthur S. Kaneko (21-24-A Heart Mountain), a girl, on May 18.

To Mrs. Mitsuru Imamura (8-9-E, Heart Mountain), a boy, on May 20.

To Mrs. Clark Taketa (22-2-D, Heart Mountain), a boy, on May 21.

To Mrs. Teruko Aoyagi (3219-B, Tule Lake), a girl, on May 21.

To Mrs. Hajime Nakashima (4103-D, Tule Lake), a girl, on May 20.

To Mrs. Fusako Fujita (3805-B, Tule Lake), a girl, on May 21.

To Mrs. Masakazu Nakanishi (4816-E, Tule Lake), a girl, on May 24.

To Mrs. Kikumatsu Kishi (9K-10C Granada), a boy, on May 23.

To Mrs. Yojiro Nakatani (6E-4C, Granada), a boy, on May 23.

DEATHS

Magoemon Omoto, 62, (1-12-G, Minidoka), on May 11.

Otomatsu Kinoshita, 56, (9-5-2, Manzanar), on May 19.

Kosaburo Sotomura, 58, (10H-1E, Granada), on May 22.

Naoko Gladys Oishi, 7, (7417-C, Tule Lake), on May 22.

Seichi Nomura, 62, (22-22-F, Heart Mountain), on May 17.

Tamio Yamada, 21, at Poston, on May 23.

Mikiyo Tsutsumi, at Gila River, on May 21.

Yone Tomooka, 47, (39-12-D, Gila River), on May 23.

MARRIAGES

Miyeko Noritake to Aoshiichi Uno, on May 9, at Minidoka.

Miyoko Todo to Kyuichi Nagai, on May 13, in Twin Falls, Idaho.

Tamiko Kiuchi to Benji Iguchi, on May 12, at Manzanar.

Emily Yoshida to Seiji Kiya, on May 1, at Payson, Utah.

Takako Kawabe to Tatsuo Hori, on May 5, at Gila River.

Mariko Morihisa to Masahara Shimoda on May 17, at Gila River.

Tayeko Tanigawa to Yutaka Hiroshige, on May 19, at Gila River.

Yoshiko Katayama to Shiro Iwana, on May 19, in Nampa, Idaho.

Amy Ohashi to Sergeant Bob Tominaga, on May 3, at Chicago, Ill.

Social Scientist Arrives at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — Dr. Weston LaBarre, newly appointed social science analyst for the Central Utah Relocation Project, recently arrived to assume his duties.

"Nisei Discovering America; America is Discovering Nisei"

POSTON, Ariz. — "Nisei are discovering America; America is discovering the nisei, and both seem pleased," Dr. John Powell, assistant chief of community services here, reported recently upon return from a four-week tour through the middle western states, according to the Poston Chronicle.

In the five cities he visited—Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Madison and Minneapolis—well over 2000 evacuees from relocation centers have already found jobs and homes, Dr. Powell said.

Dr. Powell summarized his impressions as follows, the Poston Chronicle reported:

"All these cities were very receptive and friendly. Housing is crowded in all places where jobs are plentiful; but even in Chicago, where it took about two days for boys and girls in hostels to find jobs, it took less than a week for them to find places to live.

"In Denver, there is some clustering along one street, but that is temporary. The people from the centers are spreading out into all neighborhoods of the city. Mits Kaneko, for example, has had two promotions since he has been with the OEM there, and he and his wife have joined the neighborhood church. This is typical of the adjustment that is being made in all these cities by the young people from the centers.

"The American is a dual personality. He reacts in one way to words and slogans and in quite another way to real people. You raise the question, in words, about resettling American Japanese, and you can't predict how he will react. But when he meets our nisei face to face, he's almost without exception friendly, helpful and interested.

"I was going around Chicago

Sacramento City Council Opposes Evacuee Return

SACRAMENTO — At its weekly meeting last Friday, the Sacramento city council passed a resolution urging exclusion of evacuees from the Pacific Coast and that they be confined in "concentration camps."

The resolution, introduced by Councilman M. B. Kunz, stated: "Whereas, the atrocious conduct of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor and the murder of the aviators recently acknowledged, and even flaunted in the face of law-abiding nations, has brought sharply to the attention of the American people the treachery, faithlessness and untrustworthiness of the pagan Japanese, and Sacramento people being thoroughly conversant with the conduct of these undesirable peoples,

"Be it resolved, by the city council of the city of Sacramento, that we are opposed to the return of any Japanese from concentration camps to their former locations, and we endorse the orders made by Gen. John L. DeWitt of the western defense command that all Japanese be confined in concentration camps and that they be not returned to any Pacific coast state."

with some of the Poston crowd when the Tokyo executions story broke. People got excited—just as we from Poston did—but no one looked twice at our group, and I heard of no one losing his job, or even being treated coldly, because of the story.

"Once outside, our people are not 'Japanese' unless they try to make an issue of it themselves. They are just folks, part of the amazing mixture of nationalities that every American city contains. They are accepted for what they do, for how they act, for their ability on the job, just as everyone else is accepted on the same terms.

"People in Poston are over-conscious, overcautious. Outside, the boys and girls from the centers are finding themselves part of the crowd. Inside Poston, people are still saying, 'Who will take care of me if I lose my job after I'm out'...the first time anyone of Japanese descent in this country has ever asked that, I am certain. But those who have gone out aren't worrying about who will take care of them.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED BY NATIONAL JACL

Contributions of \$1202.14 from the Santa Maria JACL and \$1000 from the San Francisco JACL were received recently by the National JACL headquarters here.

In making the contribution, the Santa Maria chapter asked that it be earmarked for use in civil rights test cases.

"It is a shame," wrote Ken Utsunomiya, chapter's corresponding secretary, in forwarding the sum, "that many nisei are not cognizant of the league's importance in these critical times, but we wish to assure you that the national staff members have done a good piece of work so far, and we hope that you will be able to continue with your efforts despite the many discouraging factors."

It was expected that the San Francisco chapter leaders may also specify that the contribution be devoted for test cases.

JACL Establishes Office Quarters in Denver, Colo.

DENVER, Colo. — Joe Masaoka, national director of the membership division of the Japanese American Citizens League, announced Wednesday that "commencing today" the league's Denver regional office will be located at room 618 in the Empire building, 430 Sixteenth street.

"We hope that after a week of occupying this space, we shall feel free to call this our permanent address," Masaoka said. "In the past we've had such a hard time securing an office, we are keeping our fingers crossed."

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Legal Action Only Recourse Left to B. C. Property Owners

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The legal firm of Norris and MacLennan Saturday informed the Amalgamated Property Owners' association in Kaslo that nothing further, short of legal action, could be done to prevent the disposal of properties on the coast owned by persons of Japanese descent. The firm urged that legal action be taken as soon as possible in view of the warning given by the custodian's department that liquidation proceedings would begin within a week, the New Canadian reported.

The method of procedure which had been first considered by the firm of obtaining an injunction against the advisory board could not be proceeded with, the letter said. It was explained that the board is not properly constituted by the government for the purpose of assisting in the disposal of the properties, but is merely a committee called in for advising. No order-in-council has been made appointing the board.

The firm pointed out that there are two methods of procedure. The first and the most preferable in the opinion of the lawyers would be by way of petition of right in the exchequer court. In that case the government would have to give its consent, and it was felt that it would not refuse to do so.

In such a case it is still undecided, the firm's statement said, whether to prepare two petitions of right, one for a Japanese national and one for a naturalized subject, or whether it would be best to bring one motion of right in the names of several members of the Property Owners' association in behalf of all members of the association. In the opinion of the solicitors, the latter would be preferable, but discussion on the matter is still proceeding.

The second method of possible procedure, the statement continued, would be to make reference by the lieutenant governor in council under the Constitutional Question Determination Act of the Province of British Columbia.

From there the question of the constitutionality of the proposed disposal would be referred to the Court of Appeals and it would then be possible to take an appeal from there to the Supreme Court of Canada.

However, the statement explained, several drawbacks seem to appear in this procedure in that the provincial government

would have to recommend to the lieutenant governor that a reference of such matter be made. Therefore the attorney general's department would be represented on the arguments if the provincial government made the reference, which is stated in some quarters as very unlikely.

NYA Vocational Training Courses Begun at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah — One hundred and ten youthful evacuees at the Central Utah Relocation Project last week began vocational training sessions under the auspices of the National Youth Administration. Courses offered the trainees included instructions in power sewing, clerical training, auto mechanics and woodshop experience.

George W. Keddington of Salt Lake City, youth personnel representative of the NYA under the War Manpower Commission, instituted the classes during his visit at the project.

Myer Replies To Charges Against Relocation Program

(Continued from Page 1) Representative Costello (D., Calif.) is to head a sub-committee which will at that time lay the groundwork for a broader inquiry.

Later in the month, it was added, officials of the War Relocation Authority will be called to testify before the Dies Committee at a public hearing in Washington.

Investigator Stripling's charges were preceded by a statement by Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., New Jersey) in which he, according to the North American Newspaper Alliance, declared that the government's evacuee relocation program was the number one farce among all New Deal projects.

Thomas, back from a week's inquiry into the evacuee situation in the west, charged that dispersion of the evacuees through all parts of the country is not only permitted but encouraged by high officials. In a telegram to President Roosevelt, he had previously urged that no more evacuees be released until the Dies Committee could make a thorough study of the whole program.

Director Myer's statement declared the granting of leaves for evacuees "is handled very carefully on an individual basis."

"We have records on all people over the age of 17 who are being considered for leave. These records cover family relationships, training, experience, contacts with Japan and other pertinent facts.

"In addition, we have available and we utilize information from the intelligence agencies of the government in determining whether there is anything in the record of an evacuee which would make it undesirable for him to live outside of a relocation center.

"We presume anyone having evidence of disloyal activity on the part of relocated evacuees will transmit that information promptly to the agencies of the government which are responsible for apprehending dangerous persons. To our knowledge not one instance of disloyal activity on the part of any of the 12,000 persons of Japanese ancestry on leave from relocation centers has been reported.

"The statements attributed to Mr. Stripling have the effect of misleading the public on an important principle of democracy. That principle centers around the question of whether loyal American citizens and law-abiding aliens should be kept in confinement for the duration of the war, or whether they should be given the opportunity to contribute to the war effort in a normal manner in our democratic society.

"The War Relocation Authority was established for the purpose of relocating people evacuated from military areas. Our belief is that such people should be re-established in normal communities unless they are found to be potentially dangerous. In administering our leave program, we are taking all precautions to protect the national security."

Public Acceptance Depends on Selves, Evacuees Are Told

CODY, Wyo. — Public acceptance of evacuees in Denver depends on their attitude and willingness to adapt themselves, the Heart Mountain Sentinel credits Vaughn Mechau, reports officer of the center, as announcing.

The Sentinel said Mechau made his report, emphasizing that evacuees must help in working out their "salvation," after meeting with federal officials at Denver.

The Sentinel reported: "The reports officer said that the public maintains a reasonable attitude and is willing to be convinced on the good intentions of those who are now living and working outside of the relocation centers."

Resettlers from Minidoka Total Over Thousand

HUNT, Idaho—As cities in the mountain states reach the saturation point for absorbing evacuees, increasing numbers of Japanese Americans are leaving this center to resettle in the midwest and east, the Project Reports Division reports. According to the center's records, however, seasonal workers are still taking jobs in the intermountain region.

Of those who have left the Minidoka center permanently, 510 have resettled in the mountain states, including 213 in Idaho, 113 in Utah, 83 in Washington, 45 in Colorado, 36 in Oregon, 16 in Montana and four in Wyoming. Two hundred and twenty-one have settled in the midwest, and a fewer number in the east and south.

About 75 per cent of all those who have left the center permanently are employed in domestic, farm or unskilled jobs. Twelve per cent are in skilled and semi-skilled labor. Eight per cent are clerical workers and three per cent are in professional occupations. Two per cent are unclassified.

On May 17 a total of 1030 persons had departed on indefinite leave. The center population on May 27 was 7859.

Pasadenans Must Accept Nisei's Return, Professor Tells Them

Hosokawa Writes Of Memorial Day At Heart Mountain

(Continued from Page 4)

White Trade Only," and according to the New World, the discrimination is resented by many war workers and by "colored" sailors returning from Pacific battle zones.

Nor is this an isolated incident. Mrs. Mary Farquason, who attended a session of the Congressional hearings on repeal of the Oriental exclusion act, says she came away disgusted with the bigotry and prejudice exhibited against the Chinese by a number of witnesses.

She heard these witnesses refer to the Chinese, an American ally, as a race of moral degenerates, among other unfounded charges.

A large number of Chinese-Americans have been too complacent of their position as an American minority since the race-baiters at this stage of the game are concentrating their venom on the Japanese Americans.

It is about time they, and other American minorities easily susceptible to attack by the American proponents of Aryan supremacy, woke up to the fact that persecution of one racial group spreads, like an epidemic, to others.

We can hardly imagine outfits like the Native Sons, Associated Farmers, and sundry other anti-democratic groups standing up for the rights of Chinese Americans and Filipino Americans now, much less at some later date if their present hate-campaigns should bear bitter fruit.

Leader of Minidoka Volunteers Scores Attitude of Speakers

(Editor's Note: The following letter was written by Masaru "Chick" Uno, chairman of the Minidoka volunteers organization, in reply to a recent NBC broadcast by San Francisco radio commentator Larry Smith. Uno was a high-ranking intercollegiate boxer during undergraduate days at Washington State College, and is widely known in northwest athletic circles for other sports activities as well. He has been athletics supervisor at the Minidoka center, is the father of two girls and is now awaiting induction for service with the special Japanese American combat unit as one of Minidoka's 300 volunteers.)

Dear Sirs:

It is regrettable that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry are placed in an unenviable light by certain public commentators, but it is more to be regretted that these commentators are so shortsighted that they sow the seeds of racial prejudice at a time when it is detrimental to the war effort and national unity.

Representing the volunteers for the special Japanese American combat team of the U. S. army, who represent the loyalty of a great majority of American-born Japanese in the Minidoka Relocation Center, I take strong exception to the statements broadcast in a series of radio programs from San Francisco by Larry Smith accusing and condemning the nisei as disloyal. Hitler declared just prior to the outbreak of World War II, "Once a Jew, always a Jew." Mr. Smith follows in a similar vein with "a Jap's a Jap."

On May 16, Mr. Smith, speaking as a self-appointed authority on the Pacific war, claimed that there was an entire division of armed Japanese around Los Angeles, implying that they were ready to sabotage and occupy the area just prior to December 7, 1941. He further implied that some 51,000 of the 63,000 nisei in America are disloyal. He can neither prove nor substantiate his statements by the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or by any other reliable and authoritative sources.

ate his statements by the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or by any other reliable and authoritative sources.

Is Mr. Smith trying to make a racial war out of his hysterical thinking about the Japanese Americans? Is it his ultimate purpose to alienate India and to lose the friendship of the Chinese and the Filipinos?

Mr. Smith closes his eyes to the patriotic effort by loyal American Japanese in this country, and simply places them in the same category with the warlords of Japan. There is no doubt that Mr. Smith is American. But there are hundreds and thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry who have as much claim to the title. This was shown by their acceptance of the military order to evacuate at immeasurable sacrifice to themselves. They are in virtual isolation today, not by choice, but because they believed that their greatest contribution to American victory through national unity could best be made by loyally accepting the military order for evacuation.

We take pride in our American heritage. Ours is the loyalty that fears not the supreme sacrifice. Ours is a determination founded upon faith in America to preserve the blessings of democracy for ourselves and our children's children. Race prejudice, discontent and disunity at home can only mean a stab in the back to us who are willing to shed our life's blood for the cause of America. Our cause for the perpetuation of our American way of life against the forces of aggression and dictatorship is greater than issues of race.

As the President said when he approved the army combat team of nisei, "the principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not and never was a matter of race or ancestry. A good American is one who is loyal to this country, to our creed of liberty and democracy."

MASARU "CHICK" UNO,
Minidoka Volunteers Organization, Hunt, Idaho.

Rexburg Soldier Returns to Base

REXBURG, Idaho — Sergeant Togo Hikida recently returned to his base at Camp Grant, Illinois, following a ten-day furlough spent here with his parents and friends. Sergeant Hikida, who is in command of a group of 50 men, is in the quartermaster's section of post engineering.

Bowron's Attitude On Nisei Scored

(Continued from Page 3)

no precedent in our national life, they conducted themselves in a manner that won the highest commendation from the military authorities. And this was in the face of the suspension of the civil liberties of over 70,000 citizens without due process of law and the loss of millions of dollars in property.

Attended them at Santa Anita and Manzanar speak nothing but the highest words of praise in their behalf.

Let the mayor of Los Angeles remember his responsibility before the people of this community, and let him weigh well his words lest he prove false to the American ideal of democracy.—From the column, "El Rodeo," in The Tidings, official organ of the archdiocese of Los Angeles, May 28, 1943.

the regulation denying them the privilege of joining the armed forces, continued in force throughout the war, would have created a most embarrassing and humiliating situation. No one would believe our protestations of loyalty, if we had the stigma of not having been permitted to fight for our country during wartime.

Mine Workers Protest Use Of Evacuees

Union Officials Say Nisei Employment Will Result In Dissension

Evacuee workers employed in the Utah Copper company's Bingham canyon open pit mine operations ran into trouble last week when protests against their employment were made by Ernest Stanton, president of the Bingham Open Pit Miners' union, CIO, and Howard Lee, international representative, International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, also a CIO affiliate.

The union officials told H. Rex Lee, western area relocation supervisor for the War Relocation Authority, that their members were opposed to working alongside the evacuees and that continued employment would result in dissension.

In a statement to the Salt Lake Tribune last Friday, the labor leaders said that the company had brought in about 20 evacuees during the past few days, augmenting about a score of Japanese Americans who had been employed prior to the war's outbreak.

Mr. Lee of the WRA said after a conference that his agency had approved only eight evacuees, of whom five had previously worked for the Utah Copper company. He added that the company had offered to accept a small number, all of whom had to be approved by the WRA, but that no more evacuees would be sent to Bingham Canyon in view of the unions' protests.

Kido Discusses Relocation Problems

(Continued from Page 2) the assistant secretary of war is watching the progress of the combat team with special interest. I am sincerely hoping that the nisei will establish for the combat team the reputation that it is one of the outstanding units in the entire American army. This would be the best means of showing the gratitude of the nisei to a friend who has been standing for their rights.

All nisei who have pledged loyalty to this country realize that