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CLIPPINGS - MISCELLANEOUS

1943-49

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New Day for Nisei Canadians

After Seven Long Years Canada's Evacuees Will Be Permitted Access to Coastal Areas

AT THE END of next month the Canadian Japanese, who have been restricted from their west coast homes since the beginning of the war, will be free to return.

For seven long years—a goodly slice of time in the lives of a group of citizens whose average age is probably somewhere in the twenties—they have been denied the simple rights of travel and residence in the areas in which they were born and raised.

The province of British Columbia, where most of them lived, was ringed by large signs visible only to the Japanese Canadians—No Trespassing.

At the end of March, however, those signs will disappear. The evacuees will be allowed to come home.

It can be expected, however, that these rights of travel and residence will not be returned whole to the Japanese Canadians. A policy of limitation—in Canada it's called the policy of dispersal—will probably operate to limit the Japanese Canadians in British Columbia to about 2000. The government is expected to stress the "dispersal policy" and probably public opinion, if nothing else, will for a time at least operate to keep a racial quota for persons of Japanese descent. How this policy will be enforced within the limits of civil liberties has not yet been ascertained. The device of a racial quota is hardly one in compliance with the regular practices of a democratic state.

Nonetheless, with this limitation, the Japanese Canadians next month will see the first lifting of the mental and physical restrictions that were brought to them by war.

The returning Japanese Canadians will be, in a sense, like the old immigrants who first came to Canada in the early 1900's. For the story of the Japanese in Canada is hardly half a century old.

Within those five decades, the Japanese Canadians established their first footholds upon a new country, raised a single generation of new Canadians, made their first steps to economic freedom—and lost most of their property and civil rights in the seven-year process called the evacuation.

Japanese Canadians are wondering today what the newday pioneer will have to meet and cope with. The rabid atmosphere of British Columbia when war broke—has it evaporated, or will it fog the lives of those Canadian Nisei who want to come home again?

Like the first Japanese immigrants to the United States, the Canadian immigrants were laborers of the field, the mine, the railway and the forest. Japanese immigration companies arranged for the entering of thousands of early migrants for work in the mines and on railways. Canada was opening up rich coastal areas, which promised untold wealth in salmon fishing, coal mines, forests and rich farm lands. Just at the turn of the century the Japanese immigrants began coming into the country by the thousands. By 1901, close to 5000 had come in through the ports of British Columbia. Within the first decade 26,000 Japanese came to this region.

Many of these persons, however, remained in Canada only a short time, as can be seen in the fact that half a century later the Japanese Canadian population was less than 25,000.

Many of the early immigrants came from Japan, while others moved on to America from the beginning the new settlers. Immigration and prejudice, and in 1907 restriction. The following year Canada began to restrict migration tide. Immigration was limited to 150 persons, except for returning immigrants, wives and children. In 1924 the number was reduced to 150. Four years later another restriction was introduced which extended the 150 number to include the wives and children of Japanese in Canada. This quota continued in effect until the outbreak of war, but actual immigration was only half the quota, with less than 8000 in each year from 1933 to 1940.

As was true with most other immigrants, the Japanese were primarily young men who came for better prospects in a brighter and more stable future. When the realities of their situation became apparent, most of them moved on. But those who remained were to stay for good. They sent for their families—in many instances these were "picture brides"—and they began the long hard fight to establish a new country and the new language and understanding, to come to an understanding with their new neighbors and to raise their children as citizens of the new land.

The Japanese Canadians settled in British Columbia. They moved up slowly from unskilled worker classification. From unskilled migrant worker and railroad hand to skilled workers and owners of small businesses. Many entered the fishing industry, buying their own equipment. They became shop keepers or entered the service industry.

At the beginning of the century the Japanese employed primarily in six occupations were in 60.

The shift from the major industrial occupations occurred in the twenties when expansion in fishing, mining and railroading came to a halt. This also caused, in part, by the desire of the Japanese for more stable working conditions.

There was an accompanying limitation placed on Japanese to certain trades and businesses. Alien land laws were passed, but Japanese fishermen were severely controlled. They were excluded from civil service appo-

intended jobs and other types of work. They were also denied voting rights in British Columbia, though they were given the right of citizenship by naturalization.

By 1941 the largest group of Japanese Canadians in a single industry was in the agricultural industry, though only 18.8 per cent of them were in this category. Fishing was second with 16.3 per cent of all Japanese Canadians gainfully employed. Other fields with large numbers of Japanese Canadians were laborers, manufacturing, services, trade and lumbering.

The story of these early immigrants is the story of the Japanese in America. They entered hitherto worthless lands and made them productive. They developed new methods of farming on original soil and they raised their families and properties through sheer hard work.

They expanded their market gardens, and they made substantial gains.

In the fishing industry they moved to a relatively stable position.

Much credit is due to the origin for the success of the industry. But with the war Japanese were hemmed in and were severely limited. They were not allowed to move from one district to another and were hindered by discrimination against other persons in the industry. They made substantial gains and maintained a strong position during the evacuation.

With the expansion of commercial trades, the government tried to limit them into certain trades such as (by the fact of) certain trades such as prohibited from public works. It was a business and service license was issued against an average of

Like most sons of immigrants often "family business" long-desired sector.

The Evacuation

The Canadian evacuation starts.

In the summer of 1941, who later was to become an analyst, said that the Pearl Harbor war had

At first the government in fashion.

Fifty-nine land did the vernacular were immobilized whom most were registration of all previously announced

On Jan. 14, 1941 for surveillance of males over 16 years from the British Columbia mountains. A communique impounded fishing announcement was



CITIZEN

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1949.

Price: Ten cents

House Committee Approves Displaced Person Naturalization Measure

Judiciary Group Unanimously Reports Out Bill to Remove Race Bars on Immigration

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 8 reported out the Judd bill for equality in naturalization and immigration without a dissenting vote.

This marked the first time in history a bill giving full naturalization rights to all peoples in the world has been acted on favorably by a House Committee.

The bill now goes to the House. A vote is expected within the next 30 to 45 days.

Congressman Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.) author of the bill, said he is "frankly optimistic" concerning the bill's chances in the House.

Passage of the ENI measure would erase the final racial immigration restrictions raised by the Oriental Exclusion act of 1924.

At the same time, it would finally give all legal immigrants to the United States the right to apply for naturalization irrespective of racial ancestry.

Congressmen Francis E. Walter (D., Penn.), chairman of the Judiciary Sub-Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, and Judd likened the bill to "six armed divisions in Japan as far as its effect upon the stability and future of that nation is concerned."

Rep. Walter said the "necessity for its passage as far as our Far Eastern affairs are concerned is obvious."

"Communism is gaining alarmingly in the Far East. As long as we maintain a racial basis for immigration in our country, this will provide fuel for propaganda against the United States."

Rep. Judd said: "We cannot stop the communists from using propaganda, but we don't have to provide them with material to use against us."

They said the naturalization provisions of the bill were "simple moral justice for the large bloc of persons living in the United States and Hawaii" who are branded as aliens ineligible for citizenship solely on the basis of ancestry.

The ENI bill would eliminate the friction caused by this nation's re-

fusal to grant these person's citizenship, though they have lived here for a quarter-century or longer as law-abiding, respected members of their communities, Rep. Judd added.

At a press conference immediately following the Judiciary Committee action, the bill was explained in detail.

One point which aroused discussion was how much, and to what extent, overall immigration would be affected by its passage.

It was pointed out the bill provides only that the few remaining countries in the Far East restricted from utilizing quotas established under the Exclusion act, would be permitted to send up to 100 immigrants apiece to the United States, with the exception of Siam and Japan. Siam would be given a quota of 105, Japan, 185.

Passage of the act is not expected to increase total annual immigration by more than 1,000 persons annually, it was said.

The Judd bill was acted on favorably by the House Sub-Committee on Immigration and Naturalization last week. This is the Sub-Committee which reported favorably on the bill before the Eightieth Congress last year. However, the Sub-Committee's actions came too late in the session for action by the full Judiciary Committee.

The bill was reintroduced in the House this year by Congressmen Walter, Judd, George P. Miller, (D., Calif.), Sidney R. Yates, (D., Ill.), and Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R., Hawaii).

Because of Rep. Judd's long interest in the measure, the Sub-Committee agreed to report out his bill, though he is a Republican and Congress is controlled by the Democrats.

The bill, however, has strong bipartisan support.

One effect of the Judiciary Committee's action on Feb. 8 is to give ENI priority over action to liberalize the nation's Displaced Person's laws.

The DP bill also will be considered by the Judiciary committee, but the deliberations are expected to last at least six weeks. By giving the ENI bill priority, it thus may be acted upon by the House two to three months earlier than otherwise would have been possible.

Mike Masaoka, national JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative director, said the committee's action "is one of the most hopeful things that has happened to our legislative program in Congress."

"But this means that while we can all take hope that Congress eventually will act favorably upon a bill so close to our hearts, we must continue to work even harder than before to secure its passage."

"Our parents have dreamed of such a law for more than 25 years. We must never be put into the position of having to say: 'The ENI bill failed at the last minute because we did not support it.'"

"JACL ADC has labored for more than three years in an effort to get favorable action upon our immigration and naturalization laws. We call upon everyone who is interested in this goal to redouble his help and efforts."

"We need support," Masaoka said. "We know it will be forthcoming."

Thayer, M. F.
466 E. California St.
Pasadena 5
N7-23-4

Portrait
Placed on
Vessel

Portrait of
Mori

Fair Play Group Welcomes 'Jap Activity' Investigation

(Continued from Page One)

chapter is concerned only with the preservation of constitutional rights of all American citizens—those of Japanese, German and Italian descent as well as others.

OFFICERS OF CHAPTER

Among officers of the chapter are socially prominent Mrs. Maynard Thayer, of 466 East California street, acting chairman; Mr. McAdams, of 1544 Casa Grande street, second vice chairman, and Mr. Burton, of 989 South El Molino avenue, secretary-treasurer.

Whitney B. Wright, of 1994 Meadowbrook Road, Altadena, was chairman of the chapter up to two months ago, but was forced to retire because of ill health.

The officers, and especially Mr. Burton, vigorously denied their activities or aims have anything to do with alien or disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake or elsewhere in this country, or with Japanese outside the United States.

Gannon, chairman of the Assembly committee on the Japanese problem, charges the Pasadena chapter of American Principles and Fair Play is waging a "pro-Japanese" campaign to show that American Legion leaders and others are prejudiced against Japanese-American citizens.

HEARINGS IN LOS ANGELES

In Sacramento Wednesday Gannon said his committee would hold hearings in Los Angeles next month to "air the theories of Japanese sympathizers."

To be called as witnesses at the hearing, Gannon said, will be members and officers of the Pasadena organization, and possibly a Marine private.

Gannon, in a Sacramento statement, said the Pasadena chapter has its offices at 1360 West Colorado street, and that "its literature has branched out from mimeographed letters in September to a four-page printed pamphlet in November."

The 1360 West Colorado street address is the office of William C. Carr, realtor, one of the most active figures in the Fair Play movement here. Up to a year ago he was secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Called at his home, 1536 Poppy Peak Drive, yesterday, Carr said he had no statement to make on "the matter" at this time.

QUOTE MARINE'S LETTER

In the Pasadena chapter's pamphlet, "United We Stand," which reportedly set off the Gannon charges of "pro-Japanese" activity, was a copy of a letter, purported to have been written to the national secretary of the American Legion at Indianapolis by Private First Class Robert E. Borchers of the U. S. Marine Corps stationed at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, Calif.

The Marine—whom Gannon said his committee wishes to produce as a witness—stated in the letter that he was "one of the fortunate Marines who have recently returned to this country after serving in the offensive against the Japanese on Guadalcanal."

According to Gannon, the letter went on:

"After being in the States a while we find ourselves bewildered by a condition behind our backs which stuns us. We find that our American citizens, those of Japanese an-

cestry, are being persecuted, yes persecuted, as though Adolf Hitler himself were in charge.

HIS 'BLOOD BOILS'

"We find that the California American Legion is promoting a racial purge. I'm putting it mildly when I say it makes our blood boil. . . ."

Gannon said he does not believe that this letter represents the viewpoint of all Marines.

"We have been told," said the assemblyman, "that it would be unhealthy for Japanese—even American born—to be seen on California streets, and that returning Marines and soldiers would slit their throats."

According to Secretary-Treasurer Burton, the Pasadena chapter activities are carried on only in the interest of American citizens.

"We do not believe in Nazi tactics," said Burton. "I am sure everybody connected with the organization will welcome any kind of an investigation Mr. Gannon would care to make. We do not believe in punishing the innocent merely because we cannot, at the moment, get at the guilty in this war. Our purpose is to preserve the constitutional rights of all American citizens—including those of Japanese, German and Italian descent.

"Our organization and its work is not in sympathy with alien and disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake or anywhere else and we believe, as most Americans do, that they should be deported at the earliest possible moment."

Burton said the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play has a membership of approximately 175 persons, "including such prominent and sound citizens as Mr. Voorhis, and Dr. Bell and Dr. Munroe of Caltech." Included in the membership are "two or three" students of Pasadena Junior College.

Dr. Bell said he is a member of the local chapter, but Dr. William B. Munroe of Caltech said he is not now and never has been a member of the Pasadena unit.

Dr. Munroe, however, said that he is one of the sponsors of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. So is Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of Caltech, and numerous other prominent California educators.

Mr. Voorhis said he joined the Pasadena chapter at the time of the evacuation of Japanese citizens from this area, but that he has not been active in it since.

"However," said Mr. Voorhis, "the Pasadena chapter is made up of a number of very fine citizens, entirely sound, and I doubt if you'll find a more patriotic group anywhere. I am fully in sympathy with the defense of American citizens of Japanese descent, and I believe these calamity howling investigations are more or less a matter of politics. I've never heard of a single act of sabotage by any one of the American citizens of Japanese descent, and I don't think you or anybody else has heard of one either."

Second Vice Chairman McAdams of the Pasadena chapter said he hadn't seen the issue of the pamphlet in question.

"However," said McAdams, "I

certainly am not out carrying the torch for alien and disloyal Japs in this country or anywhere else. I have a brother and a sister-in-law who are interned in a Japanese prison camp in the Philippines. I am, however, interested in the fair treatment of the Japanese-American citizens who were evacuated from this area. Some of those little boys were Scouts in our troop, and they were fine youngsters."

WRA TO SEGREGATE JAPS LOYAL TO U. S.

Byrnes Report Follows Recommendation Of Senate Military Sub-Committee

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(INS)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes tonight revealed the War Relocation Authority is preparing to segregate loyal Japanese from those in western evacuation camps who are anti-American.

Byrnes' disclosure came in making public a report by the War Department and WRA in response to a Senate resolution asking information on the status of interned Japanese.

Disloyal Japanese-Americans will be isolated in centers where they will be denied leave of all kinds. The others will be eligible for leave and will be encouraged to find jobs in communities outside of the evacuated area, the report said.

This segregation program follows a recommendation of a Senate Military subcommittee headed by Senator A. B. "Happy" Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, which visited the internment camps recently.

CURFEW PLAN.

The evacuees, the report said, live in ten widely separated inland points in frame, barracks-style buildings. They are not allowed to leave the center without permission and are restricted entirely to the barracks area after dark.

The WRA has complete authority over the centers, but the external boundaries are guarded by Army detachments which have only been called into action once, the statement asserted.

In general the food was described as nourishing but of sub-Army standards. Two meatless days each week are observed and beef furnished to the centers is third grade. The cost of feeding each evacuee was estimated at from 34 to 42 cents per day.

WORKING EVACUEES.

Working evacuees are paid at the rate of \$12, \$16 and \$19 per month and are provided with clothing allowances ranging from \$24 a year for small children in southerly centers, to \$45 a year for adults in colder climates.

Top positions in each kind of work are held by non-Japanese, civil service employes. About 90 per cent of the evacuees are working at the present time.

Under present regulations any resident of a center, whether alien or citizen, can apply for

permission to take a job in an American community outside of the military area.

Such a request is met with a careful investigation, the report declared, covering the behavior record and background of the applicant, an FBI record check and the attitude of the community toward receiving evacuees.

CLOSE CONTACT.

All applications for work in war industries of the eastern military area are placed before a joint board comprised of delegates from War and Navy Departments and the WRA. The FBI is in close contact with this group.

Despite the new program of segregating internees, the statement indicated that the original restrictions imposed upon persons of Japanese ancestry will remain unchanged until the military situation warrants a relaxation.

The report said a more detailed report on the evacuation of the west coast and the part played in it by the Army has been prepared by the commanding general of the Western Defense Command and will be made available soon to the President and to Congress.

Denver Becomes 'Little Tokyo' For Japs In Exile

By LYLE L. MARINER
INS Staff Correspondent

DENVER—With relocation of Japanese-Americans from the west coast inland, the Rocky mountain metropolis of Denver rapidly is displacing Los Angeles as the center of Jap-Americans in the United States.

Denver's colony was founded on a large scale about two years ago when first and second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry were released from internment camps and sent inland after evacuation from Pacific coast states.

With the new international settlement have come names, customs, foods and industries alien to Denver; that, however, have been accepted tolerantly and with little or no friction.

EXPLORE SHOPS

Today natives of this Colorado city go exploring the shops and cafes in the old down-town area where the Japanese have set up business. Markets, bakeries, offices and even small factories are found in an atmosphere different, but not unpleasant, to the average American's eye and taste.

One of these new industries is the Umeya Rice company, operated by H. Hamano and believed to be the only rice-cake plant now operating in the country. A rush of business enables the firm to supply only one-third of the demand, from Japanese - Americans and Denverites, the latter who find the cakes different and piquantly tasteful.

Harry Nakata has a fish market where baskets are piled high with preserved seaweed relish, fresh bean sprouts, dried shrimp for soup, thick rice nectar, Homare Zuke and Mu-gi-cha, in addition to all types of fresh fish obtainable.

VARIED INTERESTS

At the Manchu grill, operated by George Furuta, formerly of Los Angeles, heaping bowls of rice and little dishes of green tea are placed before the customers, while chopsticks fly and the air is filled with the sing-song of voices. The menu includes American and Chinese foods, as well as Japanese delicacies.

Harry Osumi has a jewelry store; Mary Hiratawa a barber shop; Frank Isuo and his wife, Chiyeko, turn out photographs; the Rafu Shoyu soy sauce company flourishes, while doctors, dentists, a Jap-American labor contractor; a legal-aid bureau and hundreds of other businesses swell this new "Little Tokyo."

The war has brought a new note of cosmopolitanism and individuality to Denver.

Farm Bureau Directors Oppose Japanese Return

A. D. McDonell, president of the Sacramento County Farm Bureau, said today the board of directors of the organization has adopted a resolution urging the American Legion and other organized groups to continue opposition to the proposed resettlement of Japanese on the west coast and recommending that all farm implements owned by Japanese evacuated from this area be sold to farming groups.

A Warrior Twice Over

"I think it must have been Fate which carried me through 30 bombing missions safely so that I could come back to the United States and help fight the battle against race prejudice," Sgt. Ben Kuroki, Army Air Forces, said Friday.

Sergeant Kuroki, Japanese-American turret gunner in a B-24 Liberator bomber, a veteran of the "Battle of Ploesti," winner of two Distinguished Flying Crosses and wearer of the Air Medal with four oak-leaf clusters, visited the Bay area last Friday.

We had the very great honor of meeting and talking with Sergeant Kuroki at a dinner given for him Friday night by Bill Davis, YMCA secretary. He had spent most of the day speaking. First, at the Commonwealth club where his appearance was loudly acclaimed, and one club member was heard remarking to another — "It makes you proud to be an American, doesn't it!"

Excerpts of the Commonwealth speech were recorded for presentation over KSFO on Sidney Rogers' program, (Sergeant Kuroki was not allowed to broadcast on Ginny Sims' program for the National Broadcasting company). Later in the afternoon he spoke at the University YMCA Student-Faculty hour.

Two days after Pearl Harbor Ben and his kid brother, Fred, drove 150 miles from their home in Hershey, Neb., to an induction station. It was a month before they were accepted. There he found a foreshadowing of his "two battles." — "For the first time in our lives we found out what prejudice really was. I began to realize right then that I had a couple of strikes on me to begin with and that I was going to be fighting two battles instead of one—against the Axis and against intolerance among my fellow-Americans," he said.

Still Ben could remember the Japanese-American creed—"Although some individuals may discriminate against me I shall never become bitter or lose faith for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of American people," and he continued his fight for personal respect and assignment to a fighting unit of the Air Forces.

His first break was assignment to Gen. Ted Timberlake's "Flying Circus" as a communications clerk. After several near-misses he finally got to England with the group where he applied for gunnery training.

Hard work and crack gunnery earned him the top turret gun position. On that memorable day one of his crewmates painted this legend across the top turret—"Top turret gunner—Most Honorable Son Sgt. Ben Kuroki." "They usually called me 'Most Honorable Son' or 'bara-kiri.' They were a great bunch over there," Ben said.

Ben's combat experiences showed him democracy in action. He said, "I learned more about democracy than you'll find in all the books because I saw it in action. When you live with men under combat conditions for 15 months you begin to understand what brotherhood, equality, tolerance and unselfishness really mean. They are no longer just words.

"The tail gunner was Jewish. I am a Japanese-American, the bombardier was a German, the left waist tunnel gunner was an Irishman. Later I flew with an American-Indian pilot and a Polish tunnel gunner. What difference did it make? We had a job to do and we did it with a kind of comradeship that was the finest thing in the world.

His twenty-fifth mission was officially called the "Battle of Ploesti" rather than the Ploesti raid. Seventy-eight bombers out of 175 did not return. Returning crews were so hard-hit emotionally that when they came back there was no line at the mess hall, no one could sleep, and ground crews kept the runway lights on all night and many of them stayed up until morning—though they knew the missing planes weren't coming back. Even after this, Sergeant Kuroki volunteered for five extra missions.

The thirtieth was nearly his last. He was flying over Germany when a burst of flak hit the top turret. His goggles were shattered, and his oxygen mask was torn off, but the copilot and radioman were able to pull him down and revive him.

Sergeant Kuroki is a small, self-effacing, earnest American, strongly aware of his great responsibility and opportunity for bettering the war-time status of loyal Japanese-Americans. His constantly reiterated thesis is that the "fight against the Axis and intolerance are the same battle. We will have lost the war if our military victory is not followed by a better understanding among peoples."

He has been made acutely conscious of other Americans' distrust for Americans of Japanese ancestry. His comment—"I'm not even sure that I can walk safely in the streets of my own country."

Who has a better right?

Editorials and features in *The Californian* reflect the opinions of the writer. They make no claim to represent student or University opinion. All unsigned editorials are by the editor.

Early Cal 2/7/43

OBSERVATIONS

Comments on Week's Decisions by The Supreme Court

Decisions of the Supreme Court on the rights of minorities are naturally pleasing to those of us who have been connected with the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, since they are in exact agreement with the positions which we had announced.

The Court, in the first place, unanimously sustained the power of the military authorities, as a war measure, to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry, citizen or alien, loyal and disloyal alike, from this military district. The court expressed no opinion as to whether the military emergency was as serious as the Army Command regarded it. It did sustain the right of the Army, as a war measure, to make its own decision.

Our committee said: "The Committee has taken no position on any suggestion that persons of Japanese ancestry be returned to the Pacific Coast at this time. We have confidence in the present policies of the War Department."

But the highest Court also confined this ruling strictly to military necessity during the war. It expressly overruled the opinion of the District Court, from which the appeal was taken, that Japanese are not citizens, even if born here, and remanded the case of the District Court, to lessen a too-severe sentence pronounced on one of the defendants, for a minor violation of the curfew law to make a test case, but especially to strike from its former decision to finding that American-born Japanese are not citizens.

RIGHTS TO BE RESUMED

This means that, at the close of the war, these American citizens will resume all the rights of other citizens, regardless of race, including, of course, the right of residence. If any of them are disloyal or dangerous, this is a matter to be dealt with individually, on individual showings, as has already been done with German Bundists and others, and it of course means that the present government policy of resettling loyal Japanese in other parts of the country, where they are needed and wanted and where there are no military situations, would also be approved. The Court, in other words, has recognized short-range military decisions, by the Army, in military defense zones, without jeopardizing the long-range validity of the Constitution, giving equal rights to all persons alike.

The other decision, on a related matter of minority rights, not involving race, in the Schneidermann case, is incidentally a vindication for Wendell Willkie, who dared unpopularity in defending the constitutional right of a known Com-

munist, with whose views he personally had no sympathy whatever. What he defended was Schneidermann's rights to hold his own views.

In this case there was no question whatever that the accused was a Communist. In fact, he was the official head of that party in California. Evidence was offered that the Communist Third International, since disbanded, he once expressed views inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and all that, in some other countries, it had once advocated taking over the industries by the workers, without waiting to do so by vote. There had also once been utterances by the American Communist party, generally indorsing the positions of the International. The lower court had vacated Schneidermann's citizenship, on the ground that, in not stating this affiliation in his application for naturalization—there being no such question on the blank and no place to have answered it—he had obtained his citizenship by fraud.

Without, so far as we have yet seen the report, deciding on the abstract question of whether the Communist party now "advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States, by force and violence," the Court did hold that mere membership in the party did not establish that the particular person himself held such views or regarded his party as holding them. He can be penalized, if at all, only by a showing against him individually.

TEMPTATION TO SPECULATE

There is temptation to speculate how this decision may apply to other cases. The Criminal Syndicalism Act of California, for instance, was passed against the I. W. W., on evidence that this radical labor organization had once advocated sabotage, and the testimony of certain former members that they themselves burned crops and warehouses. So a law was passed making membership in such an organization a crime. There was no evidence that the particular accused had themselves committed or advocated such acts, and it was widely denied that the I. W. W. any longer advocated them. But the accused were members, and served terms in the penitentiary. Under this decision, the act is apparently invalid.

It will also be asked, Does the decision apply to Harry Bridges? Probably not.

by air. But so long as the airplane uses gasoline as fuel it is going to pick routes where the flying weather is dependable, past populous cities, or important junction points, and via islands where gasoline can be brought in cheaply, that is by sea. Hence the important air junctions of the future may well be Bermuda and the Azores in the Atlantic and Hawaii, Midway, Wake, Guam, Palau, Canton, Easter Island, the Galápagos, New Caledonia, and many others in the Pacific. The North Pole will remain what it is: an

imaginary point on the globe. If and when the time comes that airplanes fly on subatomic energy many changes will occur—and the change in maps will be the least of them.

Anyone who really wants to keep abreast of the times, prepare for the future of aviation, and follow the war on all its battlefronts should get, first of all, a good, large-scale Mercator map of the world, and, secondly, a globe—the only true and correct representation of the earth.

October 1943

THE REAL BUNGLERS — Just to keep perspective true: How hypnotized we were a few years ago by dictators and dictatorship! They alone had the magic touch of power. Democracies hesitated, debated, were frustrated by the necessity of convincing public opinion; dictators knew what they wanted, acted, got it. Now let us see.

Hitler: After Munich he had Czechoslovakia in his pocket, to say nothing of an open road to the Near East, while England and France, still in the psychology of Munich, were reconciled to appeasement as the price of peace. Nevertheless Hitler formally seized all of Czechoslovakia, thus breaking the spell of Munich in England and France and hardening the British and French will to fight. Then in 1941, with all Egypt, Iraq, Iran, and the road to India open before him after the British rout in Libya, and Russia hoping only to be let alone, he invaded Russia, convinced that England and France would bless the crusade against bolshevism and that, besides, Russia would break in six weeks anyway. Result: Stalingrad.

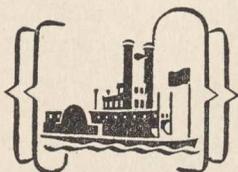
Mussolini: With all of Europe at war and Italy in the position of being bid for by both sides, in a position to wax rich as a supplier and transporting agent, and safe withal—Mussolini plunged into war. Result: African empire lost, Italian cities bombed, fascism discredited, and Mussolini himself ousted from power.

Tojo and his cohorts: With all the world torn by war and Japan in a position to levy tribute from all sides, and to wax rich by producing war needs and shipping them in its own merchant marine, Japan attacked America and drew her fire. Furthermore, when bent on expansion, Japan did not capitalize the opportunity to penetrate slowly into Thailand and Malaya—thus putting the burden of deciding for war on America, a decision American opinion flinched from—but attacked America on American territory, giving the Americans no option. To what advantage? Pearl Harbor did not and could not put America out of action. It only pricked America to bitterness and iron resolve.

Well, what magic had these dictators? The democracies debate, vacillate, delay, bungle—but what have they done that is worse, by the test of results, than the record of the dictatorships? With political institutions as with prize fighters, victory is his who is still standing up at the end. — Nathaniel Peffer

WHAT ABOUT HUGH KIINO?

S. BURTON HEATH



HUGH KIINO is an American citizen of unusually high repute. His good character and loyalty, unlike those of most Americans, are not mere presumptions. They have been established by the FBI, which investigated Hugh thoroughly with the idea of using him for undercover work against the Japanese, and turned him down only because he had never troubled to learn how to read and write the language of his ancestors.

Hugh Kiino and his wife, Ruth, are typical of seventy thousand American citizens, victims of one of the most unfortunate episodes in our modern history. They personify a minority problem as vicious, though more limited quantitatively, as that of the Negro.

Hugh was born in Florin, California. He majored in political science at the University of California and remained after graduation for a year's postgraduate study in law. There he met Ruth Dekuzaku, who was majoring in bacteriology. Two years after Hugh left college and joined a brother in the grape and strawberry shipping business in their home town he and Ruth were married. They have one child, a third-generation American.

In February of 1942 Hugh and Ruth were among the one hundred and seven thousand Japanese-Americans who, on very short notice, were forced by the United States Army to leave their homes, desert their businesses, and enter con-

centration camps. No charge was made against them. There was no suspicion on which to base any charge. But their parentage was Japanese, so they had to move *en masse*, regardless of their legal rights and of the physical, mental, and economic hardships involved.

A high Federal judge, William Denman of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, himself a Californian sitting in California, has written into the judicial record this appraisal of the evacuation:

"Descended from Eastern Asiatics [these Japanese-Americans] have been imprisoned as the Germans imprisoned the Western-Asiatic Jews."

The analogy is harsh, but it contains considerable elements of justification. We concede that most Japanese-Americans are good, loyal citizens from whom we have nothing to fear; but, we say, among them are a few who cannot be trusted. It would be difficult to ascertain which ones are dangerous, so we just imprison them all and take no chances. That is, in part, what Adolf Hitler did. He did not contend that all Jews were bad, but he claimed that some of them were, so he instituted a pogrom against all Jews who were unfortunate enough to fall into his power.

The analogy must not be carried too far. We do not propose to discriminate permanently against the Japanese-Americans. There is no blood purge, nor will

there be one. Every reasonable effort is being made to avoid even minor personal violence. Our pogrom against the Japanese-Americans is not of the sadistic type that Hitler has inflicted upon the Jews in Europe.

But from a constitutional standpoint Hugh and Ruth Kiino and 70,000 other native-born citizens, plus 30,000 immigrants of exemplary conduct, have been subjected to an intolerable imposition. They have been imprisoned without charge; they are to be relocated in new homes; they are forbidden to return to their old homes and are prevented from protecting their property rights; they are deprived of liberty and the enjoyment of their hard-earned property solely because of their race and color.

They are victims of an official psychology that was put into words by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, who inspired and directed the evacuation:

"A Jap's a Jap and it makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not. I don't want any of them."

But Judge Denman, in the case entitled *Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi versus The United States of America*, expressed a point of view much more in accord with accepted principles of Americanism:

"It is a matter of common knowledge to people of detached thinking in Pacific Coast communities, formerly living among these deported citizens, that their Mongoloid features and yellow skins have among them persons of the same high spirit, intellectual integrity and consciousness of social obligation as have the surrounding Caucasians.

"What is also pertinent is the fact that they have the same contempt for hypocrisy in their treatment by their white neighbors, and the same bitter resentment of a claim of their social inferiority as Americans have of the Nazi claim of Nordic racial supremacy."

II

OUR Japanese-American problem is misunderstood by most Caucasians. This is exemplified by a recent editorial in a magazine of large circulation which grouped Japanese-Americans with prison-

ers of war, and demanded firmer treatment of inmates of our "alien internment" camps, of which that at Poston, Arizona, was specified by name.

The camp at Poston is not an alien internment institution. It is one of ten concentration camps known euphemistically as relocation centers. Seven out of ten of the inmates of those ten camps are American citizens. None went there because of any misdeed of his own.

To get the picture clear, let us recall what happened early in 1942 while our Pacific Coast was all ajitter with fear that the Japanese might stage an invasion before our battered Navy could recover from Pearl Harbor.

There were more than 100,000 Japanese-Americans in coastal areas. In general they occupied strategic positions. Their farms and homes surrounded vital war installations—factories, aviation fields, Army camps. Many lived near beaches suitable for enemy landings and on hills ideal for transmission of treacherous signals to an enemy approaching from the sea.

Before the war, and in anticipation of its approach, both Army and Navy Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation had canvassed these Japanese-Americans carefully to ascertain which were actual or potential spies, saboteurs, or fifth columnists. The moment that news of Pearl Harbor was flashed to Washington, Federal and local officers picked up every person of Japanese ancestry against whom counterespionage had found any cause for suspicion. There were several thousand of these, of whom many were interned and others, after thorough investigation, were released.

None of these was placed in the concentration or "relocation" camps. The relocatees were the 107,000 Japanese-Americans whose lives, so far as keen investigators could discover, had been exemplary. They were not disturbed at first, but in January and February of 1942, when a Japanese invasion seemed quite possible, even a few fifth columnists might have enabled our savage enemies to establish bridgeheads from which it would have been exceedingly difficult to dislodge them.

As a matter of discreet precaution it was decided to evacuate all Japanese-Americans to places where it would be geographically impossible for any fifth columnist who might have escaped detection to give assistance to enemy invaders.

In the case of the majority who are citizens, this evacuation because of race discrimination would appear to have violated the Bill of Rights. But because of the seriousness of the emergency and the known skill of the Japanese at subversion, the evil was accepted not merely by Caucasians but also by most, if not all, of the victims of the evacuation. I have talked with a considerable number of evacuees, including some who now are very angry about what has been done to them, and none questioned the wisdom of the original action at the time when it was taken.

But they assumed, in common with many Caucasians, that the evacuation would be of relatively short duration. It was taken for granted that as soon as all suspicious persons could be combed out and segregated under guard, the remainder would be permitted to go home. And even the pessimists supposed that the Nisei, who are citizens, would return home as soon as danger of invasion had passed.

Such hopes were not fulfilled. All Japanese-Americans were gathered into extemporized assembly centers, and then were moved to ten concentration camps known as relocation centers, situated all the way from inland California to eastern Arkansas on the banks of the Mississippi. Nothing was done about segregating the goats from the sheep. Any real danger of an invasion passed (as authority for this consult Under Secretary of War Patterson's public utterances) and still the Nisei were forbidden to go home. Former Supreme Court Justice Byrnes, as War Mobilization Director, has placed his imprimatur upon an Army-Navy statement that no change will be made in the evacuation policy for a long time to come.

III

THERE has been loose talk about how the evacuees have been and are being pampered, and about anti-American activ-

ities and loose discipline in the camps. I have visited the camp at Jerome, Arkansas, and have checked with competent, objective reporters who have visited other camps in order to determine what truth there might be in lurid tales told before a subcommittee of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities.

So far as "pampering" is concerned, the situation at Jerome is typical of that at all of the centers. Let me tell you how the evacuees live.

The center consists of frame barracks roofed with tar paper and lined with wall-board. It is located on Arkansas River flatlands which had been abandoned by a rural resettlement project because they were too wet for successful farming.

There are 33 blocks, each consisting of 12 barracks, one mess hall, one recreation hall, and a combination laundry-bath-toilet building. Each barracks has 6 one-room "apartments" with a single overhead electric light in the center of the room. Two apartments, 20 by 16 feet, accommodate three persons each; two more, which are 20 feet square, are assigned to four persons each. The other two, 20 by 24 feet, are for families of from five persons up; one holds twelve Hawaiians who declined the offer of two rooms.

In addition to the bare rooms, the WRA provides a stove for each apartment and a metal army cot, a mattress pad, and two blankets for each person. That is all. Anything else the evacuees need or want—table, chairs, curtains, dresser, wastepaper basket, additional lamps—they themselves must provide or go without.

The mess hall in each block seats 250 persons on backless wooden benches at bare wooden tables. The evacuees are fed at government expense. All rationing rules are observed strictly, even for pork which the residents raise themselves. The WRA allows 45 cents daily to feed each person, which is substantially below the Army allowance; but at Jerome, and at least some other camps, the actual expenditure has never reached 40 cents and hovers closer to 35 cents. This goes farther than one might imagine, because the Army does the camps' buying, but in these days of high food prices it hardly provides for much gourmandism.

Recreation halls have for equipment only what the evacuees are able to provide. This varies greatly. Some have ping-pong tables, and in most of them there is weight-lifting equipment. Moving pictures from 16-millimeter film (which limits variety and up-to-dateness of the features) are provided by a co-operative. Patrons must bring their own seats if they wish to sit. Entrance costs a dime for adults, a nickel for children, at which prices more than \$1,000 profit has been made after renting projector and film, paying the operator, and meeting incidental expenses.

For the camp as a whole there are a nursery, a grade school, and a high school, all taught by evacuees who are not professionals, because California, the home of most of them, did not approve of Japanese-Americans as schoolteachers. There is an excellent Army-type 175-bed hospital, directed by Caucasians but staffed largely by evacuee doctors, dentists, nurses, etc. The Buddhists and various Protestant sects have resident pastors, and a priest from outside comes in to serve the few Catholics.

No evacuee is required to work for board, lodging, and incidental necessities, nor is employment guaranteed for those who want it. But in fact there have been jobs for all who sought them. At Jerome half of all residents, regardless of age or sex or health, are on the payrolls at wages ranging from \$12 a month for apprentices and common laborers through \$16 for most employees, up to \$19 for doctors, nurses, teachers, translators, and other professional and supervisory workers. When the family head is employed each adult who is dependent upon him receives a monthly clothing allowance of \$3.50 and each child one of \$2. Workers who are not family heads are entitled to clothing allowances only for themselves.

This, in bird's-eye perspective, is what we are doing for those Japanese-Americans who are not even suspected of any wrongdoing, as well as for the relatively few who frankly proclaim their preference for that savage nation against whom we are fighting in the Orient for the survival of civilization. Within the camps there is no discrimination between these two groups.

I doubt whether any reasonable person

would consider this to be pampering. On the other hand, it is not oppressive, nor have the hardships and deprivations been imposed deliberately or maliciously. Under such limitations as are imposed upon it by circumstances the WRA is trying to make the evacuees as comfortable as possible. If you feel, as many do, that a great government has no business making unoffending citizens live as these do, then blame should be placed upon those policymakers who waited until Pearl Harbor had been bombed before they created the War Relocation Authority and expected it to do the impossible almost overnight.

The Japanese-American problem was permitted to catch us napping. For this there was little excuse. There was nothing in the situation which was unknown or should not have been anticipated. The number of Japanese-Americans, their location, their business and social activities had been matters of record for years. A small but highly vocal group of Japanophobes in California had imagined and publicized every danger that could possibly arise from the presence of Japanese-Americans there in time of war.

Almost every American realized that we should have to fight Japan soon, and that when we did we should find her a tricky, treacherous, unmoral enemy. It required no imagination to realize that when war came we should have to guard against a fifth-column menace on the Pacific Coast. Likewise, nobody could have doubted that the anti-Japanese element in California—the few who were genuinely worried and the many who were jealous of the Japanese-Americans' industry, frugality, and success as farmers, fishermen, and business men—would take advantage of war to create all possible bad feeling against this minority.

Our investigative agencies, Army, Navy, and FBI, did their jobs and did them well. They were ready when the time came to round up potential enemies. But administrative agencies had made no attempt to prepare for what has become the relocation problem. That was permitted to arise almost overnight, so that it had to be solved extemporaneously without any fundamental plan and almost

without any guiding philosophy. It was tossed suddenly into the lap of a brand-new agency pulled out of the executive hat. That agency, the WRA, had simultaneously to feed and house and police the evacuees; to locate sites for relocation camps over the almost hysterical objection of governors, legislators, and other officials; to get the camps built in a period of manpower shortage and materials scarcity; and to evolve plans for getting the evacuees back later into circulation without too much disturbance.

Under such circumstances the WRA need not be ashamed of the physical care it is giving to its wards. Nor, if the truth be known, does it need to apologize for the policing of the camps. Much of the evidence heard by the Dies subcommittee was scandalously inaccurate, as certain of the individual members know but never have troubled to inform the public.

There have been a few unfortunate episodes, of which the so-called Poston and Manzanar incidents were the worst. In the former there was a three-day strike without violence; in the latter there was shooting, arising out of a misunderstanding and the apparently deliberate falsification of one evacuee "leader," in which two were killed and ten injured.

Both of these, and lesser disturbances in other places, arose out of the activities of hoodlums who took advantage of the situation to assault unpopular residents suspected of being stool pigeons.

But on the whole, considering the number of inmates and the conditions under which they live, morale has been astonishingly high and even minor personal clashes have been amazingly few.

IV

WHILE carrying on creditably its routine duty of providing for the daily needs of its wards, the War Relocation Authority has been far less successful in the longer-range program which is more important.

The essence of the relocation problem was set forth clearly and accurately in the October, 1942, issue of this magazine, by an Intelligence Officer whose official report, with certain elisions, was publicized

by permission of his superiors. After pointing out that most of the evacuees are law-abiding, loyal, and trustworthy, and as such are deserving of our intelligent consideration, this trained investigator proposed a specific program for dealing with them. His suggestions may be reduced to four major items:

1. We should offer in good faith to intern for the duration of the war all Japanese-Americans who profess loyalty to Nippon, to treat them decently and kindly while restraining them safely, and when peace returns to deport them to Japan.

2. We should list all Japanese-Americans who subsequent to 1930 and since they were thirteen years old have spent as much as three years in Japan. We should regard them, their wives or husbands, their children, and their parents as persons of questionable loyalty to the United States.

3. Likewise we should list all who have made repeated visits, however brief, to Japan within the past ten years; and officials of Japanese nationalistic organizations; and alien Japanese who have entered this country since 1933 as traders, students, priests, etc.; and all Japanese-Americans, alien or citizen, against whom the Army, the Navy, or the FBI has ground for suspicion.

4. In each relocation camp we should establish a board of review before which any person on the suspect lists could argue an appeal to be taken off. All who were unable to convince this board of their trustworthiness should be segregated from the remainder of the evacuees.

There is a fundamental duty which was not enumerated in the Intelligence Officer's report because it is inherent in the directive by which the WRA was created. Aside from temporary care, any sensible program for handling the evacuees would seem to include the four items mentioned above plus:

5. After segregation of the untrustworthy all others should be moved with maximum dispatch from the relocation camps into normal civilian activities where they could begin the long job of rehabilitating themselves. In this they should be given a degree of earnest government assistance predicated upon the fact that, if it were not for the government's interference

with their normal lives, they would not have been obliged to start life all over again in strange surroundings without resources.

The eminently sound recommendations reported in this magazine a year ago had been in the hands of the WRA for some months previous to that date. Yet nothing had been done about effectuating them until February, 1943. Then, as an incident to enlisting Japanese-Americans in a combat unit, each evacuee over seventeen years old was asked whether he wanted to stay in this country or be sent to Japan. Throughout the country 6,300 chose deportation—or had it chosen for them by husbands, parents, or guardians.

As I write, preliminary preparations are being made to utilize the center at Tule Lake, California, for segregation of these 6,300 and of the few others who are considered unsafe to be at liberty. There is no reasonable probability that segregation can be achieved before October, which will be a year after the recommendations appeared in print and some twenty months after evacuation from military areas was begun.

Meanwhile nothing whatever has been done about keeping the most viciously pro-Japanese away from the unquestionably pro-American. The two groups live side by side in the same barracks and eat in the same mess halls; they work side by side in field, kitchen, sawmill, and other community enterprises; they play side by side, and worship, visit, and shop, listen to the radio and read the newspapers. The disloyal are perfectly free to argue, cajole, and even threaten the loyal so long as they refrain from mayhem, and the WRA makes no apparent effort to counteract such subversive activities.

A flagrant illustration is the case of George Kuratomi, born in San Diego, who asked to be expatriated to Japan and who told me that he would like to fight in the Japanese Army. Kuratomi is a smooth, convincing young man who is thoroughly familiar with arguments to show why the future of all Japanese-Americans depends upon Japan because, he points out, they can never again hope to be accepted as Americans.

Kuratomi was described to me before

we met as a probable ringleader of the pro-Japanese element at Jerome. He discussed his opinions freely in the presence of a WRA executive. Yet he is executive secretary of one of the four Buddhist congregations at the camp, which among them include about 6,500 of the 8,000 residents. As such, he is provided by the government with an office in which to meet and talk with all comers. The day I talked with him he had two charming young Nisei women as assistants, not to mention the largest assortment of newspapers and periodical literature I saw in camp. It is easy to believe that he sees a great many persons every day, under ideal conditions for expounding his views. It is hard to see how the authorities could have done more to give Kuratomi facilities for weakening the faith of his fellows.

The delay about segregating Kuratomi and others like him, so as to protect loyal Japanese-Americans against their blandishments and threats, is due only in small part to inherent difficulties. Until recently no effort had been made because the WRA had not accepted the fact that pro-Japanese should not be permitted to mingle freely with pro-Americans. Even the present decision to institute a program of segregation did not come until an aroused public opinion, along with a recommendation of the Dies subcommittee, forced the Authority's hand. This is one good deed of the subcommittee in partial offset to the great harm it has done by publicizing irresponsible testimony.

Meanwhile relocation has proceeded with painful slowness. Up to the end of July—seventeen months after evacuation—only 10,720 had been released from camps on indefinite leave, with permission to establish homes and seek work anywhere outside the proscribed military zones. At that time such leaves were being granted at a rate ranging from 300 to 500 a week.

At first the machinery of relocation was slow and cumbersome. Each request for permission to leave the camps had to be investigated individually, and each permit signed by the WRA director in Washington. This took about six weeks. By the time the formalities had been satisfied the evacuee had become discouraged, and

more often the prospective employer had lost interest and had filled the vacancy.

Last spring the education, experience, and aptitude histories of 73,000 evacuees over 17 years old were recorded, and their names were submitted *en masse* to the FBI for clearance. By the time this appears all should have passed through the hopper, so that anybody approved—which means all but perhaps 7,000—can leave camp whenever he chooses, go wherever he wishes outside prohibited areas, and seek work. Meanwhile the WRA has set up six regional offices with 50 field branches from which agents are making contact with prospective employers, offering to them the services of their Japanese-American clients.

Thus the machinery has been greased, and the WRA is trying hard to get its wards out of concentration camps and back into the streams of industry, agriculture, and commerce, where their services are needed. And to-day, although there are less than 11,000 out working and approximately 100,000 still in the camps, WRA officials tell me they have more requests for Japanese-American workers than there are candidates to fill them.

But meanwhile the worm has turned. The Issei, the Nisei, and the Kibei would have been glad to stay at home and look after themselves, but Uncle Sam would not permit that. Now Uncle Sam wants them to get out and work, and they have lost interest. How did that happen? Much in the same manner that millions who could not find jobs during the depression in the '30's learned that they could live without working, accustomed themselves to conditions that at first had seemed intolerable, and lost their initiative and self-confidence so that they feared to re-enter economic and social competition.

Before Pearl Harbor our Japanese-Americans were a pretty self-sufficient lot who asked no odds and who looked after themselves. They lived rather well too, by their standards, even though those may have differed from our Caucasian standards, and they accumulated property. But when we evacuated them they had to make some disposition of their homes and businesses; they could not just lock the doors and walk away. So now,

even if we were to open up the prohibited areas, they could not return at a moment's notice and reclaim their possessions.

They listen to long-wave radio and read newspapers and magazines. From these, and from their own leading publication, the Japanese-American Citizenship League's *Pacific Citizen*, they get a hypersensitive impression of how the country feels about them. They read such distortions and exaggerations as those put on record by the Dies subcommittee; they read the bitter diatribes of some Pacific Coast journals and of the Hearst press generally; they see news stories about the Nisei in American Army uniform who was so brazen as to visit a cannery to see how his fruit was being handled, which caused a sitdown strike, following which the soldier was taken into protective custody by the sheriff; about the evacuees who got into an argument with soldiers in Denver and were clouted over the head by military police; about the Des Moines housemaid who fainted when she saw a Nisei at the door, which caused rumors, later disproved, that she had been assaulted.

Why, under such circumstances, should they be enthusiastic about going forth with their bare hands and starting from scratch in some new community where they may face social ostracism, economic barriers, or even physical assault?

When they were first put into the camps they were uncomfortable—crowded, without privacy or conveniences, with inferior food, little money, and less liberty. Their normal social contacts were disrupted. They were unhappy and they wanted to go home. But now time has passed, and what last year seemed intolerable has this year become preferable to the alternatives which they can see.

They are accustomed now to crowding, lack of privacy, inferior food. They have ceased to feel restrained because they cannot walk down the road without a permit. They have made new friends among the strangers who surround them, have located such old friends as are in the same camps, have developed an acceptable new social organization.

They are getting by with a minimum of responsibility. Perhaps they are better off than if they ventured into a hostile

world in wartime to try to lift themselves by their own bootstraps. Who knows? Why take the risk of finding out?

It seems very probable that their reluctance to make the break and their distrust of the reception they would meet among Caucasians have been exaggerated by the arguments of the pro-Japanese who have been permitted to work on them at will for these many months. Thus actual relocation, having been permitted to languish so long, has become a psychological problem more difficult than the mechanical problem it was in the beginning.

We could force them out, but this would be most unjust. We do not ride citizens out of town on rails and let them shift for themselves even when they have done wrong. These people have done no wrong. They are entitled to a maximum of assistance in the readjustment we have forced on them.

V

WE MIGHT have done better with this evacuation and relocation if we had not been so occupied with other aspects of the war. But that is a superficial way to look for cheap comfort. The basic problems involving our 130,000 Japanese-Americans, 80,000 of them citizens, arose before the war when we had ample time; and it is our own fault that we did nothing about them then.

In the beginning we encouraged Japanese to migrate here because we thought that they offered a splendid source of cheap, easily controlled common labor. We were disconcerted when we discovered that they were human beings. Fred J. Hart, managing editor of the California Farm Bureau publications, told the House Immigration Committee in 1930:

"The Japanese becomes a menace because the Japanese has a psychology that he is as good or a little better than anybody else, and the Japanese has a great desire to become a landowner."

That, boiled down, is our chief complaint against the Japanese-Americans. They learned too quickly to be Americans—to hold up their heads, work hard, obey the law, save their money, invest it, and get their thirty acres and a mule or

its equivalent. So to protect ourselves against the initiative of this "inferior race" we prohibited further immigration, refused naturalization to those who were here, discriminated by law and by custom socially and economically, and refused to assimilate them. Now we penalize them because they are not assimilated.

To those born in this country we cannot deny citizenship without a constitutional amendment that would be too hypocritical for our stomachs. So we educate them as Americans; we teach them our glorious history as the land of freedom and opportunity, the refuge of the oppressed of all nations, the melting-pot in which race and creed and color are burned away in the intense heat of militant democracy—up to that moment, in adolescence, when they naïvely presume upon those teachings.

Then they learn that they must not fall in love with Caucasians, for marriage with an Oriental would be obscene. They cannot inherit land from their parents, though half of them are top-notch farmers, because their parents, under California law which controls two-thirds of them, cannot own land. They cannot employ their manual dexterity in the better-paid skilled trades because so many trade unions, prating eloquently of democracy, refuse membership to Orientals. Like the Jews in the ghettos of Europe, they cannot live among those of another race.

The ethical outrage that we perpetrated when we evacuated these people is only the current manifestation of the deeper-seated outrage that we have imposed upon them for decades. We fear them as a group because we know that we have treated them shamefully, and we do not understand how any people can have taken so much abuse without building up an active resentment. So now, under the lash of wartime fear combined with a sense of national guilt, we are extending the prewar discrimination.

The WRA was permitted to establish camps in Arkansas only with the firm understanding that no evacuee would be released to live or work in that State. Governor Homer Adkins signed, if he did not inspire, a probably unconstitutional law prohibiting any person of Japanese de-

scent from owning land or from leasing it for more than one year. Arizona adopted a probably unconstitutional law limiting trade with them. Florida has a law forbidding them to own land there. Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming have alien land laws aimed at them.

California law long has been notoriously discriminatory. The bulk of Japanese-Americans lived in that State, and Caucasian economic groups which found themselves unable to compete with Japanese industry and frugality constantly agitated for extension of anti-Oriental statutes. Perhaps the worst of the offerings which have pockmarked California legislative calendars since Pearl Harbor would prevent any descendant of ancestors born in any nation with which we are at war from owning land in that State.

Evacuation and relocation emphasize what should long have been apparent. We cannot continue indefinitely paying lip tribute to the Bill of Rights while we deprive a minority of their constitutional prerogatives and prevent them from becoming assimilated. It would be better far, more honest and more decent, to deport every Japanese-American than to go on as we have been going.

Gradually most of the 107,000 who were evacuated are going to be relocated, to join some 20,000 who did not live in military areas and so have escaped much attention in this furor. But they are entitled to know whether we are going to accept them as Americans, on the same terms as other good citizens, and add them to the amalgam in our melting pot,

or whether we propose to keep them in a state of virtual peonage and treat them as pariahs.

How, for specific example, are you going to treat Hugh Kiino if he comes along asking for a job or a kind word? Hugh and Ruth and their baby were in Michigan the last I knew. They left Jerome a few hours after I talked with Hugh. They were exceedingly fortunate. Ruth found a housekeeping job with a family that is willing to let Hugh and their child live with her while Hugh finds work.

Do you feel that Hugh is entitled to go where he will and mingle as an American with other Americans, in spite of the fact that his parents migrated here from Japan instead of from England, France, Russia, Germany, Greece, or the country whence your own forefathers came? For they too were migrants—unless you are a full-blooded American Indian.

Your answer—our answer, as a people—is important to Hugh and Ruth and their fellow Japanese-Americans, but it is equally vital to us Caucasians. As to that I quote Governor Ralph L. Carr of Colorado:

“If we deny them the protection of the Bill of Rights, if we say that they may be denied the privilege of living in any of the forty-eight States . . . then we are tearing down the whole American system.

“If these people are not to be accorded all the rights and privileges which the Constitution gives them, then those rights and privileges may be denied to you and me six months from now for just as poor a reason as the one which is now offered against the Japanese.”

County Defense Council Completed As Bishop, Big Pine Corps Join

Complete reorganization of Inyo County Defense Council to comply with regulations of the State War Council was outlined at the council's regular meeting at Independence Monday evening, and unanimous approval was given to the setup, along with reelection of all officers for the new term.

Added to the county council are the Bishop and Big Pine Defense Corps which recently voted to join the Inyo council. Chairman of the Bishop corps will be Ralph C. Vellom, while H. W. Mendenhall will head the Big Pine corps.

Other changes announced in the organization setup include Roy Boothe as council vice-chairman, and W. G. Wade as communica-

tions chairman.

Cards were distributed for the signing up of council workers under the State War Council regulation which grants workmen's compensation to council members suffering injury en route to or from council duties, or injured while performing council work.

Chairman Wm. D. Dehy read the revised county ordinance providing for reorganization of the council, and announced that Mrs. Gladys Jewett had been hired by authorization of the board of supervisors at a salary of \$20 per month to serve as secretary and file clerk for the council.

Coordinator Geo. Lewis, in announcing completion of the organ-

Continued on last page

County Defense Council

(Continued from page one)

ization, emphasized that the council is now ready to function in capacities of fire, police, medical and other matters in all sections of the county. He stated that the council will now turn its efforts to the "Food for Freedom" program, cooperating with the county schools and the various communities.

He announced that the council had already applied for priorities on three community canning units for Lone Pine, Big Pine and Bishop, in order that those communities could undertake a large-scale canning program next summer similar to the successful program effected by Independence the past year.

Mrs. Dorothy Cragen, county superintendent of schools, stated that her department had also requested that Inyo be allotted at least one of these canning units. Report on the priorities is expected within 60 to 90 days. Lewis stated.

Leon Talbott, representing Mt. Whitney Legion post, pledged whole hearted cooperation of the Legion to the county defense council.

J. H. Mulvey of the State Attorney General's office was introduced and stated that he was in the county to investigate the need, if any, for holding a fact-finding meeting here to discuss the Japanese question. All of the 23 persons present were allowed to express themselves in regard to Manzanar or any other situation in regard to Japanese. The investigator stated that from the apparent response of the group those in attendance were apparently fairly well satisfied with the manner in which the Manzanar camp was being conducted at this time.



W. A. CHALFANT—

November 11—A messenger just came in my door and handed me a letter—a letter from Todd Watkins.

As plane captains tuned up their motors nearby, and the bustle and hustle of a war activity threshed the air with all manner of sounds, I tore open the letter to read that Bill Chalfant had passed on to a reward richly earned—to a land of peace, a spiritual paradise, a home hereafter, which had been fashioned for him from the clays of kindness, of honesty, of cleanness of character which he had typified throughout his many years of service.

There are few men of my knowledge quite like Bill Chalfant. There are few men who have left their imprint so indelibly on an inland empire, or any empire, as did this unassuming, yet nevertheless potent editor who for so many years served his home country so well.

One did more than like Bill Chalfant—one loved him. He was a character who stood for fair dealing in his community, who realized the weaknesses of mankind but seldom condemned others. He weighed carefully the

Ho Hum . . . Manzanar Investigated Again!

Coincident with the fuss stirred up at Tulelake Japanese center, J. H. Mulvey of the State Attorney General's office, was in Owens Valley this week trapping public opinion on conditions at Manzanar.

While here he interviewed scores of business men and other residents, visited Manzanar center, and attended the Inyo county defense council meeting.

Mulvey indicated he had been sent to the valley on instruction from a state senate fact-finding committee to determine if the residents of Owens Valley were desirous of having a state meeting conducted here relative to conditions at Manzanar and concerning other problems dealing with the Japanese.

It was understood that five similar investigations have been held throughout the state, dealing mostly with return of Japanese, to the West Coast and possible evasion of the Alien Land Act.

Response manifested at the Defense Council meeting indicated apparent satisfaction with the present management of the Manzanar center.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ON MANZANAR

1. Bring \$900,000.00 of "New Money" a year into Inyo-Mono.
 - (a) Estimated from direct purchases locally, percentage of payrolls spent locally; and visitors, official and others, it brings here.
2. Has developed 305 (375 by Jan. 1, 1944) acres of land for intensive cultivation including 22 miles of lined irrigation ditches.
3. Entire plant represents an investment of \$3,167,000.00.
 - (a) Sewage disposal plant one of the most modern (\$147,000)
 - (b) Steam plant, hospital, and laundry unit best U. S. Army standard.
4. Cost of operation in September 1943 was \$1.07 per day per person. This includes all food, shelter, heat, lights, salaries, hospitalization and education. This cost is decreasing monthly.
5. This year the farm produced 1800 tons of vegetables at an average cost of \$25.00 per ton. If purchased in the market at wholesale these vegetables would have cost an average of \$61.00 per ton.
 - (a) The farm raised 31 kinds of vegetables.
 - (b) The wholesale market value of this year's production was \$110,000.00.
6. The industrial unit produces clothing, furniture, prepared foods. It handles all vegetable storage and operates a dehydration plant.
 - (a) 25 tons of vegetables were dehydrated for winter use.
 - (b) 54 tons of vegetables were pickled for winter use.
 - (c) 386 tons of vegetables were stored for winter use.
 - (d) During the past 12 months this unit produced goods costing \$75,501. These goods if purchased in the wholesale markets would have cost \$166,276.
7. Out of 4343 employable persons now at Manzanar, 4007 are employed.
 - (a) They are paid: \$12 for unskilled work; \$16 for skilled work; \$19 for professional and administrative work.
8. An average of 26,000 meals are served each day using 34 kitchens.
 - (a) Cost of feeding varies from a low of 26¢ per day to a high of 34¢ per day per person through the various months of the year.
 - (b) Foodstuffs are rationed on the same basis as the independent housewife's food is rationed.
9. There are: 1195 students enrolled in Elementary school
970 students enrolled in high school
1005 students enrolled in adult classes
 - (a) Educational standards meet the highest requirements of the California State Department of Education and the University of California;
 - (b) English and Americanization classes are the most popular in the adult program.
10. The present population of Manzanar is 8468. There were 15 births in September and no deaths.
11. There are 158 members of the administrative staff.
 - (a) 25 of these are Inyo or Mono county residents.

AGAIN THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE SPRING, TRA-LA BRING THE NOSES THAT BLOW IN THE FALL, TRA-LA

BY DR. QUENTIN L. HAYES

The real culprit is usually a grass, of which there are many varieties; but the commonest criminals are timothy, plantain, bluegrass, orchard grass, reedtop and sorrel.

Generally, when most people speak of hay fever, they mean the late summer or early fall variety. For years, the goldenrod has been indicted; but actually, like the roses, the goldenrod is an infrequent cause. The real offender is one of the several types of ragweed—giant or short, false or slender false.

Usually there is a good deal of cross sensitivity and though one may be more sensitive to a particular kind, he will also be somewhat sensitive to the others. Ninety-five per cent of the pollen in the air, east of Kansas, is from either giant or short ragweed, and has the delightful name of *Ambrosia trifida* or *Ambrosia elatior*—though the sufferer calls it considerably worse. Ragweed pollinates about the middle of August (one man swears he can tell when it is August 15th) and lasts till frost.

But attacks of hay fever do come on with amazing regularity, year after year. The reason for this, of course, is the regularity of natural pollination, but there are factors of climate, weather and geographical location which are probably most determinate. One man, for example, who was accustomed to have his hay fever about the 20th of August, found it arriving ten days earlier when he moved several hundred miles south.

If it has been a good season for crops with plenty of moisture, heat and good sun, the weed will also grow luxuriously. Follow this with a dry period just about pollination time, stir up with a high wind, and you have enough pollen suddenly dumped into the atmosphere to make everyone miserable. But if the growing season has been poor, with much rain about the time of pollination so that the tiny granules are washed from the plants onto the earth and then into the streams, it will be a relatively mild season.

Of course many different kinds of pollen can cause hay fever—probably several hundred of them—but we've mentioned the commonest.

Doctors determine how much pollen is in the air at a definite time by a pollen count. They place a glass slide covered with petroleum jelly in an exposed site for a measured period. Then, under

a microscope, they count the different pollen particles over a measured area. Each pollen has a characteristic appearance which can be identified with experience. Ragweed pollen appears as tiny green-brown balls with sharp, prickly burrs.

From the pollen count, the doctor obtains a record of the seasonal incidence of the heaviest pollen concentrations, and can so watch or treat his patient accordingly.

In order to tell to what pollens a particular patient is sensitive, doctors perform skin tests. This is possible because the skin reacts a good deal as does the inside lining of the nose, so it is feasible to determine from a reaction on the arm whether the patient will react from the same substance with hay fever. In these tests, the doctor makes a very superficial scratch (not deep enough to draw blood) on either the suspect's back or arm. Then a drop of the pollen in great dilution is placed over the scratch.

It is customary to test a number of suspected substances at once, from six to as many as twenty or thirty. If the patient is not sensitive to that particular pollen, nothing will happen. But if he is sensitive, the site will begin to itch within a few minutes and a white hive, looking a good deal like a mosquito bite, surrounded by a red zone, will appear. This will last for a few hours, then gradually fade and disappear.

But the doctor has learned that the patient is sensitive to such and such a pollen, and determines his treatment accordingly.

Instead of scratching, some doctors prefer to inject a minute quantity of the extract into

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ITCHING NOSE, RUNNING EYES AND UNCONTROLLABLE PAROXYSMS OF SNEEZING

THE SUFFERERS SNEEZE AND USE HANDKERCHIEFS BY THE CARLOADS



A SAN FRANCISCO STREET, DURING THE EVACUATION. THIS MEASURE WAS NECESSARY, FOR THE WEST COAST IS A POTENTIAL DANGER ZONE

They're YOUR Japanese, Too!

ARE THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL THREAT?

THE Japanese invasion of the U. S. began ten years before Pearl Harbor. It came in the guise of "youth movements," "culture organizations," "kens," "forums," "singing bureaus," "associations," and "news bureaus." These were established as outlets for pro-Japanese propaganda, as fronts for espionage bureaus, and as a nucleus around which could be regimented all of those who would serve the Emperor.

We know now that this invasion did take place.

Its effectiveness is difficult to determine; but thousands of American citizens of Japanese ancestry did boldly tell this government that they were loyal to Japan, and would not defend the U. S.

This, but one consequence of the invasion that began ten years before the war, was made possible only because we were careless.

If our democracy is to survive, we must act to protect it against similar attacks in the future.

An important test has been thrust upon California and the nation; the big test of sanity and tolerance, coupled with firmness. In 1940, the

Japanese population of our country was concentrated in one state: California. Here, resided 93,717, of a nationwide total of 126,947. Somewhat ominously, of these, about 33,570 were foreign-born.

The question on many minds is, "What should be done with our Japanese-American population when the war ends and peace is ours?"

**BY CONGRESSMAN
NORRIS POULSON**

The people of California, perhaps more than any other group of Americans, feel that they know our Japanese. We know them because we've lived with them.

We've seen and measured their qualities, the good as well as the bad.

Still they remain, as always, the great mystery people.

Recent atrocity stories, which shocked the nation, were of no great surprise to us. We, of California, remember them in their stores, always smiling, always "yes please"-ing.

But you weren't sure, you couldn't guess, what went on behind the ever humble smile and "yes please." Then you got to know them, and you learned to make a deeper search into the crate of vegetables you were buy-



ARMY TRUCKS CARRY EVACUEES FROM BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, SEATTLE



ARMED guards in tower keep constant watch over aliens at Fort Meade.

ing. The big berries were always on top.

There is a vital lesson here, an insight into Japanese method of operation which is almost profound in its simplicity. But we learned the lesson entirely too late.

The real shock, the big shock to the people of the west coast, were the outstanding Japanese-Americans. We had learned to trust men like Katsuma Mukaeda, Gongoro Nakamura, Dr. Yorinori Kukuchi, and Kozo Miyabe. We admired them for their active interest in civic affairs.

The ones we most liked and most believed in were among the first to be arrested by the FBI as definite agents of the Japanese government. These, the very individuals whom were thought by all to be exceptions to the rule.

In 1939, I was one of four men who co-authored a bill in California's State Legislature to prohibit Japanese aliens from fishing in our harbors.

At a secret executive session of the committee on this bill, we were told by Naval Intelligence that these alien "fishermen" were taking soundings in the harbor; that the "fishing boats" were much larger than were necessary for fishing, and usually returned with few fish; and that they were capable of traveling greater distances than would be required by "fishing" expeditions—"almost in fact, as far as Tokyo."

Also, mysterious incidents were taking place. A fishing boat would leave to "fish," and return with many changes, additions and subtractions, in crew personnel. Naval Intelligence assured us that many of



DANCING, AMERICAN STYLE, IS VERY POPULAR AT THE OWENS VALLEY RECEPTION CENTER

these personnel were, in fact, high ranking officers of the Japanese Navy.

Insisting that treachery on the part of a group of these "twice the size of regular fishing boats" could lay up our fleet for many months, Naval Intelligence experts begged us to pass our bill.

Did we pass it?

None of the information that they gave us could be divulged to the public. And so, as was the mode of the time (and another result of the Japanese invasion), a strong lobby defeated the bill, shouted at us that we were "persecuting the poor Japs."

Yet the manner in which the Japanese functioned in California was an open secret; yours for just the observing.

Virtually every Japanese, on the coast, alien or American-born, was a member of some Japanese association. Associations, set up wherever Japanese resided, were all affiliated with a parent body, Central Japanese Association. In California, there was a Japanese association in Riverside, one in Gardena, one in Pasadena, one in Santa Barbara—and in many other localities.

Some of these associations were similar to our trade associations. In these, the names would serve to identify the occupation of the members. There was a Restaurant Men's Association, Barbers' Association, Berry Growers' Association, and Farmers' Association. All of these were affiliated with and subsidiaries of the Central Japanese Association.

Through these smaller units, the elder Japanese gave orders to the younger Japanese—virtually all of whom were first generation American-born. A policy of



CONGRESSMAN Norris Poulson of California discusses, in this article, the problem of America's Jap colonies and offers his own solution.



THESE BEGRIMED AND WEARY MARINES MAY HAVE THEIR OWN IDEAS ABOUT THE JAPS

social and economic boycott and ostracism was imposed upon those who failed to carry out orders; orders which had been handed down to them from the consulate. At times, the pressure on the individual young Japanese even forced him to leave the country and go to Japan.

For few were able to oppose the influence exerted by the elder Japanese.

Throughout the records of the Central Japanese Association appears the admonition: "Expert perfection by working as one." Consequently, the Japanese moved in their communities as one concordant group, with one mind.

An association would immigrate into a valley. Soon they would be producing a variety of everything; vegetables, hogs, etc. Here was the rub. Not only would the men work incredibly long hours, but the women and even the little children would work beside them in the fields. The association would function as a unit, buying trucks and tractors.

White farmers couldn't compete. It wasn't the American way of living. They were forced to abandon the valley.

Soon the association would take over certain businesses in their entirety. For instance, they owned and controlled most of the hogs in southern California. The land, incidentally, would be legally owned by the "Nisei" (American-born children), but of course would be run in fact by the "Issei" (older, non-citizen Japanese).

From such bitter experiences, we Californians have come to realize that this war is no pushover. We know that we are fighting a unit—and on an immensely larger scale than the units in California who used to work to beat the community.

Just prior to Pearl Harbor, the Japanese residing on the west coast began to accumulate large stocks of food and water, undoubtedly in expectation of some momentous event. This information became known to many branches of our government, none of which chose to do anything about it.

There were too many public officials who were governed by fear. They were afraid to express themselves, or to act on their own convictions.

Here is a striking example of this truth, taken from a Congressional Committee report which I shall quote in part:

"In the summer of 1941, through the efforts of Al Blake, a former United States Navy yeoman, two Japanese spies, Itaru Tatibana, a lieutenant commander in the Imperial Japanese Navy and an exchange student at the University of Southern California (1941), and Toraichi Kono were trapped in their attempt to buy the most recent information about our Navy maneuvers off the Hawaiian Islands. The two Japanese spies were apprehended by the Naval Intelligence and the F.B.I. They were charged with conspiracy to obtain our national defense information for a foreign power. A considerable amount of information regarding our Navy was found in Tatibana's possession. Yet Tatibana was released.

"The then Japanese consul in Los Angeles, Kenji Nakauchi, deposited \$50,000 in cash to cover Tatibana's bail. Posting this large sum by the Japanese consul to protect one of Japan's spies was tacit admission that the consul knew about and approved of the spy activities of Tatibana.

"Further, it promised like protection to the large number of Japanese residing on the west coast who were daily turning in information and data to their Japanese consulates. Conforming with the government's pre-war policy, the charges against Tatibana and Kono were dropped. Tatibana was permitted to return to Japan."

Although the espionage activities of both Tatibana and Kono were known to this government before their apprehension, nothing was done about it.

The simmering Japanese problem on the Pacific coast was brought to a boiling point on December 7th, 1941.

On February 28th, 1942, the Dies Committee released a report on Japanese activities. Japanese in California were occupying tracts of land which were militarily but not agriculturally useful. The land was adjacent to our defense installations and to our defense plants. The committee had also learned, from its investigations, that of approximately 30,000 male Japanese-Americans who resided in California prior to their evacuation, at least 10,000 were members of, or affiliated with, youth organizations operated and directed by the vicious Black Dragon Society.

One of the concentrated activities of this society in the

WILL THESE INNOCENT JAPANESE YOUNGSTERS SOMEDAY BE A MENACE TO AM



U. S. was to keep all Japanese loyal to Japan. The society was in control, behind the scenes, of all the important Japanese organizations in this country from the Central Japanese Association down to the various agricultural associations. It is also now known that the Black Dragon Society controlled a large part of the vice, gambling, and narcotic traffic in Japanese communities.

Then there was the Japanese Military Veterans Association.

This organization, under the domination of the Black Dragon Society, received its orders from the War Ministry in Tokyo. Its purpose was to perpetuate Japanese military traditions and carry on espionage for the Japanese Ministry. The great majority of its members were Issei—alien-born Japanese. They were, consequently, Japanese citizens, and subject to regular Japanese military law.

The first direct result of the Dies Committee report was the removal of Japanese from vital west coast areas. Evacuation was begun on March 30th, 1942. Six weeks after the evacuation was decided upon by the army as a security measure, a decision was made to provide relocation centers for the evacuees. This was largely in recognition of the danger of disorder that a hasty and unplanned resettlement of these 112,000 people might create.

When the War Relocation Authority was set up and began to function, the people of California shook their heads. Realistic Californians could have taught the WRA much about dealing with the Japanese. The situation was a tense one.

At relocation centers, the residents were given a loyalty test. This was both ridiculous and inadequate. Even loyal Japanese-American citizens had attended Shinto schools, a religion peculiar to and inherent in the Japanese thinking. It is, in fact, a Japanese patriotism, suffused with religious emotion; or, in other words, an enthusiastic patriotic sentiment, often soaring into the plane of adoration or worship towards the Mikado or Emperor.

And so, many residents indicated that they were neither loyal to this country nor sympathetic to its war aims. Yet, in the words of the WRA, "the integrity of those persons of Japanese ancestry who frankly declared their sympathy for Japan or their lack of allegiance to the United States was recognized!!"

THESE JAP FARMERS AGAIN CREATE AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM ON THE WEST COAST?



IN ITALY: PFC. SCHIMIZU, OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY, ONE OF MANY LOYAL AMERICANS

Individuals who were legal American citizens showed and admitted that they were actually sympathetic to Japan in this present war. Yet our weak sob sisters continued to cry: "Protect their rights!"

It is no wonder, then, that one of the great complaints against the WRA is that they don't know what every Californian knows is necessary in dealing with Japanese; that is, you have to stand your ground with them.

Instead, the WRA kept giving in to them, until on November 1st, they actually went on strike! Not loyal Japanese-Americans, but those at Tule Lake. This was a segregation center provided just for those Japanese who had indicated that their loyalties lay with Japan, and would not declare their loyalty to this country.

Can you imagine American prisoners in a Japanese internment camp striking?

It was during this strike that Chief Medical Officer Dr. Reece M. Pedicord was badly beaten by a dozen evacuees and at the moment that a "peace" conference was going on between representatives of the evacuees and the administrative authorities.

Three days later the trouble had supposedly been smoothed out. But suddenly and without warning, four hundred evacuees—mainly young men—entered the administration building, armed with crude weapons. When the advance was resisted by the guards, one of the guards was beaten over the head with clubs.

The result was that the army was called and troops poured into the center to assume full control of the situation.

Other strikes included those that took place at Poston and Manzanar.

This situation made quite evident the fact that War Relocation Authority was a badly managed affair. However, rather than recognize the mismanagement and admit to an error in judgment, the Administration turned its head the other way. It saw nothing.

You occasionally hear the noisy bleatings of the few who cry for "social liberties for the Japs." Remind them that our own citizens have sacrificed many "rights" for the duration.

We must quit coddling these men in our camps, while the people who believe as they believe and live as they would live are killing our boys, and, worse yet, are inflicting sub-human tortures on

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JACQUELINE Delubac divorced pro-Nazi Guitry, married a British notable.

FALLEN STARS

PARIS IN THEIR EYES AND TREASON IN THEIR HEARTS

PICTURE yourself looking over your mail one morning and coming upon a little package, addressed to you, all right, but with no inkling of where it came from. You open it, and find: a tiny coffin.

BY EUGENE TILLINGER

And in the coffin, a miniature gallows. No card, no explanation. If you feel a little queer, it's not to be wondered at. That's how Sacha Guitry must have felt the day he received one of those little coffins in his mail. The one difference was that the famous French actor and movie star knew quite well what it was all about.

And that was only the beginning. Since the summer of 1943 Guitry has continued to receive little coffins in his mail, and with frightening regularity.

It may sound to you like the stunt of some practical joker. Or the bright idea of a lunatic. But it's nothing like that; it's a much more serious affair. Actually, it is the French underground that sends the symbolic coffins; and the people chosen to receive these grisly gifts are the head-line Quislings, particularly those who feel that their prominent positions or good connections will keep them out of trouble.

The little coffins with their gruesome enclosures are a silent warning. They serve notice to French traitors that their names are on the blacklist—that they have been singled out for revenge by patriots.

If Sacha Guitry's name is well up on the list, it is not without good reason. For this once-idolized star

of the stage and screen has become one of the most hated of the Parisian Quislings. Since the day of their entry into the French capital, Guitry has made common cause with the Germans. And now, instead of taking a bow as he drives through the Park, he dares only to venture out in a bullet-proof car, with police protection furnished by the Gestapo.

The story of Guitry's treachery is one of the seamier sides of the French tragedy. It is not only since the German invasion that this talented celebrity (whose marriage record runs Tommy Manville's a close second) has been a Nazi at heart. Though he used to pass himself off as an ardent Anglophile, those in the know never had any doubts—even before the war—where his true sympathies lay. As a matter of fact, his third marital collapse, his divorce from the actress Jacqueline Delubac, had distinct political overtones. This is the story:

It happened at the time of the Munich appeasement. Guitry and his wife were having dinner with a crowd at Cafe Maxim's. The conversation got around to the pact which had just been signed. Everyone at the table agreed that Chamberlain had betrayed democracy at Munich: everyone, that is, but Guitry. He not only defended Chamberlain, he was vehement in his praise of Adolf Hitler.

This was too much even for his own wife. The picturesque Delubac sprang to her feet, spat in Sacha's face, and cried: "If you're so crazy about the Fuehrer, you may as well move to Berlin!"

Paris newspapers reported the in-



ONE-TIME idol, Chevalier's name now heads the underground blacklist.

and whisper: "I'd like a pair of those Girl Trouble Shoes." He will then proceed to tell the sympathetic clerk that his wife is so much taller she always walks in front of him so people won't know they are together.

Another man said a rival, taller than he, was going places with his best girl, so he bought a pair of Elevator Shoes. Apparently they sprouted Cupid wings, for in a few months he came back to order a pair of patent leathers for his wedding.

An ensign sent a hurry-up order for a pair of Elevator Shoes to be made up in white to be ready for a certain date in June. "I want them to wear with the white dress uniform in which I am to be married. I can't walk up the church aisle looking shorter than I did when I was courting my girl."

A weeping wife on Jack Anthony's "Good Will Hour" said she really didn't mind her husband being shorter than herself, but the difference in their height hurt his pride so that he refused to go out with her. Said he couldn't take all the Mutt and Jeff guying. So he just sat in the house and moped and his wife even had to go to the movies alone.

Anthony advised that the husband build himself up to her height with special shoes and not wreck their marriage with his solitary brooding.

Besides problems of the heart, Elevator Shoes play their part in the economic struggle. Band leaders feel it is important to tower above the men in their bands. A young lawyer discovered that added height gave him confidence—he could even speak up to the judge. A foreman in a war plant bought Elevators because he said he was tired of being a runt of a boss looked down on by big brawny workmen. He felt the shoes made him more impressive. A shabby little colored man was presented a pair by Jesse Adler; he came back the next day and said: "Boss I got that job—I feel like ah got mo' presence in dese yere shoes."

Asked for his formula for success, Jesse Adler answered:

"You have to love your business the same as you must love anything else before you can be successful at it."

No doubt the fact that he loved night clubs and tall girls were two other ingredients of his success.



HAY FEVER RIDES AGAIN

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the skin by means of a hypodermic syringe. In sensitive individuals, a similar type of reaction follows as with the scratch test. The chief advantage is that the exact amount of pollen which has been injected and which is sufficient to cause a reaction is more accurately known. This is es-



PVT. LINGLEY, OF EASTPORT, ME., GIVES WOUNDED JAP PRISONER WATER FROM HIS CANTEEN

sential in treatment dosages and schedules.

The degree of sensitivity is amazing. A hay fever sufferer will react to as little as one hundred thousandth or even one millionth of a drop of the extract of a pollen to which he is sensitive. One woman developed asthma whenever her children visited the zoo. Enough hair dander from the animals remained on their clothes after merely walking in front of the cages to affect their mother even after they got home!

The discovery of hypersensitivity is not a brand new thing. Back in 1831, a Dr. Elliottson suggested that pollens might be the cause of the catarrh suffered by certain people at regular seasons each year, but as with many keen observations this one, too, was buried and forgotten. It was not until forty years later that the next step was made. Then Dr. Blakely, a hay fever victim himself, discovered that he could produce attacks on himself, regardless of season, by injecting into his own skin the particular pollen to which he was sensitive. Another forty years elapsed, until in 1911, several doctors developed the concept of treating hay fever with pollen extracts.

Today's methods of treatment are simply refinements of this earlier work. The theory behind it is that if you can build up a patient's resistance by injecting pollen into his skin, eventually that resistance will become so strong that even pollen on the delicate mucous membranes of the nose won't cause any trouble. Result—no hay fever.

The way it is done in actual practice is to test the patient with a number of different pollens to determine to which he is sensitive (as shown by the white hive)—and how sensitive. Perhaps he reacts to a dilution of one to a thousand. That's where treatment starts. A week later he is given an injection of two to one thousand; the

next week, three to one thousand; and so on, increasing the quantity gradually each time, until the skin reaction shows either that the person is no longer sensitive or the maximum safe dose has been reached.

For unless the injections are carefully given, there is a danger. Too large a dose may produce very severe symptoms with asthma and fainting and collapse. To guard against such reactions, doctors increase the dosage very carefully, giving just enough more each time to strengthen the resistance, but not enough to produce any trouble.

Even then, despite all precautions, mild to moderate reactions can occur. The doctor then places a tourniquet above the site of the injection, to prevent any more of the pollen extract reaching the body proper, at the same time injecting adrenalin into the other arm.

Adrenalin is almost a specific for hay fever and asthmatic attacks. The chief reasons that it isn't used regularly for treatment is that its action is very brief and it has many side effects which make its continued use inadvisable.

After a patient has received fifteen to twenty injections of pollen in ascending doses, his hay fever is greatly improved or even gone. Toward the end of his treatment, his resistance has become so increased that he can receive several hundred times the dose he did initially—but now he does not even react.

His whole body participates in this immunity. His eyes and nose, where the hay fever symptoms predominate, also share in this resistance, so clinically he is relieved. The injections do not always work this well; but when they do, the results are most gratifying to both doctor and patient.

There are three methods of giving the injections—during the hay fever season, about a month or so before the attack, and all the year around trying

to keep the patient at a high level of resistance constantly.

This last method seems to yield the best results. With injections, 64-85 per cent of sufferers obtain relief and remain fairly comfortable during an entire season, except for two or three bad days, when there may be an unusually high concentration of pollen in the air.

There are numerous devices on the market to relieve hay fever. Some of these are helpful in certain cases—others are little more than fakes—and drag the pennies and dollars from the poor victims, who at the height of the season will spend anything for relief.

All these devices merely provide symptomatic relief—aid for the distressing symptoms. None is a cure.

Among the commonest devices are filters of various sorts. Most of these are simply masks with screens of varying mesh. Practically, a mask made with numerous layers of gauze could be satisfactory. The commercial masks are modifications of the simpler filters, but decorated with chrome finishings or other gingerbread, for which the customer pays through the nose.

One of the most ingenious has a battery connected to it—the theory being that pollen particles are electrically charged—and that when these meet a metal screen, also electrically charged, the pollen particles will either be attracted and stick to it like iron filings to a magnet, or will be electrically repulsed. In either instance, the pollen particles will be kept from the nose.

There are a vast number of nostrums, drugs and patent medicines. Most of their action and success is due mainly to their content of ephedrine, atropine or related drugs.

Each has its warm adherents who swear by it—and so long as the sufferer receives help, there is little to complain of—providing the remedy does not contain narcotics or other habit-forming drugs. Actually, there are no wonderful supersecret hay fever cures. All the preparations contain time-tried agents well known to the medical profession.

It must be remembered that patients are frequently sensitive to more than one pollen. Thus a man may be bothered by both the spring and late summer types, and will have to be treated against both spring and fall pollens. Frequently these pollen extracts are combined, so that only one series of injections is needed.

Such a patient, without treatment, would have trouble from the trees in the spring, then a natural free period of comfort in early summer, only to succumb to ragweed in late summer. With the combined year-around-treatment, he could probably be kept fairly comfortable from March to frost.

If a sufferer does not receive "shots" what can be done?

We mentioned adrenalin, for the acute emergency attack. And again there are the similarly acting drugs ephedrine, cocaine and atropine. Most of these, unfortunately, have undesirable side effects or soon lose their



SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, THREE YANKS, AN ENGLISHMAN FIND SEVERAL THINGS IN COMMON

ability to help the patient, because he develops a tolerance to the drug and they no longer work.

The next best thing a patient can do is to get away from the pollen. For the ragweed, late summer type, there are many resorts where ragweed does not grow. Most of these are in the mountains, for the weed does not flourish above a certain level.

The seashore is good but of no great use for some sufferers at certain times, because if a land breeze blows, plenty of pollen can strike sensitive noses to ruin an otherwise hopeful vacation.

Similarly, efforts in certain cities to cut down the ragweed or other offenders are usually doomed to failure, since pollen can be blown vast distances. It has even been found in the stratosphere.

An ocean trip used to be the answer to the hay fever sufferer's prayer but sea travel is a bit difficult these days.

Whether hay fever will keep a man out of the army or navy depends on the severity of his disease (between attacks he's perfectly normal), the immediate need for military or naval personnel at that particular time, and the mood of his examiners. Some boards do not accept draftees with hay fever; others try to have the selectee assigned to areas free from the pollen that is bothering him. This last statement is perhaps more a hope than an actuality.

If you can't get away from pollen, and for one reason or another, injections are not attempted, you can always create your own environment by filtering out all the pollen that comes at you. This is effective if one has the money and can get the equipment today. Some sufferers spend most of their time during the season in air conditioned theaters. But for many patients, a simple filter on the bedroom window is sufficient to permit comfortable sleep during the season.

The rest of the time outdoors, he sneezes and uses handkerchiefs by the carload.



**THEY'RE YOUR
JAPANESE, TOO!**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 43

those they take prisoner. Ask the boys who fought on Guadalcanal; they'll tell you how to deal with loyal Japanese.

Ask the boys who stumbled over American corpses on Tarawa; they'll tell you how to deal with them.

Yes, there are loyal Japanese-Americans; some are now in army uniform, fighting side by side with us. There are many thousands of these and it is unfortunate that hardship has been worked on so many of them.

But post-war cordiality to them in California would be difficult because of the sure knowledge that so many of the university men, the outstanding civic leaders, have turned traitors; were traitors all along.

As one of the folks from my district wrote to me recently: "... you want to feel fair, but so many of those you had faith in have deceived you, that it is now almost impossible to accept any of them as true friends."

Still, this is no time for a final determination. People are emotionally upset. There are those who are fanatically bitter against the Japanese. Their numbers will increase as death tolls mount in the Pacific.

There is no formula today.

A fair one couldn't be decided upon, with the severe hatred that is in our hearts.

But approximately 100,000 people of Japanese extraction are living today in relocation centers. And the two-thirds of these who are American citizens constitute our internal post-war problem.

We must keep our Japanese from ever again becoming a threat to our security, from becoming an economic problem, or an acute one of any sort.



OLD GLORY SPARKLES IN SUN AS SOLDIER HEROES IN NETTUNO ARE HONORED WITH MEDALS

For this there are some solutions. First, we must really determine the loyalty of the individual. One simple and worthy test is the belief in the "divine mission." No person who believes, even to a slight degree, in the divine mission of the Japanese people and their Emperor, can ever become a loyal American.

Belief in the divine mission is a faith in the supernatural powers of the Emperor; in the belief that the Emperor is God; and in the fanatical pseudo-knowledge that Japan and the Japanese people are a super-race, whose chosen destiny it will be to someday rule the world and all its people.

This is certain: we must send back the aliens and disloyal Japanese.

I have a suggestion to make regarding this. Something which would kill many birds with one stone—if we arranged it now.

Trade all of the Japanese aliens and disloyal Japanese-Americans for the few American boys now being held Japanese prisoners of war. These men, the valiants who battled so courageously at Bataan, Corregedor, in China, and wherever we have had men unfortunate enough to fall prisoner to the Japanese, have suffered humiliation, privation, and even torture.

Certainly an exchange of pearls for bad pennies is a good one. If necessary, let us pay all the expenses and provide all the transportation. Give them their all for our few.

Bring back our boys.

And bring them back now.

The solution for the others, for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry, is to spread them out. Spread them out over the country, because California doesn't want them; because no state wants any overwhelming quantity of them.

I believe I speak for most Californians when I say, "California wants no mass migration back to her soil." Our citizens deserve protection. We

won't accept them; it isn't fair to California. It wouldn't be fair to loyal American-Japanese.

Of foremost importance today, is the winning of the war. There is only one proper way to do this in the Pacific. We must crush Japan with a thoroughness and finality so smashing that those who deal in the insanity of the Emperor's aspirations will never again have a chance to function.

Then, at the successful conclusion of this conflict, we must all turn to the problem of our American-Japanese population.

For it is no longer California's problem. It is America's problem.



FALLEN STARS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 47

York office of the Red Cross received a letter from a Maurice Chevalier, thanking it for a food package. The letter came from a French war-prisoner camp in Germany. There doesn't seem to be any question but that the writing, and particularly the signature, is like that of Chevalier, the singer. Everyone wonders what it means.

Opinion is divided. I, for one, believe that the Germans took him in custody after all; others see it as an attempt to win the sympathy of the American public, with the knowledge and consent of the Germans.

Few traitors have convictions. Most are merely opportunists. And for opportunists there is one great sport set aside—getting on the bandwagon, and in time. Recent German losses are rumored to have caused an occasional political rebound.

News has just leaked out that Serge Lifar, the noted Russian dancer of the

Paris Opera, is trying to get a visa to come to the U. S. Lifar has been, from the very start, one of the most shameful collaborators with the Germans. On the first day of the occupation he placed his Mercedes car at the disposal of the *Wehrmacht*. Since then he has let slip no opportunity to express his pro-Nazi leanings. Now he is in Lisbon, supposedly alienated from the Germans, awaiting passage to America.

With German defeat in prospect, the artist-Quislings, like the proverbial rats, are leaving the Nazi ship of state, and are scurrying to find shelter on the winning side. In Lifar's case, this was only to be expected.

Danielle Darrieux has found her own way out. The wistful star of "Mayerling," who immediately after the French collapse appeared in German films and made enthusiastic pro-Nazi speeches, apparently saw the handwriting on the wall in time to marry the San Salvador minister to Vichy, Perfirie Rubirosa.

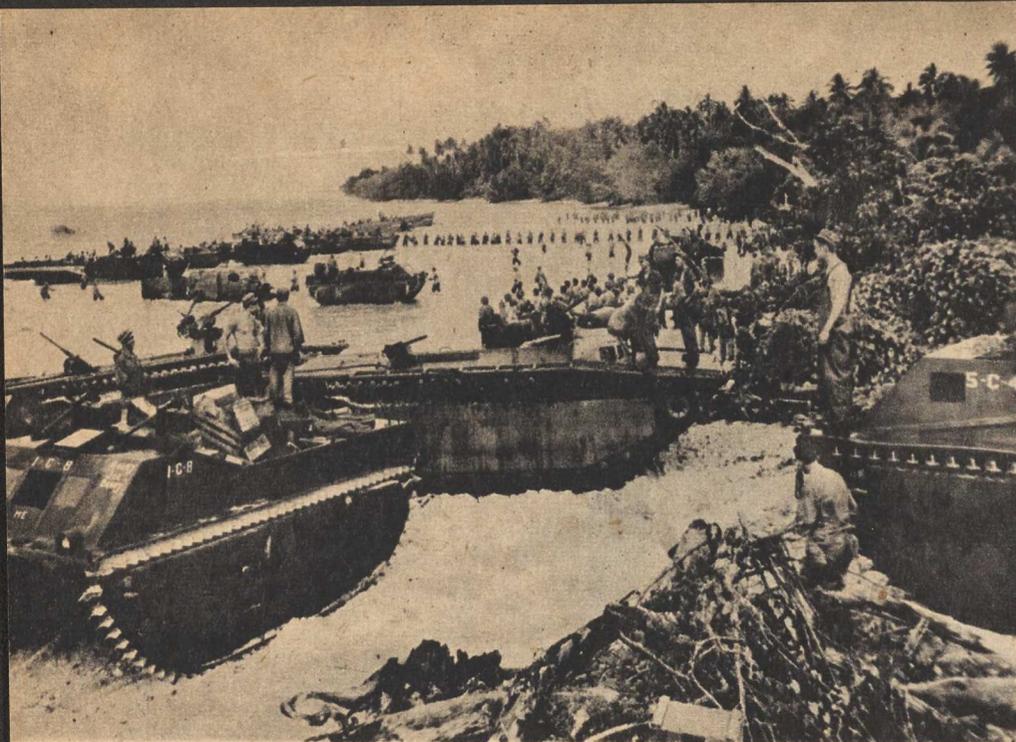
Though she has gone to South America with her new husband, her treasonable ventures have not been forgotten. The French underground newspaper, *Bir Hachem*, recently reported that Darrieux has been marked for vengeance by the underground tribunal.

Most voluptuous of all Frenchwomen of the screen, dusky Viviane Romance drew her predilection for fascism from association with the Duce's unlucky son-in-law, Ciano. His mistress for many years, most of her later pictures were made in Italy. When the Count was arrested and held for "treason" against Mussolini, Viviane appealed to Sacha Guitry to use his powerful influence with the Nazis for his release. Perhaps Guitry did try; but he couldn't have gotten very far, because Ciano was shot in spite of it.

This is not intended, however, to give the impression that all French stars went over to the Nazis. That is decidedly not the case. Many are proving their mettle under the occupation.

Raimu, for instance, known in America for his fine performance in "The Baker's Wife," has steadily refused all German advances, and helps the anti-collaborationists wherever he can.

Others have joined the underground. The man who made such a hit here in "Carnival in Flanders," Robert Lynen, was recently executed by the Nazis for hiding English and American parachutists in his home. Harry Bauer has also been shot—not, as officially reported, because he falsified his "racial papers," but because he was caught posing as a pro-Nazi while actually operating as a secret agent for the French underground. Other Parisian actors have lain undercover, waiting their chance to escape to England or North Africa. Among those who have already gotten out, Françoise Rosay—known in the past for her great portrayal of dramatic roles—is now appealing to her country



AMERICAN MEN AND EQUIPMENT ON EMIRAU ISLAND, LESS THAN 600 MILES FROM TRUK

over Radio Algiers; and Josephine Baker, also in North Africa, is entertaining American troops in USO's and rest camps.

When the swastika is torn down from the Eiffel Tower and the Tricolore once more waves in its place, all those stage and screen Quislings who have aroused the scorn of their countrymen will find that following the path of least resistance hasn't paid, after all. In the reborn Republic of France, there will be no place for them. And when the victorious Allied troops march down the Champs-Elysees, with them will march two men, Jean Gabin and Jean-Pierre Aumont, who left their safe berths in Hollywood to take their places in the armies of the Fighting French.



BED CHECK CHARLIE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51

Bed-check Charlie, tempers frayed and arguments flared. The pilots would walk about with long, grim faces as the time for Bed-check Charlie drew near. Teeth would grit and jaws clench as they fought a feeling of helplessness.

On his fifteenth visit, Bed-check Charlie was particularly obnoxious. Some of the low gutter phrases he used belied the Harvard accent. From the moment he came in until the moment he left with the final taunt: "I guess you boys better send for Superman," he didn't stop talking.

The Jap plane disappeared and the pilots came back from the still futile flight and tramped into the Operations Shack, their faces dark with anger. It was more than the spirit of man could stand.

Capt. Hartzell came through the

doorway. He was followed by a sergeant wearing a baseball cap and a pair of shorts. He was a new man who had just come in from New Delhi, India, where he was attached to the Air Service Command, a little-known branch of the Army Air Forces. This unpublicized but highly valuable organization, commanded globally by Major General Walter Frank, does everything with a plane except fight it. "The sergeant's got an idea," Capt. Hartzell said.

The boys were too glum to pay any attention.

The sergeant said hesitatingly: "I think I know a way to get at Bed-check Charlie."

Smitty looked up slowly. "How you aiming to do it?"

"By getting a plane up there."

Smitty snorted. "You haven't been hiding a supercharger under your arm, have you?"

"No, but I think if I strip down one of the P-43's she'll do the trick."

Smitty showed more attention. "You really think so?" he asked.

"Suppose I strip her down to the bone," the Air Service Command sergeant said, "Say we put only 85 gallons into her instead of the regular 320. At six pounds to the gallon, we'd be saving almost 1500 pounds. Then let's take out the flap indicator and the wheel indicator. A lot of the electrical equipment can go, too. There are six guns. Suppose we scrap four of them. That's a big saving in weight there, as well as in the shells they would need."

"How about ammunition?" Smitty interrupted.

"Just enough for a single burst."

"I'm going to fly her," Smitty said quickly.

Capt. Hartzell nodded. "Not because you hate Bed-check Charlie the most, but because you're the lightest man here."

The ASC mechanic and his crew set to work at the crack of dawn.

Throughout the long, hot day the personnel on the field sauntered by to see what progress was being made. A few of the pilots doubted whether the plane would be able to clear 20,000 feet which it would have to do, in order to get into effective range. Arguments broke out which could only be resolved by actual performance.

With each passing hour excitement mounted.

It was a tense moment when Flight Lieut. Smith walked down to the stripped ship. The time was 1750 hours.

Bed-check Charlie, if he followed his unfailing schedule, was only ten minutes away. Smitty climbed into the cockpit and started the motor. He revved her for a few minutes, taxied down to the end of the runway and nosed about into the wind.

At 1754 the operations officer gave him the signal and he gave his ship the goose. She zipped into the air like a sparrow and all eyes strained as they watched her go up and grow smaller and smaller. Then the men on the field headed for the radio room and crowded into it.

At 1800 hours the voice of Bed-check Charlie, speaking in the familiar clipped Harvard accent, sounded. "I heard a speech on the radio the other night. It said that your President promised to pay us back for what we handed you at Pearl Harbor." There was a loud laugh. "He certainly sent the wrong people to do it. You yellow bastards won't even come up and fight. Like I've been telling you all along. You'll have to send for Superman."

Smitty, hunched over the controls and straining the motor to the limit, heard the words. His teeth were clamped shut so tight that his jaw ached. The altimeter showed 16,000 feet, then 17,000—19,000—20,500. He drew an exultant breath as he banked up toward Bed-check Charlie's tail.

He was 1500 yards to his rear when the Jap spotted him. Smitty knew he was seen because Bed-check Charlie did a chandelle and made for more ceiling.

Smitty's ship behaved beautifully. He threw the throttle wide open and the space between planes narrowed magically.

"What's the matter, Fish-face?" he said softly. "I thought you wanted to see me."

There was no response.

Smitty was only a hundred yards away now. "This is Superman, Fish-face, bringing you what you've been asking for."

The range was point-blank. It was almost impossible to miss. Carefully Smitty lined up his sights, drew a bead and thumbed the trigger. The machine guns in the wings spewed flame like blow torches, and the vibration shook the ship.

He watched twin streams of tracer bullets travel along the fuselage of the K-97, and hit the motor. A thin column of black smoke streamed out from the Jap ship and she nosed over

Puddy High In Bowling Contest

In a men's open bowling tournament just completed at Hood River bowling alleys, Jesse Puddy ran off with high honors. His score of 1240 for six games and 260 for single game were tops.

Buck Dean and John Webster carried off the three-game honors, each rolling a respectable 640 series. The complete results of those finishing "in the money" are as follows:

High Single Game—	
1 Puddy	260
2 Curtis	249
3 West	246
4 Dean	246
High Three-Game Series—	
1 Dean	640
2 Webster	640
3 West	639
4 Baum	638
Final Standings Six-Game Series—	
1 Puddy	1240
2 Curtis	1223
3 Baum	1204
4 Button	1203
5 Dean	1203

New Snowfall Welcomed.

About four inches of snow fell in the valley and mountains through Friday night and Saturday morning of last week, and was welcomed by fruitgrowers and farmers as adding to the moisture content of the soil and to impounded water in the Oak Grove area.

Federal Income Tax Auditor Here

A federal income tax auditor has been here for the past few days to aid income-tax payers who are in difficulties concerning their tax statements. He is located at the chamber of commerce and will be available until tomorrow (Saturday) evening.

\$27.35

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Sunday, Feb. 25

11:00 a.m. Sermon by the Minister **ERVIN F. LEAKE**

"The Master's Marvelous Men"

Graded Church School at 10:00 a.m.

"A welcome for you and your family at every service"

"The Great Isolationism"

11 A. M.

Riverside Community Church

9:45 Sunday School
11:00 Morning Service
6:30 Young People

"Conscription in Peace Time?"

YOUTHS' REVIVAL

Hear **WARREN H. CORNELLIUS** of TULE LAKE, CALIFORNIA

Fiery Youthful Evangelist with a vital message for the young people of Hood River

Not a dull moment in one of these services! This revival is being sponsored by the Young People of the Assembly of God 13th & Taylor Sts.

Beginning **Tuesday Night, Feb. 27**

INSPIRATIONAL SINGING — BLAZING TESTIMONIES — SPIRITUAL PREACHING — SOMETHING YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS!



WARREN H. CORNELLIUS

POW Delmar Gains Writes To Mother

Mrs. Gladys Gaines, of Route 3, on February 15, from Provost-Marshal General Lerch, at Washington, had a report on her son, Pfc Delbert Gaines, who was taken prisoner by the Japanese at the fall of Bataan:

"The following enemy propaganda broadcast from the Japanese government has been intercepted: 'Dear Mother and Dad: I have the opportunity to write free, so thought I would write to you. Am in fair health and feeling good, so don't worry about me. Hope this message finds you the same, and I hope next Christmas I can spend at home. Say Hello to Jackie for me, and tell him to be good, and that I hope to be home soon. We have a band in the camp which will probably play in the evenings but not in the day. Can't think of anything more to say, so will close, with love to all. Your son, Delmar E. Gaines, PFC.'"

"This broadcast supplements all previous reports." According to the War Department, Gaines was in Manchuria last fall, but was later transferred to the war prisoner's camp at Osoka.

Paper Drive Will End Tomorrow Night

Hood River county's waste paper and tin can drive will end tomorrow (Saturday) evening, and all who have waste paper or tin cans not yet delivered to the nearest local school, should make plans to do so before the drive ends.

Paper or magazines must be securely bundled and tied to facilitate handling, and cans must be cleaned and flattened, with tops and bottoms cut out.

Latest reports are that the drive has already been attended with exceptionally fine results, and Joe Young and Wilbur Anderson, who are directing, urge all to deliver any paper or cans on hand as soon as possible before tomorrow evening, when the drive ends.

Call For Polio Dimes.

Harvey Sampson, leader in the recent Infantile Paralysis March of Dimes campaign, is urging all collectors to turn in their final report by March 1, as the committee wishes to close its books. Anyone having dimes to turn in should contact R. E. Steele at the chamber of commerce, or Mrs. Newberry at the First National Bank.

War Prisoners In Portland Monday.

The local chapter of the American Red Cross announces that a party of 12 prisoners of war, repatriated from both Germany and Japan, will be at the Portland civic auditorium from 2 p.m., Monday, February 26. It is not yet known if any of these prisoners are from the Hood River area, states Mrs. Walter Colby.

OBITUARY

Joseph W. Wallace.

Funeral services for Joseph W. Wallace, 89, a native of Princeton, Ill., who passed away at the Riverside Rest Home on February 16, will be held at Stuart, Ia., when the remains arrive there. Mr. Wallace, who had lived in Hood River three years, is survived by three sons, V. L. Wallace, San Francisco; L. C. Wallace, Shadron, Neb., and B. L. Wallace, Los Angeles, and two daughters, Mrs. Kille Smith, Shadron, Neb., and Mrs. John Woods, Hood River. A brother also is living. Mr. Wallace, who was a member of Woodmen of the World, was a retired rancher.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

Society and Club

(Continued from Page Three)

tions and Joan Jones of the advertising.

No-Host Party

Following the Girls' League dance on Saturday evening, a no-host party was given to their escorts by a group of senior girls at the home of Sharon Griffith. Those invited included Shirley Wheeler, Shirley Lee, Beverly Moses, Iris Gilbert, Ernestine Gilliland, Betty Wood, Ruth Wood, Sharon Griffith, Lloyd Buetgenbach, Stephen Button, Jim Hershner, Annabelle Krumbach, Benny Dean, Dean Russell, Richard Endsley, Floyd Woody, Lloyd Woody and Joe Meattie.

With Our Boys and Girls In The Service

Brothers Meet After Three Years

The naval base at Pearl Harbor was the scene of a happy reunion recently, when EM2/c Joe Wampler and S1/c Vernon Wampler, sons of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Wampler, met for the first time in three years. Their brother, Darrel Wampler, is with McArthur's men in the Philippines.

Cpl. Leonard White is now stationed at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, according to a letter received from him this week. "This is a pretty good fort and one of the oldest in the country," he stated.

Home On Furlough

S1/c Jack Alexander is spending a twenty-day furlough with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett Alexander.

Mrs. Ted Hackett left Thursday night for California to see her husband, Radio Technician Ted Hackett, who has just arrived from the Pacific area, after an absence of about three years.

E. R. Moller left Wednesday night for Boise, Idaho, to visit his son, Rhoades, who has been called into the service.

Club Notes

Wauna Chapter, D. A. R., will meet at the home of Mrs. J. G. Jarvis, Friday afternoon, March 2, 1945. Mrs. O. H. Hill will present the subject to be considered at this meeting, which will be "Approved Schools." Members will please consider themselves notified that the annual State Conference, D. A. R., which was scheduled to be held at the Multnomah hotel, Portland, on March 18 and 19, 1945, has been cancelled. This action is taken in compliance with the non-travel request of the ODT.

B. & P. W. Club Dinner

The meeting of the Business and Professional Women's club, on Wednesday, March 7, to be preceded by dinner at the Hood River Cafe, promises to be an especially interesting one. The foreign relations committee, headed by Miss Clara Thomsen, is planning a program, the high-light of which will be an address by K. P. Kwan, of Portland, attaché of the Consulate of the Republic of China, who will talk on "China and the United States in War and in Peace." Works of art from various foreign nations will be displayed. Guest From Washington.

Sewing Club Meets

Mrs. Bob Nunamaker entertained a group of twenty members of her Sewing Club and their friends, at her home on Wednesday, serving light refreshments at the close of the afternoon.

St. Mark's Guild Lenten Program

The usual Lenten activities of St. Mark's Guild are being resumed, with service in the church at eleven a. m., on Friday (today) followed by luncheon in the parish house. Study of "Southeast Asia," under the leadership of Mrs. Lloyd Thomas

and Red Cross sewing in the afternoon.

The Children's Corner in the church will be open every Friday at 2:30 p. m.

The group of young people, whose meeting at the rectory on Wednesday evening was postponed, will meet on Wednesday, February 28, with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.

W. S. C. S. Meets

The Women's Society for Christian Service, of the Methodist church, will meet Friday, March 2, with Mrs. Jesse Jones, 1015 Columbia, at 11 a. m., with pot-luck luncheon at 12:30.

Reading Circle Meets

Mrs. Clare Bickford entertained the Reading Circle at her home on Tuesday afternoon.

Aloha Club Entertained

Members of the Aloha Club were guests of Mrs. Frank Dethman at their regular meeting on Wednesday of this week.

Riverside Guild Activities

The work of re-decorating the Beginners' room for the Sunday school at the Riverside church, by the

members of the Evening Guild, has been completed and friends are invited to inspect the room, the first door at the right of the main entrance to the church. The service committee of the Guild wishes to express its gratitude to all who cooperated in this work.

The Order of the Eastern Star will hold its regular meeting on Tuesday, February 27. Mrs. Catherine Felger, associate grand conductress, will make her official visit and be our guest for the evening.

Boyington's Chicks will produce.

NOTICE

We are paying off. If we owe you, please send your account to me. If you owe us, let your conscience be your guide.

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Useful little change-abouts, in subtle shades that sing Of daffodil and crocus... and other signs of spring! The jackets, skirts and sweaters, most happily combine, To make you varied costumes, and make you look divine!



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For Men and Young Men! THE CASUAL JACKET

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Breezy plaid or checked front. 100% wool suede cloth sleeves and back. Square cut effect from padded shoulders!

Men's Gabardine Slacks 5.90



Padded Shoulder Line! Boys' Casual Jacket

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Can't help noticing the snappy sport patterned fronts. 8 to 18.

BOYS SPRING SLACKS 4.98

Solid-twills, covers in in sporty checks and soft weave plaids.

Pacific Mills Blazer Type Jackets . . . Gay Spring Colors Etched in White **8.90**

No Spring wardrobe's complete without one of these! Beautifully piped jackets in colors to match Pacific Mills skirts. Sizes 12 to 20.

Pacific Mills All Wool Crepe Skirts . . . All-round Pleats In Flower Tones **3.98**

A skirt to match your jacket—and you have another suit! So trim with a fresh white blouse, too! Colors in sizes 24 to 32.

GIRLS' SWEATERS Delicious Colors!

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Hip-length, boxy cardigans, slippers. Long sleeved classics. Sizes 10-16.



Spring Colors in Women's Wool Sweaters

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Soft wool, fine gauge knitting. New colors easy to match with accessories. Cardigan coat and slippers in sizes 34 to 40.



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Odell

By W. N. Weber

The final week of basketball saw Odell players in five games. At White Salmon, last Thursday, the "B" team of Odell was defeated 25 to 15 and the "A" team, 27 to 25. The box score of the latter was:

(27)—White Salmon Odell—(26)
Collins (7).....F.....(10) Molliane
Quaempts (3).....F.....(6) Leland
Jefferson (3).....C.....(8) Buckley
Roberts (3).....C.....
McDemott (5).....G.....(2) Olson
Pierson (6).....G..... McKinzie
McCoy (3).....G.....

On Friday, the junior high of Hood River defeated the Odell grade school team 17 to 6. Monday evening, Parkdale sent down two teams with high hopes of annexing another pair of games. However, when the smoke of battle cleared away from the "B" team fray, the box score stood, Odell, 12 and Parkdale, 7. Then the "A" teams had their session and it was a hotly contested game, but again the box score finals said Odell, 40 and Parkdale, 29. On the three previous occasions, Odell lost to the Mountaineers and the Parkdale advantage was a total of 13 points. For the four games, the Upper Valley boys won three games to one and scored only two more points. The district tournament is now being held at Arlington and the results are awaited with interest. Odell has but one senior and one junior in its cage player line-up and in a year or two the Odell basketball squad should be a real meace to its opponents.

The Monday game box score is (29)—Pride Odell—(40)
Cochran (3).....F.....(7) Leland
Struck (3).....F.....(20) Molliane
Beam (8).....C.....(1) Buckley
Stoutt (14).....G.....(2) Olson
McClain (1).....G..... Plog
G..... McKinzie

Last Friday, Odell, without the support of Buckley, defeated the Hood River Junior High 27 to 19. In this game, Leland, of Odell, was top man, with 13 points.

The quintet of Negro singers from Rust College, in Holly Springs, Miss., were greeted at the Odell Methodist church Sunday afternoon by a well-filled house, who thoroughly enjoyed their hour of spiritual and other singing. The young women had appeared in The Dalles at 10:30 a. m. and were to appear in Cascade Locks at 4:30 and again in Gresham at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. They are touring the country for the purpose of securing funds to erect new buildings for their college to further the education of women of their race.

The organization of 4-H clubs was completed last Friday and the following are in charge in the Odell area:

Rabbit Club, Mrs. Katherine Ashbaugh; Sewing, Mrs. Mary Plog and Mrs. Mabel Williams; Camp Cooking, Mrs. Ray Brehm; Cooking, Mrs. Ann Fletcher; Canning, Mrs. Emily Plog; Bachelor Sewing, Mrs. J. E. Smith and Mrs. Gosney.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hague and their daughter, Nancy and Judy, arrived here Sunday from Bremerton, Washington, and will spend a fortnight at the home of Mrs. Hague's sister, Mrs. Louis Plog and family and also with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Shute. Mr. Hague is an Electrician's Mate and has seen long service with the U. S. navy.

The S. S. W. S. La was recently sunk by an injured Jap plane which made a suicide dive in the Levite area. The Laad is the ship on which John Weber spent ten months in and about New Guinea a year or so ago. Weber is now in San Francisco and will leave soon on another Pacific trip.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Weber went to The Dalles Sunday, where the latter received medical attention. She will spend a week or two with Mr. and Mrs. William Beeson. Accompanying them on this trip were Mrs. Eddie LaCombe and daughter, Ferol Ann, who enjoyed the hospitality of the Beesons for the day.

Monday evening, the thermometer registered 20 degrees above zero and was the coldest for the new year. The next day, however, the temperature was barely freezing and is again normal.

Red Cross sewing, under the supervision of Mrs. Vern McKinzie, will be held at the home of Mrs. Shorty Fletcher next Monday afternoon, February 6. All interested, are cordially invited to attend.

David McKeown and Floyd Boshins are both in Odell on a visit with their respective families. McKeown is attending school, while Boshins is in the service.

Bake Sale.
The Ladies' Relief Society of the L.D.S. church will hold a Bake Sale at Mrs. Wirrick's Variety store, next to Safeway Store, tomorrow (Saturday), February 24. 1tc

Buy a WAR BOND or Savings Stamp this week and EVERY week!

I have just finished reading a book, "Once a Jap, Always a Jap," by T. S. Van Vleet, sponsored by California Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, and published by Lomita Post Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, Lomita, California.

Mr. Van Vleet says "For many years I have been closely affiliated with Japanese education, both technical schooling and preparation for American citizenship—and this gave me an unusual opportunity to put the x-ray on the Jap and to determine, as much as anyone can determine, what makes him tick."

"I contacted the Jap in his truck-fruit garden, in his office, in his place of business, and in his home. I taught in and supervised the teaching in American-Jap children schools. I also inspected their Jap children and Jap adult schools and their camps. I visited with the Jap and ate with him . . . I gained his confidence and got his reaction and answers to all my countless questions. I studied him psychologically, I tried to fathom what prompted his desire for deception and intrigue—what originated his insensate obsession to rule the world. I made copious notes concerning all I saw and heard. I came to the conclusion that the Jap is just an 'educated,' unbridled, sadistic, modernized barbarian."

Just after Pearl Harbor Mr. Van Vleet arranged an interview with a Jap he calls Ichisaka who first posed as a Jap truck gardener and then gradually emerged as an ex-diplomat, a sophisticated, globe-travelled man of the world, a master of seven languages, including English, a prominent Kobei and either the head or the deposed head of the Black Dragon organization of California. Mr. Van Vleet's book contains the interview, and at one point Mr. Van Vleet writes: " . . . Ichisaka now assumed a pensive attitude, as if trying to conjure up a satisfactory answer or, possibly, to determine whether or not to make any reply. Then taking a few steps, as if intending to ignore the admonition, he whirled around, clicked his heels together German-fashion, stood at attention facing us, raised his right hand in perfect simulation of a Nazi salute and, in clear, carefully chosen, well enunciated English, replied . . ."

"We Japanese get all our orders from Tokyo Mista Van Vleet. The American-born Japanese have taken an oath to support the American Constitution. The Japanese-American school salute the American Flag. But all this is only lip-service loyalty for peace time. The American-born Japanese have also taken a blood oath to support the Japanese government, and the Japanese religion, and to fight and die, if necessary, for the Japanese Emperor. That is permanent loyalty for all time. We are now at war. Japan always comes first, once a Japanese, always a Japanese, to hell with the United States!"

As I read the short book I could picture similar happenings right here in Hood River. Conditions as related in California are so similar with those in Hood River that it can be nothing else than an account of a well worked out plan on the part of Japan.

I have ordered several copies and will be glad to arrange so you can read one, and anyone who thinks for a minute the Japs should be allowed to return should read this book.

There is an article in the Readers' Digest, January, 1945, "To Understand Japan, Consider Toyama." It tells how he ran Japan for 40 years and says he is the one that organized the Black Dragon Society and spread it throughout the Empire.

There is another article in the December, 1944 issue of the same publication, "The Unhappiest Woman in the World," the Jap mother, whose highest achievement is bear every sorrow and misfortune with a smile. Her pleasure with her children is restricted, because, according to law they belong to the husband. Ambassador Kuru, the special envoy to Washington at Pearl Harbor time, told the writer that on his 12th birthday his mother dressed him in his best kimono and led him to a little altar. "Until this day," she said, "I have cared for you and guided your footsteps. Now you are 12 years old and you must think for yourself. You know what you owe to your country, to your family and yourself. If you dishonor any one of them, you know what you must do."

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED residents and taxpayers of Hood River County, are one hundred percent behind Hood River Post No. 22 American Legion in ALL their efforts to keep the Japs from returning to this county.

Verle Lowe
I. O. Sampson
Reuben Duda
Dale Jackson
Mrs. Bertha Sampson
M. L. Glascoe
Geneva Jackson
Edna M. Woody
Stanley E. Dimick
H. H. Harms
Mrs. D. R. Williams
L. J. Ploughlin
J. P. Day
Mrs. Myrtle Johnson
Mel Bratton
E. J. Day
R. J. Edmonds
Frank M. Sherrill
Cora Day
J. W. Eppler
Jack Crapper
Mrs. Virginia Osburn
Sally Loveland
Herb Fenwick
Mary Cohoe
Forest Parker
Jane Zurin
Lillian Deaville
Jake W. Luk
Bertha Brownlee
John Deaville
L. H. Ross
Albert Norder
Christina Lane
Nella A. Ross
F. B. Stevens
Mabel Seyman
Mrs. Mary Blumenthal
Kinsey Roberts

Jewell Lane
Deb Tomlinson
Obet Hopkins
George Lane
Cecil Tomlinson
Joe Lein
Verna M. Cedarson
Emily Tomlinson
Nora Tompkins
Irene Cedarson
Myrtle Perkins
G. W. Morelock
Mrs. Caroline Cameron
Ronald Russell
Robert J. Christman
Alma M. Siperly
Mrs. Ronald Russell
L. S. Boyd
John R. Siperly
H. L. Sommer
Carl Plog
E. F. Anderson
Clarence Ringer
Roy Bullis
Anna Anderson
Mrs. Clarence Ringer
H. C. Brown
L. W. Adams
Mrs. E. A. Barnett Sr.
Charles Carman
Mildred D. Adams
E. A. Barnett Sr.
J. M. Giles
Herbert M. Fenwick
Orman Hatfield
Mrs. Hugh Griggs
Florence Fenwick
Erma Hatfield
Hugh Griggs

W. E. Gatchel
Clint Mooney
Walter Galer
Mrs. W. E. Gatchel
R. Fenwick
Hubert R. Briggs
Claude Collins
J. B. Rice
James Holmes
J. O. Betsworth
G. E. Coons
Thelma Weathers
Robert A. Clarke
J. R. Weber
Ray F. Bayne
Margaret M. Clarke
Robert Kollas
H. D. Steele
Mrs. Melvin Hilkey
James Rich
Mrs. Ray Bayne
Cpl. Melvin L. Hilkey USA
Dorothy Smith
J. E. King
Calvin E. Hilkey
Connie L. Smith
Curtis Anderson
Blanche Farley
Billy Smith
F. T. Anderson
A. C. Farley
L. R. Cox
Mrs. F. T. Anderson
J. O. Fletcher
W. N. Chambers
Otto M. Nickell

Roy Waggoner
Pete Schmidt
Galen L. Bowly
Mart Porterfield
H. A. Sieverkropp
Ray Hathorn
Florella Lane
Ray Blumenthal
John Gest
C. C. Dunn
Clare B. Steele
Orville S. Hatch
C. F. Bayless
Ralph G. Saling
M. A. Stump
C. J. Hobby
Virginia Shelton
H. W. Barker
I. J. Manchester
A. J. Bales
Edna Morgan
John Buckwall
Beulah I. Waggoner
John Calvin
Harold Good
R. G. Voyce
Frank J. Simpson
Lela Good
C. L. Benson
William H. Himes
Hugh Durr
George Jiraak
Mrs. F. E. Morton
Earl Ordway
Chas. Fuller
Marion L. Johnson
Percy L. Manser
R. A. Graff
Mrs. Mabel Woody
Pearl McCann
Mrs. Dora Hobbs
W. A. Woody
Harvey E. McCann
Charles Powell
John W. Wirrick
R. A. Davey
Wm. L. Lichtz
F. B. Rowling
Thos. W. Annala
Eunice Wirrick

SIGN THIS NEW PETITION—

and mail to
KENT SHOEMAKER, Rt. 1, Box 69
Hood River, Oregon

We, the undersigned, residents of Hood River County are opposed to the Japs returning to this county, and favor every lawful means to keep them out. This statement with my name may be published in the local papers.

THIS husky, good-looking, mile-eating Good-year is different from other tires in tread, in body . . . in performance. No other tire can give you the tough, safe, world-famous Goodyear tread or the patented Supertwist cord that backs up the best tire body in the business. Testimonials of thousands of satisfied owners prove this tough, long-wearing tire SUPERIOR in service and safety.

TREAD

Extra-traction All-Weather or famous Goodyear Rib for long, safe wear. Both designs compact when inflated, become even more resistant to cuts and bruises.

BODY

Tighter twisted Supertwist cord gives this better built body extra strength, . . . resiliency to cushion road shock. Holds its shape over more miles.

New Tubes Save Tires
GOODYEAR INNER TUBES \$3.65 plus tax 6.00x16

GOODYEAR SERVICE STORE
at
PUDDY'S TIRE SERVICE

Volstorff's
Twelfth Street, Hood River
On the Heights

Farmers Lead In Bowling League

The standing of the Commercial Bowling League the week ending January 30, was as follows:

Team	Won	Lost	Av. Ptc
Farmers	18	9	841
McCoy's	16	11	810
Webster's	15	12	829
Unger's	13	14	789
Elks	13	14	798
Laundry	12	15	822
Firemen	12	15	805
Firestone	9	18	786

Knoll, of the Farmer's, is high in individual averages, with 179, and a high game of 231. Parsons, of the Webster team, is second, with 176, and a high game of 234. Third on the list is Winters, also of the Farmer's team, with 173, and high game of 203. Baum, of the Farmers, and J. Webster, of Websters, are tied with an average of 172.

Team high three game leaders are: 1, Farmers, 2660; 2, Ungers, 2613, and 3, Elks, 2612.

Team high single game leaders are: 1, Firemen, 954; 2, Farmers, 949 and 3, Websters, 938.

Leaders of individual high three games are: 1, Parsons, 604; 2, Butterfield, 604, and 3, Baum, 596.

Leaders of individual high single games are: 1, Edstrom, 258; 2, Butterfield, 256, and 3, Parsons, 234.

Pfc John Lamm In Baxter Hospital

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Lamm have received word that their son, Pfc John Lamm, has been admitted to Baxter General hospital at Spokane for treatment. John has been in an English hospital for several weeks before returning to the States. He has seen battle action in four countries, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany. Mrs. John Lamm left for Spokane this week to be near her husband.

St. Mark's Announcement

At 11 a. m. Sunday, the children of the church school will give a candle-lighting ceremony, representing "The Spread of Christianity Through the World." Holy Communion, as usual, at 8:30.



HEAR REVEREND PARKS
FORMER MISSIONARY TO CHINA
MT. HOOD ASSEMBLY OF GOD
Starting Sunday, February 4
7:30 P. M. Nightly

Rev. Parks was interned by the Japanese, went through harrowing experiences, and was later repatriated on the exchange ship Gripsholm. He has more than 400 slides, portraying Chinese life, many of which will be shown at the series of meetings.

The Public Is Invited

Let Us Spray

By Leroy Childs.
Peach Trees
February 1. — For satisfactory control of peach leaf curl, a disease which often completely ruins crops in this area, a spray applied before the buds begin to swell is necessary. In view of the fact the season is somewhat advanced over normal, spraying at the time of the next good weather would be desirable. After even slight bud swelling takes place, the disease enters and cannot be reached by spray applications, and poor results follow.

Best control has been obtained by using home-made Bordeaux, 12-12-100 that is 12 pounds bluestone and 12 pounds lime to each 100 gallons of water.

Lime sulphur can be used, but control is found to be less effective. Ten to 12 gallons of lime sulphur to 100 gallons of water should be employed where this fungicide is used.

B. & P. W. Club Has Many New Members

The February 7th meeting of the Business & Professional Women's Club will be in charge of the membership committee, composed of the following: chairman, Frances Ivie, Anna Callmettes, Laura Bosse, Mazie Edington, Tressa Edwards, Eva Ray and Lurline Winkler. We hope all the members will be present and a very special invitation is extended to the new members.

During the club year, 28 members have been added to the roll—26 new members, one reinstatement and one transfer. New members are: Elva Ann Alexander, Marie Baker, Clara Berry, Thelma Best, Josephine Burnett, Dorothy Conner, Edith Cook, Victoria DeVin, Edith Dunbar, Zilla Elcock, Miriam Flager, Beverly Fosha, Jean Greene, May Hurst, Rebekah Johns, Luella Johnson, Pauline Marsh, Arline Moore, Mary-Jane Osibov, Vera Parrott, Erma Plett, Orel Jane Querin, Percie Rein-ohel, Jean Richmond, Juanita Schroeder, Naomi Shelley, Mabel Smith and Marguerite Taylor.

Farm Bureau Meeting

(Continued from Page One)
pipe purchased for irrigation purposes, but plans must first be approved by the county A.A. committee, and the project must be aimed at checking soil erosion or conserving irrigation water.

Rory A. Collins, who recently attended the national Farm Bureau convention at Chicago, gave an interesting report on the work accomplished there, an outline of which has already appeared in the News.

Howard Shoemaker reported on bills before the state legislature at this time and said there is no cause for alarm on the part of fruit-growers and farmers.

After brief discussion, it was decided to send a telegram to Oregon senators, urging them to block the acceptance of Henry Wallace as secretary of commerce and to make it impossible for him to have control of RFC and other funds.

After Kent Shoemaker had given a talk against the return of Japanese "or those of Japanese blood" to Hood River valley, many questions were asked. Finally the matter of indorsing or opposing the plan submitted was put to a vote, which resulted as follows: Against return 9; for return, 7. Several did not vote.

Final business was election of officers for the coming year, which resulted as follows, all by unanimous vote: President, Dan Pierson; 1st vice-president, Ed Dresser; 2nd vice-president, Joe Smullin, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, Bob Bennett.

Card of Thanks.
We wish to express our heartfelt thanks to the many who extended to us their sympathy on the occasion of the death of and funeral services for our daughter and sister, Air Wac Pfc Viola Jeannette Smith, and especially to the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Spanish-American War veterans members of which participated in military rites.

James H. Smith and Family.
Boyington's Chicks will produce.*

Schools Sell Many War Bonds And Stamps

At a meeting of the county War Finance committee on Monday of this week, Supt. J. L. Brockenridge reported that in the Sixth War Loan, local school pupils purchased war bonds to the amount of \$15,400. In the months of September and October, prior to the Sixth War Loan, \$1,420.05 in Savings Stamps and \$2,917.45 in war bonds was subscribed.

Leaves For University of Idaho.

Leo Kirscht, who has completed his Hood River high school course, left Tuesday evening for the University of Idaho at Moscow, where he will take specialized training as a member of the Air Corps Reserve. He is 17 years old, and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kirscht, of this city. His brother, Arthur, now 19, has been in hospital in England for several weeks recovering from wounds sustained in action with the 1st Army in France. He is private first class.

Belmont-Frankton

Mr. H. B. Burkholder, Phone 5923

The Wednesday Book Club will meet with Mrs. John Hess, on February 7th.
The Current Events Club will meet with Mrs. Ragsdale next Tuesday, February 6th.

The Ocell grade school boys basketball team played the Frankton team at Frankton last Friday. The score was 16 to 6 in favor of Frankton.

The Writers' Club meets with Mrs. Art Kerr today (Friday).
Mr. and Mrs. Harold Frick entertained Mr. and Mrs. Joe Haviland and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Copper and family at a birthday dinner, in honor of Mrs. Copper's birthday, last Thursday evening.

Last Sunday afternoon, the families of Art Kerr, Vincent Harris, Lester Miller, Robert Copper, Tom Calkins enjoyed the afternoon at the Harold Frick home, with visiting and games and a pot-luck dinner.

Parkdale

By Mrs. Ralph Davies

Calendar
Sat., 2—Theater, "San Fernando Valley." Also on Sunday.
Sun., 3—Regular services in both churches.
Mon., 4—Boy Scouts, Grange.
Tues., 5—
Wed., 6—Rebekahs. Evening services in both churches. Jr. Specialists.
Thurs., 7—Nazarene Missionary Sr. Specialists.

Upper Valley Weather

January	Max.	Min.	Prop.	Sn.
Wed. 24	33	22		
Thu. 25	31	18		
Fri. 26	30	25		
Sat. 27	30	24		
Sun. 28	30	23		
Mon. 29	24	24	T	T
Tue. 30	29	22	T	T

Parkdale: Wintry weather continues. For a week or more the thermometer has not gone above the thawing point. While not uncomfortable, the continuous cold is penetrating. Our roads are in fine shape, smooth, but rather dusty. Pruning and wood sawing are the big jobs.

Please collect your salvage as the grade school sends its paper collection to Hood River February 24. Help your country all you can by saving paper, tin cans and fats. Give of your blood, too, when possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Macrum have sold their old homestead place on Trout Creek and "are parked in the Byron Smith tenant house below Tucker bridge." They hope to find a place to their liking at Hood River. Mr. Mac filed on the homestead December 12, 1896. Home ties of forty-eight years were broken with that sale. Mr. and Mrs. Macrum deserve restful days now. Mr. Arne Sommers was the buyer of the property.

Miss Vera Parrott, who resides with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Phil Parrott, at Hood River, was a Parkdale visitor last Friday evening.

Spring is coming!—as has been demonstrated by a simultaneous delivery of snowdrops and baby chick and seed catalogs.
Mr. Stanley Walters is anticipating a visit from his sister, who resides in Minneapolis. It depends upon transportation facilities, so the visit may go in the category of anticipation. Mr. Walters is able to be out again, after being house-bound several days.
We are glad to report Mrs. Ches-

ter Walton is improving. She has had several weeks of serious illness.

A number of former Parkdale young people are at Redondo Beach, California, working for the Northrup plane factory. It is where the famous P-61 or "Black Widow," night fighter is being made. Among the staff are Edward Williams and his sister, Maxine and husband, Ted Connelly and Bill Manchester. Maxine has become so tired she is now at home resting—much to the joy of her family.

Mrs. Hanson, of Goldendale, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Thelma Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. Paul Priest, of Portland, spent the week-end visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shlake.

Cliff Alexander has been home lately.

Mrs. A. L. Boe spent a few days in Portland recently.

The Misses Gordon and Virginia Wilson spent the week-end in Salem, visiting Marjory Wilson, who is attending Willamette university.

Mrs. Fred Willey gave a shower last week, in honor of Mrs. Carl Green. A dozen guests enjoyed the event.

Mr. Gault, of Canada, has been in Parkdale, visiting his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Ringer.

We mentioned last week of the meeting between Daniel Davies and Claude Parrott, while Daniel was on a trucking mission. This week tells of a three-day pass for Daniel and visiting Claude at his excellent, equipped bivouac. The camp is on Mt. Hood and Daniel and his troops are there. Then the two boys went together to visit a landmark, the only one for which the boys are climbing in the vicinity, the stairs and it gives a weird effect of up and down. "We were glad to get our feet on terra firma." Can you guess what they visited? Daniel's company is well north of there on an engine, and the boys, in the vicinity, could only look at the "Bell Tower" from the surrounding country. Claude is expecting to be sent back to the United States for special duty, hence Daniel is saying good-bye to him. It has been nearly three years since they left their respective homes at Parkdale.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lee left Tuesday, for Riverside, California, to visit with their son and family.

Mrs. Clair Sturdivant spent the week-end in Salem with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Felix Kille and son, "Wig," home on furlough, returned this week from their vacation in Seattle and Spokane.

Mrs. A. L. Boe spent four days in Portland last week and Ruth Willey assisted Mr. Boe in the post-office during her absence.

As many of our wives begin their house-cleaning in the warm basements, their brain-wracking quandary is: "What to do with the OPA-ordered, small-top (in the name of economy) economy? We wish the same brain-stormer, for real economy's sake, would have a portable mill made to grind these jars very fine, to be used in making post-war use jars. We can not grind three or four boxes of bottles also. What orchardist, when picking up brush, has not also garnered beer, whiskey, pop, milk and just plain bottles?"

The Missionary Society meeting of the United Church, held at the home of Mrs. Stanley Walters, last week, Thursday. A good program was given, mainly on the work of missions in China and all was enjoyed by a large gathering. Much to surprise Mrs. Ralph Davies was honor guest and presented with a corsage.

Mr. Verdie Runcorn is back at his station in the McIsaac store meat department, after nearly three weeks of illness. In his absence, Harold McIsaac and Mrs. Joseph Smullin, Jr., took his place.

We wish to thank Mrs. J. W. Henderson for sharing the letters of her husband's experiences in Paris, especially his allusion to not having shared any Christmas packages from his wife. Our son, Lt. T. A. Davies (nearer the front), wrote us on January 7, 1945, "Still no package from Louise (wife) and she mailed hers to me early." He received several others safely. "Mail is scarce and slow in coming."

Theater

On Saturday and Sunday, Roy Rogers and Dale Evans are featured in "San Fernando Valley." Also Cartoons, News and Government Specials. The March of Dimes is on.

February 2 is Scout anniversary. We urge every Boy Scout to wear his scout uniform. We will have a display of scout equipment in the drug store window. Each Boy Scout is making a display of his own. So we urge everybody to look at these displays. There will probably be a prize for the first and second best display. Scouts meet Monday night at 7 o'clock.

Parkdale Church of the Nazarene
Carroll Etter, Pastor
Bible School at 9:45 a. m. Arthur Chaffin, superintendent.
Morning Worship, 11 a. m. Message by pastor.
Jr. and Sr. Y. P. Services, 6:45 p. m. Evening Evangelistic service, 7:30 p. m.
Mid-Week Services, 7:45 p. m. each Wednesday evening.
We are now studying the Book of Revelation.
Beginning Sunday, February 4th.

WANT ADS

Too Late To Classify

FOR SALE or TRADE: the Thomas Flager property on Belmont road. Fair house and barn, 5 acres of pears and apples, 1944 crop 4500 loose boxes. Will consider town residence as part payment. R. E. & Tom Scott. 142

FOR SALE: Income property; one 4-room apartment; three 3-room apartments; one 3-room house; all with own bath, private entrances and garages. Furniture included. Phone 4274. 143

FOR SALE: Electric "Jiffy" fruit and vegetable juice extractor, \$25. Address: 2834 N.E. 58th Ave., Portland, Oregon. 144

WANTED: Have permanent position open for orchard work; knowledge of orchard equipment desirable; also need pruners during February, March and April. Inquire P.O. box 89, Hood River, Oregon. 145

FOR SALE: Day-old Shorthorn calf; sun lamp; antique dueling pistol; avordupois scale to 18 oz.; inner tube for 700-15 or 750-15; spotlight; table lamp; table; burr mill; rabbit hutch. Ed Roy, phone Odell 287. 146

FOR SALE: 22 Remington automatic long rifle, Model 241, 1,000 rounds ammunition, \$75.00. Inquire Franz Hardware. 147

HOME FOR SALE, including income property. If interested telephone 5471. 148

Society and Club

(Continued from Page Three)

Engagement Announced

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gibbons, of Pine Grove have announced the engagement of their daughter, Alta Sarah to S2/c Alfred Addison, of Yorktown, Ohio. The wedding will be an event of the near future.

B. & P. W. Club

The Second Bridge Section of the Business and Professional Women's Club met on Monday evening, with Mrs. Glenn Marsh, Jr. Their next meeting will be with Mrs. C. A. Perkins.

Bobby Was Nine

Wednesday, January 31, was a happy day for Bobby Bowly, when, in celebration of his ninth birthday, his mother invited a large group of his young friends for the afternoon. There were gifts, games and a beautiful birthday cake with ice cream. Bobby's guests were Sally Reed, Virginia Jarvis, Alice Lincoln, Donna Chapman, Bonnie Kay Parker, Donna Rae Van Ripper, Norma Jean Slaughter, Nancy Bowly, Gerry Dean New, Philip Jensen,

Stag Dinner Enjoyed

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Slade were hosts last Sunday at dinner to a group of men, among their friends, who much appreciated the hospitality extended to them. Their guests were Messrs. C. M. Hurlburt and his son, Gaines, home on furlough from an aviation training field in Texas, and Paul Newkom.

Return From California

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Peters have returned from a winter in California, following their marriage in San Mateo last November.

Miss Loraine Leslie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Leslie, is home from the University of Arkansas, where she attended last term. Miss Leslie also spent a month visiting friends and relatives in Kentucky and West Virginia.

Mr. C. L. Leslie, who is employed in Seattle, Washington, was home over the week-end, visiting his family.

Pfc. Howard L. Rice Wins Honor.

Pfc. Howard L. Rice, of Columbia street, this city, on January 5 was awarded the Army Driver's Badge at Santa Barbara, Calif, in recognition of exemplary and efficient handling of government vehicles in the performance of duty. The formal presentation ceremony was held at the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station, at which Pfc. Rice is a member of the post complement.

We have rubber stamps for every use—Hood River News.

LOG Chain

Any length you want

39¢ PER FOOT

Hooks extra

Volstorff's

Twelfth Street, Hood River On the Heights

All the Time in '45

DEPEND ON PENNEY'S!

BRIGHTEN WINTER WARDROBES

Penney's

Dresses

7.90

Tired of your winter clothes? Here's a gay selection of wardrobe refreshers that you can wear from now through Spring! Black lightened with the first spring touches of feminine white in collars and cuffs. And bright prints in graceful rayon jersey, tucked and pleated. Such soft, flattering lines!

New Spring Blacks
Frou-Frou Collars
Flower Colors
Prints

Buy War Bonds

We Have a Nice Selection Of

SPRING ROCKERS

\$34.50 up

In Tapestry, Velour and Mohair

Occasional Chairs \$11.95
IN TAPESTRY

Baby Cribs \$9.95 up

Frans

FURNITURE COMPANY

HOOD RIVER * OREGON

Buy War Bonds

KENT SHOEMAKER
ROUTE 1, BOX 69
HOOD RIVER, OREGON

Japs Are Not Wanted in Hood River

You Japs, listed on this page, have been told by some that you would be welcome back in Hood River. This is not true, and this is the best time you will ever have to dispose of your property.

The petitions, below, were circulated in different districts of the county and represent a cross-section of the sentiment. If you will look over the list, you will probably find neighbors whom you thought might welcome you back. If you do not find their name this week, keep watching this page from week to week and I think you will eventually find their names.

With our outside critics, who might see these pages, I have no quarrel. This seems to be a local problem, however, and they should know that our valley is only about eight miles wide and twenty miles long. WE consider it the most beautiful valley in the world. It has been rated the highest cultured farming community in the United States. Our farmers are good Americans and highly intelligent. Can ANY good American blame us for wanting to preserve it for OUR posterity?

Hood River, Golden Valley in the hills,
Who is to possess its acres and its hills?
A horde of aliens from across the sea?
Or—shall it be a Paradise for you and me?
—Author Unknown

Opposite is a map showing the "Pond" property, totally surrounded by Japs. (Sections 32 and 33, Tp. 1 North, Range 10 East, Willamette Meridian.)

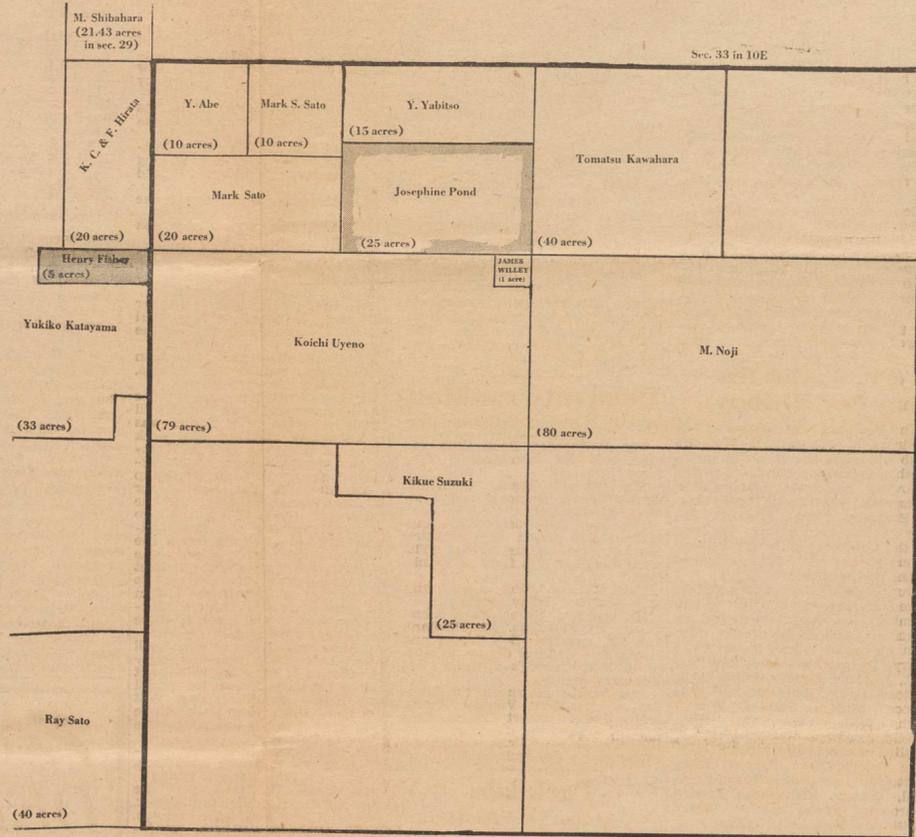
This is the "SQUEEZE METHOD" I observed while County Clerk, 1915-1927.

A recent critic said some of the Japs were willing to risk their lives to return. Any good soldier will risk his life to establish a beach head and the Japs had surely established a beach head in Hood River county prior to Pearl Harbor. This map is only a sample, and there are many good farms surrounded on two and three sides. Our farmers were slowly being smoked out.

To Our Sons in the Armed Forces: You are doing a swell job—a job I wish they had let us finish. We will continue to do everything we can to back you. We will produce all we can and continue to buy bonds until it hurts. We are proud of the record we have made so far. You went to school with many of these Japanese. We have learned a lot since you left. When you finally see the names of ninety-five per cent of the people in Hood River on the petition below, you will know it is not the work of just a bunch of radicals.

Best of luck to you

KENT SHOEMAKER.



Following is a list of Japs who either owned or controlled land in Hood River county prior to Pearl Harbor, showing number of acres controlled in each farm. Next week we will try and place a check mark in front of each piece sold since Pearl Harbor. Our ultimate aim will be to get a check in front of each and every name.

Name	ACRES
Geo. Kinoshita	10
E. Kusachi	24.5
F. S. Kurihara	20
Sam Kurihara	10
E. Suzuki	25
R. Kiyokawa	150
Harry Nakamura	20
H. Nakanura	20
O. T. Hishimoto	19.5
H. H. Nakamura	20
W. Kanemasu	23.1
Mrs. M. Namba	18.5
M. Noji	80
M. Noji	40
M. Sato	30
K. Norimatsu	34
T. Hirasawa	62
S. Sato	27.5
Mrs. Hatsu Okamura	42
K. Inagaki	10
Y. Yabito	60
S. Asai	46.5
Asai Bros.	30
Taro Asai	10
Masami Asai	24.5
H. S. Munemoto	28
T. S. Akiyama	70.6
T. S. Akiyama	10.6
T. S. Akiyama	25
U. S. Akiyama	31.5
George Akiyama	80
Kaku Abe	10
T. Sumida	16
T. Sumida	20
T. Sumida	16.4
T. Sumida	40
Sho Endow	30
C. Fukui	8.5
N. Namada	41
Ken Hasagawa	43
T. Hirasawa	38
T. Imai	37
Tom Inukai	39.5
M. Inukai	17.7
James Iuakiri	85.2
F. Ito	20
I. Iwasa	10
Chas. K. Iwatsuki	30
Y. Kageyama	10
K. Morita	20
Harry Y. Iwatsuki	10
N. Kajikawa	23
Y. & N. Najikawa	55
Yoshiko Kawakami	60.3
M. R. Kawachi	41.5
G. Tamiyasu	90
R. Tomori	24.7
R. Watanabe	40
James Wakamatsu	50
M. Takasumi	40
Mas. Takasumi	15
S. Sumoge	7
K. Shitara	40
K. Shido	35.5
M. Shibahara	21.5
M. Yasui	20
Ray Yasui	140
T. Sato	40
Y. Sumoge	18
Geo. Takage	40
K. Tamura	41
K. Tamura	30
M. Shibahara	21.3
S. Ogawa	13.5
C. Tomito	12
H. K. & S. Hirata	52
S. Katelyama	33
S. Uyeno	79
K. C. & F. Hirata	20
N. Kajikawa	40
Joe Soga	30
Ray Sato	40
T. Imai	10
Kiyo Akiyama	10
Taro Asai Yamaki	10
S. Nisheoka (Mrs.), S. Tshizaka, K. & Y. Oana	62

- Geo. Sheppard
- A. L. Paddock
- Geo. P. Ooe
- Marguerite Ferrin
- H. F. Morse
- W. S. Rayburn
- Merle Goe
- Cal J. Martz
- Lee Allen
- Frank S. Gerking
- Wilfred S. Walter
- Herbert Pernel
- Henry E. Burgess
- Arvo Anderson
- Ralph S. Caughy
- Carl D. Newman
- O. H. Ehrck
- Oscar Mogren
- Glen W. Allen
- Thomas Edstro m
- H. S. Caughy
- E. W. Creson
- Clarence N. Williams
- George Petrico
- W. C. Hatch
- Floyd Stifel
- Gordon Gilkerson
- Alfred Walter
- Louis C. Plog
- Loyal K. Rhoades
- Walter G. Bloom
- Albert Mault
- Cecil C. Cameron
- William M. Shute
- M. P. Beers
- J. F. Carnes
- Willard E. Jensen
- Howard F. Taylor
- J. T. Lee
- Walter N. Weber Jr.
- Chas. E. Fuller
- James Edstrom
- Roy Kirby
- H. L. Shoemaker
- C. H. Getchell
- Albert Forbes
- Wilson Pike
- J. E. Plog
- Anna Dethman
- H. S. Galligan
- H. D. W. Pineo
- R. W. Arens
- Jack Fitzgerald
- W. Knighton
- E. P. Ganny
- D. R. Williams
- Harry J. Fisher
- S. C. Woody
- Frank Beouchong
- George F. Ogden
- M. C. Byrd
- Rex L. Clement
- Ike P. Davis
- Orville E. Hinkle
- Thomas M. Jawell
- J. E. Smith
- Harold Hershner
- George W. Barton
- A. J. Mudgett
- Ray Porter
- Mrs. Ray Porter
- Lurita A. Colson
- M. Kohle
- Howard McCoy
- Cleo Williams
- Vernon Hart
- Mrs. Vernon Hart
- Mrs. Margaret Larson
- Bessie M. A. Kirby
- W. O. Kirby

- J. R. Down
- Verna Tompkins
- John Reeson
- W. L. Fawbush
- R. Clark
- Lila Clark
- Alvin Coperude
- J. W. May
- Zita J. Kiser
- Lula May Miller
- J. E. Smith
- Dave Kidler
- Floyd Smith
- Cecil Cameron
- Geo. Beitler
- Ben Maurer
- Ray Brehm
- W. J. Duddles
- J. O. Bailey
- Mrs. B. D. Sturdivant
- Gertrude Graves
- Margaret Albright
- Albert Hutson
- Fred Pickling
- A. C. Lasson
- Geo. Jackson
- Amy Adams
- Fulsen Wells
- O. L. Manson
- Oliver Boyer
- Everett Miller
- Marie Carmen
- Pearlie Buffington
- Mrs. Geo. Harper
- H. B. Nelson
- Mercides L. Christopher
- E. Louise Fawbush
- Sam B. Moore
- G. D. McFall
- Bill Jones
- W. Pustridge
- Roy H. Smith
- Jack McKissen
- Joe Moore
- Joe Griggs
- Gertrude E. Benson
- I. S. Marshall
- Fred Petri
- Glen Albright
- Madaline Hutson
- Joe E. Sheirbon
- Alton Stewart
- D. C. Adams
- O. J. Stockton
- May Tompkins
- Ken Foster
- Bill Coperude
- George Mayer
- Floyd Carmen
- Maggie Cantrell
- Margaret F. Kelly
- J. Bohannon
- W. S. Churchill
- Nelson Emry
- Geo. L. Emry
- John Kamenske
- L. Matheson
- C. H. Walker
- Mart Horn
- Guy Mooney
- Dutch Van Blaricom
- Chas. Smith
- Pearl Kinzie
- A. M. Graves
- Leone Petri
- Zelda G. Skibbe
- R. W. Skibbe
- Geo. W. Burgess
- Rose Adkison
- Eliza Durrflinger

- Mabel Williams
- Gertrude Bloom
- Mrs. Carroll Mann
- Laura Duddles
- Arlyne D. Trout
- Mrs. Louis Plog
- H. O. Hertz
- Ed Nuggett
- Della Z. Allen
- Jesse Deos
- Albert Paulman
- E. E. Buckley
- L. G. Drake
- H. LeRoy Lill
- B. W. Gibson
- N. E. Nelson
- E. S. LaCombe
- Donald D. McConn
- Hildred M. Rhoades
- Orville Williams
- L. R. Henry
- L. L. Eastman
- Opal Leonard
- Hilma Burgess
- James Adkison
- Roy Baskins
- Ivey Chevron
- Katie Leland
- Kathren Ashbaugh
- Mrs. Leonard Bedford
- Maxine Williams
- Elfred J. Trout
- Patricia Matheson
- Mrs. Alice Plock
- Mae Nuggett
- Julia Wilson
- Garriett Deos
- fred A. Thomsen
- V. E. Kinzie
- W. H. Carrigan
- J. C. Meyer
- Arthur C. Lofts Jr.
- J. M. Puddy
- W. H. Baum
- A. N. Davis
- Donna J. Rush
- Teresa Beers
- James M. Bryant
- Merle A. Eastman
- Charles Leonard
- Harold J. Hagen
- A. C. Leland
- K. P. Knight
- Frank Lester RM1c U.S.N.
- L. K. Rhoades
- Mrs. M. P. Beers
- Arthur C. McCoy
- O. H. Ehrck
- Lloyd Gilkerson
- Ruby Gilkerson
- Emma Hendon
- Elizabeth E. Whitten
- Blaine Martz
- Richard M. Lingren
- O. L. Walter
- Emil Plog
- Mrs. Phoebe Mault
- Mrs. M. Swyers
- F. Wieden
- Frank Hagen
- M. M. Adams
- Glenn Klingbell
- Margaret F. Kelly
- Fred Johnson
- Ruth Menard
- C. E. Kitchel
- Leon Ballweber
- George Humphrey
- Ray Pierce
- Bessie L. Creson

- Isabel Gilkerson
- Ethel Barton
- M. J. Foley Jr.
- Henrietta K. Mogren
- Roxie Martz
- Franks Janso
- Glenn E. Dale
- Earl J. Phillips
- Mrs. Ben Brekke
- M. Swyers
- Omen Malcom
- D. L. Mickel
- Jack Menard
- Bessie R. McIlroy
- Mrs. Geo. Harper
- Maurice Dempsey
- Mable Lewis
- Frank Wishart
- John Weber
- Calvin L. Lester U.S.N.
- Nettie I. Randolph
- Mrs. M. P. Beers
- Glen Beers
- Mrs. W. B. Cunningham
- Ann Fletcher
- Dorothy Hagen
- Mrs. M. J. Foley Jr.
- Sylvia Andresen
- Jewell Cantrell
- Emmi Lingren
- Mrs. Glen E. Dale
- Marie Phillips
- Mrs. Mildred Gidley
- L. M. Gaines
- C. G. Leonard
- R. C. Ramy
- Carl Williams
- Tom Myers
- Carroll Mann
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- Bessie L. Creson

- Harold Brower
- Earl Terry
- James W. Gaddy
- Arthur C. Pierce
- E. G. Willys
- W. O. Smith
- W. G. Burgess
- Gertrude G. Wegart
- Elmer R. Webb
- Finnin H. Garris
- Cecil J. Reams
- Hazel Norton
- H. E. Huff
- Harvey E. Jarvis
- R. Koche
- Wally Wells
- Walter Wasson
- Claborn Oxford
- G. L. John
- Byron Austin
- I. H. Sorenson
- Wm. H. Miller
- Roy Visor
- D. S. McTeigh
- C. A. McTeigh
- Marcella Michael
- Mary Jane Wishart
- Albert Plods
- Kenneth Marshall
- B. C. Selms
- John W. Burke
- F. A. McPherran
- C. M. Duff
- Henry E. Burgess
- Sylva Gilbert
- Margaret Webb
- C. R. Marchbank
- Clarence Moore
- S. I. Gregory
- R. E. Schmickley
- Corbet Alexander
- Geo. Wells
- C. F. Sturns
- Lyndae N. Berg
- Brayton Davis
- Wm. Smith
- Richard S. Leininger
- George Dunne
- J. P. Herffe
- Floyd Weathers
- E. E. Phelps
- R. Marchbank
- A. S. Griffith
- Chester Brodrick
- A. Woodlance
- Mrs. J. H. Rathman
- J. H. Richman
- J. S. Oliver
- H. W. Aitken
- Thomas J. Mitchell
- Jean Richmond
- H. Hoskin
- Mary Adams
- Robert Matheson
- Thona Pierce
- A. J. Nuggett
- Geo. Wilson
- Blanche Paulman
- Charles W. Allen
- R. E. Creson
- C. A. Wells
- W. J. Eccles
- Bill Perry
- Earl Ashbaugh
- Leonard Bedford
- Mrs. Gertrude Caughy
- Mabel Caughy
- Virginia Stevens
- Martha Peters
- George Chamberlin

- L. E. Wright
- Hazelle L. Garrett
- E. N. Benson
- Frank Clemmons
- B. Clemmons
- G. R. Frey
- J. M. Tanner
- Ralph Hinrichs
- Mrs. Gerald J. Lyons
- T. K. Winston
- Mrs. M. C. Miller
- Deora Martin
- Minnie Peterson
- John Colvin
- Lonnie Plog
- Ed Bundage
- Vernon E. Isenberg
- Dennis Carpenter
- John S. Faulkner
- Vic Sargent
- Porter W. Norton
- Michael M. Mathew
- Bill Perkins
- Luella E. Mitchell
- Ottie Weathers
- Franklin S. Gilbert
- C. D. Nickelsen
- Vellene Wright
- Gerald New
- Lillian M. Benson
- Mrs. B. Clemmons
- Ida M. Hull
- Dora L. Frey
- F. A. Dixon
- Wm. A. Ayres
- E. R. Comstock
- Dorothy Wells
- M. C. Miller
- Mrs. Ted Hackett
- Abbie Colvin
- Audrey Calvin
- J. E. Japson
- Ben Minor
- Henry V. Gilbert
- Jim Sweet
- David Richards SM3c U.S.N.
- Clyde E. Dye
- Margery Aitken
- Carrie Perkins
- W. P. Edling
- Floyd Weathers
- O. H. Adams
- Mattie Nickelsen
- John J. Garrett
- Helen New
- Mrs. Frank Clemmons
- Mrs. Geo. Walther
- Henry C. Brown
- Thomas C. Scott
- Gladys M. Hinrichs
- Mrs. R. Ayres
- Mamie Comstock
- Mrs. Rosetta E. Taylor
- Archie Martin
- H. H. Peterson
- Emma Thomas
- Fred Plog
- Beulah Baskins
- Addie Wells
- G. A. Weber
- M. P. Beers
- Harold C. Fletcher
- W. B. Cunningham
- Marie V. Horner
- Ota L. Burgess
- Bertha Chamberlin
- Ted K. Weber
- Audrey F. Leland
- Mrs. Joe C. Sheirbon
- Chester Chevron

Dozens of people are stopping me on the street and calling to find out where they can sign a petition. You may sign this, out it out, get your neighbors to sign with you and mail to me, Route 1, Box 69, Hood River.

We, the undersigned residents and taxpayers of Hood River County are one hundred percent behind Hood River Post No. 22 American Legion in ALL their efforts to keep the Japs from returning to this county. This statement with my name may be used in whatever manner Hood River Post may see fit.

If this isn't big enough call me and I will mail you a petition. This is as much your fight as it is mine.

of the women who have not been re-
quired to register for the draft.

Spartan News

1/15/45

Japanese School Pupils

If in each California community there is organized now a group of sensible and determined citizens whose purpose will be to see that Japanese-American children readmitted to the public schools are given undiscriminating treatment and protection, if necessary, there should be no trouble about absorbing them back into the stream of daily life.

Prospective disturbers should be warned in advance, wherever difficulties are expected, that full protection of the law will be accorded the returning Japanese. But more important, ample publicity through the local press, radio, schools and pulpit should be concentrated on the constitutional rights of the returning internees and the penalties pertaining to violation of those rights.

By prompt action of level-headed citizens upon the first threat of violence it should be possible to eliminate the danger entirely.

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SINCE 1889



Allen's
PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO

LOS ANGELES

~~PORTLAND ORE~~

Bakersfield, Cal., Californian
Tr. 15,873

APRIL 13, 1945

RANDOM NOTES

268
Delano is an important center in an area which produces a vast deal of vegetables and other food commodities. It also has an admirable Chamber of Commerce which resents intimation by a public official that selfishness is the motive of those who oppose the return of Japanese to their former homes and occupations in that area. This is attested by an open letter to Attorney-General Robert W. Kenny whose views are quoted in a report of his address at a recent gathering of the sheriffs of the state.

According to such report, Mr. Kenny said that there are five different groups of persons who are storing up trouble against returning Japanese Americans, "those who admit to a very strong race prejudice which they do not excuse or explain; hoodlums frequently found among juvenile delinquents; professional inciters; Japanese baiters and "those who want to cover their selfish economic urges with a pretense of patriotism."

The reported statement of the Attorney-General declares that "Gone are the huge piles of tempting vegetables which once made the shopper's mouth fairly water and up are the prices on less attractive vegetables which are on the shelves." With these remarks as a basis, the Delano civic body calls the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that Americans and American labor do not have to take second place to the Japs in the growing of food supplies, and it asks: "Can free white labor compete with slave labor; can free white industry compete with Jap subsidized industry? We submit that it behooves you to give these matters due consideration before you start calling white men names."

And the resolution adopted by Delano's civic body notes that "American farmers are American citizens. We believe in a better America for Americans; we believe in a Christian America and not in alleged citizens that owe allegiance to a foreign government and worship a foreign emperor." And the resolution concludes: "We repeat that we stand on the record and we protest and resent your remarks concerning our substantial citizens. We hope you will publicly retract the same in the interest of fair play and a better America." The resolution is signed by the Delano Chamber of Commerce, by Edwin P. Jacobsen, secretary.

SINCE

1888

*Allen's*

PRESS CLIPPING BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO



LOS ANGELES

PORTLAND, ORE

S. F. CAL. CHRONICLE

Cir.—Daily 117,155; Sunday 210,264

APRIL 25, 1945

Perplexed Sheriff

A visitor to California newly arrived from Tibet, utterly innocent of the ways and means of California law enforcement officers, might believe that Sheriff Cornell of Merced county is at a loss, as he says he is, to know where to start looking for the hoodlums who fired on the houses of two Japanese-American families last Sunday morning.

Ordinary Californians will not. Social crimes of this kind are devised by a special part of the community, accompanied by a great deal of talk. A Sheriff would have to be unconscious not to know the back-room resorts where this element gathers. This is not to say that Sheriff Cornell knows who fired upon the houses, but to point out that his being at a loss is not good enough, nor his defeatist complaint that "he can't keep guards continuously on the Japanese-American property." California Sheriffs and California taxpayers can keep special deputies on such premises for as long as necessary to kill this vicious conduct before too many similar hoodlums are encouraged to spread such outrages past control.

Attorney General Kenny is to be commended, of course, for dispatching special agents to Merced to assist the authorities there. California law enforcement officers can take their choice: Among them, they can face up to this thing and root it out, or they can count upon Federal intervention. In the latter case, California will be recorded as the State that was unable to prevent outrages on the homes of American soldiers. Both the Merced county houses have service stars in their windows.

In the Fl...



LIFE ON THE RUSSELL ISLANDS—At left, above, Los Angeles Army Nisei interpreters and a lieutenant check sup-

plies left on Russell Island by Japs. They include medicine, vitamin pills.

Safety Valve

Editor The Daily
University of Washington

• Dear Sir:

Two recent letters in the Safety Valve criticizing Mrs. Kingman for her work with the Nisei indicate lack of insight into the Nisei problem. This war is developing dangerously into a race war, and we need people like Mrs. Kingman to bring about better understanding of the American-Japanese.

Those of us who had friends among the Nisei when they lived in Seattle know that, as a group, they were excellent citizens. The Japanese community had the lowest crime and delinquency rate of any nationality group in this city. As students, they were outstanding and would have had much to offer to American life if the war had not forced them into the sterile life of the relocation centers.

But many people back East, where they must be relocated, have never known or even seen a Nisei. They hear the inflammatory lies of racist congressmen and read the highly imaginative reports and exaggerated statements in certain race-baiting newspapers, with the result that they get an entirely distorted picture of the situation. They con-

clude that we of the Pacific Coast are trying to get rid of an undesirable riff-raff. They don't realize that the Nisei do have friends in their former home towns, friends who are powerless against the moneyed pressure groups with their commercialized patriotism

All this makes the task of relocation even more difficult. I can see nothing "subversive" in Mrs. Kingman's efforts to present a fair view of a pressing minority problem, the solution of which is being watched anxiously by all our non-white citizens. The sooner it is solved, the sooner will they feel that this is more than a war for the benefit of white men.

So if Mrs. Kingman can help the Nisei back into normal life, more power to her.

Jackie Wieland

P. S. to Kirk Rowland: I have visited two relocation centers (Hunt, Idaho for ten days, and Tulalake, California) and Mrs. Kingman's descriptions are quite accurate. There definitely is barbed wire around the centers I visited. In fact the wires at Hunt were charged with electricity for awhile.

Ed. Note—There are two sides to every question. Not to be decided here is whether there is or is not barbed wire. Rather, what effect on Nisei and whites will relocation have.

Woman Pleas for Nisei Relocation

By RUTH HOWELL

● With the poise that has grown out of a career as professional musician and the determination that has come from a strong conviction, Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the committee on American principles and fair play, was on the campus yesterday pleading the cause of the Nisei.

"They're worthwhile doing something for—not with," Mrs. Kingman said.

A charming woman with a dramatic sense of humor and pathos, Mrs. Kingman told of her visit to a Japanese relocation center at Topaz, Utah. It was this visit, under the auspices of the War Relocation authority, that convinced Mrs. Kingman she had a job to do for the Nisei.

"I found out there that they have something we need. Once

you get in behind that barbed wire and see those human beings, you can't stop working when you get outside the gates," she declared. "You find they're not Americanized-Japanese, but Americans."

Mrs. Kingman pointed out that the young Nisei are carrying the brunt of the educational, morale and recreational programs in the relocation centers.

"Imagine yourself a sophomore in literature in college suddenly moved to a relocation center. You don't know very much about literature, but you know more than most of the others do and so they ask you to teach high school in the camp.

"They ask you to teach because even though there are supposed to be Caucasian instructors, the white teachers didn't want to come to a place where there's nothing but wind and sand and it's 110 degrees in the shade—and

no shade. So you start teaching little brats that won't pay attention to what you're saying because they know you really have no authority. The authority is up at top and you're just another Jap."

"And in spite of all that," Mrs. Kingman exclaimed, "those Nisei have kept right on working with their people trying to keep them busy."

Mrs. Kingman said that on Christmas eve the Nisei organized the camp to serenade Christmas carols to the M.P.'s that guarded them.

"They have something we need," Mrs. Kingman asserted.

She is in Seattle lining up students to help in carrying out the War Relocation authority's program.

The attitude of students is very encouraging, she thinks.

Dillon Myer, chairman of the War Relocation authority, has explained the government's attitude

on the Nisei. The subversive groups are well spotted by the war department and the department of justice. The government is anxious to locate the Nisei, who are Americans.

"Students can help," Mrs. Kingman declared, "by writing, not just once, but every week, to their congressmen."

"Keep plugging that the control of relocation centers should remain with the WRA and not be taken over by the Army."

Mrs. Kingman, her eyes flashing, explained the second point that letters should include:

"The splendid program of the WRA with the Nisei should not be embarrassed by opposition from West coast pressure groups, with their emphasis on race. The war department has expressed the desire to let the Nisei out of their camps. We need them to help our war effort. Let's not forget that."

Mrs. Kingman will remain on the campus until Thursday.

was the Black Dragon leader of southern California.

He was also president of the Central Japanese Association.

He was also vice president of the Japan-America Society, which had a large membership of Americans who believed they were fostering good will between Japan and the United States.

The report says that as one of its nonespionage activities, the Central Japanese Association controlled the vegetable and floral market of California by rushing funds to Japanese in any district where a price war broke out with Caucasian truck gardeners and greenhouse keepers.

The report is the second section of an over-all exposure of Axis front activity in the United States before and after this country entered the war. Section 1, issued April 15, 1943, dealt solely with Nazi agents, organizations and activities.

INVADED BY AGENTS.

The new report says:

"The committee desires to call attention to the Axis invasion of the United States, which began ten years before Pearl Harbor.

"This invasion came in the guise of 'culture organizations,' 'youth movements,' 'bunds,' 'singing societies,' 'kens,' 'tourist bureaus,' 'forums,' 'associations,' 'news bureaus,' 'treaty merchants,' etc. They were established here as outlets for pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese propaganda, as fronts for espionage bureaus, and as a nucleus around which could be regimented those that would serve the Fuehrer or the Emperor.

"We know now that such an invasion did take place.

"Such an invasion was possible only because we were careless, but if our democracy is to survive we must act now to protect it against similar attacks in the future.

"We must cease to welcome as guests those alien-minded individuals who come here only to subvert and destroy.

"The committee now has a special staff engaged in the drawing up of suggested legislation which will correct and prevent the recurrence of the treasonable and sinister activities which are described in this report.

"The evidence obtained by the committee as set forth in this report provides convincing reasons why Japanese-Americans should not be released from relocation centers without thorough investigation so long as

our country is engaged in a war with Japan."

The report renews the Dies Committee complaint that in September, 1941, three months before Pearl Harbor, the committee scheduled hearings on the Japanese fifth column of spies, saboteurs and traitors in the United States, but was asked to desist by the Department of Justice.

Again, the committee asked approval from the Administration for a plan to seize Japanese consular and other records being shipped out of the country just before Pearl Harbor, and was again told the step was "inadvisable."

At this time, in late November of 1941, Japanese were storing up food and water in preparations for warfare on the west coast, the report says.

Ho Hum . . . Manzanar Investigated Again!

Coincident with the fuss stirred up at Tulelake Japanese center, J. H. Mulvey of the State Attorney General's office, was in Owens Valley this week trapping public opinion on conditions at Manzanar.

While here he interviewed scores of business men and other residents, visited Manzanar center, and attended the Inyo county defense council meeting.

Mulvey indicated he had been sent to the valley on instruction from a state senate fact-finding committee to determine if the residents of Owens Valley were desirous of having a state meeting conducted here relative to conditions at Manzanar and concerning other problems dealing with the Japanese.

It was understood that five similar investigations have been held throughout the state, dealing mostly with return of Japanese, to the West Coast and possible evasion of the Alien Land Act.

Response manifested at the Defense Council meeting indicated apparent satisfaction with the present management of the Manzanar center.

County Defense Council Completed As Bishop, Big Pine Corps Join

Complete reorganization of Inyo County Defense Council to comply with regulations of the State War Council was outlined at the council's regular meeting at Independence Monday evening, and unanimous approval was given to the setup, along with reelection of all officers for the new term.

Added to the county council are the Bishop and Big Pine Defense Corps which recently voted to join the Inyo council. Chairman of the Bishop corps will be Ralph C. Vellom, while H. W. Mendenhall will head the Big Pine corps.

Other changes announced in the organization setup include Roy Boothe as council vice-chairman, and W. G. Wade as communica-

tions chairman.

Cards were distributed for the signing up of council workers under the State War Council regulation which grants workmen's compensation to council members suffering injury en route to or from council duties, or injured while performing council work.

Chairman Wm. D. Dehy read the revised county ordinance providing for reorganization of the council, and announced that Mrs. Gladys Jewett had been hired by authorization of the board of supervisors at a salary of \$20 per month to serve as secretary and file clerk for the council.

Coordinator Geo. Lewis, in announcing completion of the organ-

Continued on last page)

County Defense Council—

(Continued from page one)

ization, emphasized that the council is now ready to function in capacities of fire, police, medical and other matters in all sections of the county. He stated that the council will now turn its efforts to the "Food for Freedom" program, cooperating with the county schools and the various communities.

He announced that the council had already applied for priorities on three community canning units for Lone Pine, Big Pine and Bishop, in order that those communities could undertake a large-scale canning program next summer similar to the successful program effected by Independence the past year.

Mrs. Dorothy Cragen, county superintendent of schools, stated that her department had also requested that Inyo be allotted at least one of these canning units. Report on the priorities is expected within 60 to 90 days. Lewis stated.

Leon Tailbott, representing Mt. Whitney Legion post, pledged whole hearted cooperation of the Legion to the county defense council.

J. H. Mulvey of the State Attorney General's office was introduced and stated that he was in the county to investigate the need, if any, for holding a fact-finding meeting here to discuss the Japanese question. All of the 23 persons present were allowed to express themselves in regard to Manzanar or any other situation in regard to Japanese. The investigator stated that from the apparent response of the group those in attendance were apparently fairly well satisfied with the manner in which the Manzanar camp was being conducted at this time.

Jap Girl Can Stay in S. F.

U. S. Attorney Grants Her Permission

Unless the Army insists on her removal, Bessie Yasomatsu, 17 year old Japanese-Korean girl, may remain in San Francisco, United States Attorney Frank Hennessy ruled yesterday.

The girl, who has been living at 2100 Pine Street, came here from Ogden, Utah, last June and was taken into custody Tuesday, after neighbors reported a Japanese girl was living at the Pine Street address.

“We decline to prosecute this girl because she is an American citizen and is a young girl of good character,” Hennessy said. “She has two brothers in the American Army and is in San Francisco to help her sister who is ill.”

*Very
vicious
propaganda*

Japanese Problem

*Anaheim is home
To Be Discussed*

*and the Natives
Sons*
In Anaheim Parley

ANAHEIM—Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational League, will be the featured speaker at a public forum on the Jap question to be conducted here Thursday night in the Fremont school auditorium, it was announced Monday.

The forum is being conducted through the efforts of the Americanism committee of the Anaheim post of the American Legion, and Lee C. Deming, chairman of civilian defense in the Magnolia, Loara and Katella districts.

Dr. Lechner, a former clergyman, is devoting his entire time to the Jap question, having earned the reputation of knowing his facts and presenting them in an interesting and dynamic manner.

Before the close of the last session of Congress, Dr. Lechner was called before a Congressional committee dealing with the situation. He also has appeared before the state legislature's investigation committee.

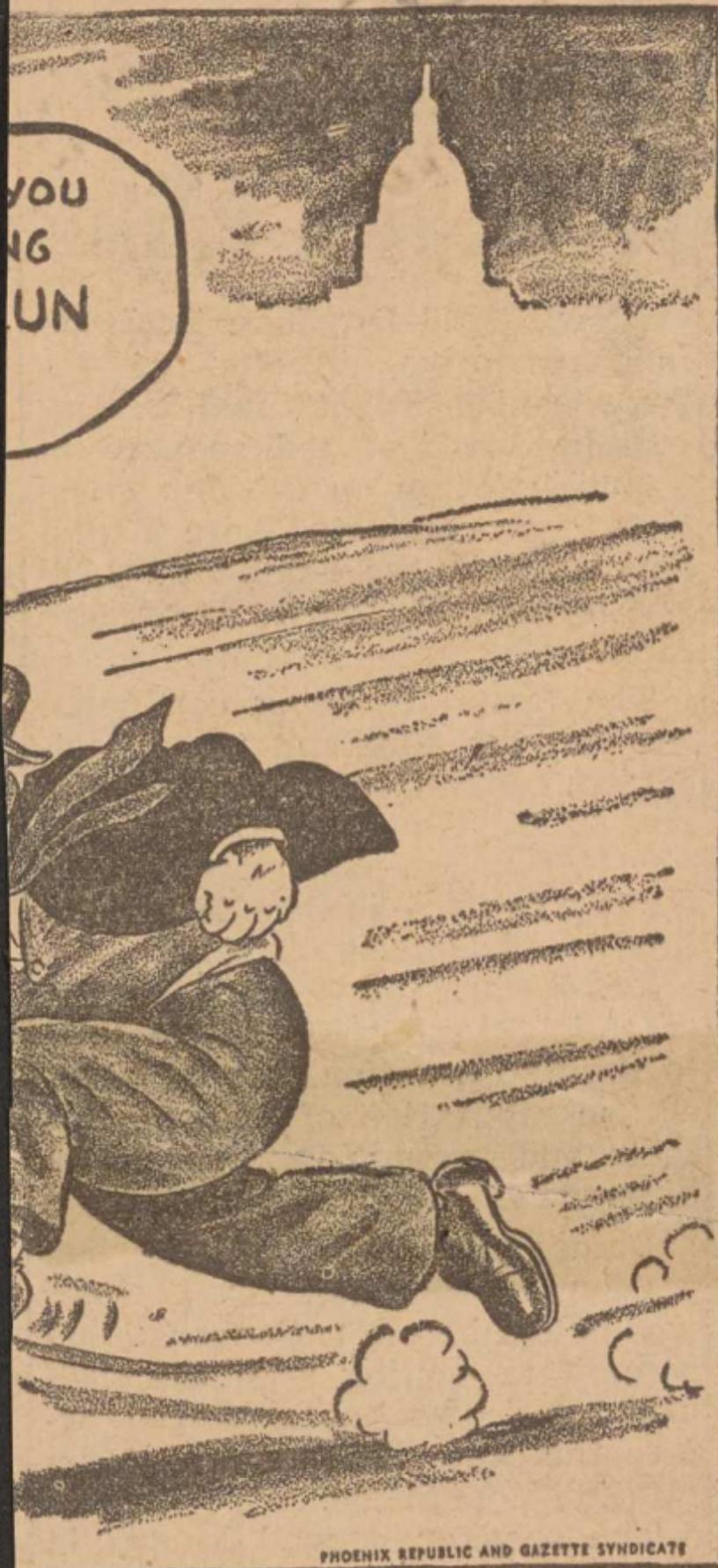
The speaker is well known in Orange county, having appeared in this city before the American Legion, and before various other county organizations, including the Peace Officers' Assn.

Following his address Thursday night, questions on every phase of the Jap problem will be invited from the audience.

Other patriotic organizations and service clubs of this section are being invited by the Legion Americanism committee to join in sponsoring the program which is open to the general public free of charge.

pting, Please!

*Yankee
Register*



PHOENIX REPUBLIC AND GAZETTE SYNDICATE

WHIRLIGIG

The huge La Guardia port in New York already has reached the saturation point. In inclement weather planes have to circle above it many times before the ground personnel flashes the signals that the coast is clear.

Exclude Japs Forever From California, Demand Families of Death March Victims

Grimly, with revenge in their hearts, friends, relatives and parents of Bay area men believed to have been among victims of Japanese butchery yesterday heard the horrifying news of Tokio's barbarism.

Hardest hit community in the area was Salinas. A total of 105 Salinas youths served with a tank corps on Bataan.

STEELS DETERMINATION.

Mayor Edson G. Thomas, speaking for the city's citizens, said "the news of the inhuman treatment of Bataan and Corregidor prisoners confirms our worst fears, but it steels our determination that the war must be prosecuted to the complete subjugation of Japan. The sufferings of our men must be avenged in the only manner that such savages understand."

Mrs. C. F. Lang, president of the Salinas "Bataan Club," and mother of two sons, one a prisoner and one reported missing, was too stunned to comment.

But her predecessor in office, Mrs. S. A. Dolk, declared that "we have been crucified anew."

MUST BAR RETURN.

"Many of us," she declared, "heard of these things from the Gripsholm repatriates, and our only comfort is that conditions are believed to be better now. But the Japanese must never be permitted to return to California—our men could not live on the same soil with those people."

Her views on refusing to allow the Japanese to return to the State were echoed by others.

PREDICTS REAL PERIL.

Fred McCargar, secretary of the Salinas Chamber of Commerce, snapped that "our position opposing the return of the Japs to California is certainly justified," and County Clerk Emmet McMenamin added:

"The Japs must never again get a foothold in the United States."

Police Chief George Weight de-

clared that "the return of the Japs to Salinas would really result in a police problem."

Meanwhile, relatives and friends of San Francisco men known to have been prisoners of the Japanese speculated on the fate of their loved ones.

One of those believed to have been on "the march of death" was Maj. Robert D. Scholes, whose mother, Mrs. Sadie Swank, lives at 2955 Twentieth Avenue. In a prisoner broadcast over the Tokio radio, last year, he pointed out that "after our capture in Bataan we were marched to Camp O'Donnell"—which was the route of the "march of death."

Other San Franciscans known to have been captured by the Japanese include Col. James M. Sullivan, Capt. John M. Loupe, Capt. Roy Irving Platt and Capt. Godfrey Roland Ames.

MANY HORRORS UNTOLD.

Meanwhile, Charles Hancock Forster, formerly in charge of Red Cross activities in the Philippines, revealed yesterday in Oak-

land that he had listened to many tales of Japanese cruelty told by Philippine farmers.

Forster served with the Red Cross in the Philippines for twenty years and was interned after the fall of Manila. He was returned to this country aboard the liner Gripsholm.

"The full story has not been told," he declared. "There are other horrible disclosures that cannot yet be made.

"But I can say now that Filipino farmers along the route of the 'march of death' told me many stories similar to those in the official account of atrocities. They reported American officers and men were bayoneted to death or shot all along the line of that horrible march. How many were killed or died I could never ascertain but there were hundreds each day. Many of the victims were buried by kindly Filipino farmers. Conditions in the prison camps at Tarlac and Nueva-Ecija were terrible."

U. S. Japs Declared Set For Day of Invasion

Dies Probers Say New Data Show Training of Residents

(Continued from Page One)

ber, that Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt is to be relieved from command of the Western Defense sector because he opposes liberation of the Japanese in the west coast combat strip. Reports are that General De Witt is to be succeeded by Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, who has commanded the Hawaiian sector since shortly after Pearl Harbor.

Tokio Counts on Resident Aid

The Dies Committee already has disclosed in general terms that Tokio counts heavily on aid from Japanese residents of Hawaii and the continental United States in the boasted plan to make Japan "a roof over the world."

Approximately 5,000 Japanese-Americans of military age, out of about 20,000 in the camps have stated in writing that they are loyal to Japan, not to this country.

The Dies Committee on May 23 announced that its investigators had acquired the 10,000 name membership list, and the history and organization plan, of the Hokkyoku Beikoku Butoku-Kai, or "North American Military Virtue Society."

Part of Black Dragon Society

The Butoku-Kai, which flourished in California, Oregon and Washington after its formation in 1929, is the youth movement of the "Kokurku-Kai," or Black Dragon Society, which started as an association of veterans after the Russo-Japanese War, like the Grand Army of the Republic and the American Legion, but which by 1929 had been converted into a worldwide, semi-governmental espionage and "service to Japan" society by the Tokio reactionaries.

The Japanese reactionaries, including all Army and Navy officers, seek the abolishment of constitutional and parliamentary government, which Japan two generations ago copied from American, British and French systems, and restoration of direct power to the Emperor, with the advice only of the Genro, a body of elder statesmen.

The investigators claim that transcripts of Tokio dictated speeches to west coast Japanese-American conventions in recent years, translations of editorials in the Japanese vernacular press of Hawaii and the west coast, books and other writings seized in west coast Buddhist and Shinto temples, all drive along the one central theme:

Japanese-Americans must be taught that Japan is the coming top nation of the world, that the United States will be its richest conquest, and American-born Japanese will be Japan's pro-consuls in this country.



MONTICELLO
by Syracuse

Service for 8, \$49.50
Sole decoration of
coin gold bands.

LADY LOUISE
by

Service for 8, \$
A pattern you'll
for a long ti

St. Evans 0/7/43 Mon

a pattern... a pro

DINNERWARE

and

GLASSWARE

There's a new significance to your home haven, your center of social activities. To make the dining table, the pivot of home entertaining, Doherty's dinnerware of styled-right, famed-quality dinnerware want to buy a new pattern, replacements,

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD DIES XXX FRONT MORALE.

RECENT TESTIMONY GIVEN THE COMMITTEE BY OFFICIALS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN, HE ADDED, DISCLOSED THAT THE KKK HAD ENROLLED MANY MEMBERS IN THE DETROIT AREA. WHETHER THE COMMITTEE COULD INQUIRE FURTHER INTO THE KKK ACTIVITIES, DIES DID NOT SAY.

THE FIRST WITNESS IN THE COMMITTEE'S FIRST PUBLIC HEARINGS IN MANY MONTHS PROBABLY WILL BE BILLON S. MYER, HEAD OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY (WRA) WHICH HAS JURISDICTION OVER JAPANESE INTERNEES.

DIES SAID COMMITTEE AGENTS HAD SEIZED INTACT RECORDS AND FILES OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE WHICH, IF TRUE, SHOW "A VERY CLOSE CONTACT" BETWEEN THE LEAGUE AND WRA AND INDICATE THAT THE LEAGUE "HAS LARGELY DOMINATED AND DICTATED SOME OF THE POLICIES" OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY.

TWO OFFICERS OF THE LEAGUE NOW SERVING WITH THE ARMY AND STATIONED AT CAMP SHELBY, MISS., ALSO WILL BE CALLED, DIES TOLD REPORTERS. THEIR NAMES, HE SAID, WILL BE DISCLOSED "AT THE PROPER TIME."

DIES SAID RECORDS DISCLOSED THAT MANY JAPANESE RECENTLY RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT CAMPS TO WHICH THEY WERE SENT AFTER THE BOMBING OF PEARL HARBOR HAD BEEN RELEASED THROUGH COOPERATION OF THE LEAGUE, AND "WITHOUT ANY CHECK WHATSOEVER" EXCEPT SEVERAL QUESTIONS DEALING WITH THEIR LOYALTY.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE LEAGUE, HE ADDED, IS TO "BRING ABOUT THE RELEASE OF ALL THE JAPS, IRRESPECTIVE OF THEIR LOYALTY."

LIKELY TO BE QUESTIONED BY THE COMMITTEE, DIES SAID, ARE THREE JAPANESE RECENTLY RELEASED TO WORK ON THE NEARBY MARYLAND FARM OF HAROLD ICKES, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. RECORDS OF THE LEAGUE SHOWED, HE SAID, THAT THE TRIO ATTENDED A LEAGUE MEETING HERE LAST MONTH. DIES ADDED HE SAW NO REASON WHY THE COMMITTEE SHOULD QUESTION ICKES HIMSELF.

XZ457PCW

LOS ANGELES--SECOND ADD DIES SUB-COMMITTEE X X X TAKE IT AWAY. MISS VIRGIL PAYNE, SOCIAL WORKER AT HEART MOUNTAIN, BEST DECLARED, "TAKES HER ORDERS FROM SAM NAGATA, THE JAP THAT RUNS THE CAMP, AND GUY ROBINSON (PROJECT ADMINISTRATOR) TAKES HIS ORDERS FROM VIRGIL."

HE TESTIFIED ALSO THAT CAMP OFFICIALS TOLD HIM THE PROJECT EXECUTIVES SENT THREE CARLOADS OF SUPPLIES TO OTHER RELOCATION CENTERS THE DAY BEFORE A DENVER NEWSPAPER (POST) SPORTS EDITOR ARRIVED TO WRITE A SERIES OF STORIES, AND THAT TWO ADDITIONAL CARLOADS WERE DISPATCHED LATER.

BEST STATED THE CAMP WAS DRAWING RATIONS FOR 11,500 PERSONS WHEN NO MORE THAN 10,000, IN HIS OPINION, WERE ENROLLED. OF THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF EVACUEES THERE, HE SAID:

"I DON'T BELIEVE ANYBODY CAN TELL YOU. THERE WAS NO ROLL CALL, NO CHECKUP. THE JAPS WENT ON LONG HIKES...IN GROUPS OF ABOUT 50. ONLY ONE MAN WOULD HAVE TO HAVE A PASS FOR THE ENTIRE GROUP."

THEY WOULD REMAIN AWAY ALL DAY SUNDAY, HE SAID. MANY OF THEM WENT TO CODY AND POWELL, WYO., WITHOUT PERMISSION, BEST TESTIFIED, AND ONCE SOME OF THEM GOT VERY DRUNK, AND SOME DIDN'T RETURN."

EDITORS

LOS ANGELES--TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER 4TH GRAF LEAD DIES COMMITTEE HEARING X X X MILITARY PURPOSES."

GENERAL BROWN LATER TESTIFIED BRIEFLY IN OPEN HEARING, DECLARING THAT THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AVAILABLE FOR PROTECTIVE WORK IS RATHER LIMITED, ADDING THAT STATE GOVERNORS, IF THEY FEEL ADDITIONAL GUARDS ARE REQUIRED, SHOULD NOTIFY ARMY AUTHORITIES IN THEIR DISTRICT.

A.L. WIRIN, ATTORNEY FOR THE CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT THE EVACUATION OF THE JAPANESE TOOK 70,000 UNITED STATES CITIZENS FROM THEIR HOMES AND THAT THERE WAS NO ATTEMPT TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN LOYAL AND NON-LOYAL JAPANESE.

"JAPANESE OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THE COAST IMMEDIATELY, WITH CERTAIN LIMITATIONS," HE SAID. "THERE SHOULD BE A SIFTING OF THE LOYAL AND DISLOYAL. WE FEEL JAPANESE SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO WORK IN WAR PLANTS OR LOCATE ON THE BEACHES."

HE ADDED THAT IT WAS HIS PERSONAL VIEWPOINT, AND NOT NECESSARILY THAT OF THE UNION, THAT JAPS OF PROVED LOYALTY SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO WORK IN WAR PLANTS.

LOS ANGELES--1ST ADD DIES SUB-COMMITTEE (TOP ON A)

X X X BEST ADDED.

ONE MORNING, HE SAID, HE SAW BESIDE A GARBAGE CAN OUTSIDE A KITCHEN, ABOUT A DOZEN HAMS AND BACON AND A QUANTITY OF CANNED FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. HE SAID THE CHEF EXPLAINED THEY HAD BEEN CLEANING OUT THE PANTRY.

THE WITNESS SAID WHEN A CAMP OFFICIAL ORDERED THE REMOVAL OF FOODSTUFF STACKED IN THE PANTRY AND ATTIC OF A MESS HALL, ALL THE SUPPLIES EXCEPT SIX CASES OF CEREAL HAD DISAPPEARED WHEN A TRUCK CAME TO TAKE IT AWAY.

DB146APJ

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON-ADD DIES-JAPANESE (A249)

REFERRING TO THE SEIZURE BY COMMITTEE AGENTS OF FILES OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE, DIES SAID REPORTS OF THE AGENTS WOULD, IF TRUE, INDICATE "A VERY CLOSE CONTACT" BETWEEN THE SOCIETY AND WRA.

DIES SAID THREE JAPANESE RECENTLY RELEASED FROM RELOCATION CAMPS AND EMPLOYED ON THE FARM OF INTERIOR SECRETARY ICKES ALSO WOULD BE QUESTIONED BY THE COMMITTEE ABOUT THEIR ALLEGED ATTENDANCE AT A MEETING OF THE SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON LAST MONTH.

THE SOCIETY'S FILES AND RECORDS, WHICH DIES SAID WERE SEIZED INTACT, WILL BE MADE PUBLIC DURING THE HEARINGS. IN THEM, IT WAS SAID, WAS A LETTER SUGGESTING THAT THE SOCIETY EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF OFFERING LARGE BLOCS OF VOTES IN EXCHANGE FOR OFFERS OF PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF JAPANESE IN NEW MEXICO, COLORADO AND IDAHO, BUT COMMITTEE INVESTIGATORS SAID THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE THAT THE SUGGESTION HAD BEEN TAKEN SERIOUSLY BY THE SOCIETY.

CZ (WA)

RAY RICHARDS

EXAMINER

LOCALS CARRYING STY ATTRIBUTED 4-6 48:£-4\$\$ WA STRINGER HC 3/- .8,34

TT LETTER SEIZED BY DIES AGENTS SHOWS PLAN PURPORTEDLY TO BE LAID
BEFORE GOVS COLO & NABORING STATES, FOR TRADING BLOCS JAP-AMERICAN
VOTES FOR PERMANENT JAP SETTLEMENT PLAN THOSE STATES. APPC ANYTHING
AVBL EX WA AND COMMENT VIVIAN, WHO AT GOV CONF, ON IDEA. TNX.

DX

NEWS C O R R E C T I O N

LOS ANGELES--IN DIES SUB-COMMITTEE, THIRD GRAPH, BEGINNING
"FROM THE TESTIMONY X X X AND ENDING X X X DEGREE INDICATED,"
MAKE FIRST SENTENCE READ: X X X BY THE JAPANESE THEMSELVES," THE
STATEMENT SAID. "WHILE A MEASURE X X X ETC. (INSERTING SOURCE
OF QUOTES)

THE AP

UM352APW

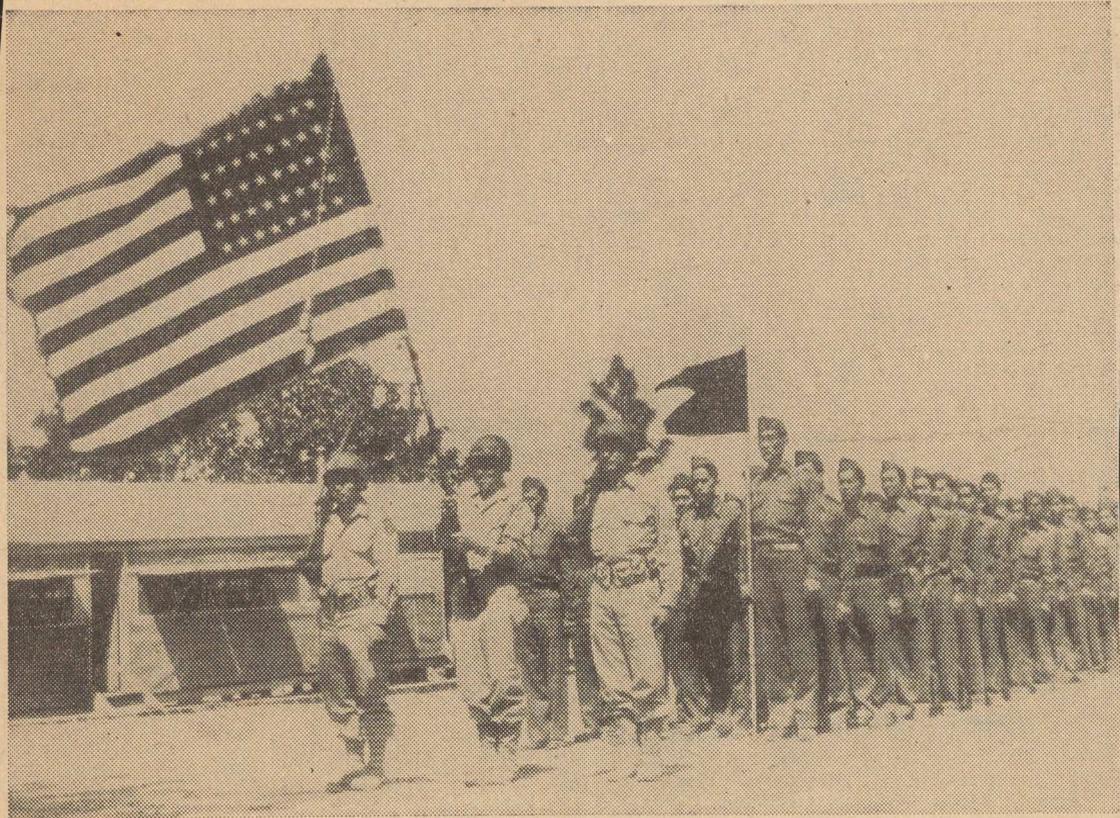
E29LA

TRAFFIC C O R R E C T I O N

LOS ANGELES--IN DIES SUB-COMMITTEE, FIFTH GRAPH, BEGINNING:
GOVERNMENT FUNDS X X X AND ENDING: X X X BY PRO-JAPANESE, MAKE
FIRST SENTENCE READ: X X X EMPLOYING LECTURERS WHO ENDEAVORED X X X
ETC (NOT: AND ENDEAVORED)

THE AP

Japanese-American Troops at U. S. Camp



—Associated Press Wirephoto.
Some of the 2500 Japanese-American soldiers from Hawaii marching in formation under United States colors after their arrival yesterday at Camp Shelby, Miss., for training.

Intermission

Unless the peace that follows is one devoid of the plaguing exclusions and restrictions of people because of race and color, it can only be what Thomas Mann so trenchantly describes as an exhausted intermission between two catastrophes.—C. S. Johnson in **Social Action.**

Jap Problem Told to Club

Dr. Phillip Webster of San Francisco, assistant field director of the war relocation authority, spoke on the Japanese problem at the Benson hotel Friday. He told members of the City club that public opinion forced the building of relocation centers because interior states, where the Japanese were flocking after Pearl Harbor, complained about the influx.

Dr. Webster stated that the highest number in these centers at any one time was about 107,000, that the centers were built by army engineers and that the WRA is trying to separate the loyal from the disloyal. He announced that some 12,000 Japanese who had been in the centers are now outside working in useful occupations, almost one-half in agricultural labors. "But none has come back into the defense zones, unless a member of the armed forces," he explained.

Food Costs Low

Asked if the people in the centers are being fed better than American citizens can be fed under the present ration system, Dr. Webster was very clear in his reply. "The WRA from the start has lived well within all rations," he declared. "There isn't a center where the average food costs per day are over 45 cents a person, and sometimes they average only 40 cents a day. The meals are very simple, and these people don't get any more to eat than you do."

As to what will become of the Japanese in the centers after the war ends, the visitor said he wishes he could answer the question. "What we would like is to have them go back into normal, active, economic American life," he said, "but we are not arguing where they should go after the war ends. We do not have any set program that calls for them to return to the localities where they were residing before Pearl Harbor. Let's win the war before we get hot and bothered about that problem.

Answers Unknown Now

"The Japanese may want to stay in the sections of the country where their centers are located. They may want to continue to reside in the middle west, thinking they will be better received there than on the Pacific coast. We just don't know the answers to this problem yet."

At Friday's meeting the City club approved the report of its committee on Vanport school consolidation. The committee—F. H. Young, J. C. Plankinton and Charles McKinley—reported that "without prejudice to the ultimate decision on the matter at some future date, we recommend a negative vote on this proposed consolidation at the joint meeting of the school district on June 14."

Nisei Shot Down Japanese Planes During Dec. 7 Raid

NEW YORK — Reports of loyal activities by Japanese in the United States and Hawaii, cited by Bradford Smith, of the Office of War Information, was one of the features of the "Remember Pearl Harbor" meeting of the Japanese American Committee for Democracy on Dec. 6 at the JACD hall, 72 West 52nd street.

Mr. Smith, a resident of several years in Japan and the author of "To the Mountain" and "This Solid Flesh," two novels of life in Japan, reported that during the raid on Pearl Harbor boys of Japanese ancestry maimed guns that brought down Japanese planes. Others, he said, converted their trucks to ambulances and rushed to the stricken area.

"Doctors of Japanese ancestry were saving the lives of Am-

erican boys maimed by Japanese bombs," the OWI representative was quoted in the New York Herald-Tribune as saying. "Japanese Americans responded more quickly to the call for blood donors than any other group. American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were on the spot fighting for their country—for America."

Asserting that "the fellowship of freedom is stronger than the bonds of citizenship and of race," Mr. Smith pointed out there are several thousand Americans of Japanese ancestry training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, for combat duty overseas.

"Contrary to public opinion and contrary to some public statements," he added, "Japanese Americans on the West coast were of invaluable aid to the authorities in exposing Japanese espionage."

Japanese Nature Misunderstood Says Speaker

Lack of understanding of the nature of the Japanese by Americans was stressed by Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director of the American Educational League and principal speaker to an audience last night that filled the auditorium of Eliot Junior High School with an overflow into the halls. The meeting was under the auspices of Altadena Area War Council, at which Col. Howard S. Miller, council chairman, was chairman of the evening.

Dr. Lechner asserted that with a merger of the Shinto religion and militarism, together with the tradition that the emperor descended from the sun, from far back in the history of the country the Japanese people have been trained in a philosophy in which the individual is nothing except insofar as he serves the state, symbolized in the emperor, in whom co-ordinates both the religion of the people and the state.

Japanese Fanatical Fighters

With such a philosophy, the Japanese fight with a religious fanaticism for their emperor, and Dr. Lechner maintains that so ingrained in the Japanese is this philosophy that it is inherent whether Japan or American born.

Dr. Lechner advocated the retention of the Japanese, both Japan and American born, in the concentration camps, under the management of the armed forces of this country, and that they be detailed under strict guard to raise vegetables for the armed service. He expressed disapproval of putting American-born Japanese in this country's armed service as a hazard, because of their innate philosophy. He criticized certain church organizations for their efforts to return American-born Japanese to their previous residential status and the return of them to this coast.

Cited for Her...

Sergeant's Fiancee Honored by His Sisters at Shower

Mmes. Howard Westling and Paul Dyck, sisters of Sgt. Ellis Beckford of Pasadena, entertained Tuesday night with a miscellaneous shower to honor his bride-elect, Miss Geneva Perry, who is spending a week's vacation here. Miss Perry, more familiarly known as Pat, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Perry of Redwood City, where she also resides. Sergeant Beckford is the son of Mrs. Walter Beckford of Elizabeth Street.

No date is set for the wedding, but after the event Sergeant Beckford and his bride will reside in Pasadena.

The shower was given at the Inwood home of Mrs. Westling, who arranged a miniature arbor arching a miniature bride and bridesmaids as the centerpiece of the buffet table where refreshments were served.

Guests invited included Mrs. Perry, who came South in time to attend the party; Mmes. Beckford, George Watson, Samuel Toles, Matie O'Reilly, William Laidlaw, A. L. Westling, Wayne Westling, George Catterley, John Krom, Warren Westling, Earl Smith, George E. Holmes, Will Bascom, Robert Beckford, Paul Fischer, Mae C. Davis, H. Argetsinger and Peter Campbell.

Old Vista Crowd

Three hostesses, Mmes. H. R. Vary and Thaddeus Walker of Detroit and Edward Mahler of Boston, entertained with cocktails in the Green Terrace Room at Hotel Green, followed by dinner in the hotel dining room and their 17 guests were old friends who resided formerly at Hotel Vista del Arroyo.

Visit Long Beach

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Hilton of 1045 South Euclid Avenue, are visiting Long Beach with relatives and

Ask Amendment To Bar Japanese As U. S. Citizens

San Francisco.—John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West, has announced a bill amending the constitution to deny American citizenship to Japanese born in this country would be revived immediately in Congress.

He made this statement following the supreme court's denial of his petition for review of a lower court ruling against his suit to deny American-born Japanese the right to vote.

"We are now going ahead with our proposed amendment," he said, "the bill for this amendment has been dormant for months before Senate and House committees pending this supreme court decision.

"Now that the supreme court has decided that the 14th amendment insures citizenship to native-born Japanese, then the only thing to do is to amend the constitution. These people should never again be permitted to enjoy the blessings and privileges of American citizenship," he said.

He was confident the necessary 36 states would ratify such an amendment.

Regan's suit was filed on behalf of the Native Sons of the Golden West, the American Legion, the California State Federation of Labor, and the California State Grange.

Drive Started Against Return of Coast Japs

A campaign designed to enlist the co-operation of all Pacific Coast cities and counties in a movement to block the return of Japanese to the coastal area for the duration was launched here yesterday.

Under the sponsorship of the Americanism Educational League, letters are being sent to all West Coast cities from San Diego to Seattle, urging them to protest to Washington against permitting the Japanese to return, Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director of the league, announced.

Post Initiates Fund

Joining in the move, Tom Mix Post of the American Legion has volunteered to contribute \$100 toward creating a fund to send Dr. Lechner to Washington to present the protest in person.

Leon R. Ervin, acting Commander of the post, has followed up this action by sending letters to all post Commanders in the 23rd District, inviting them to obtain similar contributions.

Program Outlined

The program, which the Americanism Educational League is asking Coast cities and counties to support, has the following objectives:

1—To prevent the return of any Japanese to any coastal area for the duration.

2—To transfer control of all Japanese in America from civilian authority to the United States Army.

3—Abandonment of the idea of creating Japanese combat units.

4—Place every able-bodied Japanese male in agricultural work in the interior, under strict Army control.

5—Release all Japanese farm implements, cars and tires on Coast for wartime use under the law of "eminent domain."

6—Release impounded money (nearly \$200,000,000) belonging to the government of Japan for use in above projects.

7—Create a commission to study the economic and sociological factors involved in the postwar disposition of the Japanese.

REDS 'TUTOR' JAP PRESS, DIES SAYS

Salt Lake Nip Paper Copying Stock Communist Rantings, Probers Reveal

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Office of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities charged tonight that language appearing in western Japanese-American newspapers is being copied literally from the standard terminology used for years by the Communist press of the United States.

Congressmen and officials now opposing the indiscriminate release of Japanese from the War Relocation Centers are described as "not men of good will" and "filled with animal hates and tribal fears" in a copy of the May 27 Salt Lake City Pacific Citizen, proclaimed as the official publication of the Japanese-Americans, just received in Washington.

RED PHRASEOLOGY.

These expressions, commented Robert E. Stripling, chief of staff of the Dies Committee, are identical with terms commonly employed in Communist publications like the Daily Worker and the New Masses, and in the literature of such Communist "fronts" as the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, which yesterday issued a statement in defense of the War Relocation Authority, the governing agency of the relocation camps.

Like the Federation's statement, the Japanese-American papers express complete satisfaction with the conduct of the centers by the War Relocation Authority, which, according to Dies Committee files, has on its staff a large number of high salaried officials who are members of organizations formally denounced as communistic by the Department of Justice.

Stripling commented:

"This Communist tie-in is puzzling. It appears the Communist propaganda outfits are supplying the editors of the Japanese-American newspapers at Salt Lake City, Denver and other places with literature to use in their resistance to the placing of any restrictions on Japanese in this country.

"The Communists, of course, want all the supporters they can get, of any kind. But here it seems Communism is getting a little naive, for these Japanese-Americans are heirs to 2,600 years of racial ancestor worship and teachings, which are utterly opposed to any of the principles of communism.

TORTURE BY JAPS.

"It will be remembered that some years ago, the Soviet Comintern made some converts among the Japanese people. The tortures to which these Japanese Communists were subjected, and which apparently were applauded by the Japanese people in general, were bad enough to raise your hair."

Stripling quoted this from the "Pacific Citizen:"

"This opposition against Japanese-Americans emanates from the lunatic fringe of American reaction and is strangely reminiscent of similar witch hunts against labor, against liberals in government, against agencies and social progress and against other racial minorities."

A "Pacific Citizen" editorial denounced Representatives John M. Costello, John E. Rankin, Martin Dies, John Z. Anderson and Clare E. Hoffman for criticising the conduct of the relocation centers and opposing the unlimited release of the Japanese even in the face of proof that thousands of them have pledged loyalty to the emperor.

Representative Hoffman has not raised his voice in the Japanese resident issue. He is, however, the constant target for criticism from the Communist press.

Jap Exclusion Ruling Sought

Appeal Court Asks U.S. High Tribunal For Definitions

The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, seeking to determine whether the order excluding Japanese from the West Coast was constitutional, has asked the United States Supreme Court for certain definitions upon which to base a final decision.

Involved in the case are two American citizens of Japanese ancestry, Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi of Seattle and Minoru Yachui of Hood River, Ore., who appealed from District Court convictions of violating sections of the military order providing for exclusion and control of both alien and American Japanese.

THREE QUESTIONS

The Circuit Court voted six to one to certify these questions to the Supreme Court:

1—Did the exclusion order constitute "a constitutional exercise of the war power of the President, derived from the Constitution and statutes of the United States?"

2—Did the order for Japanese to report to Federal authorities, and orders to abide by curfew rules before exclusion was enforced, fall under the constitutional exercise of war power?

3—If the answer to the foregoing questions was in the affirmative, was a criminal offense involved in violation of the orders?

110,000 AFFECTED

The exclusion order of last Spring affected some 110,000 Japanese, both citizens and aliens.

Yasui, 26, attorney, was charged with violating the 8 p.m.-6 p.m. curfew effective for Japanese prior to their evacuation. He contended that as a citizen of the United States he was not subject to the curfew.

Hirabayashi, 24, University of Washington senior, was charged with the curfew violation, and in addition, with failing to report under the exclusion order.

66						67
69						70

DOWN

- 1 Jumps.
- 2 Monster.
- 3 Pickle sauce.
- 4 Pertaining to nourishment.
- 5 Tranquilized.
- 6 Seaweed.
- 7 Definitive.
- 8 Fasten.
- 9 The first man.
- 10 Japanese family badge.
- 11 Foresight.
- 12 Fine cloth.
- 13 Colorado park.
- 18 Emend.
- 22 Employer.
- 25 Cave.
- 26 Security: law.
- 27 Booted.

DOWN

- 28 Ness.
- 29 Distill.
- 31 Cut off.
- 34 Enacted.
- 36 Move swiftly.
- 37 Blunders.
- 39 Inquire.
- 41 A Sunday.
- 44 Unprofitable.
- 46 Convention.
- 49 Thin flat corks.
- 51 Barren.
- 52 Tied.
- 53 Originate.
- 55 Lifeless.
- 57 Soaks up.
- 59 Pain.
- 60 River nymph.
- 61 To track.
- 63 Bow.
- 65 Creek.

By Angelo Patri

O. N. W. **Begin Sex**

At Home, E

Complete sex knowledge should be a matter of course for all adolescent boys and girls. Ignorance is no protection and it is a real danger. But intellectual knowledge in itself will never keep young people safe. Information in itself is of no consequence. To be of value to the young people it must be threaded through and through with spiritual values, and such values are not set in one lesson, or 30. They are born of a long slow process — precept upon precept, fact after fact, truth after truth, example and leadership in the things of the spirit.

How are we to teach sex so that the knowledge can become kneaded into the spiritual life of the youth? The only way, the one sure way, is by teaching them first at home, the place where all knowledge of this life begins. The first and best teacher is the child's mother, seconded always by his father.

HOME LOGICAL PLACE

The mother may not be able to teach the child as he needs to be taught? That is true. Many are not. Then the school can and should do it? I am not sure about that. In my experience covering many years in the school that sets

Church Council Raps Race Hatred

Condemnation of the fostering of race hatred was voiced yesterday by the executive council of the Los Angeles Church Federation.

The council's statement declared that "we deplore that on the home front there should be so much evidence of attempts to generate hatreds, and that there are those who would foster hatred against American citizens of Japanese ancestry, even when there is no well-founded evidence as to their disloyalty to our country."

Farmers Oppose Return of Japs

Directors of the Orange County Farm Bureau yesterday reiterated their stand against the return of any Japanese, either aliens or citizens of the United States, to the west coast as long as the war with Japan continues. The stand was taken at the monthly meeting of the directors.

The directors said the action was taken in consideration of the interests of the community, the welfare of American citizens who are in Jap concentration or prisoner camps and also of the Japanese themselves who are involved directly in the resettlement.

Elaborating upon their action, the officials declared the stand was taken independently of any consideration of the post-war problem of adjustment of the Japanese question on the west coast, feeling the immediate problem is prevention of race disputes and possible violence as a result of the program that apparently is being pursued at present.

The state conference of the farm bureau at Sacramento recently took similar action in a resolution it was pointed out. C. J. Marks, secretary of the Orange county group, reported the most effective arguments for a ban for the duration were made by men who have sons in concentration and prisoner-of-war camps in Jap-held territory. They felt any violence locally, accidental or otherwise, would be likely to cause reprisals by the Japs on the prisoners.

Protest Return Of Japanese

BRAWLEY, Cal. —(UP)— A resolution adopted by 6,000 Imperial Valley residents at a mass meeting was forwarded to government leaders today protesting the return of Japanese to the area "at least until hostilities cease."

The meeting, conducted on the Pearl Harbor anniversary at the high school athletic field, was sponsored by the organization, Imperial County United.

HEAR OF RELEASE

B. M. Graham, rancher and member of the board of supervisors, presented the resolution and said that residents had learned, through a Japanese who visited the Imperial Valley last week, that Japanese at Poston, Ariz., Relocation center had been told they would be released about Dec. 15.

"We don't know anything about this report, but we think it only fair to the Japanese and to us, that the job of returning Japanese to the west coast be placed in responsible hands," speakers said.

Express Fear For Japs Here

With the order issued by the Army that evacuated Japanese whose loyalty to the United States has been established, can return to their homes came doubts today as to reactions which might occur in Orange county, both Sheriff Jesse L. Elliott and Police Chief George C. Boyd admitting their offices are handicapped by manpower shortages.

"If the Army wants the Japanese returned to the coast let them send in men to give adequate protection," Boyd said. "They took our men without consulting us and left us with skeleton crews."

BEST OF ABILITY

As president of the State Sheriff's Assn., Elliott said that he and his men will give "protection of life and property" to the best of their ability. He added that the question of protection will be a major discussion point when the 11 counties in Zone One of the association meet Jan. 12 at El Centro, 10 days after the Army order be-

(Turn to Page 6, Column 5)

Express Fear

For Japs Here

(Continued from Page 1)
comes effective.

Elliott said that in his opinion Japanese-Americans should not have been permitted to return to their former homes until conclusion of the war. He cited the fact that a number of Orange county men are being held as prisoners of war in Japanese camps.

The sheriff said that every possible protection against civil disorders would be taken by his office in compliance with Gov. Earl Warren's orders. Intemperate actions and statements will be curbed wherever possible, he added.

Questioning the feasibility of the move, Boyd cited the hardships of returning Japanese youths to county schools and the difficulties teachers will face particularly since "the distrust of the Japanese has probably been instilled in American children by their parents," he continued.

"As long as they have kept them away up to now, why not longer?" he said.

Both Elliott and Boyd pointed out that the majority of the farms which the Japanese once cultivated are being worked by persons of Mexican ancestry and Americans.

Protests against the return of the evacuated peoples have been voiced over a long period of time by the Orange County Farm bureau, which at the last executive board meeting went on record favoring enforcement of the evacuation until the war's end.

Other strong supporters against the return were the Native Sons and the American Legion county council, each of whom considered the prospects of civil disturbances a grave question.

Several of the organizations pointed out that should these disturbances arise, it might go harder with those men now being held as prisoners.

Nisei Intimidation

Gov. Warren Condemns Attacks on U. S. Japanese

Governor Earl Warren in Sacramento yesterday condemned as "atrocious" the efforts to dynamite a packing shed on the Placer county ranch of Summio Doi, a returned Japanese-American farmer, Friday night, as county and State Highway Patrol officers threw a strong guard around the place to prevent further attempts at intimidation.



"I cannot conceive that people who claim to be good Americans and who would want to help the war effort would do a thing of that kind," the Governor said.

"Every public officer in the State, and every group of public-minded citizens should not only resent such conduct but should do all in their power to prevent it. A few of these incidents can not only give California a bad reputation throughout the world, but might also cause our own boys and our own civilians in enemy countries to suffer injury."

SHERIFF'S STATEMENT

The Placer County Sheriff, Charles Silva, in placing a 24-hour guard at the Doi ranch said:

"The Government is sending these people back here. The Constitution says they've got to have protection and under my oath of office I'm going to see that they got it."

Doi and his parents returned to the ranch from a Colorado relocation center Wednesday, and Friday night he called the Sheriff's office reporting that several carloads of persons were on his property firing shots. As Sheriff's cars and State Highway patrolmen approached, the cars fled.

Search disclosed that nine sticks of dynamite had been placed to destroy the packing shed, but that lighted fuses had burned out. Doi said the shed had been set afire the night before, but that he had managed to extinguish the blaze.

In addition to the Sheriff's guard, the Highway Patrol was reported to

Continued on Page 7, Col. 2

12/18/45

Warren Appeals For Tolerance In Japs' Return

WASHINGTON. — (AP) — The supreme court today declared justified an order excluding Japanese from the west coast which the Army applied in March 1942 and revoked only yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO. — (AP) — Japanese removed from the Pacific coast early in the war will be permitted to return to their former homes in California, Oregon, and Washington after January 1.

Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, chief of the western defense command, announced yesterday that the War

SACRAMENTO—(AP)—Gov. Warren asked the State Public School Superintendent Walter F. Dexter today to call a meeting of school officials within the next few days to work out a program on the return of Japanese students to the state schools.

"Certainly we want no untoward incidents in the schools and a little preparation in the vacation period will prevent this, I believe," the governor said.

department had decided to revoke its security order, under which the persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated. The move, Gen. Pratt said, was because of "favorable progress of the war in the Pacific, as well as other developments.

Henceforth, he said, they will be excluded only when the Army considers them, personally dangerous. All persons not specifically excluded will be permitted to return.

Reception of the announcement throughout the west was varied. In Los Angeles, Mayor Fletcher Bowron declared that if the government permits the Japanese to return it should send troops to protect them.

"If they come back and start
(Turn to Page 6, Column 6)

Warren Appeals For Tolerance

(Continued from Page 1)

moving war workers to get a place to live, I don't know what the result will be," Bowron said, adding that because of inadequate police facilities "we just can't guarantee them protection."

California's Gov. Earl Warren in a formal statement at Sacramento said the Army's decision had been reached on the basis of the "military situation as it exists today," and appealed for "an attitude that will discourage friction and prevent civil disorder."

"It was uncertain how many evacuees would be affected by the order. More than 115,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated in the order of March 24, 1942, and it was estimated that there are now approximately 119,000 under jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

NO SUDDEN RETURN

Spokesmen for the Western Defense Command said that lifting of the ban will not mean a sudden return of population, adding further strain to war-taxed housing conditions. The defense command said it expects the War Relocation Authority to see that the process is gradual, and added that those permitted to return will be carefully investigated.

In Boise, Idaho's Gov. C. A. Botolfsen voiced hearty accord with the relocation order. Idaho is the site of the Minidoka Relocation center, which at one time housed 10,000 Japanese Americans.

"Having proved themselves loyal American citizens, these people should be given every opportunity to return to their homes," Gov. Botolfsen said.

Yoshito Fujii, chairman of the Minidoka Japanese Community Council, told a Seattle Post-Intelligencer representative by phone that the 7500 Minidoka internees "have been waiting for this day. We long to return to our homes, our farms, our businesses. We feel that we are good American."

At Salt Lake City, Saburo Kido, president of the Japanese-American citizens league and a former San Francisco lawyer, termed the action "a vindication of the loyalty

of the Japanese-American population of the United States."

But at Kent, Wash., Benjamin Smith, president of the "Remember Pearl Harbor" league, declared the Japanese are still dangerous to the war effort, and added that his organization has pledged 500 persons not to sell, lease or rent farms, homes or stores to the returning evacuees. He said that "further steps" might be taken.

No Hasty Move of Japs, Ickes Says

WASHINGTON. — (AP) — Secretary Ickes said today the Interior department will expand its relocation program to send resettled persons of Japanese ancestry back to their west coast homes.

At the same time, he expressed the belief that a large proportion of the more than 35,000 Japanese-Americans relocated in other parts of the country may chose to remain.

Ickes emphasized that there will be no "hasty mass movement" of evacuees.

His statement, following the War department's revocation of the west coast exclusion order, effective Jan. 2, said it "is the responsibility of every American worthy of citizenship to do everything that he can to make easier the return to normal life of those people.

"They are entitled to their full constitutional and legal rights and perhaps something more than ordinary consideration because they have really suffered as a direct result of the war. In a real sense, these people, too, were drafted by their country. They were uprooted from their homes and substantially deprived of an opportunity to lead a normal life. They are casualties of war."

Of the 110,000 persons of Japanese descent originally evacuated, said Ickes, more than 35,000 have been relocated by the WRA outside the west coast area.



VISITOR — Mrs. Margaret Sanger, national leader of the birthcontrol movement, visiting here, warns that peace must impose birth rate control on Axis nations.

—(Post-Intelligencer Photo.)

Japs Hit Birth Control As War Block

By LUCILLE COHEN

Japanese militarists as far back as 1921 were fighting dissemination of birth control information, fearful that a lowered birth rate would block their plans for war, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, national leader of the birth control movement, declared yesterday in Seattle.

And unless the men who dictate the peace terms force Japan, Germany and Italy to control their birth rates instead of their armament production, the three countries will throw the world into war again in 20 years, she added.

Mrs. Sanger bases her opinions on her own experiences in Japan in 1921 when she was invited to make a speaking tour with Bertrand Russell, the English philosopher, and Albert Einstein, the German mathematical genius.

First the Japanese government canceled Mrs. Sanger's visa and then when she managed to get into the country—"by intrigue," she says—she found she was allowed to make only private speeches.

"The people were clamoring for the information I was bringing," she said. "Japanese women are like women everywhere else. They didn't want to be burdened down with a baby every year until they had more children than they could raise or educate.

"But the military group wasn't going to let them hear me. The militarists were beating the tom-toms for the glory of prolific motherhood and what it would do for Japan and her place in the sun."

When Mrs. Sanger returned to Japan in 1939 for the second and last time she discovered plans for increasing the birth rate were getting along fine—with the help of American money.

"The first time I was there the birth rate was about two million a year, of which about one million babies lived," she said. "The second time I found that with private American funds given for improving public health the Japanese were cutting down the infant mortality rate so that between 1,500,000 and 1,800,000 of the babies born each year lived."

As outlined to her by Japanese parliament members, the militarists' plan was to encourage population growth to create a need for expansion that would, in turn, provide an excuse for war.

Mrs. Sanger is here visiting her son, Lt. Grant Sanger of 4702 W. Ruffner St., a member of the naval medical corps stationed in Seattle. Her other son, Ctp. Stuart Sanger, is in England with the army.

the week.

State Seeks Guilty Parties

Representatives of Attorney General Robert Kenny of Placer County have been in Placer County this week continuing their investigation into the burning and attempted dynamiting of the packing shed on the Sumio Doi ranch in the Mt. Pleasant district last week.

Since a guard was thrown about the place by Sheriff Silva last Friday night, there has been no further effort to molest the returned Japanese American and his parents, who returned from the Amache, Colo., center early in January.

For That Perfect Mate

"There won't be another one," Eugenia promised.

But in 1933—two years after her divorce from White—Eugenia's engagement to Kennedy McConnell, 28, son of a Scottish coal magnate, was formally announced in London. Less than two weeks later the engagement was broken for undisclosed reasons. "I am terribly disappointed," was Eugenia's only comment.

The following year she was mad about Hoyt again.

She heard he was ill on the Riviera and went abroad immediately to see him, saying that she might re-marry him.

"I know marriage is a gamble but a girl oughtn't to mind experiencing disappointment once in a while. I think I really like Mr. Hoyt best of all," she admitted.

However, she reckoned without Hoyt. This time he shunned her.

"He insists on keeping himself locked in his room and being out to me," she said sadly, not in the least loathe to discuss her private affairs.

For seven years Eugenia managed to keep from marrying.

Then, in 1941, Sprouse was introduced by Representative Frank W. Boykin of Alabama at the World's Fair in New York. At that time Sprouse was a Navy Department guard in Washington. It was then that Eugenia decided to take her long delayed seventh mate.

She became Mrs. Sprouse in the country home of her paternal aunt, Mrs. Marie Bankhead Owen, near Wetumpka, Ala. During her unmarried years and after the death of her father, the late Representative William B. Bankhead, Eugenia had made her home with her much beloved Aunt Marie.

Adopted Child Brings Sense of Domesticity.

Before Sprouse was sent overseas he and Eugenia adopted a baby boy and, at Aunt Marie's home, had it christened William Sprouse Jr. It has become the darling of the family. Eugenia's No. 7, for that matter, is also a great favorite of the family. They are glad to see that this new marriage has brought Eugenia a new sense of domesticity, one she never had before.

Of No. 7, who is some years her junior, Eugenia, now in her 40's, says, "He's just a wholesome country boy!"

ANOTHER woman who has married seven times but has had fewer than seven mates is the elderly Grace Snell Love, once of Chicago and now of Los Angeles. She is the 76-year-old daughter of Amos J. Snell, real estate millionaire, mysteriously murdered 55 years ago.

Such were the puritanical views of the elder Snell that Grace ran off and married the family coachman, Frank Nixon Coffin, when she was 16. She married him first in '84 and divorced him in '94. She remarried him in '98 and divorced him again in '99.

From that year until 1901 she was the wife of James Walker. In 1901 she married Coffin a third time and then—you guessed it—divorced him again. In 1903 she was Mrs. Perkins Layman. That union lasted a year. In 1906 she married H. M. Love, later divorced him, and then remarried him. That gives her a record of seven marriages and four husbands.

Every state has, or has had, some oft-married male or female to which its citizens can point in wonderment as well as pride.

Louisiana folk still talk about Carolyn McDonald Waters Bronson Burgess Chevallier Garden White Luigi Hatfield Willis Pase McManus. The state's most married woman, Mrs. McManus of Monroe, died in 1937 after five years with her twelfth husband, J. E. McManus. She was the mother of 16 children.

Coloradoans took pride in Mrs. Frankie Flannigan until her death in 1936. She'd had 10.

Missourians claim Cora Walker Forge, who took 13 mates up to the time she dropped out of the



And Then There Were Eight

New York's chief contender for multiple marriage laurels was Virginia Cogswell, who was Miss America in 1925. She dropped from sight after she discovered that her No. 9, Charles R. Bromley, had a wife. At that time she took the ninth man off her charm bracelet, leaving only eight.

limelight in 1928, and Clyde Kinsey, who took eight brides in 10 tries.

Californians have Nina de Milo Graves who made Billy L. Graves, musician, her No. 8.

New York has Virginia Cogswell—who was Miss America in 1925 and was called the "Georgia Peach" by the newspapers. She dropped from sight after she discovered that her No. 9, Charles R. Bromley, had a wife. And New York shares Cafe Society's Rosalie Hooker with Florida. She is now eyeing a prospective No. 8.

But no romantic citizens take more pride in their multiple mates than Nevadans. Take Arthur (Frenchy) DuPont, Reno's much married barber. He's been married 11 times to 10 different women, but still feels that another marriage wouldn't go amiss.

Eight of Frenchy's wives have shed him via the divorce route. The first, whom he married in 1924, died. No. 8 got an annulment. No. 11, Mary Walsler Beard DuPont, is now suing but is being lackadaisical about it.

DuPont was interviewed in his barber shop on his marital projects. The interview, our Reno reporter reports, was a very informal affair, with the customers participating.

One gentleman, steaming beneath a stack of hot towels, insisted on popping out every time French answered a question, with an emphatic "That goes for me, too."

The interview:
Q. Why did you marry so many times?

A. To find a good companion—and that's love.

Q. How much has it cost you?

A. It has cost me nothing except for support while they were with me, and as far as I know I'm still on friendly terms with all of them except Mary, my 11th. I'll get back on good terms with her if she will only get her divorce action under way.

Q. Have you set yourself a limit?

A. No, because God hates a coward and I'm going to keep on trying until I find a permanent companion.

Q. Of all the mates you've had is there a favorite one you'd marry over again?

A. Not one of them.

Q. Do you think you are a bad picker or do you just have bad luck?

A. Just bad luck. I haven't a bad word to say about any of them. Except that my last marriage to Mary was a raw deal because she really almost broke my heart.

The gentleman under the hot towels had more to say, too, but since he had had only one marital mishap his observations have been ruled out until he annexes more wives.

SPEAKING of annexing mates—Doing research in the upper brackets of marriage, one discov-

ers that there are any number of people who, like Francis Van Wie, are there illegally. That is, they have gone through a succession of marriages without bothering about divorces.

These include Vivian Eggers. She has a few more months to serve on her 18-month sentence in Phoenix, Ariz., for marrying seven soldiers as fast as they proposed. But she's only a runner-up to Kenneth Jordan, 22, Army deserter, who confessed to Akron, Ohio, police that he had married nine women in two years.

Then there's John William Melville of Los Angeles. Although he has a record of nine wives, some bigamous, he will not be tried for bigamy for some time. He has been returned to Leavenworth penitentiary to serve out a term for bank robbery because of violation of parole.

California is also the home of romantic, pudgy Van Wie, who, by his own count, has been twelve times a husband and never a widower during his 58 years. He's pleaded innocent to two counts of bigamy, and attributes all his marriages and his troubles to the fact that he was just "looking for something I was never able to find—a real pal and companion. I just wanted a home and kept trying to find one."

In New York, there's Lillian Mudgett, who admitted she'd had seven husbands and no divorces, not to mention Adolph Zuckerman. He was recently sentenced

to Sing Sing for nine years on a bigamy rap because he'd had nine wives.

However, this survey deals particularly with men and women who marry legally and often. Occasionally, of course, that gets them into serious trouble.

Mail Order Bride Mysteriously Slain.

The wreckage of eight marriages in the tempestuous past of a mail order bride has been probed for 18 months by detectives in search of clues to the mystery slaying of Mrs. Margaret McCabe of Marion, Ill.

The nude body of the 43-year-old woman was found on Christmas Day, 1942, in an abandoned mine shaft. Her ankles were tied together with a heavy rope weighted with a 100-pound block of concrete.

It took five months to identify the corpse. After that was done it was discovered that she was addicted to matrimonial agencies and divorce courts. Her last husband, William McCabe, was located and questioned. Eventually McCabe, now living with his fifth wife, was accused. But his case was nolle prossed in December, 1943, for lack of sufficient evidence.

There's a happier ending to the matrimonial adventures of Joe Howard, 77-year-old composer. Two years ago he had a narrow escape from divorce, but he patched things up with Mary Ramo Howard, Wife

She's Quiet

The oft-wed former Eugenia Bankhead is now waiting in Pensacola, Fla., for the return of her current husband, Sergt. William Sprouse, from overseas. When this picture was made, before she met Sprouse, she was devoted to her pet monkey. Now she has adopted a baby boy.

No. 8, and is now living happily with her.

In his younger days Joe used to make cracks about his rapid succession of wives. He doesn't any more. He leaves that to Mary, who takes a novel viewpoint.

"I'm fond of all those other women Joe married," says Mary, who is 45 years his junior and has been married to him 14 years. "I thank those wives very much. Through them Joe gained experience."

"A woman must become acclimated, in a way, to a husband. I've become acclimated to Joe and to the fact that seven played my role before me."

Joe says that one way to keep young—and he looks far younger than his years—is to keep in love with one person or another.

He's famous for his song, "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now." He hasn't had to sing it with any personal meaning since 1928.

No story on multiple marriages would be complete without a notation that between 1910 and 1945, Thomas F. Manville, now 50, has had seven wives.

Trading Heavy in Bullish Market

ECONOMIC BAROMETER

	Yester- day	Fri- day	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, Chicago (May)	\$1.62%	\$1.62	\$1.60%	\$1.66%	\$1.70%
Corn, Chicago (May)	\$1.12%	\$1.11%	\$1.11%	\$1.13	\$1.05
Cotton, New York	22.10c	22.16c	21.97c	22.52c	21.12c
Cattle (top), Chicago	†	†	\$17.25	\$17.25	\$17.00
Hogs (top), Chicago	†	\$14.75	\$14.75	\$14.75	\$13.75

By MCKAY RUSSELL

The stock market yesterday finished a week that began feebly on a strong bullish note.

In one of the fastest Saturdays in two months, with more than a million shares traded, prices rose fractions to a point, while activity centered largely in special shares. Pivotal went along with the trend in most instances, however, and the combination provided a broad and active market.

Utilities came strongly to the fore during the week after having been less active recently than other leading groups. The utility average went into new high ground for five years and showed the widest gain in the stock averages for the period.

The power and light shares are

favored by many who think they have fewer postwar problems than confront other industries and interest in them often indicates that traders are thinking along the lines of peace.

Financial quarters watched the war news more carefully last week than at almost any time since the struggle began and a day-to-day air pervaded sentiment.

Early in the week there was a selling of war stocks. Then the issues believed peace beneficiaries were given preference, and finally traders got enthusiastic and bought into both groups. Reversal of the long-war assumption of late

December was carried to the point where on one day there were rumors around that we might have peace in three weeks.

But the possibilities of a quick peace makes the market wary on reconversion problems and on the whole it is pretty difficult to track down the influences that send money into securities. Probably one factor that can be pointed to with some certainty is the huge amount of money seeking outlet and many believe that it is this cushion that will keep the market from dropping sharply, come what may.

MARKET BAROMETER

ASSOCIATED PRESS STOCK AVERAGES

	Yester- day	Ch'ge	High	Low
			'44-'45	'44-'45
30 Industrials	80.8	+2	80.8	69.1
15 Rails	34.3	+2	36.7	22.9
15 Utilities	40.6	+1	40.5	35.1
60 Stocks	59.5	+1	59.9	49.5

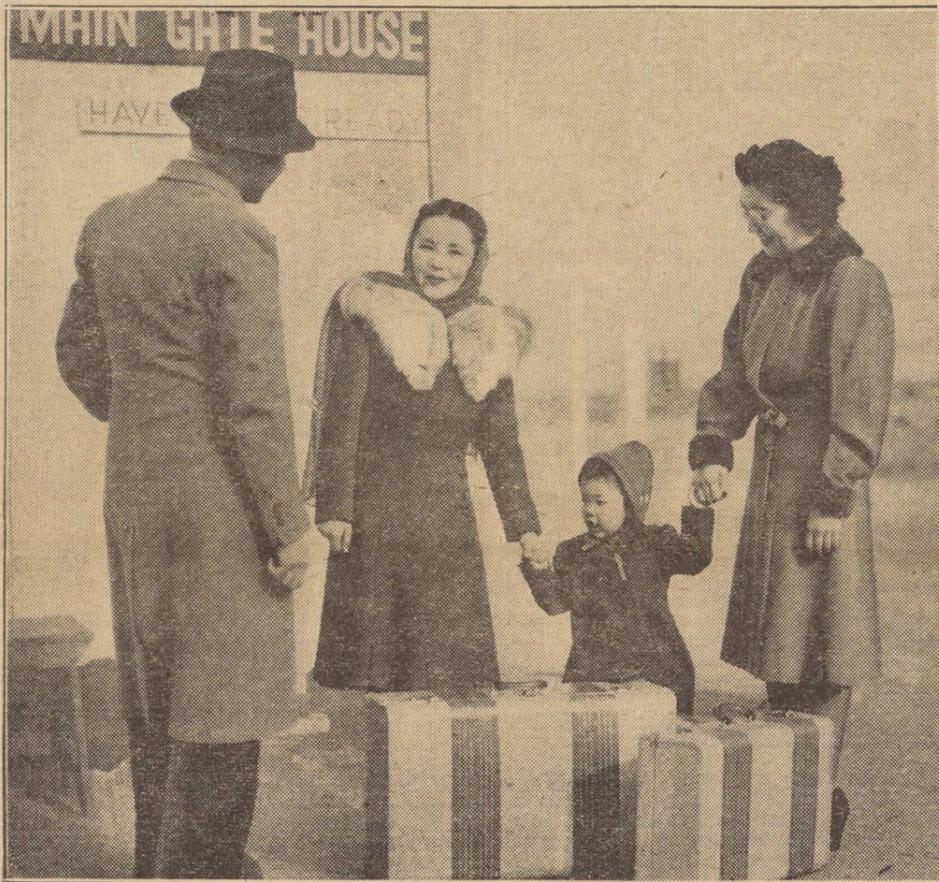
STOCK SALES

Yesterday	1,034,800
Friday	1,871,100
Saturday last year	310,000

BOND SALES

Yesterday	\$5,093,000
Friday	8,445,000
Saturday last year	8,231,000
New 1944-45 high.	

Japanese - Americans Trickling



Some of Them Are Going Home

With lifting of restrictions, some Japanese-Americans are going home—but only a few. At left, Mrs. Saku Morawaki (center) with daughter, Suga Ann, bids good-by to assistant camp director and her sister, Suga Baba, in relocation center at Topaz, Utah. Mrs. Morawaki, whose husband is in U. S. Army, is taking job in Palo Alto, Calif. Above, R. W. Case, farm operator, talks business with Tatu Watanabe, John Yoshitomi and Ruth Watanabe, returning to Watanabe farm at Milwaukee, Ore.

Evacuees Slow to Stick Necks Out as Ban on West Coast is Lifted

By ROBERT SULLIVAN

THE "Japanese problem" remains a problem—both to the Japanese-Americans involved and to the United States Government—although the restrictions barring them from West Coast areas have been removed. Fewer than 300 Japanese-Americans have returned to the formerly restricted territory, where the feeling of the American citizenry remains uncertain—definitely antagonistic in places, indifferent in others.

Those who have been watching the situation now believe that possibly not more than 10% of the Japanese-Americans who were rooted out of the West Coast states under relocation orders ever will return there. The true test will come, say these observers, when Spring is in the air and the earth calls to the exiled Japanese-American farm families. The urge to the soil may overcome their fears of a cool or even violent reception from their old neighbors.

In spite of a great deal of threatening talk, and in spite of rumors—unfounded—of actual bodily injury and death here and there, the few Japanese-Americans who have returned to their homes in Washington, Oregon and California have suffered no casualties. When it has been shown that thousands of evacuees who have moved eastward to start life over again have succeeded, and those few who have ventured back home are unharmed, the many thousands remaining in the relocation camps may be encouraged to venture forth to see what they can salvage of their former lives.

The first Japanese settlers came to this country in the early years of the century. Some of them were laborers on the railroads, as were many of the Chinese immigrants. Others came in expressly to settle on the land.

Up and down the West Coast there was a farming boom in 1907. In the Northwest, orchard men imported the Japanese as laborers to clear the land. Some of them stayed on and acquired land themselves, although in Oregon no Japanese nationals have been permitted to purchase property since 1926. Purchases in that area since then have been made by or on be-

half of American-born Japanese.

One of the oldest colonies of Japanese in California is at Livingston, in Merced County, and that one was formed in the usual manner of the times—that is, it was promoted by a land company. The nucleus of the group consisted of Japanese who knew each other in Japan.

Established Themselves As Part of Community.

The Livingston colony perhaps is not typical, since it was not made up of truck farmers, but of orchardists and vineyardists. The soil there is especially fitted for fruit and grapes. It was typical in another respect, in that most of the settlers were Christians, and of the better class of Japanese.

In time their numbers grew, they built their own Methodist church, imported a Japanese minister, established themselves as part of the existing community. They had a tough row to hoe. The soil was light and dry and eroded by the winds in Spring and Fall. Irrigation was inadequate. But the Japanese worked hard. Their tenacity eventually paid off



Three Take a Chance

Ray Sato (left), Min Assi and Sat Noji have returned to Hood River Valley in Oregon, center of sharp anti-Japanese sentiment. No harm has come to these young men thus far, but they are among very few who have returned to that area to test out conditions.

as their trees and vines matured. They built better houses and in general became prosperous. For about 15 years, the original settlers lived and worked within an area of about 12 square miles.

Then, say the people of Merced County, the picture began to change. There was a new influx of Japanese, of, it was asserted, a lower class than the original settlers. Promoters arrived, too, and the new arrivals began buying land in all directions.

Editorials were written, mass meetings were called, and the result was the formation of the Livingston Anti-Japanese Association which, backed by local opinion, stopped sales of land to the newcomers.

Signs reading "No More Japs Wanted Here" were erected. The Japanese Government formally protested the move. The State Department investigated. But the signs stayed up until Livingston felt they had served their purpose.

The earlier Japanese settlers were as worried about the newer ones as were the Americans. The Japanese knew that if by their numbers and quality the newcomers should arouse the Americans to some sort of unpleasant action, the action would be against all the

Japanese, and not just the newcomers. So the established settlers were relieved when the influx was cut off. Relations between the Americans and the Japanese returned to their quiet normal and continued so until Pearl Harbor.

ELSEWHERE in California, thousands upon thousands of Japanese settled on less desirable land than that in Merced County. A good many of these became truck farmers notable for their ability to extract vegetables from earth that otherwise wasn't much good for anything but a dump. This they did by dawn-to-dusk slavery that appalled their American neighbors. Others became houseboys, chauffeurs, gardeners and shopkeepers. In many cases their stores dealt in the produce grown by compatriots. Many of the gorgeous gardens of California's handsomest cities were Japanese-run. The Japanese were good at raising flowers and took a large hand in the florist business. And other thousands were engaged in fishing off the coast.

Accustomed in Japan to living on a lot less, all around, than they found in this country, the Japanese became, by their own standards and even by ours, well-to-do

and prosperous. Some became actually wealthy; on the average, all were quite comfortable.

The sons and daughters of the original settlers went to school here and, of course, most of them were born here, thus becoming American citizens automatically. They considered themselves Americans and the younger generation branched out as do the children of any other immigrants—only maybe more so, because the Japanese are an ambitious and energetic race. They became doctors, lawyers, journalists, teachers, merchants and so on, proving once more that this is a land of opportunity for all.

Local Resentment Flared Even Before Pearl Harbor.

While some of the Issei, or Japan-born settlers, clung fiercely to the customs of the old country, the Nisei, or American-born, were as fiercely American in many cases. There were even bitter quarrels between those who wanted to be as wholly American as their Japanese features would permit, and those who held the Americans in contempt as an effete and decadent race.

The feeling of communities in which the Japanese settled is perhaps not well understood in other parts of the country that have had no experience of them in numbers. Even before Pearl Harbor there was local resentment against them on the West Coast in many places.

In Arizona, back in 1934, the farmers of the Salt River Valley section organized against the Japanese settlers. Some small bombs were thrown and there were mass meetings and parades. Again the Japanese Government and the State Department investigated.

In the rich Imperial Valley section there was some feeling against the Japanese, too. This ill will, in general, was turned against our own migrant workers later in the 1930s, when the Okies and Arkies were the butts of local outbursts.

In spite of the opposition of the Americans, and often that of the soil and the elements that they had to fight, the Japanese—Japan- and American-born—hung on, outwardly cheerful, working hard, living frugally, building themselves solid foundations here. Eventually they were well over 100,000 of them, most all on the West Coast three-quarters of them in California.

Nobody paid much attention to them except locally, and even

Back to Homes From Camp Exiles

any feeling usually was just one of annoyance that they seemed to be doing so well on what would not be much to an American.

With Pearl Harbor, however, the entire situation changed.

Then everyone remembered that the Japanese were noted as spies, busy little fellows always taking pictures and making copious notes. It was shown how easily the fishing boats could have charted the coasts, or could have brought into this country trained secret agents.

What with other considerations, including the number of vocal patriots who wish to fight their wars on street corners and in bar-rooms and considered each Japanese a direct representative of the Imperial Palace, it was felt better to move them out of the area. The West Coast was expecting a momentary invasion by the Imperial Fleet and Army and did not want to have all those people around to help the invaders with sabotage.

Two-Thirds of Them Were U. S. Citizens.

As a consequence, all of the Japanese were moved from wherever they were to Government camps established well back of what was considered the danger zone. The total number moved was 119,000, including some of the had boys from the Hawaiian Islands, which retained most of their own people of Japanese ancestry and mixture.

THE shift to relocation camps began March 2, 1942. Two-thirds of those moved were American citizens. Practically every one of the uprooted Japanese left a business, a farm or a home—rented or owned. Hasty arrangements had to be made for moving. Leases were given up, businesses and farms were sold, often at a loss, to some opportunistic American with a white skin.

In the course of this move, spies were found; members of the Black Dragon society were flushed out; guns, ammunition and explosives cached apparently for sabotage were discovered. People on the West Coast point out that there is no case on record of a Japanese-American turning in a spy suspect. The work was done by Army and Navy Intelligence and by the FBI, all of whom had been interested in the project for some time and were ready with the finger for those suspected.

No one has any fault to find with the procedure in those cases. And, in general, even the Japanese-Americans did not complain loudly about being moved into the camps; they knew it was necessary for their own protection un-

til they could be sifted and sorted out. The swiftness of the move, however, made for some great injustices.

There was, for example, a 5,000-acre truck farm, planted largely to string beans, close to Fort MacArthur at San Pedro, Calif. On it were 150 Japanese families who had 24 hours to clear off. Their leases were taken over by a local group. Then—two weeks before harvest—the leases ran out. The \$250,000 take from the string beans went to the new leaseholders.

This kind of thing was by no means uncommon. Established farms fell like plums into the outstretched hands of eager Americans. Going shops likewise were taken over at bargain prices. In relatively few cases were the Japanese-Americans able to complete arrangements for transfer so that they would not suffer financially.

The hardy relocatees rapidly adapted themselves to camp conditions. They turned their barracks into homes, built makeshift furniture, established schools and religious centers, printed papers and made the best of what they had generally.

The War Relocation Authority, charged with the care of the interned people, began almost at once to sort them out into classes. The Government already had records on most of them.

In fact, the Government knows more about these people than almost any other group in the country. Their pedigrees, their schooling, their businesses and their political views were all marked down. Each was dealt with individually again, and the bad were separated from the good.

The bad went to Tule Lake Camp, about which a good deal has been printed from time to time, telling about the riots there, the die-for-old-Nippon attitude of the inmates, and so on. As a matter of fact, not all the Japanese at Tule Lake are bad boys; some are merely old folks who have never been able to accept the ways of this country and wish to be returned to the homeland. On the other hand, there are many who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States and who refused to have anything to do with Selective Service. Altogether there are some 19,000 of the recalcitrants.

Of the rest, in the nearly three years that they have been away from their homes, 35,000 have found places to relocate. There are, for example, nearly 1,500 in the New York City area. Nearly 300—a good many of them girls—are in the District of Columbia. Other metropolitan centers have



They Were Uprooted and Planted Again

When U. S. decided to move Japanese out of West Coast areas in 1942, they were taken from their homes, farms and shops and set down in barren camps east of the Rockies. This center is at Manzanar, Calif., where the evacuees were sorted out before going to semi-permanent camps. Nearly 120,000 went to camps, 35,000 have now resettled elsewhere, mostly in Midwest and East.

absorbed many, without any particular difficulties. The largest numbers are in the Midwest.

It has not been easy to resettle these people. Some communities have refused to accept them at all. There is the classic case of Ed Kowalick of Great Meadows, N. J., who hired five Nisei to help on his farm. His neighbors rose in anger. His barn was burned, his family threatened. Kowalick had to tell the Nisei to go. There are about 500 other Japanese in New Jersey now, and 300 of them are in Bridgeton, where they work for the gigantic Seabrook Farms. No trouble has been reported from that area.

In New York there are Japanese young men and women working in offices without any interference or visible prejudice. In Washington a couple of Japanese families have opened grocery stores and nobody cares.

Also in Washington, there was a technician who was working for the Department of Agriculture when the relocation order came through. Agriculture let him go, as per command, and when the regulations were relaxed, they tried to find him. They did, and were pretty sore because they needed him—but the Navy Department already had him and wouldn't give him up.

Almost all the people thus far released are members of families with men in the armed forces of the United States, or families who are found above reproach on double-checking.

A typical camp is Amache at Granada, Colo. The Japanese have been in that farming community for more than two years. In all, 9,000 have been cared for there, and late last Fall, when a News reporter visited the place, there were 5,600 in residence, of whom 3,300 were American citizens.

Amache Camp has given indefinite leave—which means they have found new homes and will not be back—to more than 3,000. One of these is a professor at the University of Kansas. Another, who went to Center College in Iowa, is a high school principal in that state.

There are 651 Nisei from Amache in the armed forces. Two hundred of these were volunteers. The Government tried 18 from Amache as draft evaders. At least 100 were transferred from Amache to Tule Lake after they had expressed a desire to return to Japan. On the other hand, Tule Lake sent to Amache 1,100 others who have been certified as loyal to the United States.

The farmers of the Granada area needed help badly and several hundred Nisei were employed. At first the community was suspicious and resentful of the Japanese and thus was inclined to be cold toward them.

There were complaints that the Japanese were living royally and being pampered in the camp. These reports were untrue. The feeling was such that in the second season, Mexicans were brought up to work on the farms. Few Japanese were employed outside and they concentrated on the hitherto barren reservation. It blossomed and crops worth \$190,000 were raised—not to be sold on the market, however, but for consumption in relocation camps.

The local farmers watched this in silence and when the harvest time came last Fall, 700 Japanese were hired to help. The Japanese were admitted to be fine farmers—and more American than the imported Mexican labor.

Although the community became a little more liberal in feeling toward the Japanese, there remained fear that they would settle on the territory and would never leave. This was the feeling around other relocation camps. At Poston, in Arizona, where the demonstrations of some years ago kept the Japanese population at a minimum, local demonstrations, some on the part of peace officers, showed the attitude of the residents to be distinctly unsympathetic.

AS usual, certain resilient spirits were able to ride out the troubles. Frank Fsuchuja, Seattle-born, had five fish stores grossing a million annually when he had to leave Los Angeles. He salvaged about \$3,000 from the wreckage of his career. But, once in Amache Camp, he opened a small store in Granada and with this as a basis, bringing salt-water fish into a territory that never saw much of that variety, he is well on the way to starting all over again.

Most of Them Have Preferred to Sit It Out.

Not many of the Japanese-Americans are as courageous as Frank, however, and they preferred to sit it out. Anyway, most of them had "duration" clauses in leases on their property and couldn't force out the present leaseholders. It is easier to give up and start again elsewhere or to sit it out than to risk worsening the situation by raising a fuss about it.

Merced County was worried as to what would happen to the valuable holdings if they were not kept up. The county War Board, charged with maintaining and increasing the food supply, was especially concerned.

C. L. Stringer, of the Merced County Farm Loan Association, proposed to the Japanese that they place their properties in a central set-up which would hire one man to run all the farms, rather than for all the individuals to make separate arrangements.

The result was a meeting at which various overseers were suggested. The Japanese themselves put up the name of G. A. Momberg, with an advisory committee of five. Momberg is a city fellow who took an agriculture course and then worked up from farm labor through packing to land superintendent for California Lands, the land-holding subsidiary of Trans-America, a job he held from 1929 until he was retained by the Japanese. His assistants in the job are also trained in multiple-property organizations.

Momberg is running 4,275 acres for 66 owners. They grow wine, raisin and table grapes, strawberries, walnuts, almonds, peaches, apricots, nectarines, other tree fruits and 360 acres of truck, with large pieces in grains.

The first year Momberg leased 40% of the acreage and worked the rest with hired help. In 1943 and 1944 he leased 90% and worked the other part himself.

Momberg is under \$50,000 bond and his assistants under \$100,000. A special system of bookkeeping was devised for the distribution of profits to owners and tenants, allowing for depreciation and the use of equipment, which the Japanese left on their premises. All returns are made to the trustees. The owners get monthly and annual statements. The set-up was approved by various federal agencies, including the WRA, but there is no government supervision.

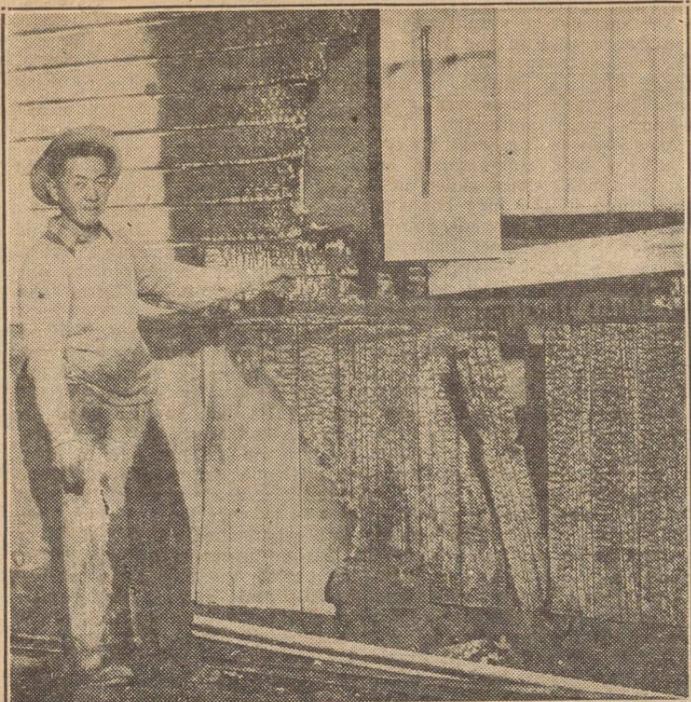
Momberg sells all the crops and is in complete control of all operations. He pays all life and fire insurance, interest and principal on loans and all other accounts receivable. When the Japanese left Livingston they owed on crop lands some \$200,000. This has been reduced to \$97,000 and will be further reduced. The organization at present has \$500,000 in war bonds and \$100,000 cash, with current supplies paid for.

Apparently the set-up works to the advantage of all concerned. There have been no complaints from the Japanese, who are content to see their land well maintained until they can come back to it.

There has been no trouble in Merced County. Opinion is that when the Japanese do come back, they will be lawfully treated, but the general hope there seems to be that something will happen persuading the Japanese not to return.

IN other sections this hope takes a more aggressive turn. There was the outburst from the Hood River, Ore., American Legion Post, which struck from the town honor roll (maintained by the Legion) the names of 16 Nisei members of the United States Forces and decided never to admit a Nisei to membership. (Two of the Nisei in

(Continued on following page)



'Vigilantes' at Work Here

Sumio Doi, Nisei farmer in Placer County, Calif., is one returned evacuee who has met with violent objections to his homecoming. Some "vigilantes" set fire to a shed on his property and an attempt was made to dynamite the building after shots had been fired to intimidate Doi and his family.

Jap-American Exiles Trickle Back

(Continued from preceding page)

question had been in trouble with Army authorities.)

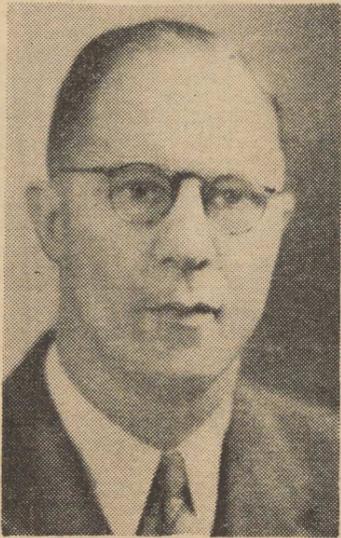
Those interested in the "Japanese problem" felt that this did more good than harm, actually, because it served to focus a lot of attention on the Nisei and rouse sympathy for them. Other Legion posts condemned the Hood River action. Opinion in the community was sharply divided. Some didn't mind the Japanese, but didn't want them back; others thought it un-American to deny them their rights and privileges as citizens.

Elsewhere in the Northwest there was a stirring, too. In Gresham, Ore., a mass meeting has been called for Feb. 9 to protest the return of the Japanese-Americans. It is sponsored by the Oregon Property Owners Protective League, which, until the state refused incorporation papers because of the title, was called the Oregon Anti-Japanese League. A Hood River delegation is expected to attend.

In view of this evidence there has been some fear that violence might result if the Nisei or Issei attempt to return to that area.

Ray Sato, Sat Noji and Min Assi, three young Nisei from the Hood River Valley, tested out the sentiment recently. They went back, Sato leaving his parents in Cleveland, Ohio, where they had relocated, and where Sato had been driving a cab.

He owns a 40-acre orchard and operated another 40 acres owned by his father (purchased prior to 1926). The orchards are among the best in a notably rich neighborhood and have been kept in good condition. Sato, in the office of A. V. Linville, WRN representative in Portland, Ore., said that he



His Plan Works

Many Japanese-Americans were forced to vacate their farms and businesses at a loss. In Merced County, Calif., however, G. M. Momberg, farm operator, runs gigantic rural project made up of farms of evacuated Japanese-Americans, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

didn't know yet how conditions were. He had met with no active resentment, but he had not yet been in the city of Hood River. He wanted to bring his family back, but first wanted to make sure they'd be safe.

Mrs. Carl L. Smith, who came into the WRA office with young Assi, said the feeling at Hood

River is "deplorable." She said that because of her family's friendship with Assi, whom they had known for many years, she had been refused a grocery order and told to trade elsewhere.

Assi's home has been leased and the lease was to have expired Dec. 31. The renters, however, are still in the house.

Sat Noji has 40 acres of his own and was operating another 40 for a brother in the Army. None of these three young men has ever been to Japan. Each is American born and trained and in every way, except for features, seems American. They also seem very lonely and worried about what the future holds.

Governor Condemned Terrorization Efforts.

Jack Yoshitomi and his cousins, Ruth and Tatu Watanabe, came into the office the same day in connection with resuming the operation of the Watanabe produce farm in the Willamette Valley. They anticipated no difficulties. Young Watanabe, just past 18, is entering the Army, anyway.

These are part of the extremely thin trickle of returning Nisei in the Northwest. In California, the number of Japanese returning has been larger, but it still is a trickle. A few have returned to classes in universities; these have met with no bad feeling. A few have come back to their farms; only one—Sumio Doi, a farmer in Placer County—has experienced any violence. Some "vigilantes" shot off guns, a shed was set afire and dynamite was planted but failed to go off.

Four men have been charged

with arson and attempted bombing in connection with the incident. They are two brothers, both AWOL from the Army, and a bartender and his rancher brother.

Gov. Warren condemned the terrorization efforts as "atrocious" and ordered a police guard for the Doi family. In Newcastle, the nearest town, the "Placer County Citizens Anti-Japanese Committee" said that it did not "condone or sponsor violence against returning Japanese." The committee is formed of some 300 residents who are pledged to boycott Japanese and those who do business with them.

IN Los Angeles, the Hollywood World War No. II Post had itself blazoned abroad as liberal when it accepted for membership one Harley Oka, honorably discharged U. S. soldier. The liberality existed just as long as it was needed for District Commander Dick Horton to address this post, demand Oka be ousted, their commander be expelled and their affairs set in order.

The post responded with an overwhelming vote of confidence in William G. Schneider, its commander. Near fist fights developed when Horton made a return speech.

Kingsley Morgan, second vice commander of the post, quit noisily, saying: "I'm through. This post stinks. They are a bunch of Jap lovers."

They Face An Abnormal Lack of Housing.

Two or three other posts throughout the country commended the stand of the Hollywood post in extending membership to the Nisei veterans.

With stews of this sort going on in all the centers where there were large numbers of Japanese before

the war, there is little wonder that in three weeks immediately after the lifting of the restrictions, not many more than 250 people, or 100 families, had left the nine relocation camps to return to their homes on the West Coast. A hundred or so others made quick trips to their home points, looked into conditions and went back to report.

Some 800 others had already returned to West Coast points under Army permits.

All the rest are going eastward, if they go at all, it seems.

The housing shortage probably is as great a factor as the fear of violence in keeping the Japanese in the camps. They face not only an abnormal lack of housing, but a reluctance on the part of owners to rent to them.

And the resentment on the part of the residents who oppose the return of the Japanese often has an economic basis. Their farms and their shops were good ones. Those who are now operating the Japanese properties do not want to see the owners come back. The Japanese were always harder workers and more frugal living than the Americans, who feel that the presence of Japanese in a community lowers the living standards and makes the Americans work harder.

The Japanese also are able to produce and sell more cheaply and, even in places where a price scale is observed, the Japanese are felt by American neighbors to be making more money because their costs are lower.

Whatever the bad feeling may be, whether some of it is mere rumor (cases of violence have been reported with no foundation at all) or whether it is really dangerous, the Nisei are not hurrying back. The WRA has voiced the feeling that not more than 10% of them will ever return to their West Coast homes.

AID TO JUSTICE

By IDA M. EVANS

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY JONTHAN looked quizzically at the two young women at desks in his outer office. Both had yellow hair and gray eyes. But they were distinctly different types with far different aims in life, Carol Garson and Glenda Hoton.

Carol Garson was engaged to the best-looking young bailiff in the Hall of Justice. She was small and dimpled, and the most dynamitic criminal case in the hall meant little to her unless John Grable was the bailiff assigned to the courtroom where it was held.

Sometimes a jury was locked up, so therefore was the bailiff, in a manner of speaking. He could not make dates. Carol had no ambition except to marry John and make a comfortable home for him. He would probably rise to great heights. He was studying law at night and Judge Boyce liked him.

Glenda Hoton was the perfect secretary, the D. A. had said. She studied law, too. At the red-enameled ends of her long, shapely fingers were the details of every important criminal case of the last ten years. Jonthan knew that she aimed far higher than her mere secretaryship. She dressed well. Too well for her salary, he had thought. He suspected that she was secretly married. Meanwhile he availed himself of her ability.

A Woman Shoves Money to Carol.

On this Thursday mid-morning, Carol passed Miss Hoton in a corridor of the sixth floor. Carol made a face after her. Miss Hoton did not hasten down a corridor except in the line of duty. Carol was there to get a glimpse perhaps of John Grable. The big graft case was being held in Judge Boyce's courtroom on this floor. John was bailiff.

John was not in sight. It was only 1:30. Only part of the jury had been accepted, and these were out at lunch. Carol went into the public women's room for a really lengthy session with rouge, lipstick and eyebrow brush.

The room was empty when Carol entered, but another woman came in—a small dowdy woman with



"Talk fast, Carol," John Gabel commanded.

spectacles and a compact brunette face.

Carol was surprised. The woman came directly to her. In the compact gloved hand was a neatly wrapped white box. Half pound of candy? John had said something about sending up a present that noon.

Smiling rather oddly, the woman

Principal Character

CAROL GARSON, an employe in the D. A.'s office, who performed a remarkable service in the cause of justice through a lucky mistake.

put it into Carol's hand. "Sugar." Then the woman was out of the room. Carol rushed to the door. The woman was not in sight. Why, she must have run to the turn of the corridor or to the stairs! Why? Carol began to be frightened. It was odd.

Carol had been offended. Now—why, the box was too light even for a half pound of candy. And John never bought less than two pounds!

She must show the box to John, she thought as she pulled off the white paper and jammed off the flowered lid. Money! Hundred dollar bills! Six of them! Twenties—ten of them! Tens—twenty of them!

Why? Why? Only John Grable could guess. She could not. Never before had she been so miserably conscious of her lack of brains. She could not even guess why a strange woman had given her a candy box with money in it.

But she was frightened. She knew that she was not very clever. But she was not so stupid as not to be aware that in the Hall of Justice money may be dynamite.

Judge Boyce's courtroom was open. The lunch recess was over. Attorneys were conferring. The jurors, chosen so far, were hurrying to the box. John would be near the bench. Carol sidled in.

And there in the jury box she saw the woman. The small, dowdy woman with a compact brunette face and spectacles. O-oh!

The woman was juror number seven. Carol knew that the case for which a jury was being chosen centered on a political graft group which was making headlines.

Now, why should a woman juror, accepted by both sides only that morning, hand a pretty box of greenbacks to a strange girl who had entered the women's room merely to make up her face?

It was crazy! Carol shivered. It—it was dangerous. She had to tell John about it. Immediately.

Small and quick in her little gray-green woolen dress which had cost far too much just for office wear, except for John Grable, she was inside the railing and flying toward the bench beside which John stood. The box was in her hand.

John glared at her! Had she gone crazy? To race into and across a courtroom like this! But he had to choke down the words, because too many people could hear.

"John," she gasped, "I know you

like her to peek into even empty courtrooms in search of him. Once he had said, "Carol, you're sweet and lovely. And if I could, I'd pull the stars out of the sky for you. But judges don't like bailiffs' girl friends."

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"John," she gasped, "I know you

are furious! I know that I should not burst into a courtroom when court has opened! But I had to show this to you—and maybe to Judge Boyce, too."

She held forth the open box of bills. John's face turned a kind of gray. Judge Boyce leaned forward quickly, and his usually good-natured full face was granite-like.

"What does this mean?" His voice was like thunder.

"Talk fast, Carol," John Grable commanded. His voice was taut. "That woman juror, number seven, gave me this box of money in the women's room where I was fixing my face," Carol almost sobbed. "And it seemed very strange to me—I was afraid—"

Judge Boyce's steel-gray eyes flashed to juror number seven. Her compact brunette face was gray, too. And she cringed in her chair.

"Clear the courtroom of spectators," Judge Boyce ordered. It was cleared.

Carol Speaks Out And Aids Justice

Lawyers were surging forward, and two, for the defense, were gray-faced, too. Miserably, Carol rocked on her toes. Couldn't someone say something besides commonplace court orders? Would John break their engagement? But—hadn't she had to tell him?

District Attorney Jonthan was in the van of the surging lawyers. At a table sat Glenda Hoton. She sat very rigidly, if Carol had noticed.

The district attorney noticed. His sharp eyes went from the yellow hair, the gray eyes of the one girl to the similar featuring of the other. His eyes seemed tired. A mistake had been made by a messenger. He did not like to learn that Glenda Hoton, charming and ambitious, was a grafter, too. But certain information in his files had strangely leaked out lately.

Juror number seven wriggled in her chair. A bailiff, not John, had had a signal. He took her into personal custody for the trip upstairs to the jail floor. "All jurors so far accepted are excused," Judge Boyce said heavily.

The D. A. looked queerly at Carol. She hung her head. Would John ever look at her again? The D. A. said, "Miss Garson, you have aided justice remarkably."

She lifted her head. John was grinning in the tender way he did at times when she had been particularly impulsive.