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JACL

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JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

(N. B. Taken by the undersigned individual as a prerequisite to membership in the Japanese American Citizen League for the year 1942. This organization is composed entirely of American citizens, is national in scope, and is pledged "For Better Americans In A Greater America." It has over sixty chapters and a membership of some 20,000 in over 300 communities in the United States.)

I, the undersigned, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I do hereby forswear and repudiate any other allegiance which I knowingly or unknowingly may have held heretofore; and that I take these obligations freely, without any mental reservation whatsoever or purpose of evasion. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....
day of....., 1942.

(Signature)

Notary Public in and for the County
of, State
of

(Street Address)

(City)

(State)

My commission expires.....19.....

(Chapter Name)

Right
Index
Finger

Photograph

Certificate of Identification

JACL Chapter

Name

Address

Height.....feet.....inches. Weight.....

Distinctive marks

Birthplace

Street or R. F. D.

City

State

Birthdate

Month

Day

Year

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Citizen News Service

No. 2

December 11, 1941

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Relative to the action taken by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in taking into custody a number of Japanese nationals in the United States and in the Hawaiian Islands, Attorney General Francis Biddle announced:

These Japanese are being placed in the custody of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Arrangements are being made to establish hearing boards before which will be presented evidence by the FBI against the Japanese in custody, to determine their future status.

While it is contemplated that some additional Japanese will be taken into custody, the arrests made up to the present time, will cover the majority anticipated.

The FBI has for some time conducted a careful and detailed investigation into the activities of Japanese in the United States, and the detention of persons now in custody represents the results of these investigation.

In connection with the arrests, the Attorney General stated:

"There are in the United States many persons of Japanese extraction whose loyalty to this country, even in the present emergency, is unquestioned. It would therefore be a serious mistake to take any action against these people.

"State and local authorities are urged to take no direct action against Japanese in their communities, but should consult with representatives of the Department of Justice."

The Attorney General also reiterated that the Dept. of Justice would afford full protection for those loyal Japanese residents, citizens and aliens alike, who are in the United States.

ENCOURAGEMENTS and friendly offers have been volunteered to us by official and neighborly friends.

Their messages all bolster the statement made by Mrs. Roosevelt a short time ago, that good citizens and good aliens need have no fear.

AIR RAID WARNINGS will simply be 2 blasts repeated every minute for 5 minutes. There will not be any alert signals. Obey the first warning. The all clear signal is one short and one long blast.

RUMOR is the ally of the enemy. Don't talk unnecessarily.

CIVILIAN DEFENSE needs every American. Volunteers are urged to register immediately: men and women at firehouses, men only at police stations.

RELIEF RECIPIENTS under present conditions will not be considered public charges under the immigration laws, as far as the Department of Justice, Immigration Division, is concerned.

For those who want to pay back whatever money is advanced them for the immediate needs, some provision can be made so that they may reimburse the county or state in the future, when they are in a position to pay back whatever they had received. This arrangement should eliminate any hesitance in seeking government aid.

IDLENESS IS BAD for morale and therefore those who are unemployed should volunteer for emergency duty service - after registering for Civilian Defense. Offer your service to the YWCA, YMCA, International Institute, or the JACL.

TRAVELLING has been restricted for Japanese individuals by orders from Washington..

Whether citizen or alien, all who are of Japanese extraction are prohibited from travelling on the trains or other modes of transport.

We have assurances that within the next few days there will be a clarification of the present order from Washington.

In the meanwhile, all those who are desirous of returning to their homes outside of California should remain where they are.

Highway travel in private vehicles may be possible, but there are restrictions and inasmuch as different governmental agencies are in charge of the several departments and sections, the best advice is just: Do not be over anxious.

In due course citizens will be accorded the privileges to which they are entitled, but much time is needed; the repeated advice is to be patient.

CARRY your identification papers....

As of Thursday afternoon, Nov. 11, 1941

COMMUNITY CHEST.

Any question that pertains to any Japanese matters may be referred to Miss M. Ruettell, Adjustment Bureau of the Community Chest at Garfield 8600. Special committees will make studies in order to offer advice and aid in alleviating the situation. They are:

FINANCES (banking, etc.) Miss Annie Clo Watson, International Institute, 1860 Washington St., Tuxedo 5212

RELIEF -- Public Welfare Department of the City and County of San Francisco, headed by Ronald Born, Garfield 5001, 585 Bush Street.

TRANSPORTATION (traveling to & from San Francisco) -- Travelers' Aid Society, in charge of Miss E. Taylour, Garfield 6732.

CHILD CARE (children whose parents are being detained) -- Miss Helen Bridge of the YWCA, Prospect 6500.

EDUCATION -- Allen Blaisdell of the International House in Berkeley, Ashbury 6600.

UNEMPLOYMENT & WORK -- Mr. Sprunger of the Main YMCA, 220 Golden Gate Ave., Tuxedo 0460; or Lincoln Kanai, of the Japanese YMCA, 1530 Buchanan St., West 8720.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Kenneth Nishimoto of the Oriental division of the State Employment Bureau urges all unemployed Japanese to make their applications immediately with him at 1696 Mission St. The time required to obtain the first check is five weeks instead of two as previously reported, so immediate application is advised.

MISAPPROPRIATION

of funds have been reported in Japanese town. When cash or other valuables are taken up, be sure to secure a receipt and have positive identification of these officials. Please report any cases where such funds have been taken without receipt. It is perfectly proper to ask for credentials of federal investigators.

TRANSPORTATION

Sante Fe, it is reported, are issuing passage to individuals who can produce evidence of citizenship. No definite developments are announced as to other lines.

J.A.C.L. Secretary,

Mike Masaoka

is scheduled in San Francisco

Friday morning, Dec. 12, after being stranded in North Platte, Nebraska, unable to gain passage.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER CORPS

Applications are now being taken at 655 Market Street for the American Women's Voluntary Services, San Francisco unit. Those who have already registered for Civilian Defense are eligible to join. This division differs, in that training will be offered.

First aid will be one of the required courses while the applicant will have her choice of one other course (diet & nutrition, aeronautics, recreation, hostess duties, & public speaking.) Those with cars may volunteer both their vehicles and cars for service in case of need.

GROWERS WARNED.

The bureau of markets of the State Dept. of Agriculture and the State USDA Defense Board advises Japanese growers of canning tomatoes not to accept any canners' contracts for 1942 until official announcement has been released from Washington, D.C., concerning the tomato program for 1942 of the state of California.

ATHLETICS

will be curtailed since all gymnasiums in the city are closed during the emergency at nights.

(Since this emergency bulletin reaches only homes in Japanese Town, please communicate its contents to your friends in the outlying areas.)

特別救済法及び諸注意！

商店閉鎖並びに銀行預金の封鎖は日本人の間に困苦状態を惹起してゐるが大蔵省に於て寛大なる政策が採用される限り忽ち食料品の購買に事欠く人々を多数生じ殊に子供の多い家庭の場合には此の現象が顕著である如く見受けられる。

此の現状に鑑み司法省移民局では一般困窮者の生活方法を考慮して今次戦時下に適用する特別救済法を公布して一般住民の救済に乗り出してゐる。尚此の特別救済を受けた人は終末迄の救済額を辨済する事が可能となれば本人の希望により之を辨済する事も出来る。此は政府の補助を受けてゐると云ふ觀念を一新する為の方策として特設されたものである。

斯くの如く桑葚市では日本人に対する援助に万全を期してゐるから困難に直面してゐる人は五八五ブッシュ街の救済本部に申込むか或は日本人YMCA、YWCA及び全米市民協会本部迄御通知下されば直ちに人を派して御相談に應じます。

銀行預金の封鎖及び商社の閉鎖に関する事務を管掌してゐる聯邦準備銀行及其他大蔵省官吏はこの事務に関する諸法令を詳細に亘つて諒解してゐない傾向が窺はれる。現在通達されてゐる指令は單に商社を閉鎖し又銀行預金を封鎖する事を訓令してゐるのみである。然し近々中に現任の指令が寛大化される事が豫期されて居り又實際に於て腐敗し易い品物の排出に関する申込の優先権を與へられてゐる。

現在外人である両親が財産例へば商賣或は銀行預金に関し幾分の利害關係又之に類似した所有權等がある場合の商社は純然たる外國人利益と同様閉鎖される譯である。

尚日本人の旅行に關しても政府當局の指令により禁止されて居り、汽車及び其他の交通機關を利用しての旅行は日本人と日系市民の如何を問はずに適用されてゐる。然し右の旅行禁止法に關する或る種の改正法が近日中にワシントン當局より公布される事になつてゐるから現在在米先地より歸宅出来ない人は暫く在米地に待期して旅行禁止法が緩和される迄滞在せねばならぬ。それ故に禁止令の緩和とされるまで落付いて當地に居留して多少の不便や困苦に耐へるべく自重すべきである。

出生証明書の入取手續は元來州衛生局に申請して入手してゐたが出生地の地方衛生局に直接申請した方が早く入手出来る。此の申請には必ず左の三ヶ條項を記入せねばならぬ。

一 出生年月日

二 出生地

三 両親の名前

以上

日本人居住者に告ぐ

移民保護協會は警告を與へるため此のパンフレットを發行するつては
あります。本協會はこの非常時局に遭遇して移民保護協會の幹部
並びに會員は何時なりとも在米港日本人の為に奉仕するに吝かでない事
を明らかにせんが爲茲に左の如き時局下の實際的救済法を掲げて
日本人の参考に資する次第であります

一出生証明書の如き文書、證書類の速かなる入取手續を援助する

二経済的に困窮状態にある人達の救済策を講ずる

三掩護を必要と認める場合日本人と共同にて總ゆる保護救済に従
事する希望を有する白人應募者名簿を用意してゐる

四今後起るべき種々の差別待遇問題に対する措置に就き相談に應ず
五必要と見出たる場合は通譯の勞を執る

六健康保全上の諸問題に就き相談に應ずる

右記の諸條項に付き移民保護協會では出来るだけの援助を致します
から、御遠慮なく左の三ヶ所へ御聞き合せ下さい

International Institute

1860 Washington St. (Tl) 5212

Miss Annie Holman or Miss Okajacki

Japanese Y.W.C.A.

1830 Butler St. (WE) 4468 Miss Muehler

Japanese Y.M.C.A.

1530 Euclid Ave. (WE) 8720 Mrs. Niinai

本協會は廿四時間晝夜兼行で非常時の際の御相談に應ずる事になつて居ります故緊急を要する場合に即時女子基督教青年會館(電話をスト七四六八)迄御通知を願ひます。尚本協會の事務並びに種々の連絡の役を進んで志願される事を希望してゐます

(希望者はY.M.C.A.或はY.W.C.A.にて登録して下さい)

本協會は日本人間に困窮者が出たり或は不當なる壓迫を加へられたりする事を未然に防ぐ爲最善の努力を惜まないと同時に斯る立場に遭遇した場合之に當る團體の存在する事を日本人各位に認識して頂かんがためにこのパンフレットを配布する次第であります

移民保護協會

書記長 アー・ノア・ストン

STATEMENT

of the
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Before the House Defense Migration Committee
of the Congress of the United States
Sitting in San Francisco, California
February 21, and 23, 1942

Honorable John H. Tolan, Presiding

On behalf of the twenty thousand American citizen members of the sixty-two chapters of the Japanese American Citizens League in some three hundred communities throughout the United States, I wish to thank the Tolan Committee for the opportunity given me to appear at this hearing. The fair and impartial presentation of all aspects of a problem is a democratic procedure which we deeply appreciate. That this procedure is being followed in the present matter, which is of particularly vital significance to us, we look upon as a heartening demonstration of the American tradition of fair play.

We have been invited by you to make clear our stand regarding the proposed evacuation of all Japanese from the West Coast. When the President's recent executive order was issued, we welcomed it as definitely centralizing and coordinating defense efforts relative to the evacuation problem. Later interpretations of the order, however, seem to indicate that it is aimed primarily at the Japanese, American citizens as well as alien nationals. As your committee continues its investigations in this and subsequent hearings, we hope and trust that you will recommend to the proper authorities that no undue discrimination be shown to American citizens of Japanese descent.

Our frank and reasoned opinion on the matter of evacuation revolves around certain considerations of which we feel both your committee and the general public should be apprised. With any policy of evacuation definitely arising from reasons of military necessity and national safety, we are in complete agreement. As American citizens, we cannot and should not take any other stand. But, also, as American citizens believing in the integrity of our citizenship, we feel that any evacuation enforced on grounds violating that integrity should be opposed.

If, in the judgment of military and federal authorities, evacuation of Japanese residents from the West Coast is a primary step toward assuring the safety of this nation, we will have no hesitation in complying with the necessities implicit in that judgment. But, if, on the other hand, such evacuation is primarily a measure whose surface urgency cloaks the desires of political or other pressure groups who want us to leave merely from motives of self-interest, we feel that we have every right to protest and to demand equitable judgment on our merits as American citizens.

In any case, we feel that the whole problem of evacuation, once its necessity is militarily established, should be met strictly according to that need. Only those areas, in which strategic and military considerations make the removal of Japanese residents necessary, should be evacuated. Regarding policy and procedure in such areas, we submit the following recommendations:

1. That the actual evacuation from designated areas be conducted by military authorities in a manner which is consistent with the requirements of national defense, human welfare, and constructive community relations in the future;
2. That, in view of the alarming developments in Tulare County and other communities against incoming Japanese evacuees all plans for voluntary evacuations be discouraged;
3. That transportation, food and shelter be provided for all evacuees from prohibited areas, as provided in the Presidential order;
4. That thoroughly competent, responsible, and bonded property custodians be appointed and their services made available immediately to all Japanese whose business and property interests are affected by orders and regulations;

5. That all problems incidental to resettlement be administered by a special board created for this purpose under the direction of the Federal Security Agencies;
6. That the resettlement of evacuees from prohibited areas should be within the state in which they now reside;
7. That ample protection against mob violence be given to the evacuees both in transit and in the new communities to which they are assigned;
8. That effort be made to provide suitable and productive work for all evacuees;
9. That resettlement aims be directed toward the restoration, as far as possible, of normal community life in the future when we have won the war;
10. That competent tribunals be created to deal with the so-called "hardship cases" and that "flexible policies" be applicable to such cases..

Although these suggestions seem to include only the Japanese, may I urge that those same recommendations be adapted to the needs of other nationals and citizens who may be similarly affected.

I now make an earnest plea that you seriously consider and recognize our American citizenship status which we have been taught to cherish as our most priceless heritage.

At this hearing, we Americans of Japanese descent have been accused of being disloyal to these United States. As an American citizen, I resent these accusations and deny their validity.

We American-born Japanese are fighting militarist Japan today with our total energies. Four thousand of us are with the armed forces of the United States, the remainder on the home front in the battle of production. We ask a chance to prove to the rest of the American people what we ourselves already know: That we are loyal to the country of our birth and that we will fight to the death to defend it against any and all aggressors.

We think, feel, act like Americans. We, too, remember Pearl Harbor and know that our right to live as free men in a free nation is in peril as long as the brutal forces of enslavement walk the earth. We know that the Axis aggressors must be crushed and we are anxious to participate fully in that struggle.

The history of our group speaks for itself. It stands favorable comparison with that of any other group of second generation Americans. There is reliable authority to show that the proportion of delinquency and crime within our ranks is negligible. Throughout the long years of the depression, we have been able to stay off the relief rolls better, by far, than any other group. These are but two of the many examples which might be cited as proof of our civic responsibility and pride.

In this emergency, as in the past, we are not asking for special privileges or concessions. We ask only for the opportunity and the right of sharing the common lot of all Americans, whether it be in peace or in war.

This the American way for which our boys are fighting.

Respectfully submitted,

Mike M. Masaoka (signed)
 MIKE M. MASAOKA
 National Secretary and
 Field Executive

Japanese American Citizens League

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
2031 Bush Street
San Francisco, California

Bulletin No. 120

February 25, 1942

RE: Latest Developments

Conferences with Colonel W. L. McGill, Provost Marshal of the Western Defense Command, Director of Evacuation, General DeWitt's staff; Tom C. Clark, Alien Coordinator for the Western Defense Command; and Richard M. Newstadt, Director of the Federal Social Security Board for the Western Defense Command, force us to release the following confidential information for your serious attention and consideration:

- (1) Prepare for the removal of all Japanese, both nationals and citizens, from the coast regions.
- (2) In California, all Japanese will, in all probability, be moved east of the Sierras.
- (3) In Washington and Oregon, all Japanese will, in all probability, be moved east of the Cascades.
- (4) In other western states, all Japanese will be moved away from strategic military areas.
- (5) Within the next few days, General DeWitt will issue a proclamation designating combat areas.
- (6) We have been asked by those with whom we held conferences to instill in our people a desire to cooperate voluntarily in this general evacuation movement for Japanese.
- (7) Indications are that the government will provide transportation, food, and shelter expenses, at least for those who need it.
- (8) Indications are that the government is busily engaged in finding suitable places for either temporary or permanent resettlement.
- (9) The Secretary of the Treasury has been designated as the alien property custodian.
- (10) We have requested that a citizen property custodian also be designated.
- (11) We have requested that an advisory board composed of American citizens of Japanese ancestry be created to aid the government in this movement as well as in the resettlement which will follow.
- (12) We are asking all chapters to send us immediately the numbers which were evacuated in the last two movements, those of the 14th and those of the 24th of this month, and also where these evacuees went to by numbers and by and into what counties.
- (13) We request all chapters to be prepared to send their president and their official delegate to an emergency national council meeting on one week's notice.
- (14) We urge the president and the official delegate to be prepared to make recommendations as to this voluntary evacuation as well as to what to do about the JAACL after we have all moved from the coast.
- (15) We are requesting the Intermountain region groups to be prepared to answer questions relative to the mass movement of Japanese evacuees into their territories.

We have been fighting the good fight all along the line. We appeared before

the Tolan Committee and did the best that we could for our cause. You will find enclosed a copy of the statement which we issued to the committee. This office has directed the JACL officials in Portland, Seattle, and Los Angeles to cooperate with this committee and to appear at their public hearings. While this committee has lost most of its value due to the fact that the military are now in control, nevertheless we feel that we ought to appear before them and to present our views, but that we do not go to any expense in preparing for the hearings.

We have just heard that the Governor of Washington has declared his state to be a "defense area" and that the Governor of Oregon has suggested that all Japanese there, both nationals and citizens, be prepared to move east of the Cascade Mountains.

We are trying to contact various national organizations such as the YM- and YWCA's, The American Council of Christian Evacuees, The American Association of International Institutes, The American Friends Service Committee, The National Institute of Immigrant Welfare, Inc., The National Social Work Council, and the National Refugees Service, to help us get the best possible arrangements for our evacuation.

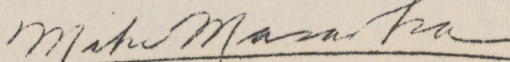
There seems to be no question that we will be evacuated, along with our parent nationals. Perhaps this is for the best, for the recent submarine shelling of Santa Barbara and the air raid scares in Los Angeles, as well as the creation of many vigilante groups throughout the western states, would seem to indicate that it is best that we "get out" for our own protection. If the military speaks, we have no alternative but to cooperate. Our task now is to get the best possible break in this evacuation by cooperating. We do not wish you to inform your general membership or to panic your parents, but quietly and effectively begin to prepare your people for the ordeals ahead.

National Headquarters is working night and day to do everything possible in the present situation. We trust that you will carry on in that same spirit.

If we must go, let's go as adventurers--just as our pioneer fore-fathers were. Let's make the best of our lot and prove that we're entitled to be called Good Americans.

"Fortitude in '42." That is our challenge and that is our duty.

Faternally,



National Secretary

MMM:fbv

MINUTES OF THE
EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE
SPECIAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
Sunday, March 8, 1942

The meeting was called to order at 7:20 P.M. by Chairman Nobumitsu Takahashi.

THE JACL FARM REPORT

A statement prepared by the JACL on the California Japanese farm situation was read by the Chairman. Briefly, it explained the probable agricultural loss that this State will suffer from the evacuation of Japanese farmers.

The Oregonian district representative presented a news clipping from the PORTLAND OREGONIAN with figures pertaining to agriculture in that district and asked to have it supplemented to the report. A farm survey report which appeared in a recent issue of the SACRAMENTO UNION was also presented to be supplemented to the JACL farm report.

The Chairman stated that an excellent statement on the Japanese farm situation in California had already been submitted to the Tolan Committee by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Ernest Takahashi requested that mimeographed copies of the JACL farm report, including the supplementary information, be distributed to all JACL chapters.

A southern California flower grower commented that the importance of the Japanese flower industry should not be omitted in the farm report, stating that approximately 60 per cent of the flowers in the Los Angeles market were grown by Japanese. He further pointed out that the retailers in Los Angeles were fighting for the Japanese because if 60 per cent of the flowers were taken off the market, almost 50 per cent of the retailers would lose their jobs.

A northern California grower reported that in the San Francisco area the Japanese flower growers outnumbered the Italians, bringing in 50 per cent of the flowers to the local flower markets.

WARNING ON LAND SCHEMES

The Chairman warned the delegates of the presence of certain unscrupulous real estate agents and land sharks in this State who were offering Japanese farmers questionable tracts of lands at attractive prices. He strongly advised that prior to any purchase of new land, a careful survey be made of such area. The Soil Conservation Service should be consulted for any physical analysis of the land. He requested that all suspicious land schemes be reported immediately to the National JACL so that they can be brought to the attention of the proper government agencies.

Most of the farmers were interested in knowing whether or not they should continue farming despite the pending evacuation. Some were concerned as to what should be done with tomato plants. It was pointed out that the Federal authorities expected the Japanese farmers to continue their normal farm operations and that if they did do this, they would be compensated for the crops produced.

On the other hand, some delegates stated that they were unable to borrow money or to obtain credit to carry on their farm operations. The Oregon representative stated that the Spokane Bank refused credit unless there was more definite assurance that the Japanese would be staying there. Suggestion was made to contact the Federal Credit agencies on this matter of government farm loan.

A San Benito County representative stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Tom Clark advising Japanese farmers to go ahead and produce. A similar letter received by the Sacramento Chapter was read before the group and pointed out the importance of obtaining all farm products that the land would

produce. According to the letter, the farmers were asked to continue farming to show loyalty to the country. It further stated that the farmers would receive maximum return if land had been diligently cared for.

It was suggested that these letters be sent to the Credit Associations so that growers who cannot finance themselves will be able to get help. It was further suggested that such letters from Mr. Clark be sent to the National JACL so that every individual will be informed.

Because of the large number of delegates from farming districts and because of the wide diversity of agricultural interests, it was suggested that a smaller committee be set up to handle the agricultural problems. It was decided that such a committee include representatives from all the important agricultural areas along the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Tom Yogo suggested that another meeting of the group would be necessary due to the fact that Mr. Clark is to appear before them and his statements may necessitate a change in policy or further work to be carried out.

The Chairman urged each farming community to prepare a list of questions that could be asked of Mr. Clark, including any statement of problems confronting the Japanese farmers. Such statement will also be submitted to the United States Department of Agriculture.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:00 PM.

MINUTES

SPECIAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

SECOND SESSION

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1942

The Second Session of the Special National Council Meeting was called to order by National President Saburo Kido at 9:15 a.m.

ROLL CALL

Roll call was taken by National Executive Secretary James Sugioka which revealed that the following chapters were not represented:

Yakima Valley	Contra Costa Cy.	Brawley
Mid-Columbia	Eden Township	Los Angeles
Pocatello	Kings County	Orange County
Portland	Lodi	Arizona
Yellowstone	Stockton	San Gabriel Valley
Seattle	Tulare	San Luis Obispo
Ogden	Washington Tnshp.	San Pedro
Salt Lake City	Watsonville	Lompoc
Fort Lupton	Placer County	San Fernando
	Y.S.B.C.	Santa Barbara
	Berkeley	Ventura
	Delano	
	San Mateo Cy.	
	Gilroy	

President Kido announced at this time that in order to expedite matters no one will be permitted to enter the meeting after the Council has been called to order.

MINUTES OF SPECIAL NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

Mr. Mike Maseoka asked that we refer back to the minutes of the National Board Meeting, which was held on Sunday morning, March 7, and delete No. 19 on Page 5 and the third sentence of No. 8 on Page 3 which was included by secretarial error.

DISCUSSION OF EVACUATION

President Kido asked comments and views from the various chapters. Prior to commencing with comments, President Kido stated that it seems that the registration center will be in Owens Valley. Nobody seems to know where the families are to be located. The chair requested a report on conditions, particularly about the climate in Owens Valley.

Dr. Ernest Takahashi reported briefly that Owens Valley is unsatisfactory because of the extreme heat in the summer and extreme cold in the winter. The soil is good in parts but bad in others. The valley is very narrow. Since Los Angeles County uses the water from the valley it is almost completely drained out. The Valley is far from the centers of civilization and the problem of supplying food quickly is difficult.

Comments on Parker Dam were called for by President Kido. Since no one volunteered to report Miss Ryuko Uyesaka of Arizona was called upon to comment on the Parker Dam area. Miss Uyesaka stated that she has no knowledge of this area; however, a report on Blythe area, which is close to Parker Dam region, was that the land is similar to that of Phoenix, Arizona. It is good for certain crops due to the alkali condition in some parts. The climate is similar to that of Phoenix.

President Kido gave a brief summary of newspaper reports. If Owens Valley is fully developed it may accommodate 50,000 people. Owens Valley and the Parker Dam area are the only two places which have been considered so far. Owens Valley is definite. At the entrance the evacuees will be registered and then sent to the different points. The newspapers of March 9, 1942 more or less confirmed the fact that they are ready to begin evacuating the people from Los Angeles. The Tolan

Congressional Committee is to recommend to General DeWitt that the Los Angeles area should be evacuated first.

A representative from the Guadalupe area reported that some of their American friends had looked into the Owens Valley area. They say truck gardening and other similar pursuits may be carried on there. The weather conditions there are good except for the extreme heat in July, August and September. The soil is like that of Imperial Valley. The area is generally good except that it is at present part of the restricted zone. With regard to the above restricted area, President Kido stated that, according to Tom Clark, alien coordinator and chairman, it seems that the evacuees may stay as long as they are one mile away from the defense area.

Mr. Ken Matsumoto's viewpoint on the evacuation area is that the Louisiana territory would be a fine place if there were very many farmers who would be interested in such a locality. The soil is fertile. He stated it is his conclusion that this is really the beginning of the end for the Japanese problem. From what he gathers from people of authoritative capacity, the land is a fine farming section if the people are interested and if concessions can be made for these Japanese.

PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY EVACUATION

Mr. Kawai of Pasadena requested clarification of whether we are seeking farmland or whether we are planning a permanent settlement for the Japanese. He also requested details on the entire plan, expressing the opinion that it was a temporary plan until war was over.

President Kido says that, as far as the Government is concerned, they expect it to be a temporary affair. He explained further, that according to Mr. Clark's statement the government will protect our property, so apparently it is just a temporary evacuation until the war is over. At this point President Kido attempted to determine the attitude of the council. Should we advise the people to go with the intention of staying permanently or temporarily?

Considerable discussion was had on this problem which included such points as: In Fresno 99% of the people's attitude is to return after the war is over. The Japanese assets are too valuable to leave behind permanently after such a long period of development. Pasadena American people want the Japanese to come back. The Japanese should not be deprived of their assets under this emergency government order. San Francisco presented the point that many of the Japanese importing and exporting companies have taken long years to build their businesses up to what they are now and it is in the interest of all the people that they continue again after the war.

On the other hand, only 5% of the farmers in the Guadalupe area own their own land so it would be a hardship for the 95% who do not own land to come back and try to resume where they left off.

President Kido in conclusion stated that if we give the first generation hope of returning to California, they will be able to withstand the hardships of evacuation and resettlement; and, as for the second generation, we can look to the future with more promise.

At this point, Mr. Mike Masaoka, National Secretary and Field Executive, recommended that the Council get the fundamental facts essential in the solving of such problems.

Joe Masaoka stated that we have a two-fold problem--the advance guard action and a rear guard action. We should demand a guarantee of our Civil and Property Rights before leaving. Since we are removing ourselves through Government orders, he thought the Government should be asked to give the people the expenses of transportation to and from the resettlement area and advance funds for the resettlement.

On the other hand, opinion was expressed that every person should face the facts. We should not argue about where we are to go or what we should receive, etc.

President Kido again stated that, as a general policy, we should take the stand that this exile of ours is to be temporary, particularly since the Government's policy is to regard it as a temporary affair. The Government has stated that all of our Civil Rights will be protected. Anything tangible will be protected by Government. It was believed that an announcement may be received that they may freeze Japanese assets in order to prevent last-minute dumping.

A motion was made to refer the matter as to our attitude with regard to evacuation by the Resolution Committee; it was seconded and unanimously carried by the assembly.

Mr. Kawai brought up the fact that we should try to answer many questions that are in the minds of the people present so that when we go back to our various district, we can specifically give them an answer of what was decided at this meeting.

Mr. Kawai moved that the Chair be empowered to appoint a committee to coordinate all questions to be directed to the guest speakers. Motion was seconded by Joe Masaoka and unanimously carried.

The Committee appointed by the Chair to work on this questionnaire was as follows:

Fred Tayama	Los Angeles
George Inagaki	Venice
David Tatsuno	San Francisco
Nobu Kawai	Pasadena
Mamoru Wakasugi	Portland
Ken Utsunomiya	Santa Maria
Ted Nakamura	Tacoma
Tom Yogo	Placer
Jack Noda	Stanislaus-Merced
Mr. Egusa	Puyallup
Mr. Uyesugi	Portland
Fred Hirasuna	Fresno
Miss Ryuko Uyesaka	Arizona

Mr. Kido stated that all members of the board will be ex-officio members on this committee.

A fifteen minute recess was called in order that the Council may write up the questions to be handed in to the committee at 11:00 A.M.

Meeting was called to order at 11:15 A.M. by President Kido.

President Kido asked the assembly at the request of the FBI that all Chapters immediately file written reports giving actual or rumored cases of mob violence, such as lynchings, tarring and feathering, burning of Japanese school-houses, churches, business, homes, etc. Be as specific as possible. If causes of fire are unknown, give circumstantial or known evidence or facts. Also please comment as to the possibilities of a mob violence or if you know of any agitators of such violence. If none of the above are to be reported, all Chapters were to report their general conditions. All reports are to be filed in the National Secretary's office by noon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Announcement was made that a farewell picture will be taken at the front of the building.

The questionnaire committee was requested to meet together in Room #6 immediately.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:20 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

MINUTES
SPECIAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

THIRD SESSION

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1942

Meeting was called to order at 2:00 P.M. by President Saburo Kido.

Pledge of allegiance was led by Mr. Ken Matsumoto.

Roll call of 66 chapters disclosed the following absent.

Kings County
Santa Barbara

Mr. Saburo Kido, National President, said that this was one of the best representations that we have ever had since the organization began to function in 1930.

SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKERS

No members from the floor were permitted to ask questions directly to the speakers, but they were given the opportunity to hand in questions to the committee, who in turn, if of vital importance, presented same to speakers. Mr. Kido said that ever since the outbreak of the war we have been under pressure from one source or another, but was glad that the Federal Government understands our side of the case, and today has given us this opportunity of discussing the evacuation problems with them.

Mike Masaoka, National Secretary and Field Executive, read the following telegram from Rev. K. M. Kumata, field executive of the Buddhist Church of America: "May you have successful conference. 40,000 citizens, Buddhists, pledge full support to JACL." A similar telegram from the General Council of Japanese Christian Church Federations of North America, Northwest, Northern California, and Southern California, and Young Peoples Christian Conference, was also read. He further stated before introducing Col. McGill, Provost Marshall, Western Defense Command, General DeWitt's Staff, that the JACL is the only National organization of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, and expressed to the delegates of the pledge of sincerity and loyalty to this country in the United States.

Colonel W. F. McGill expressed that they have some problems which are mutual, particularly his responsibility of carrying out evacuation problems on certain designated areas from the Pacific Coast. If they can meet on common grounds, there will be less difficulty. He explained that there might be some distortions of General DeWitt's order by the people of outlying districts. However, General DeWitt insisted that the evacuation problem would be handled in the most humane way possible, and the property would also be protected in a similar way. There will be no evacuation order by the military authority until the machinery is set up to care for properties. He also added that we can expect the rights respected of all citizens in that regard, and Federal Government aid will be given if necessary. General DeWitt has issued several press releases to continue farming as well as maintenance in care of your property. They will not be asked to move until they are given opportunity to dispose of their agricultural equipment.

Mr. Thomas C. Clark, Alien Coordinator and Chairman, Civilian Committee on Evacuation, Western Defense Command was introduced but had nothing to say, except that he would attempt to answer any questions.

Mr. Herbert D. Armstrong representing the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco confirmed Colonel McGill's statements. He stated that the Federal Reserve Bank has been delegated the obligation of assisting all evacuees in handling their property problems. The situation is not just in San Francisco but also covers facilities in Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles. However, to what extent the program of accommodating the evacuees in those cities has been worked out is not known at the present time, but he stated he would do the best to help the council in that line.

Mr. Nobu T. Kawai, delegate from Pasadena, Calif., acting as interlocutor requested as many solutions as possible to questions asked to take back to the

respective communities. Questions posed by the council and replies given by the special guests listed above were as follows:

- Q. Would it be possible for the Federal Government to buy or lease some areas in certain outlying districts for the evacuees?
- A. We have 2 projects like that now in Owen's Valley, about 8000 acres tentatively near Colorado River. Near Blythe, 100,000 acres that we intend to make available for farming during the duration of the war.
- Q. Will the evacuees be given special return permits to look after their personal property?
- A. That is entirely up to the military.
- Q. After the evacuees are investigated, will they be allowed to come back and engage in or be employed in any business enterprise?
- A. That matter has to be worked out by the Federal Reserve Bank, but that will be a problem that they will be trying to work out to the interest of everyone.
- Q. What will be the maximum amount of personal and business equipment which the Federal Government will transport for us?
- A. I do not think I am in a position to answer that. It has not been worked out.
- Q. Will the Federal Government declare a moratorium on personal and real property?
- A. That is a matter for the Federal Reserve Bank to work out. I don't think they are in a position to answer that yet. There is a possibility of a moratorium. Just got here yesterday. It takes time to work this thing out, although we are working day and night. The Government is really interested in this matter. The Federal Reserve Bank will do everything within its power to protect you in your property rights. I think you are very fortunate in having the strong arm of the Government to give service to you free of charge to you in this emergency. I might say just one additional thing. The Federal Reserve Bank, acting as agent of the U. S. Treasury, will endeavor in every way to solve the various problems as they arise. Undoubtedly, the way to proceed and the best way to get results and to accomplish this move expeditiously and to the best interest of all concerned is some voluntary plan of cooperation in which the lines are drawn. I believe it can be satisfactorily worked out. As additional problems arise, we'll solve them too.
- Q. Will farmers be reimbursed for their crops?
- A. I do not know what will be done, but, certainly some steps will have to be taken to protect the crops. That is something that will have to be done as part of the general programming. The idea is to try to put a stop to this forced sale and sacrifice of property, but don't think for a minute the Government will step in and buy your crops, however, you keep your crops in good shape.
- Q. Another question on the same line. We have a lot of farmers depending on seeding and fertilization of crops. Several of these farmers are willing to put seeds in provided that they can get some kind of financial aid, and these people would like to know if the Government will help them through loans and through financial aid. If they do not put in the crop because of lack of finance, they will be looked upon as saboteurs.
- A. I know of no Government agency that has been set up especially for that purpose. Ordinarily certain types of credits are available from the Federal Land Bank. What their policy is as to this particular problem. I cannot tell you. Might go on a little further to say that the Dept. of Agriculture will be available for providing such assistance as it cannot handle the general problems involved. That would seem to be one of your problems.
- Q. Can businessmen be expected to carry on their respective business in camp?

- A. We are going to try and work it up. We are to try to establish a count on your nationals and if that is done, perhaps there may be some way by which they could be transferred. I don't know if the Government would pay for that. The Government is trying to make a complete community for you, your own doctor, own merchants. You would be running the community there under the protection of military authority.
- Q. Should farm equipment be sold at fair prices now?
- A. If they can get a fair price.
- Q. It has been said that many of these people may be transferred to agricultural lands and put to work on agricultural farms. Will the Government make some provisions?
- A. We haven't decided on that yet.
- Q. Is there any assurance that Japanese in camps will not be drafted for labor at draftee wages?
- A. The present intention is not to disrupt the labor wages.
- Q. Will Federal aid and protection be given to those voluntary evacuees?
- A. Of course, we will give you protection and aid as you need. The Government will see to it that evacuees will reach their destinations without harm. If a committee of two or three people can come in and talk with us to plan, of course, we will give you protection to get there safely. This will not be a bad experience.
- Q. Those who are required to remain behind and send their families ahead, such as JACL officers, will they be allowed to join their families?
- A. Yes, certainly. Whoever told you that we are going to separate the families. We do not intend to do that at all. This is a mutual undertaking. It may be necessary to take all of us out of this area. Frankly, I think, you have an opportunity to show the people in this country your loyalty and you can do it, and we are going to do everything in our power to help you do it, and I mean just that! In other words, no one is going to harm you. Whoever harms you will be prosecuted under the laws of the Government.
- Q. Are the funds of evacuees available to them in their restricted and resettlement area, or will they be frozen?
- A. I know of no plan at this time regarding the freezing of funds of evacuees as a class. Of course, there are Foreign Funds Control Regulations in operation now. That has been in effect for some time past and with which you are undoubtedly familiar. But to lay down the rule, I know of nothing along those lines. The resident aliens funds might be frozen for some time.
- Q. Will some form of legal guardianship be placed for minor orphans?
- A. I haven't attended any meeting where that has been discussed. I think it would be well if 3 or 4 people can make some constructive suggestions along that line. We haven't thought about it as being necessary. This is a two-way deal.
- Q. Can we select or suggest our own Caucasian conservator?
- A. I believe there will be general opportunity for you to select your own representative to handle property for you.
- Q. Will automobiles and other property on which there are still payments due be permitted to be taken out of State?
- A. I do not know what arrangements are now being made as to the amount of property that can be taken out of the area. We are more concerned with property remaining here.
- Q. Can we get better travel permit facilities?

A. We have been trying to work that out. The Social Security Office will issue emergency permits. It may be that we can work out some more flexible and suitable means. If you have any suggestions, let us know.

Q. Will federal aid be in the form of loans or outright relief?

A. This new problem will be a matter for the Social Security Office to work out. In the past, only 140 people out of 8000 asked for assistance. I think that is quite a fine record for you. I think that shows your people are a type that want to carry on for themselves.

Q. Are these people evacuating on Government order or by choice?

A. Under orders of the military authorities.

Q. If the people use their present assets for evacuation purposes, they will have no funds with which to reestablish themselves. Therefore, will the Government foot the expenses of evacuation?

A. I think you are asking for too much, and that is not good for you.

Q. Is there any possibility that a sudden change will occur and that we will be told to evacuate in a few days as in Terminal Island?

A. I answered that question in many previous remarks. There will be no sudden evacuation.

Q. In order to carry on their enterprises it is necessary for many people to reside near railroad lines. If they are not permitted to settle near the rail lines, how can they transport their products to the sheds?

A. As far as sheds are concerned, if you are just talking about business matters and if it is not next door to landing fields or bombing planes, it is permissible.

Q. This is a personal question. I wonder what was the sequence? Did the Japanese farmers settle near defense industries, or did the defense industries settle near these farmers? I believe that defense industries established themselves many years after these people had been settled?

A. I do not know.

Q. Will your office attempt to arrange professional license reciprocity so that practicing surgeons can go right to work in the resettlement areas?

A. We certainly hope so. The Government will do everything it can so that doctors can practice.

Q. Licenses of alien doctors in California have been revoked. Will this happen to professional men when we move out of the state?

A. I think you ought to bring that up in your committee.

Q. Will there be any public utilities in the resettlement areas?

A. We are planning for them.

Q. Is the approximate date of the first evacuation available?

A. No. We hope to be able to effect a general evacuation in about a sixty day period.

Q. Is there any plan for evacuation according to community, or profession, or is there any other plan worked out by your office?

A. I thought you would get some committee to try to get some plans for the evacuation.

These were all the questions to be asked.

Mike Masaoka, National Secretary and Field Executive, asked if

there was any possibility of meeting tomorrow morning with the evacuation officials to discuss and try to settle problems relative to evacuation so that the delegates may be able to take answers home to their respective states.

RECESS, 3:15 p.m.

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 p.m.

Mr. Miko Masaoka requested all those who did not have the proper credentials to leave the room.

Colonel McGill and Mr. Clark will meet with a select committee to discuss specific plans at 10 a.m. Tuesday morning. The committee was requested to be as small as possible. Mr. Kido will organize the committee to work out these problems. He also asked all professional men and all farmers to get together and make their own complete reports and present them to the committee. Mr. James Mishimura of Berkeley requested that the business group be represented on the committee.

Mr. Miko Masaoka suggested that the group be divided into three parts--social, agricultural and resettlement problems.

Mr. Masao Satow of Los Angeles suggested that the committee members be appointed according to their individual ability.

Mr. Satow moved that we divide the Council into occupational and professional groups, and as the chairman see fit various problems of each group will be brought up and will be submitted to the committee meeting with the Federal officials. Those serving in this committee should be appointed by the chairman on the basis of ability to represent the groups.

Mr. Kelly Yamada of Oakland seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Tokutaro Slocum suggested that a public relations and information committee be formed so that the American public may be better informed of our activities. He also stated that, in view of the fact that we are at war some of the questions asked were impertinent. He suggested that we delete some of the smaller requests and questions and bear in mind that speed and efficiency are paramount and comfort is secondary.

The following ~~six~~⁷ were chosen to serve on the Committee to confer with the Federal officials:

Dr. T.T. Yatabe of Fresno
Mr. Fred Tayama of Los Angeles
Mr. Manoru Wakasugi of Portland
Mr. George Inagaki, Executive Secretary of S.C.D.C.
Mr. Susumu Togasaki of San Francisco and Alameda
Mr. Tom Yogo of Placer
Mr. Masao Satow of Los Angeles

Mr. Inagaki and Mr. Togasaki resigned because of pressure of other responsibilities. Mr. James Sakamoto and Mr. Miko Masaoka were chosen to take their places.

It was requested that groups that are primarily interested in resettlement, transportation and various other problems concerned meet with Mr. Satow and Mr. Sakamoto in Room 6 this evening.

The Agricultural group will meet in the auditorium with Mr. Yogo and Mr. Wakasugi in charge. Dr. Yatabe will meet with the professional men in Mr. Henry Tani's office and Mr. Fred Tayama will head the business men's group in the Board room.

The Ways and Means and Budget Committee, headed by Mr. George Inagaki, will meet in room 9 at 7 p.m.

Henry Tani announced that the Council pictures will be ready tomorrow. The price will be fifty cents.

MINUTES
AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE
SPECIAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

Monday, March 9, 1942

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Tom Yego at 4:00 P.M.

The chair called for ideas with regard to evacuation from the various sections represented. The ensuing discussion brought forth the following ideas:

1. Eventually we must all move and if we need government aid, our needs might be considered. It is best to go out now and find our own destination, inasmuch as, the military authorities are so indefinite.

2. San Diego opinion revealed that all farmers in that district were anxious to evacuate and desire information on facilities available for resettlement.

3. From the military stand point it was felt that San Diego would be one of the first districts to be evacuated and suggestion was made that a delegate from that district contact the proper authorities to work out the problem of evacuation. This might set a good precedent for other districts. On the other hand, opinion was expressed that the San Diego group should await the next proclamation.

4. Ideas were expressed pro and con with respect to conducting a survey to find out which farming groups can and cannot afford voluntary evacuation. However, the chair pointed out that Mr. Payama's Survey Committee will compile such information as authorized by the National Council, therefore, a special agricultural survey is unnecessary.

5. Fresno suggested that zone 1A and zone 1B should be considered separately inasmuch as evacuation from the latter area is not so imminent.

6. Mr. Nobumitsu Takahashi submitted to the Soil Conservation Service, a list of 14 additional areas for resettlement of Japanese farmers in other Western States. Such areas are as follows: (public domains)

Lovelock area, Nevada
Cedar City-Iron Co., Utah-6000 ac
Pahrump Valley, Nevada - several thousand acres
Benton Area- Mono County, California
San Juan River Basin - San Juan County, New Mexico
Gallup - New Mexico
Tule Lake - Siskiyou County, California
Cedarville - Modoc County, California - 15,000 acres
Middle Rio Grande Irrigated Area - New Mexico
Scott Bluff - Nebraska

7. There are 140 thousand acres of farming land at Blythe, Arizona. A Santa Maria representative informed the committee that there is a small ice plant and all facilities are available if you can stand the heat. This acreage is in the restricted area and the weather is very similar to that of Imperial Valley. It was added that the winters are not cold and the summers are too hot, but melons are not a good produce for this region.

8. It was pointed out that in the event of evacuation farmers should be put in different groups because not all farmers can grow everything.

9. It was emphasized that before we can consider a plan we must know where we are going, what type of equipment, if any, we will be able to move, what type of crops can be cultivated and what the government is planning to do with regard to food supply.

10. Venice District representative stated that many people in that district wish to evacuate and will do so voluntarily if the government will provide protection. The Chair, however, reminded the group that we must be prepared in case we are ordered to evacuate on 48-hour notice.

11. A cooperative was also suggested.

12. The Puyallup representative stated that a number of the farmers in his district are continuing their work and hope to be able to harvest. However, with some assurance of being able to harvest crops, many others will go ahead.

13. A delegate from Turlock felt that many people have the wrong impression when they expect to be able to farm on a large scale upon resettlement.

14. It was stressed that we must continue planting sincerely not only from a business standpoint, but as a matter of patriotism.

Chair appointed the following representatives from each of the important agricultural districts to attend a later meeting:

Ken Utsunomiya . . .	. Santa Maria
Shig Imamura . . .	. Brawley
Moto Askawa . . .	. San Diego
Fred Hirasuna . . .	. Fresno
Vernon Ichisaka . . .	. Washington Township
Mamuro Wakasugi . . .	. Northwest
Ernest Takahashi . . .	. Fresno
Geo. Ikuta . . .	. Reedley
Geo. Yoshinobu . . .	. Los Angeles
Harry Ida . . .	. Asparagus interest
Ryuko Iyesaka . . .	. Arizona
Mas Sato . . .	. Los Angeles

Meeting was adjourned by Chairman Tom Yego at 6:45 P.M.

MINUTES

SPECIAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

FOURTH SESSION

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1942

The Fourth Session of the Special National Council Meeting was called to order by National Vice-President Ken Matsumoto at 9:45 a.m.

Mr. Inouye of Idaho Falls led the Pledge of Allegiance and Mr. Frank Ono of Long Beach led one verse of the National Anthem.

Roll Call was taken by James Sugioka, Executive Secretary, which showed the following Chapters to be absent:

Delta	Lompoc
Kings County	Santa Barbara
Yakima Valley	Ventura
Berkeley	

A report by our National Treasurer, Hito Okada, was made. He requested that all delinquent chapters pay their dues as soon as possible.

SPEAKER

Chairman Ken Matsumoto introduced Mr. Tokutaro Slocum, speaker for the morning. A few of the highlights of his message were:

"We're dealing with a problem that cannot be solved at a glance, and that we are facing this problem today because of the short-sightedness of the Japanese leaders in America up to the present time. They only thought in terms of Japanese and were not grateful to the land which gave them protection, education and freedom.

"In order that we do not repeat the mistake that our fathers made we must break our ties although home times are hard to break. It is in this time of crisis that we take advantage of the opportunity to test our own metal.

"How we meet this problem will determine the future destiny of Japanese Americans in America as Americans. We must not expect comfort or luxury in time of war.

"Cooperation with the Federal Government is essential."

Reports of the three committees were called for.

REPORT OF WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Chairman George Inagaki gave his report. The Committee recommends the following:

1. The JACL should be continued as an organization.
Dr. Hiura of Sebastopol moved that the Council accept the recommendation. The motion was seconded by Mr. Nishimoto of San Benito and unanimously passed.
2. The temporary headquarters of the JACL should be established in Salt Lake City.
Mr. Dave Tatsuno of San Francisco made a motion of acceptance, which was seconded by Mr. Ken Utsunomiya of Santa Maria and accepted unanimously.
3. The JACL should carry on three-fold activity: Home front, Governmental front, Public Relations front.
Mr. Henry Fukuhara made a motion of acceptance, seconded by Mr. Ogura of Pasadena and passed unanimously.

4. The present board should be re-elected.
A motion of acceptance was made by Mr. Ken Utsunomiya of Santa Maria, seconded by Mr. Henry Fukuhara and passed unanimously.
5. The National Board should be given extraordinary powers for the duration of the war.
Motion of acceptance was made by Henry Fukuhara, seconded by Mr. Miyako of Santa Maria and passed unanimously.
6. The National Board should appoint a National Emergency Board to work out a program for the Headquarters.
Mr. Henry Tanda moved that the recommendation be accepted, Mr. Kaz Oka seconded and the Council passed it unanimously.
7. Mr. Mike Masaoka should be retained in his present capacity as National Secretary and Field Executive.
Motion of acceptance made by Mr. Henry Omoto of San Benito, seconded by Mr. Nakamura of San Luis Obispo and passed unanimously.
8. Mr. Saburo Kido should be appointed Chairman of the National Emergency Board.
Motion of acceptance made by Mr. Joe Masaoka, seconded by Mr. Henry Fukuhara and carried unanimously.

RECESS

A five minute recess was called.

After the recess the meeting was called to order at 11:45 a .m. with the National Treasurer Hito Okada in the chair.

James Sugioka took the roll and found the same seven chapters absent.

FINANCE REPORT

Mr. Susumu Togasaki was introduced as the Finance Chairman and he explained each item of the proposed budget and income as included in the report of Monday, March 9, 1942, of the Ways and Means and Budget Committee which had been distributed to the assembly earlier in the morning. A discussion followed.

Mr. Nobu T. Kawai of Pasadena moved that the meeting be adjourned. The motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

After last minute announcements about the Council picture and a request that the delegates return for the afternoon session at 1:45 p.m., the meeting was declared adjourned at 12:25 p.m.

MINUTES

SPECIAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

FIFTH SESSION

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1942

The Meeting was called to order by the National Vice-President, Ken Matsumoto at 1:45 p.m. He immediately turned the chair over to Dr. T. T. Yatabe.

The roll call was dispensed with in order to save time.

EVACUATION COMMITTEE REPORT

Booklets containing Public Proclamation No. 1 issued by the U.S. Army Headquarters Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, were distributed to the assembly. The members of the Assembly were requested to be seated according to their residence in Zones "A-1", "B", and "A2-99", as shown in the map in the Proclamation, so that it would be easier for the chair to recognize the representatives from each of the three zones.

The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. John J. McCloy, requested the Special Evacuation Committee to supply a survey of the area that is now unrestricted in order that certain parts therein may be taken up by the evacuated Japanese.

Mr. Fred Tayama suggested that names of the unrestricted areas be supplied by the delegates from various coast states and districts and the following were enumerated:

WASHINGTON

Spokane
Okanagon
Grand Coulee

OREGON

Malheur County
Haneloy County
Klamath

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Siskiyou County
Tule Lake
Cedarville, Modoc County
Honey Lake
Pahrump (Nevada)
Mono County
East Oroville
Butte County
Benton Area

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA (East of Highway 99)

Clovis
Del Rey
Sanger
Reedley
Dinuba
Orosi
Orange Cove
Cutler
Yoltom
Ivanhoe
Woodlake
Lemon Cove
Fowler
Kingsburg
Yosemite
General Grant
Selma

Mr. James Sakamoto commented as follows:

1. The Spokane area is certain to be designated as an unrestricted area.
2. The JACL should request that the Government create favorable public opinion with regard to No. 1.
3. The people should remove themselves far inland so that they will never have to move again if and when the now unrestricted areas should be declared as prohibited zones. In any event we should wait for official word.

In conclusion, Mr. Sakamoto, stated that the Northwest people are behind him on this plan.

Mr. Masao Satow commented at this time that the Government speakers on Tuesday afternoon expected to speak to a small committee; however, as a result of meeting the large delegation representing every community where Japanese reside, their attitude had changed considerably.

According to Mr. Neustadt, the officials will try to get Blythe, California, ready for resettlement. It is expected that it would take some time. Owens Valley is pretty much of a reality. It will be used as a reception center where classification of evacuees will take place. The Social Security agencies state that our own personnel will be used to classify people according to ability, and all the construction work will be taken over by our own people.

AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE REPORT

The Chair called upon the Agriculture Committee to give a report of their special meeting. Mr. Mamaro Wakasugi stated that there is some hope for the farmers in that the Government wants to know the approximate harvest dates in the states of Oregon, Washington, and California. The Committee proposes that an orderly evacuation by areas depending upon harvest dates be attempted. He believes that in Oregon the farmers will be allowed to grow and harvest their crops and evacuate after the harvesting is done. This was his personal belief. The banks will finance the farmers if they can secure assurance that the farmers will be able to remain until the end of the harvesting season.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Fred Tayama of the Business Committee reported that the Government erroneously believes that the majority of Japanese are engaged in farming and should continue as farmers in the resettled areas. It desires one organization to coordinate all efforts and ideas. He felt that the JACL as a national organization should represent the entire nisei group. Business men are wondering whether to sell or keep the stock which they have on hand. They would like to take their merchandise to wherever they are to settle. There are many litigations arising from the inability of many business firms to fulfill future contracts due to freezing of their assets or the inability of delivering goods. The Committee is considering a meeting with the Federal Reserve Bank to discuss these problems. The report was followed by comments and observations.

PROFESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. T. T. Yatabe gave the following report on his committee's activities. The question of license reciprocity depends upon the state into which the evacuees resettle. Health facilities, including medical and dental aid, clinics and hospitals, etc., will be considered by the Government. Serums and drugs will be provided by the Government as long as the supplies last. The Army will take care of maternity cases, the infirmed, and the disabled. The problem of education has not been considered as yet, but recreational facilities have been promised. The Government wishes to set up the resettlement groups as model communities. The grouping of several families has been contemplated; however, it is their desire to maintain a way of life as nearly normal as possible.

In the course of the discussion, there arose the question of how much and in what manner the personal belongings could be transported. Mr. Satow replied that at present only necessities will be allowed. Those who have no means of transportation will be provided for by the army.

SURVEY OF HARVESTING DATE

A survey of the harvesting dates compiled by the various delegates were as follows:

Alameda
June 15
tomato November

Lompoc
lettuce June 15
beets November 15

American Loyalty League (Fresno)
Vineyards, end of November

Long Beach
truck crops May 1

Arizona
July 30

Mid-Columbia chapter
fruits Dec. 1
San Gabriel Aug. 15

Bay District July 15	Monterey Peninsula truck crops June Santa Cruz December 1
Brawley June 30	Mountain View raspberry October 30 beets December 15 truck crops July 15
Contra Costa November 15	Orange County truck crops July 30 chili beans October 30
Delta August 15, citrus fruit	Placer County fruits November
Eden tomato June 30	Portland berries July 1 vegetable November 1 timber March 1943
Florin November 15 vineyard	Puyallup November 1
Gardena Valley truck crops July 30	Sacramento truck crops fruits
Gilroy tomato November 15 garlic August 1 beets December 20	Salinas Valley December 1
Lodi tomato and grapes Nov. 15	Seattle berries July 15 vegetables November 1
San Benito Seeds and beets Dec. 1	Sonoma County Apples November 1
San Diego tomato July 30	Stanislaus Merced Merced November 30
San Fernando mellons, truck crops Sept. 1	Stockton truck crops all year tomato November 15
San Jose tomatoes, beets, fruits, berries Dec. 1	Venice November 1
San Luis Obispo June 30	Yo-Solano dried produce Sept. 1
San Mateo flowers & produce July 30	Y.S.B.C. November 3
San Pedro truck crops July 30	
Santa Maria June 30 truck crops November lettuce February celery	

A ten minute recess was called.

After the recess the meeting was resumed at 3:00 p.m. with National Vice-president Ken Matsumoto as Chairman.

Roll call revealed the following absentee chapters:

Delta	Salt Lake City	Fort Lupton
Kings County	Seattle	Lompoc
Ogden	Yakima Valley	North Platte
Sacramento	Big Horn	Santa Barbara

ANNOUNCEMENT OF EMERGENCY MEETING

It was announced by the Chair that there is to be an emergency meeting at 7:00 p.m. at which time the results from the conference with John J. McCloy, Assistant secretary of War, will be given. It was urged that all who had train reservations to cancel same.

BUDGET

National Treasurer, Mr. Hito Okada, read three recommendations of the Budget Committee.

1. Upon the disbanding of any chapter, we recommend that the funds be deposited with the National Treasurer. If for welfare purposes, money shall be earmarked for that special chapter.

2. We recommend that any donations from defunct social organizations be earmarked for special fund to be used only for welfare.

3. In the event that the National Treasurer requires additional funds, loans to be obtained from the National Endowment Fund, to be replaced whenever the National Board considers it appropriate.

It was stated at this time that there may be a possibility that the Yokohama Specie Bank frozen fund may be available if the funds are to be used for such purposes as evacuation. Also, it was reported that by applying for TFE-1 form, such funds will be available if the money is to be used for welfare purpose. This form must be notarized and must be submitted to the Federal Reserve Bank. If such frozen funds have no co-signers due to persons being placed in "concentration camps", it was suggested that a power of attorney be used.

The proposed budget submitted by the Ways and means and Budget committee was discussed. Mr. Kawai suggested that the budget allowance of the Agricultural Secretary be paid by two groups--\$500.00 to be paid by the Chapters and the other \$500.00 be supplied by the agricultural interests.

Mr. Kawai suggested that the various chapters conduct surveys in their respective communities so that the budget of \$26,000.00 (as itemized in the Ways and Means and Budget Committee Minutes of March 9, 1942, already distributed) may be realized by assessing \$1.00 per person. The Council felt this was a good idea.

EVACUATION NEWS

An announcement was received from the Federal Reserve Bank that the office and facilities of the JACL machinery will be used as their official channel of news dissemination in the evacuation program.

Mr. Joe Masaoka suggested we turn in this message to the Japanese newspapers, to the English section and to the Japanese section, and to the American news services with the approval of Mr. Mike Masaoka, National Secretary and Field Executive.

PACIFIC CITIZEN REPORT

Pacific Citizen recommendations were given by Mr. Vernon Ichisaka as follows:

Serious consideration must be given to the problem of continuing the Pacific Citizen, National organ of the JACL under existing conditions. As the present set-up will be disrupted, it will be no longer possible to operate under the general plan submitted at the last National Convention. The cost of operation will be increased while the source of income will be greatly restricted. The question is shall we continue with the publication? If so, how shall we manage and finance the Pacific Citizen? The following recommendations have been presented for consideration and approval by the National Council.

1. Continuation of Publication:

The Pacific Citizen should be continued on a weekly basis for the following reasons.

- a. To disseminate information and news concerning our group. This service will be especially necessary if other publications are to be out of operation.
- b. To keep the JACL strongly united as an organization.
- c. To carry on public relations work. The publication will be an important source of information and contact with the general American public. It should be made available to libraries. All members are urged to get as many Caucasian friends on the circulation list.
- d. To carry on Americanization work among our own members.

2. Management and staff:

The publication board of directors appointed by the national president may serve as advisors if the National Board so chooses. To facilitate work, however, the administrative work should be centralized. The Managing Editor shall be authorized by the National Board to execute all plans necessary for carrying out this purpose. He should be compensated for his work. This position can be best served by one of the members of the National Headquarters staff.

Up to now the Editor and two other members, a Secretary and Circulation Manager have been on a part-time basis. To continue publication on weekly basis, a full time Editor should be employed. Concerning other members of the staff, their appointment should be left with the Managing Editor.

3. Location of office.

The publication office should be located at the National Headquarters, so that office facilities and expenses can be shared. Wherever possible the duties of the publication staff and the national headquarters staff should be merged.

4. Printing:

All matters pertaining to printing should be arranged at the new location. It may be necessary to put out mimeographed copies during the period of readjustment.

The budget of the Pacific Citizen was discussed and was decided that if it was to be published on a weekly basis a budget of \$10,000 would be necessary.

5. Financing:

With the present source of income from advertisements considered gone, the "Pacific Citizen" will have to be financed by Subscription fees or by funds granted from the treasury. The committee recommends that the subscription rate be set at two dollars a year for the weekly issue. If the present circulation of 7,000 is maintained a gross income of \$14,000 should be realized. Approximately \$4,000 of this money can be available for improvements. A portion of this fund can be used to aid the operations of the National Headquarters. The present circulation can be greatly increased if all of the chapters cooperate in soliciting subscribers within the JACL and outside.

A financial report shall be published in an issue of the Pacific Citizen while all chapters shall be requested to collect the two dollars from those already on the circulation list. A credit of 25¢ is to be allowed for those who have already paid up for their 1942 subscription fee. The subscription shall be on a voluntary basis.

A suggestion was made that the "Pacific Citizen" should be recognized by the government as a special JACL Americanization project. There is a possibility of obtaining government assistance for such a program.

Mr. Kawai of Pasadena commented that if the "Pacific Citizen" is to act as an information source, he would suggest that \$5,000 be raised such information be sent out in bulletin form by hiring a secretary. Mr. Ken Matsumoto suggested that this problem be turned over to the "Pacific Citizen" Committee. Other discussions followed.

ANNOUNCEMENT:

Mr. Henry Tani announced that 25 copies of the booklet published by the Headquarters of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army are available for every Chapter. Larger chapters may obtain more than 25 copies.

Other announcements were that the S.C.D.C. will meet in Room 9 with Mr. George Inagaki in charge. N.C.D.C. to meet in the Auditorium with Mr. Tom Shimazaki in charge. Pacific Northwest to meet in the Auditorium at the head table with Mr. Hito Okada.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 p.m.

M I N U T E S
SPECIAL NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

SIXTH (EMERGENCY) SESSION

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1942

Mr. Ken Matsumoto called the meeting to order at 7:10 p.m.

Mr. James Sugioka called the roll and the following chapters were absent:

Alameda	Fort Lupton
Brawley	Lompoc
Delta	North Platte
Ogden	Pasadena
Sacramento	Ventura
Big Horn Mountains	Santa Barbara

REPORT ON SPECIAL SESSION WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Mr. James Sakamoto, Past National President, was called upon to report on the special session which the select Committee had had with government representatives. Assistant Secretary War McCloy assured the committee that nothing which is going to cause undue harm would be issued as an order. Furthermore, the government expects the closest cooperation. As Americans, all should comply with the evacuation order loyally and cheerfully. Highlight excerpts of Mr. Sakamoto's report are as follows:

"The government is going to cooperate with us to the fullest extent possible, so now it is up to us to cooperate with the government agents. To you people gathered here now, I want to say this, you have a job to do, go back to your respective communities to get people working with the government on the evacuation order. Certain reception centers will be set up in certain communities which will only be for temporary use or you may stay there for the duration. And from that point you may go to other localities; in other words, your rights are not going to be curtailed. In case you go to a reception center and decide to move on, the Army will have to give you permits to let you out. Another thing, those persons wishing to move out voluntarily now may do so. We were asked by Mr. Thomas C. Clark to bring in plans whereby we may enter certain designated areas. We could not talk at length with regard to the whole matter."

Two points were brought out as follows:

1. You may go voluntarily if you have designated destinations. The Government will assist you.
2. If you desire to get to a reception center, the government will help you to go there.

There was a question from the floor: Can we move the families to the reception center, then make a survey of where they should go? which was answered: That will be all right. Wives and children may be left there. Everyone will get the full protection of the Army. The Government is going to extend its full cooperation. We know today that the Government is sincere in its efforts to cooperate with us in various measures now being taken to facilitate matters so that each and every one of the Japanese families will be taken care of to the best extent possible.

TOKEN OF APPRECIATION PRESENTED

A Longines gold watch and chain were presented to the National President Mr. Saburo Kido by Dr. T.T. Yatabe, Past National President, on behalf of all the chapters. Mr. Kido accepted it and expressed his sincere appreciation.

SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. Fred Tayama reported that the United States Employment Office will make a survey of all communities so the local chapters will not have to make individual surveys, which will in a way duplicate the work of the Department of Statistics. We are going to cooperate with them and possibly work with them.

AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE REPORT

According to Chairman Tom Yego, the farmers can get aid through the Federal Reserve Bank. First go to your local bank for a loan. If the bank refuses, report the matter to the Reserve Bank and it in turn will advise the local bank of the steps to take. The Army, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Social Welfare agencies will cooperate in this important matter. The picture is not as dark as you saw it yesterday. The JACL and the committee are working hard to put this program over.

FURTHER REPORT ON SPECIAL SESSION WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Mr. Mamoru Wakasugi reported that the Federal Reserve Bank has been appointed by the Treasury Department as Conservator of Property in all the questions in regard to finances and what happens to the property whether to sell now or not are to be handled through the Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank is working in conjunction with the Army. Regardless of farming or what it is the government has set up a streamlined office and three or four departments have been put together for us. Consult Mr. Neustadt's office before undertaking voluntary movement so you won't run into hot water.

Various branches of the Federal Reserve Bank will be established in the different areas, such as, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. There will be certain committees formed by the Army, Federal Reserve, Social Welfare and Employment Departments who will probably work with the JACL because of the fact that we have turned in as advisors the names of some 50 people scattered throughout the Pacific Coast area. Various departments will contact these particular people for advice. When the Army wants a report it wants it right away, not tomorrow or the day after. We can't go on as we did before. We are going to have to get it today regardless of the hardships, for our own benefit, and keep our confidence in the government officials. That's the only thing we have to do.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON ABOVE REPORTS

Questions directed at members of the Select Committee and answers there-to were as follows:

- Q. If the father is interned, is the family eligible for relief?
- A. In Washington, Oregon and California, the County Agency has been designated as the place to obtain relief and relief money is available.

Terminal Island was a small scale model of government evacuation. Mr. Neustadt very emphatically stated that things that happened there will not happen here. Lack of coordination between the Army and the Social Security Offices was one of the causes. Federal Social Security has to work through its state and county agencies. Especially in Los Angeles, certain county agencies decided they would make their own rules. All that has been clarified today. The Army, Federal Social Security, Farm Security and Federal Reserve Bank all have their offices together, so that they will all be working together.

- Q. In the matter of evacuation who is eligible for relief and who isn't?
- A. If the Federal Social Security classifies the different classes of people eligible, make a mimeographed copy for local chapters so that you will be able to find out through your chapter office.
- Q. Is that going to be in the order of money or provisions?
- A. Cold cash, government checks.
- Q. What arrangements have been made for those who have such invalids that cannot be moved any distance?
- A. They will be placed in institutions and cared for by the government. Special permission will be granted for immediate relatives to remain with them.

Q. To know where people are sent must those who are to be evacuated register?

A. The government is going to do that. Their employment agencies are going to make a survey, everyone, both issei and nisei, will be required to register.

At the Post Office?

A. The United States Employment Offices will conduct surveys preparing questionnaires in their respective districts and all nationals and citizens must register.

Q. Are you going to have survey blanks printed?

A. No, we are not. According to a statement by Mr. Neustadt, they expect to carry it out through the State Employment Offices. That means that there would not be a duplication on the part of the National Headquarters.

Q. When will it start?

A. As soon as physically possible. Just as soon as it is prepared and printed.

Q. Have you had any recommendations made by the Government for any proper inoculations?

A. It will supply as much serum as it has, the Army taking care of the distribution.

Q. Will the serum be sent to the JACL?

A. No, it will go to doctors.

Q. Interned men have large bank accounts in their names. How can the wives or children withdraw funds?

A. They must send a form to the camp to have the father sign it or secure power of attorney from him to get that money.

People residing in zones 1A and 1B should be ready to evacuate at any time.

The Assistant Secretary of War stated: "The Japanese will be treated humanely with the least disturbance possible."

Let us have more confidence in our Government that it will do its utmost in treating each person in the most humane way possible. Contact every needy family in your community. Give the list to the National Office. Our job with the evacuation order will come right now.

Q. What are the chances of getting the crops in?

A. The reaction was very good. The government is very receptive.

BUDGET REPORT

Mr. Frank Ishii of Long Beach approved the Southern California District Council's portion of the budget assessment. Mr. Tom Shimasaki, Chairman of the Northern California District Council, approved its share of the budget plus \$1000. Mr. Ted Nakamura of the Northwest District heartily approved of that group's budget assessment. Sonoma chapter has already contributed \$250.

RUMORS

Various newspapers on the Pacific Coast, local politicians and other people of no authority have been making remarks relative to evacuation. Do not listen to such rumors, but wait for news from National Headquarters, headquarters of Tom Clark, or the Army that would be authentic.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Mr. Vernon Ichisaka made a report on the Pacific Citizen. Two matters which were presented are as follows:

1. Does the Council wish to accept the recommendation of the Committee with respect to continuing the Pacific Citizen on a weekly basis?
2. Should the Subscription rate be boosted to \$2.00 on a voluntary basis?

Mr. Henry Fukuhara moved that the Pacific Citizen be continued on a weekly basis. The motion was seconded by Dr. Harry Kita of Salinas and was carried.

After much discussion of whether the chapters should subscribe to the Pacific Citizen on a voluntary or compulsory basis, a motion was made by Mr. Henry Tanda that the Pacific Citizen be two dollars a year on a voluntary basis. The motion was seconded and carried by a majority of 55 to 8.

It was stated that although the news carried by the Pacific Citizen may not be the most recent, it has the possibility of being the only means of disseminating news of the Japanese population, as well as the latest regulations and developments of the Federal Government to the Japanese in the United States in the future.

A standing vote of appreciation was given to Mr. Vernon Ichisaka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pacific Citizen, for his outstanding work as the Managing Editor of the Pacific Citizen. He acknowledged the gesture, but credited the success of the Pacific Citizen to the Editor, Miss Evelyn Kirimura and his associates, Mr. Saburo Kido, Mr. James Sakamoto and Mr. Susumu Togasaki.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Mr. James Sugioka reported that the resolutions were not yet completed. Dr. T.T. Yatabe, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, according to Mr. Sugioka, has promised to have them prepared before the departure of the delegates to their respective chapters.

APPRECIATION

At this time, a standing vote of appreciation was given to the San Francisco chapter and to Mr. Henry Tani who have made wonderful arrangements for this emergency meeting.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

A motion was made by Mr. Henry Fukuhara of the Bay District that we retain the present National Officers; namely, President Saburo Kido, Vice-President Ken Matsumoto, Executive Secretary James Sugioka and Treasurer Hito Okada. This was seconded by Mr. Joe Masaoka of West Los Angeles and passed unanimously. At this time, Mr. James Sakamoto added that the National Council should instruct the National Board to retain Mr. Mike Masaoka as National Secretary and Field Executive.

In token of appreciation of their splendid leadership, Mr. Saburo Kido and Mr. Mike Masaoka were each presented with a twenty-five dollar U.S. Defense Bond by Mr. Tad Hirota on behalf of the Oakland Chapter. Thereupon these two leaders were accorded a standing vote of appreciation by the Assembly.

Mr. Yasuo Abiko of the Nichibei was warmly congratulated for his excellent publicity which made possible much of the success of this Emergency National Council Meeting.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CREED

A motion was made by Mr. James Yoshinobu of Gardena that the National Headquarters distribute the Japanese American Creed written by Mr. Mike Masaoka to

the respective chapters to be distributed among their Caucasian friends. It was seconded and carried by a majority.

FURTHER REPORT ON SPECIAL SESSION WITH THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Mr. Saburo Kido, in reporting on the conference with the Alien Coordinator, Mr. Thomas C. Clark, said that the Government really would like to see the welfare of the Japanese people protected.

APPRECIATION

A standing vote of appreciation was accorded to and acknowledged by Mr. Ken Matsumoto and Mr. Hito Okada.

Mr. George Inagaki of Venice suggested that as a token of appreciation to the secretarial staff a voluntary contribution be made. This collection amounted to \$37.37.

WORDS OF FAREWELL

At this time, the Chair gave the past leaders an opportunity to say a few words of farewell.

"No matter what kind of persecution we will have to go through, the American Flag will always be our symbol to carry on and we know that when this thing is over, we will be mighty proud that we are American citizens of Japanese ancestry," said Mr. Susumu Togasaki.

"Let us demonstrate our loyalty to the United States. This evacuation is a defense need and defense effort. Let's be good soldiers by cooperating with the National Officers as well as with the Government," said Mr. James Sakamoto, Past National President, of Seattle, Washington.

"Expressions of appreciation should be made to our American friends for their sympathetic attitude and encouragement. If we have to leave, let's leave with a smile," said Dr. T.T. Yatabe of Fresno.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned with the singing of Auld Lang Syne, led by Mr. Frank Ono of Long Beach, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the American Flag by President Saburo Kido. The meeting of the Sixth Emergency Session of the Special National Council was declared adjourned at 9:45 p.m.

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

National Headquarters
413-415 Beason Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

September 4, 1942
Friday

BULLETIN NO. 6

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR

Rumors and unfounded allegations are the inevitable by-products of war. Sometimes absurd stories and ridiculous claims which grew out of guesses, imaginings, and sheer devilry are passed on as the gospel truth. Often times groups or individuals with selfish axes to grind reduce patriotism to loathsome lies and invoke hysteria and prejudice from the unsuspecting public to gain their nefarious ends. Human nature at all times is inclined to exaggerate, to enlarge, to add personal embellishments--and times like these only accentuate the inclination. Fantastic tales of sabotage and espionage win the newspaper headlines, convince the general public, and cause irreparable damage.

The vicious rumors concerning sabotage by Japanese during the infamous attack upon Pearl Harbor is a case in point. Although no public or private agency has released information which proves that there was sabotage in Hawaii on December 7, 1941, the Americans of Japanese ancestry have been crucified on that lie.

Governors, mayors, congressmen, and people in all walks of life still insist that Japanese trucks blocked the highways leading to the airports on that fateful Sunday morning, that huge arrows and markers were cut into the sugar cane fields to indicate the location of vital defense facilities, that the Japanese pilots who were captured wore McKinley High School rings on their fingers, etc. These people, many enjoying high places of responsibility, still insist that these stories are true. And this in spite of government documents and other factual material to the contrary.

Had the Japanese Americans and their friends the facts to refute the malicious charges made concerning the fifth-column activities of the Hawaiian Japanese, the deplorable evacuation of all persons of Japanese heritage from the Pacific Coast might have been averted. It is indeed a sad commentary on justice when falsehoods and rumors can whip up mass public opinion before the truth can be released; and even then the true facts are not given the same publicity and credence as were given the lies.

This bulletin was prepared to aid in combatting the malicious stories which still persist concerning sabotage at Pearl Harbor. It is well documented and includes all the materials which we have any knowledge of at this time regarding this subject. It also includes stories of Japanese American heroism and sacrifice for the cause of the United States on that never-to-be-forgotten day.

The readers are encouraged to study every page, keeping in mind that some passage or paragraph may be of great value at some future date in refuting the persistent lies which continually arise to haunt our work. It is suggested that this bulletin be kept on file by every American, or passed on to other reliable parties so that the truth may be disseminated to as many people as possible.

This bulletin is composed of six parts: (1) portion of newspaper column entitled "The Washington Merry-Go-Round", August 25, 1942; (2) affidavits, statements, reports, etc., as printed in the Fourth Interim Report of the House of Representatives Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration (Tolan Committee), May, 1942; (3) excerpts from Blake Clark's sensational book "Remember Pearl Harbor", 1942; (4) magazine article appearing in Christian Century, April 1, 1942; (5) newspaper article appearing in the Chicago Daily News, July 19, 1942; and (6) editorial in the Pacific Citizen, July 23, 1942.

It is significant to recall that the famous report of United States Supreme Court Justice Roberts and his special committee investigating the Pearl Harbor incident did not mention any acts of sabotage committed by the Japanese residents in Hawaii.

From: "The Washington Merry-Go-Round" by Drew Pearson, August 25, 1942

No Hawaiian Sabotage.

"The faked army story that saboteurs plowed markers in fields and placed grain sacks to point the way to airplane plants may have given the War Department a headache, but it brought chuckles elsewhere.

In Hawaii, for example, the people are getting a big kick out of it. After the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor December 7 there were many stories of "arrows cut in the cane fields" to point the way to the naval base, and similar phony yarns, despite the obvious fact that Pearl Harbor, with its many anchored warships, was the most conspicuous spot on the tiny island of Oahu.

Returning Navy wives have spread this tale and the Navy has done nothing to discourage them. Denials seldom catch up with such juicy, hair-raising stories. However, Boss G-Man J. Edgar Hoover, who seldom slips up on his onions, has informed Congress that "there was no sabotage committed there prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time."

From Fourth Interim Report of House of Representatives Select Committee investigating National Defense Migration, published May, 1942, said Committee headed by Hon. John H. Tolan. Pp. 48 to 58.

(COPY)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 30, 1942

Hon. John H. Tolan,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tolan: Reference is made to your letter of March 19, 1942, requesting a statement regarding sabotage activities in Hawaii.

The War Department has received no information of sabotage committed by Japanese during the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON
Secretary of War.

(COPY)

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, March 24, 1942

Hon. John H. Tolan,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Congressman: Thank you for your note of March 19 concerning acts of sabotage committed by the Japanese on the attack on Pearl Harbor. As you know I flew out to Hawaii immediately after the attack, and I went over the entire situation.

There was very little if any, sabotage by the Japanese residents of Oahu during the attack on Pearl Harbor. There was a considerable amount of evidence of subversive activity on the part of the Japanese prior to the attack. This consisted of providing the enemy with the most exact possible kind of information as an aid to them in locating their objectives, and also creating a great deal of confusion in the air following the attack by the use of radio sets which successfully prevented the commander in chief of the fleet from determining in what direction the attackers had withdrawn and in locating the position of the covering fleet including the carriers.

However, during the actual attack, as I said above, there was little to complain of in the way of sabotage, either before or during the attack. Personally, I am gravely concerned about the situation in Oahu and have been urging repeatedly the removal of the Japanese element, if not to the mainland, to one of the other islands in the Hawaiian group, as a measure of safety. Since the primary responsibility of this rests on the Army, my efforts in this discussion are limited to recommendation.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK KNOX.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, April 20, 1942

Hon. John H. Tolan,
Committee Investigating National Defense Migration,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Congressman: Mr. Lamb of your staff has orally requested that your committee be given information relative to the question as to whether there has been any sabotage in Hawaii.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has advised me there was no sabotage committed there prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time.

With reference to the Offices of Naval and Military Intelligence, I suggest that you make appropriate inquiry of those offices for the purpose of determining whether they have any knowledge of any such sabotage.

Very Sincerely,

(p. 49)

JAMES ROWE, Jr.,
The Assistant to the
Attorney General.

CITIZENS' COUNCIL,
Honolulu, Hawaii, April 10, 1942.

Hon. John H. Tolan,
Chairman, Committee Investigating National Defense Migration,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Pursuant to request of your committee, given through Mr. Herman Phlegar, of San Francisco, and Delegate Samuel W. King, the

Citizens' Council endeavored to secure affidavits concerning charges of sabotage on December 7, 1941, in the city and county of Honolulu, and also days subsequent to that date. We did not realize we were expected to file these with your committee until a week ago, and when we learned we were to file them, we got as many as we could for filing and trust they reach you in time for use. Also, due to congestion of mails, they may be late in arriving in Washington.

The affidavits we send are from civilians and probably cover the entire city and county of Honolulu. Naturally, any information concerning happenings of naval reservations would need to be secured from naval and military personnel and this we are not in a position to obtain. We did obtain affidavits from the principal plantation managers who are also in charge of civilian defense activities in their respective communities. These show there was no sabotage in the nature of cutting marks in the cane pointing the way to Pearl Harbor and also shows there was no blocking of roadways in their vicinity. We also obtained affidavits from the chief of police and captain of police for supervision of traffic on the Pearl Harbor road on December 7, and from several other police officers.

We enclose affidavits from the following-named persons:

Messrs. J. D. Bond, Hans L'Orange, Stafford L. Austin, James N. Orrick, John H. Midkiff, and Robert Fricke.

Chief W. A. Gabrielson, of the Honolulu Police Department; Capt. Deway O. Mookini, of the Honolulu Police Department; Capt. John A. Burns, of the Honolulu Police Department, and Policemen Sing Chang and Hung Chin Ching.

We trust that these affidavits will be of use to you and your committee.

Very truly yours,

R. A. Vitousek,
Chairman, Citizens' Council.

Affidavit of Stafford L. Austin

Territory of Hawaii,

City and County of Honolulu, ss:

Stafford L. Austin, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: That he was born in Hilo, island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, on August 15, 1896; that he is a citizen of the United States of America and is of Scotch-English ancestry; that in the year 1920 he entered the employ of Hilo Sugar Co.; that from 1920 to 1926 he served as an overseer and division overseer in said company; that from 1926 to 1932 he served as division overseer and head overseer with Honolulu Plantation Co.; that from 1932 to July 1939 he served as manager of Wailuku Sugar Co.; that in July 1939 he was appointed manager of Honolulu Plantation Co. and has served as manager of Honolulu Plantation Co. continuously from July 1939 to the date hereof; that said Honolulu Plantation Co. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California and all of the other foregoing companies are corporations organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii and all of said corporations are engaged in the business of planting, cultivating, and harvesting sugarcane in said Territory and milling and selling the sugar and byproducts therefrom; that as manager of Honolulu Plantation Co. it is his duty to be, and he has become, thoroughly familiar with all phases of the work of said corporation and of the lands, fields, buildings, and equipment of said corporation.

That said corporation owns or leases approximately 6,000 acres of land of which approximately 4,650 acres are planted in sugarcane and the remainder is used for roads, ditches, buildings, athletic fields, waste and pasture lands, etc.; that the lands of said corporation are located on the island of Oahu, said Territory, approximately 7 miles from the city of Honolulu, approximately 10 miles from Schofield Barracks and are adjacent to the lands at Pearl Harbor used as a naval base by the United States Navy, and are also adjacent to Hickam Field, used as an air base by the United States Army; all as can be more fully noted from the map of Oahu attached hereto and made a part hereof (said corporation's lands being colored pink); that said corporation on December 7, 1941, employed approximately 1,190 employees, of whom approximately 530 were Filipinos, 480 of Japanese ancestry, 105 Caucasians, and 75 miscellaneous.

That prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States of America, affiant was appointed chairman of all rural districts on the island of Oahu under the Office of Civilian Defense, that Richard Penhallow (a citizen of English ancestry), assistant manager of said Honolulu Plantation Co., was appointed chairman of rural district No. 8, in charge of the entire area embracing the lands of Honolulu Plantation Co. and environs; that as such chairman affiant and said Richard Penhallow had issued practice emergency calls from time to time to accustom the employees of said corporation to their defense duties; that on the night of December 7, 1941, said Richard Penhallow (a Reserve officer) was called into service by the

United States Army and Robert Johnson (a citizen of Scotch ancestry), factory superintendent of said Honolulu Plantation Co., is presently acting as chairman of said rural district No. 8.

That at 7:55 o'clock on the morning of December 7, 1941, affiant heard and noticed unusual airplane activity over the vicinity of Pearl Harbor and realized shortly thereafter that such activity was hostile and that enemy planes were bombing Oahu objectives; that he thereupon issued by emergency call and ordered all employees of said corporation to assume their prearranged defense duties, which work was promptly carried out in a most orderly manner with no confusion; that certain defense workers were required to obtain trucks of said corporation and report at certain emergency posts, the trucks to be used for fire fighting, ambulance service, repairs to utility lines, demolition work, etc.; that four trucks were sent with crews to Pearl Harbor to assist the naval authorities and various station wagons of said corporation were used for patrol duty, most of said station wagons containing one or more members of Army personnel as passengers; that all trucks or rolling stock of said corporation were accounted for on the morning of December 7, 1941, and no trucks or rolling stock of said corporation were used on that day except in line with civilian emergency defense; that various employees of Japanese ancestry were assigned to duty with said trucks and their work was done smoothly and efficiently and in no different fashion as the work performed by employees of other ancestry; that all of said trucks proceeded to and remained at their posts throughout the day and night of December 7, 1941, being manned by employee defense crews at all times.

That in assisting the Army personnel and in overseeing the civilian defense system in that general area on December 7, 1941, affiant traveled about and observed traffic conditions in that general area (of the corporation's lands and environs); that various persons of Japanese ancestry were driving vehicles on the main highways which bisect said plantation lands; that all of said drivers of Japanese ancestry drove their vehicles in the normal and usual fashion and at the normal and usual rates of speed; that affiant did not see any drivers of Japanese ancestry driving vehicles in any unusual manner or at any unusually slow or unusually fast rate of speed or in a zig-zag fashion or on the wrong side of the road, nor did he see any of such drivers park vehicles across the roads or do any act which might lead to confusion or place others in danger.

That at no time was affiant requested to investigate the lands of said corporation for indications that persons, presumably of Japanese ancestry, had burned or cut sugarcane or had otherwise created signs or symbols on or near the plantation lands in the form of arrows to guide Japanese planes toward military objectives; that since December 7, 1941, however, the usual activities of said corporation have been carried out including the usual work of irrigation, cultivation, harvesting, etc., under the direction of affiant and his immediate subordinates; that if any sugarcane on the plantation lands had been burned or cut in the form of arrows or other signs or symbols created upon the lands of the corporation or lands adjacent thereto such would have been immediately noticed by affiant or his subordinates; that affiant has not seen any signs of such activities nor has any such activities been reported to him by his subordinates.

That at about 8:30 o'clock on the morning of December 7, 1941, a Japanese airplane fell into a cane field about 2 miles north of the corporation's mill and burned a small area; that said fire was almost immediately extinguished by the corporation's fire-truck crew, which includes men of Japanese ancestry; that all members of said crew worked swiftly and diligently and without confusion in extinguishing said fire.

That during the night of December 7, 1941, and for about a week thereafter, there was sporadic firing by military detachments located on or near the lands of said corporation which was observed by affiant but affiant was unable to perceive any reason for such firing; that Army officers complained to affiant of being fired upon from ambush; that affiant and his civilian defense workers investigated said complaints but could find no basis therefor; that affiant believes that stray bullets from the aforementioned sporadic firing by military detachments were the cause of said complaints; that at nighttime, continuing for about a week after December 7, 1941, affiant observed red flares, apparently fired by Very signal pistols, along the edge of the corporation's lands and bordering upon the edge of the water of Pearl Harbor; that investigation was made by affiant as to the origin of said red flares but said investigation proved fruitless; that the area from which said flares emanated was, during said period, patrolled by personnel of the United States Army.

That at no time prior to or subsequent to or on December 7, 1941, has affiant observed any signs of sabotage or subversive activities or signals by "blinkers" and at no time prior to or subsequent to December 7, 1941, have any signs of sabotage or subversive activities or "blinker" signals been reported to affiant by any employee of Honolulu Plantation Co. or by anyone else.

That affiant, in his position as chairman of all rural defense, has

sent approximately 2,000 men each day from December 7, 1941, to January 1, 1942, to various Army posts to do such work as directed by Army authorities; that said men performed such work as digging gun emplacements, building roads and airfields, cutting brush and thickets, doing repair and construction work, etc.; that among said men are men of Japanese ancestry, some being citizens and some being aliens; that most of the more highly skilled carpenters, especially, are Japanese aliens; that all of said men have been accepted gratefully and without question by the Army authorities; that affiant has been told personally by the ranking officers of the United States Army in charge of the work being done by said men that said men have been of great assistance and have great cooperation, loyalty, and efficiency; that on January 1, 1942, the sending of men has been handled by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, a cooperative organization formed by all sugar companies and plantations in the Territory of Hawaii, that on every day since January 1, 1942, up to the date hereof men have been sent to Army posts for this same type of work although affiant does not know how many men have been sent on each day.

That affiant, because of his many years of residence in the Territory of Hawaii, and because of his various positions on plantations in said Territory, has become and has been required to become familiar with the different racial types of inhabitants of said Territory, and to know them by name and by racial extraction: and that affiant experiences no difficulty in distinguishing persons of Japanese ancestry from those of other ancestry.

Further deponent sayeth not.

STAFFORD L. AUSTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of April 1942.

(SEAL)

J. I. B. Greig,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit

My commission expires June 30, 1945.

Territory of Hawaii.

Affidavit of Dewey O. Mookini

Territory of Hawaii

City and County of Honolulu, ss:

Dewey O. Mookini, being first duly sworn on oath desposes and says: That he was born at North Kohala, T. H., on December 25, 1895; that he is a citizen of the United States of America and is of Hawaiian ancestry; that in the year 1925 he joined the police force of the city and county of Honolulu, T. H., and that he was thereafter promoted to various ranks within said police organization and in the year 1935 he was appointed to the position of captain and that since the year 1935 to the date hereof he has served in said force as captain; that in the year 1935 he was put in charge of the patrol division of said force, which position he has held continuously to the date hereof; that it is affiant's duty as captain of the patrol division to be in charge of all police officers in said division including foot patrolmen, motor patrolmen, sergeants, and lieutenants; that said patrol division handles all patrolling throughout the city limits of Honolulu, the officers therein assigned to certain areas or beats and instructed to maintain peace and order, and to call for assistance if necessary, investigate complaints, etc.; that shortly after 8 o'clock on Sunday morning December 7, 1941, affiant made his usual call at the headquarters (known as the police station) of said police force and located on the corner of Merchant and Bethel Streets in Honolulu, said territory; that he was informed at that time that Pearl Harbor had been bombed and that the island of Oahu (of which Honolulu is the capital city) was under attack.

That affiant immediately left instructions to officers on duty at the police station and departed at once for Pearl Harbor by way of Dillingham Boulevard; that affiant reached the intersection of Middle Street and Kamehameha Highway at about 8:30 o'clock; that said intersection is located approximately 2 or 3 miles from Pearl Harbor and marks the beginning of the open highway which extends and runs from Pearl Harbor to the city limits of Honolulu; that Middle Street connects said highway to military installations and the arsenal at Fort Shafter; that in proceeding along the highway from Middle Street toward Pearl Harbor one passes on the left of southerly side of the road a small residential district known as "the Damon tract," the John Rodgers Airport (the municipal airport) and a large housing area recently built for defense workers and personnel stationed at Hickam Field (Army airport); that on the right or northerly side of the road one passes cane-fields for the most part until nearly at the entrance of Pearl Harbor at which time one passes a large residential district recently built for personnel stationed at Pearl Harbor; that immediately after passing the last residential areas on either side of the road one arrives at Hickam Field and Pearl Harbor; that a rough sketch of this general area is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

That after reaching said intersection affiant noticed traffic on the main arteria (Kamehameha Highway) was light; that said Dillingham

Boulevard runs from downtown Honolulu to Puuhale Road (about four blocks before reaching Middle Street) and is four lanes in width plus parking space at either curb; that the extension of Dillingham Boulevard from Puuhale Street to Pearl Harbor is known as Kamehameha Highway and is three lanes in width; that running parallel to said highway along the length of said Damon tract and Hickam housing area and southerly of the railroad tracks (which also parallel said highway) there is another road approximately two and one-half lanes in width; that after reaching the intersection of Kamehameha Highway and Middle Street affiant sent in a call by radio for officers to assist in evacuating said Damon tract and the housing areas and affiant then drove at a brisk rate along said highway toward Pearl Harbor and branched off at the Navy housing area and continued on to the Navy oil-storage tanks; that affiant then turned around and returned to said intersection of Middle Street and Kamehameha Highway; that the time was then 9 o'clock and traffic had increased; that affiant thereupon sent in a call by radio for more officers to help control traffic; that within a short time several police officers arrived; that from about 9 o'clock on traffic became heavier, there being a steady stream of traffic from the housing areas and Damon tract of evacuees and a still greater stream of traffic of Navy and Army personnel and civilian workers attempting to get to Pearl Harbor; that at the same time there were a great number of Army and Navy trucks and other vehicles, particularly from the Fort Shafter Arsenal, attempting to reach Pearl Harbor; that certain police officers were detailed to enforce evacuation of the residential areas in the danger zone and to assist the evacuees therefrom and other officers were detailed to direct and control traffic; that from 9 o'clock on one lane of traffic was reserved for evacuees coming from Pearl Harbor and two lanes were reserved for cars proceeding to Pearl Harbor; that at such times that convoys of trucks from the Fort Shafter Arsenal came down Middle Street all traffic proceeding along Dillingham Boulevard toward Middle Street and Pearl Harbor would be stopped in order that such trucks be given full right-of-way; that automobiles driven from town toward Pearl Harbor by wives and other family members of civilian workers and Army and Navy personnel were stopped at the intersection of Dillingham Boulevard and Middle Street and the occupants transferred to another vehicle and the wives or other family member of such persons were directed to proceed northerly on Middle Street and thence back to Honolulu thus removing a considerable number of surplus vehicles from the Pearl Harbor highway; and keeping women and children from the area under attack.

That all of said traffic moved at a brisk rate; that the only traffic accident seen by affiant or reported to affiant as occurring in said highway throughout the day was a minor scraping of fenders between two vehicles, one driven by a sailor and one by a marine; that at 9:40 o'clock affiant made another trip down the highway, checking the Damon tract, and thence on past Pearl Harbor to the town of Aiea, thence back to Honolulu by way of Red Hill and Fort Shafter and thence down Mokauea Street to Dillingham Boulevard, and thence to Middle Street, the starting point; that traffic conditions along the circular route were smooth and affiant so notified police headquarters; that affiant then returned to Honolulu shortly thereafter to check conditions in town.

That because of his birth and lifetime residence in the Territory of Hawaii affiant has become familiar with the different racial types of inhabitants of said Territory; that affiant experiences no difficulty in distinguishing persons of Japanese ancestry from those of other ancestry; that affiant observed vehicles driven on the Pearl Harbor highway during December 7, 1941, by persons of Japanese ancestry, most of said vehicles being those driven by Japanese residents of the Damon tract who were evacuating family members and belongings to Honolulu; that the drivers of Japanese ancestry drove their vehicles in no different fashion than all others on the road that day; that their vehicles moved along in the regular traffic stream and were not driven at unusually fast or unusually slow rates of speed or in any fashion other than dictated by police officers; that at no time during said day or any day subsequent to the date hereof, either in this particular area or in other areas of Honolulu did affiant observe any signs whatsoever of any sabotage or subversive activities by citizens of Japanese or other racial ancestry or any acts by any persons tending to lead to confusion or panic or to block the highways.

That attached hereto as exhibit B is a full report made by affiant on January 7, 1942, and submitted by him to W. A. Gabrielson, chief of police of the city and county of Honolulu.

Further deponent saith not.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April 1942.

(SEAL)

Dewey O. Mookini,

D., C. C. Lin,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.
My commission expires June 30, 1945.

EXHIBIT B

January 7, 1942.

To: W. A. GABRIELSON, chief of police.
From: Capt. D. O. Mookini, patrol division.
Subject: My activities on December 7, 1941, and thereafter, and the activities of the men under my command.

A little after 8 a. m., on Sunday morning, December 7, 1941, as I made my usual call at the police station, I was informed by Lt. Andrew Freitas that Pearl Harbor had been bombed. At the same time, Lieutenant Freitas was talking to Officer William Centeio, of the police station at Pearl City, by phone, and was informed that Pearl Harbor was actually being bombed. Lieutenant Freitas then asked that the men of the first watch be detained at the police station for further instructions. I told Lieutenant Freitas to tell Lieutenant Larsen to hold his first watch for further instructions, and that I was leaving the station to check the situation.

As I proceeded toward Dillingham Boulevard, I noted the time to be 8:22 a. m. The traffic in Dillingham Boulevard at the time was normal. I noticed Officer William Clark regulating traffic at the intersection of Middle and Dillingham Boulevard. The flow of traffic at this intersection was medium, by this I mean that there were about 20 to 30 cars passing by. There was no congestion in traffic.

Upon arriving at Damon tract, I called back to the station by two-way radio and asked that some men be detailed to Damon tract, and also to the Hickam Field housing projects, to assist in evacuation. In a short while, Sgt. Arthur Gunderson, Officers Theodore Awana, Sam Malina, Clarence Alapa, Samuel Leong, George Jones, and Thomas Aoki arrived at the scene for duty. Sergeant Gunderson was instructed to have these men notify the residents in the area to leave their homes and to go to some other places for safety. By this time, the people were all excited.

Families with cars began to pack up their belongings which were readily prepared for evacuation and drove away. People without cars were told to go to the main highway and to wait there for transportation. A big-hearted civilian stopped by and hailed trucks and other vehicles that were not conveying anything, and asked the drivers to pick up these stranded people and to take them to town. It is unfortunate that I did not take down the name of this thoughtful civilian. I then left this gentleman who was doing this good work and proceeded toward Pearl Harbor.

I drove past the oil tanks along Kamehameha Highway and noticed that the battleships in Pearl Harbor were on fire. I drove my car over the rock pile on the side of the road and watched the Japanese planes that were dive bombing at the helpless battleships that were lying in the harbor. The ships were taking a punishment from these enemy planes. As guns roared around me, I saw two planes coming down in flames, and fall on the West Lock side.

I then drove back toward town on Kamehameha Highway and as I passed Pearl Harbor spur, I noticed that the traffic there had picked up an awful lot. Passing the junction of Puuloa Road and Kamehameha Highway at about 9 a. m., I stationed Officer John Cavaco there to take care of traffic.

As I passed the intersection of Middle and Dillingham Boulevard, I noticed that Officer Clark had his hands full as the traffic there was very much congested. Cars were at a standstill. I then called station for two motor cycle officers, and at the same time notified the dispatch that I was making the office of Mannie's Service Station, located at Middle and Dillingham Boulevard, my temporary headquarters; telephone number was 87706. Arrangements were then made with the attendant there that I would be at the intersection in front of the police station called and asked for me. In the meantime, several military policemen and Officers James Duncan and Victor Peroff arrived. We began to break up the traffic, so as to permit Army trucks and naval personnel to pass through without a hitch.

A few minutes later, Officers Sing Chang, Thomas Aoki, and Hercules Lauriano arrived for duty. Lauriano was assigned midway between King and Kamehameha Highway, on Middle Street, and instructed to direct all civilian cars coming down Middle Street to take one line of traffic, so as to permit Army trucks carrying armaments and ammunition, and Navy personnel to go through without a stop. We also stopped outsiders from going into the devastated and bombed area, as we noticed that sightseers, who were passing by at the same time as the defense workers, were hindering the traffic. Prior to my arrival at this intersection, Officer Clark was instructed by someone (name unknown) not to permit any defense workers to go through Kamehameha Highway to Pearl Harbor, but to reroute them mauka on Middle Street to King Street. He was carrying out this instruction, causing traffic at the intersection to become congested. Seeing this to be the cause of the congestion, I ordered all cars to proceed to the Ewa direction on Kam Highway. The traffic then returned to normal in a short period of 2 or 3 minutes.

The evacuees who were heading toward town also caused a congestion at

Puuahale Road and Dillingham Boulevard for a period of about 5 or 6 minutes, until Officer Aoki was sent to direct traffic makai on Puuhale Road and let them find their own way out toward town. At about 9:30 a. m., I noticed the traffic running smoothly. Officer Clark, an extra police officer, and an M. P. were left at their post to take care of traffic. The other officers were sent back to the station with instructions to stand by for further assignments. I remained at this intersection until about 9:40 a. m.

I then made another check on Damon tract. I contacted Sergeant Gunderson, who was in charge of the men assigned on evacuation detail at Damon tract. He stated that the Damon tract area had already been evacuated. I then instructed Sergeant Gunderson to divide Damon tract into four separate areas, and to assign four men--each man to patrol one of these areas--and to see that nothing was removed from the homes and lots in each area, except by the property owners.

I then proceeded toward Pearl Harbor and noticed a civilian directing traffic at Pearl Harbor spur. This civilian was placed there by Sgt. Axel Nelson, as he knew how to regulate traffic. Sergeant Nelson was instructed to remove the man, which he did. I then passed the oil tanks, and going through the Aiea Road, traversed Red Hill Road, proceeding in the Kaimuki direction. Conditions at all of these places appeared normal.

I contacted Sgt. Henry Ho at the intersection of King and Middle Streets, and instructed him that if the men were hungry, they might go for lunch by relieving one another. I then drove makai on Mokauea Street to Dillingham Boulevard, and out toward Dillingham and Middle. The traffic was flowing fine. I then broadcasted to the station and asked that the chief be notified that conditions on the outskirts of town were all O. K. As conditions outside of Pearl Harbor were running smoothly, I returned to town.

At 11:30 a. m., I was traveling makai on Channel Street from Ala Moana Road when a bomb fell in back of my car, and made a direct hit on a car. As I turned my car around, I noticed some workmen from the Inter-Island shop turning water on the damaged car. Accompanying me on this trip was Mr. Harry Fredericks, reporter from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. As we turned right on same and found that everything was placed under control by the Army men and their fire wagon. We then turned back on Ala Moana Road and as we passed the Honolulu Paper Co., a bomb fell on an automobile that was parked in front of the Honolulu Iron Works. We found the car wrecked. We then drove further on Ala Moana Road, when we noticed three Japanese planes fly over the U.S.S. Taney. Two ships that were in port fired at these three planes. The planes then turned away from the vicinity of the Hawaiian Electric Co.

I then brought Mr. Fredericks back to the station and reported to the chief that everything on the western front was well in hand.

At 12:43 p. m., I heard police broadcast in regard to radio transmitter at 2310 Booth Road. The case was turned over to Officer Y. F. Lum, one of our radio technicians.

I checked the bomb that fell at Nuuanu and Kukui Streets and learned that 7 persons had been taken to the Emergency Hospital. Two officers, namely, Ernest Moses and Isaac Holbron, were at the scene. I sent these two officers back to their beats and assigned one of the new men, who had a riot gun, to guard the place.

At 2:09 p. m., I heard police broadcast in regard to parachutists seen in back of St. Louis Heights. Checking that area from Manoa Valley with my spotting scope, I saw six or seven children (boys and girls) descending the Manoa side of the hill. Case was unfounded.

At 3:06 p. m., there was another call about parachutists, this time at Tantalus. In checking this case with the use of my spotting scope, I saw only dry, broken branches of an eucalyptus tree hanging in the air instead of parachutists. Case unfounded.

At 4 p. m., I returned to the station and noticed that everyone was helping themselves with Army helmets. I questioned the men at the basement as to what officer was keeping a record of the helmets issued, and Assistant Chief Hoopai informed me that Capt. Robert Kennedy was doing same.

I then left the station and patrolled around town, checking on stores, beer parlors, etc., to see if they were closed.

I went to sleep in my office at 1 a. m., Monday, December 8, and was up and on the road at 5 a. m., the same day.

At 5:11 a. m., I heard police broadcast that parachutists were seen coming down over Kalihi Valley. I checked the valley but was not able to find any trace of parachutists. About an hour later, I patrolled Kalihi Valley again and found four Army trucks. Two of the men that I saw at the trucks were dressed in blue denim and carried packs on their backs. I talked to one of the drivers of the trucks and he informed me that the soldiers went up the hills. Receiving this information, I turned back and began to patrol the town.

At 9:03 a. m., I brought two Japanese men into the station on investigation. These men were later released.

At 9:30 a. m., I checked the town area and saw that the officers were on their beats; beer parlors were closed; also received many reports about Japanese-owned stores selling to Japanese people only. I checked this complaint

and learned that the store owners were selling only to their regular customers, as instructed by some members of the food committee.

At about 11:20 a. m., I heard police broadcast that parachutists had landed in the rear of Kamehameha School. Arriving at the scene, I noticed that Officer Theodore Mendonca, Sgt. Paul Brede, and Sgt. Edwin Adolphson were already there. I noticed several boys coming out of the Kam School building to join other boys that had already been sent up the hills to check on parachutists. I spoke to one of the teachers (name unknown) and advised him that it would be better to send his boys back to their classes, as the parachutists whom they were to look for were armed, whereas the students were not. While standing there talking to the boys, we heard two shots fired at the other side of the hill. The police officers then turned back toward town.

While on my way back, I received a call that parachutists were seen in the rear of the last house on Alewa Heights. Sgt. Paul Brede, Sergeant Adolphson, and myself then headed for this place. Arriving there, Mr. Bevin, former University of Hawaii student, stated that a guard who was on the hill requested him that if he heard him fire two shots, he was to telephone the police and the headquarters at Fort Shafter and ask that reinforcements be sent. About 2 minutes later, two Army cruising cars arrived with machine guns. They dismounted, packed their machine guns with them, and took their position on the ridge of the hill where the first guard stood. No sooner than they had taken their positions, both machine guns opened fire. In between the bursts of the machine guns, one could hear the firing of Springfield rifles. This incident brought back to me the memories of the old World War. Another cruising car then arrived and the soldiers on this car took their position in back of the first firing line. Another burst of machine gun fire was heard, and this time, a shot was heard from a distance. Another burst of machine-gun fire. Then, everything went quiet. A messenger came running down to us with a message. As the corporal was not able to read the writing on the paper, he asked me to look at it. The message said, "Send message to headquarters that we saw a fellow with blue uniform and a bundle on his back." I then mentioned to the corporal that earlier that same morning I had seen some of their own men comb the ridges from Kalihi Uka way, and hinted that those might have been the men upon whom they were firing. I also mentioned to the corporal that those men wore blue denim clothing and carried packs on their backs. The corporal then wrote a note and had a messenger bring it back to the lieutenant in charge of the men. In a short while, most of the men returned to their cruising cars and left. The lieutenant then left a few men stationed at their posts. I left the scene and broadcast to the station that the war scene had come to an end.

The residents of the Paumotu district must have wondered what the shooting was all about, as the department received several calls from them.

At 1:28 p. m., I checked on four Japanese men who were reported seen with red shields on their arms. The complainant directed me to the house where the Japanese boys went. Upon investigating this complaint, I learned that they were civilian defense workers who were telling people to evacuate the houses in that area as they were situated in a danger zone.

I left this place to patrol other areas. There were no occurrences of important cases, other than minor ones. Night driving was difficult as the lights could illuminate no more than 50 feet away.

On Monday, December 8, I went home at 12 o'clock midnight to have some sleep. I woke up at 5 a. m., Tuesday morning, December 9, and left for town at 5:40 a. m. Just as I reached the intersection of Beretania and Punchbowl Streets at about 5:45 a. m., I was involved in an automobile accident which disabled the use of my car.

Territory of Hawaii

City and County of Honolulu, ss:

John Anthony Burns, being first duly sworn on oath, deposes and says:

That he was born in Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on March 30, 1909; that he is a citizen of the United States of America; that he is of Irish descent on his mother's side and of Irish-German descent on his father's side; that he has lived on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, since 1913; that he entered police work in the city and county of Honolulu on April 1, 1934, and has been continuously engaged in police work in the city and county of Honolulu since that time; that in such police work he has served as a foot patrolman, motor patrolman, sergeant, detective - general and homicide - captain of the vice squad, and lieutenant in charge of the espionage bureau; that he has been engaged in work of an investigative nature for the police department of the city and county of Honolulu since 1937; that he became the lieutenant in charge of espionage investigation for said police department on January 1, 1941, and has, in that capacity, worked with and for the Federal Bureau of Investigation; that since December 7, 1941, he has served as liaison officer of the police de-

partment with contact office of the office of military intelligence, G-2 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

That from and after November 28, 1941, until December 7, a daily investigation was made by the men under his charge throughout the community, particularly among Japanese people, both aliens and citizens, to discover any signs or information which would indicate the start of the war which was expected, and particularly anything which might pertain to an attack upon the Hawaiian Islands; that during such period no evidence of any kind was found indicating that any residents on Oahu of Japanese ancestry were engaged in any activity or had any knowledge relating to an impending attack.

That on December 7, 1941, from his home at Kalama he observed dive bombers attacking the Kaneohe Air Base; that he immediately called Mr. Robert Shivers, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and was informed by him that Japan had attacked the Hawaiian Island; that he was requested by Mr. Shivers to come into town to Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters on the second floor of the Dillingham Building in Honolulu at 10:30 a. m.; that he has since that time assisted Mr. Shivers and Lieutenant Colonel Bicknell, assistant, C. C. of S., G-2, contact officer of the Hawaiian Department; that in this connection he has served as a liaison officer with these intelligence offices relative to local people and conditions.

That on December 7, 1941, on his way into town he drove 12½ miles over the Pali Road; that the Pali Road is a two-lane highway that rises steeply almost from sea level to 1,200 feet; that said road is constructed up the mountain side to the pass with many U-turns and sharp curves; that it is a road that could be easily blocked or made impassable; that on said drive over said road he observed no person of Japanese ancestry or any other person blocking said roadway; that he observed no person of Japanese ancestry driving on said road in a heedless and reckless manner; that he observed several persons whom he could identify as Mokapu defense workers driving at fast speeds and in a reckless manner; that United States Army guards, some of whom were citizens of Japanese ancestry, were stationed along said road; that they appeared to be on the alert and discharging their duty in a highly satisfactory manner.

That in the course of his duties since December 7 he has been called upon to cause the investigation of many reported cases of alleged sabotage and subversive activities reported by military personnel, police officers, and the general public, including citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry; that these reports have consisted of reports of flares, signals, sniping at United States soldiers, parachute troops, unauthorized short-wave radio sending sets, collection of guns and ammunition and other war materials by persons of Japanese ancestry, plotting of groups of persons of Japanese ancestry residing on Oahu for some action against the United States, and other miscellaneous activities of a subversive nature; that all investigated cases of flares were found to have originated from Army encampments; that investigation of reported signal lights disclosed that they resulted from the carelessness of persons other than those of Japanese ancestry; that every case of sniping investigated failed to substantiate the claim of sniping; investigation of reported parachute troops showed that the reports were unfounded; that to date no unauthorized short-wave sending set has been found; that reports of collections of arms and ammunition in the possession of persons of Japanese ancestry have been investigated and found false except in one instance where a junk dealer of Japanese ancestry was found to have buried some 10,000 rounds of .22 ammunition and investigation of this case disclosed that mercenary reasons and fear prompted the action; that investigation has disclosed no evidence of plans for concerted or group action among persons of Japanese ancestry against the United States.

That both before and since the outbreak of war he has been assisted in his duties by persons of Japanese ancestry, both citizen and alien, who have reported to him persons of Japanese ancestry whose attitude is inimical to the United States and persons of Japanese ancestry an investigation of whose activities might disclose subversive activities; that reports of disaffection for the United States on the part of persons of Japanese ancestry have in some instances been authenticated and the persons reported detained.

That in the course of his duties since December 7 he has also assisted in directing general searches made by officers of the various intelligence agencies in the many locales in the city in which there is a concentration of citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry; that said searches in such districts were complete and thorough; that by way of illustration in one such search 132 men working on an 8-hour basis participated; that these searches did not result in findings which would indicate the presence of any plots for an uprising or concerted action for Japan on the part of residents on Oahu of Japanese ancestry, nor did said search result in the discovery of guns, except in isolated instances, or any quantity of contraband materials, except in the one instance heretofore referred to.

That to the knowledge of affiant in all the investigative work that he has done and participated in, there has not been either on or since December 7 any authenticated case of sabotage or any authenticated case of group activity on

behalf of Japan on the part of persons of Japanese ancestry, citizen or alien, residing on the Island of Oahu.

Further affiant saith not.

John Anthony Burns.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of April 1942.

(SEAL)

D. S. C. Lin,

Notary Public, First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii

My Commission expires June 30, 1945.

From "Remember Pearl Harbor" by Blake Clark

Alien and Citizen Japanese Give Blood!

(P. 79-80)

The call came from Pearl Harbor: "Plasma!" . . .

At eleven o'clock Dr. Pinkerton made a short appeal over the radio. He did not say how badly plasma was needed. He did not explain what it is, or tell how a young lieutenant's life had just been saved by its use. After getting his breath from running up three long flights of stairs at KGU, all he said was, "A call for volunteer blood donors! Report immediately to Queen's Hospital!"

In half an hour five hundred people were waiting at the doors of the hospital. The staff of doctors and trained technicians, some fifteen in all, were at work at twelve tables, but they could not take the blood as fast as it was offered. Some persons stood in line for seven hours to give their blood. Most of them did not know what blood plasma is, but they knew that they were helping.

The crowd of blood donors was a thrilling mass response to the dastardly Japanese attack. This waiting line was an amazing thing. Here were Honolulu's masses, a unique amalgam in the history of the world--a people who do not communicate with each other except on the level of pidgin English, but a people emotionally united. Honolulu society women stood in line or sat on benches by the wall beside the city's great good-humored lower classes. A well-known woman painter, a wife of a corporation president, and a waterfront washwoman waited together and talked about "what a treacherous thing it was." Japanese by the hundreds were there, many of them members of the Oahu Citizens for Home Defense Committee. Some older, alien Japanese were there too, dressed in black, which they traditionally wear on occasions where respect is due. They stood in attitudes of infinite patience, waiting to register a silent protest with their blood. . . ."

----- The Japanese Community

(P. 87-98.)

By the morning of the second day I was again able to view the Japanese in their true perspective, and I felt thoroughly ashamed of myself.

"I have lived in Hawaii since 1930," I thought. "Surely I can trust my judgment. Anyway, I don't have to trust it. Experts in the FBI and in the Army and Navy Intelligence services have told us not to get any foolish, hysterical ideas about the local Japanese."

Nevertheless, I wanted the latest word.

I found the palm-guarded Dillingham Building, home of the FBI, a chief center of interest. Onlookers were seated in the lobby, watching the round-up of suspicious characters. I joined them.

Three soldiers brought in a couple of Filipino boys. These prisoners were pretty harmless-looking specimens, tousle-headed, their shirt tails sticking out, but the soldiers stalked them as cautiously as if the prisoners might pull out bombs and throw them at any minute. I thought the Filipinos had probably been guilty of violating the blackout last night. This is a serious offense, so serious in fact that the police have orders to shoot out lights if their first warnings are ignored. These Filipino lads may have been playing, but the FBI does not consider pranks in order just now.

Mr. Shivers stepped out of the elevator. He is a quiet, brown-eyed man from Ashland City, Tennessee, who does not live up to his name. There is neither detective glamour nor flatfoot crudeness about him. He would more readily be taken for a fashionable doctor than a man quick on the draw. Since December 7, he has been co-ordinator of intelligence staffs in the Territory, and has been busy day and night directing the rounding-up of certain aliens and the questioning of suspects. I had a Coca-Cola with him at the Cafe Pierre next door, but saw that he was too busy to talk, and so did not attempt to ask him anything about the work. He remarked that Shunzo Sakamaki was with them now, that things certainly had happened fast, hadn't they?

I went back with him and we took the elevator to the second floor. Things had changed since I was there last. The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce office, facing the elevator, looked the same, but the hallway leading to the FBI offices was lined on each side with army cots the way the corridors of the legislative office building in Washington are frequently lined with desks. A soldier wearing a steel helmet and holding his bayoneted gun across his body, stood guard. Mr. Shivers left me and went down the narrow alley-way between the cot-rows to the conventional frosted doors bearing the sign FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

While I stood there talking with one of the Chamber of Commerce men who was leaning against the entrance door, several persons came out of the elevator, were challenged by the guard, and either passed on or stood waiting. One man seemed obviously a part of the organization--he had on a helmet, carried a gun, and looked as if he had been up all night, but he had to wait until someone from the office came out and said okay. A good-looking red-haired woman of thirty-five or so approached from the elevator. The guard, a boy of about twenty-one, blocked her way, looking a bit sheepish the while, as if ashamed of all the formality. She did not produce the proper credentials, however, and so did not get by. A Filipino man in overalls and shoes dirtied with the red mud of the pineapple fields wandered toward the guard as if lost. The guard gripped his gun and said, "What do you want?" "Down," the Filipino said, "down." "There," the soldier said, pointing with his bayonet to the elevator, which had stopped to let out some more passengers. The Filipino got on it and went down.

Following my clue, I returned to the lobby to wait for Shunzo Sakamaki, until he joined the FBI a professor of political science and history at the University of Hawaii.

In a few minutes a crowd of fifteen or twenty newsboys and other onlookers preceded some soldiers into the expansive lobby. Five soldiers, looking very grim and alert, used their bayonets to guide three Japanese men to the elevators. This case looked more serious than any of the others I had seen. One of the soldiers was carrying an armful of batteries, and another had a coil of wire. For nearly two years there has been a law in Hawaii against the use of radio sending sets, so that there is a lot of explaining to be done when one is found. The Japanese, in clean shirt sleeves, looked like well-to-do businessmen. They were very calm. Although they might have been innocent, they looked like men who would first do what they thought they had to and then take the consequences.

Shunzo came in. He is the quiet, steady type of Japanese, the kind who make good surgeons. He has come into prominence as the president of the Oahu Citizens' Home Defense Committee, the most active committee of the Major Disaster Council, and one made up almost entirely of Japanese-Americans.

Shunzo and the organization of which he is president are representative of the new methods adopted recently by the Army and Navy Intelligences, and the FBI. Hawaii offers these bureaus a special problem in espionage technique. Oahu is the chief defense outpost of the United States. Yet the territory harbors a population of 155,000 Japanese who could seriously embarrass, if not defeat, the islands' protection. Are they loyal, or not? Can they be counted on in a crisis? Would numbers of them be inclined to shield saboteurs?

The intelligence bureaus were at work long before the war started, finding out the answers to these questions. The Army's G2, the Navy Intelligence, and the FBI, made almost simultaneous public announcements. Those were statements that the great majority of Japanese were loyal to the United States and should be treated as friends. The new technique in espionage was in operation.

Shunzo felt certain that the intelligence bureaus were not motivated by a feeling of altruism or YMCA good fellowship when they made this pronouncement, nor were they simply up to tricks. They had become aware of a social situation, and were acting upon the knowledge they had gained. "Until they spoke out," he said, "the Japanese in Hawaii were a sad lot, the second generation in particular. We considered ourselves as American as anyone else, yet we met suspicion every time we tried to act. No Japanese could work at Pearl Harbor. We understood the reason, but we still felt the sting of discrimination. Few Japanese were ever admitted to the National Guard. Of those who were let in, none ever reached higher rank than that of sergeant. The rumor spread that Japanese would not be taken into the Army. We really were relieved to find ourselves drafted. At least, induction showed that the Army was not suspicious of our loyalty.

"During this period of distrust and suspicion, the local Japanese had become the victims of petty rackets," Shunzo continued. "Salesmen of I AM AN AMERICAN and other patriotic slogans went from house to house in the Japanese communities. If the Japanese woman of the house resisted the sales' talk, the canvasser threatened her with, 'What will your haole (white) friends think when they hear that you refused to have an American emblem in your home?' President Roosevelt's picture hangs in virtually every saimin stand in the Territory.

"More serious victimization occurred. There was one case which savors of

a dime novel. A well-to-do Japanese merchant named Abe was visited in his home one evening recently by a Japanese man who introduced himself and said he was going to the old country soon. Perhaps Mr. Abe would like him to take greetings to friends and relatives? Yes, said Abe, he would. The visitor then asked the merchant to write his name and that of his prefecture in Japan on a piece of paper.

"A few days later the visitor returned. Above Abe's signature was a statement to the effect that if Japan and the United States should go to war, the undersigned would be loyal to Japan and would assist Japanese spies in Hawaii.

"Letting Abe stew in fright for a while, the racketeer went to another merchant named Kosuma and played the same trick on him. Then into the picture came an accomplice, a Japanese man named Tokunaga. He called on the two victims, to whom he represented himself as a United States Military Intelligence officer. He told them that he had power to arrest and court-martial them. He was a kind man, however, he said, and would let them go for a consideration of one thousand dollars each. The frightened Japanese paid up! The Naval Intelligence and the FBI learned of the matter and the impostors were arrested."

Then it was, Shunzo said, that the authorities addressed the Japanese community publicly, telling them that they had nothing to fear, that they should not permit themselves to be victimized, and that they were needed by the United States Government to aid in the defense program.

The Japanese of all classes enjoyed a great sigh of relief. They rushed to express their intense gratitude. They saw in these officials haole champions whom they had long needed. "We second-generation Japanese formed a committee. What could we do to show our loyalty and to become a part of the defense program?

"First," Shunzo said, "our committee drafted a petition to Secretary of State Hull, asking him to negotiate with the Japanese Government in order to simplify the procedure of expatriation. Then we went out to get signatures. In three weeks, 30,000 Japanese of sixteen years of age or over had signed the petition. It is now in Mr. Hull's hands."

The Japanese had done what they could for the time being to demonstrate their loyalty. Now the committee came back to the intelligence bureaus to find out how to co-operate in the defense program. After a second talk, they formed the Oahu Citizens' Home Defense Committee. Membership in this organization is open to all races, but most of the present members are Japanese.

The committee was just getting under way when Japan attacked. Its first official action was in response to the call for blood donors. Overnight they signed up more donors than had been obtained from all other racial groups in Honolulu combined. They have now pledged themselves to get two thousand.

Sixty key men from this group, of whom Shunzo is one, are co-operating with the intelligence bureau of the Honolulu police, which has been trained by the FBI. These men are residents of different Japanese communities throughout the islands. Their names are known. They are not engaged in espionage work, but receive reports from any members of their districts who have reason to suspect sabotage. Many of the suspects who have been escorted in since Sunday were turned in by the Japanese community itself. Thus by tapping the resources of Japanese loyalty, the three intelligence bureaus have done a thorough job of sleuthing as well. "Their method, however, is a democratic one," Mr. Shunzo said, somewhat in his role of professor of political science. "The organization is not spending its time, Gestapo-like, spying on the public. It is answering the public's demand to investigate possible enemies of its safety. The great majority of us Japanese here believe in democracy, and we are determined to root out the few in our midst who are not loyal to America. This is not Japan."

At no time since the war talk started years ago have we islanders thought that the Japanese in Hawaii would turn into a mass of saboteurs. We applauded when an Army spokesman a couple of years ago said that any idea of isolating the Japanese population by removing them all to one island had been abandoned. We have lived with them long enough to feel that they have the same ambitions, desires, and weaknesses that we have.

The local Japanese did not fail us. Police Chief Gabrielson told me, "There has not been one single act of sabotage committed by a Japanese." Quite the contrary. They jumped in where all Americans jumped--into the line of blood donors, to the wheels of ambulances, to surgery as doctors, nurses, attendants. Many a soldier seriously wounded at Hickam Field owes his life to the swift work of keen Japanese volunteer surgeons.

At Hickam Field two Japanese boys at work on a defense project when the attack began saw a machine gunner having trouble setting up his gun. They ran to help. After aiding him to anchor it, they fed the ammunition to him while he fired. They loaded so fast that both of them had to be given emergency treatment for burns. When a Nipponese plane fell near them, they ran out and clipped the insignia off the pilot's shoulders for souvenirs.

There is a good story of a local Japanese boy who was said to have been on guard duty on the other side of the island when a Japanese officer from a

damaged submarine climbed out and waded ashore. The local boy challenged the officer, first in English, then in Japanese, but got no reply either time. Then he walked up to the officer and slapped him.

"Do not strike me," the officer said, in perfect English. "I am a gentleman and expect to be treated as such."

"Gentleman, hell!" the local Japanese boy said, "you're one of those bastards that's responsible for me being out here on guard duty at twenty-one dollars a month!" And, smack! he slapped the officer again.

The findings of the FBI, and of the Army and Navy Intelligence services have borne us out in our estimate of the loyalty of the Japanese in Hawaii. Of all the 425,000 people in Hawaii, only 273--and by no means all of them Japanese--have been detained as suspicious characters.

When Japanese aliens have been falsely suspected, they have taken the experience of detainment with philosophic understanding. One of these detainees who was subsequently released wrote the following charming letter to the commander of the camp:

"I am very sure that all those detainees are fairly treated and all are satisfying at the camp. They are also willing to cooperate with you and warden and they are wishing to set example of good detainees so you can depend on them as much as cooperations are concern.

All are enjoying three good meals a day, but lack of vegetables and fruit and if it is permissible I do not mind to send papaias and bananas not every day but occasionally. I live in a country where many farmers and they are too glad to serve with their own products.

If I am allow to suggest a few things which I thought were good. Detainees want to read some things to keep up their morale and an English Gospel's such as St. John, St. Luke, St. Mark and St. Matthew will enlighten them very much and also if checkers, cards or indoor ball material for recreation will cheer them up very much and if it's permissionable, I am sure churches and Y.M.C.A. are too glad to send them in. . . .

In closing I wish to repeat thanks for your very good treatment while I was in the detention camp. Thank you again and again."

The authorities at the detention camp followed his suggestions. No, this is not Japan.

Everyone in Hawaii, Japanese as well as the rest of us, felt relieved and gratified when it was officially announced that not a single act of sabotage had been committed since the war began. The "new methods" initiated two years ago by democrat Shivers seemed to be working. The authorities are taking no chances, but neither are they terrorizing the populations.

"How long do you think your method would last in Japan?" someone asked Mr. Shivers.

"This is not Japan," he replied.

(End chapter)

From OUR JAPANESE REFUGEES by Galen M. Fisher
Christian Century, April 1, 1942

. . . Someone will at once ask: "Did not the proof of fifth column activity by Japanese-American citizens in Hawaii on December 7 give the army ample warrant for taking drastic steps? Must it not protect the country against a possible body-blow even at the cost of suspending normal constitutional rights?"

No Sabotage in Honolulu

The irony of this argument was thrown into glaring relief on March 20, when the mainland press carried this startling cablegram, sent on March 14 by Honolulu Chief of Police Gabrielson to the Tolan Congressional Defense Migration Committee: "Pursuant request Delegate King, advise you there were no acts of sabotage in city and county of Honolulu December 7, nor have there been any reported to police department since that date. Police department had charge of traffic on Pearl Harbor road from Pearl Harbor to Honolulu shortly after bombing started with several officers on duty there. There was no deliberate blocking of traffic during December 7 or following that date by unauthorized persons."

The president of the Honolulu chamber of commerce and the chairman of the Honolulu Citizens Council wired jointly to delegate King this additional information, in refutation of an equally false rumor: "Upon consultation with chief of police and heads of army and navy informed that to date there has been no single instance of Japanese truckdrivers or other truckdrivers running machines into U. S. planes on the ground, of Japanese or others disabling automobiles of army and navy officers, or of Japanese or others throwing

furniture into the streets to blockade army and navy officers."

These telegrams raise uncomfortable questions: Why did not Roberts report include such a declaration? Why did secretary of war and the commander of the Fourth Army, who ordered the evacuation, allow the universally accepted rumors of Japanese fifth column activity at Pearl Harbor to go without denial, unless they likewise were in the dark, which seems incredible? Did the censorship at Honolulu prevent the truth refuting this damaging charge from getting to the mainland public by either wire or post? And finally, why did not more of us supposedly propaganda-proof citizens take the rumors with many grains of salt and insist on impartial proof?

(End quote)

As Published in the Seattle Times of July 19, 1942.

JAPANESE "FIFTH COLUMN" IN HAWAII PROVEN MYTH

Noted War Writer Finds Rumors of Sabotage Unfounded;
Says Nisei Good American Citizens

Robert Casey Believes American-Born Japanese May Be Leaders In Post-War Movement
To Bring People Of Race Into Democratic Life

Fantastic stories of wholesale sabotage by resident Japanese in Hawaii on December 7--which were generally circulated in America in the weeks following the Japanese "stab in the back" on Pearl Harbor--have no basis of truth, according to a report, filed by Robert J. Casey of the Chicago Daily News foreign Service.

Casey, a veteran war correspondent for the Chicago Daily News, the newspaper published by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, reports that stories of an active Japanese fifth-column in Hawaii were mostly based on unfounded rumors.

He also notes in his report, one of a series on the Battle of Midway, that a large percentage of "the Hawaiian Nisei (American-born Japanese) are really good American citizens" and that there is a belief among men qualified to know that "these lads will be leaders after the war in a movement to bring people of their race into an American way of life and to destroy their ties to an alien tradition."

Casey was a captain in the Field Artillery in the First World War and has filed dispatches from several fronts in this war. His articles have included vivid descriptions of the fall of France, the battle of Britain and the desert war in Africa. He recently published a book on his recent experiences, "I Can't Forget."

Traced 'Fifth-Column' Rumors

His report on the Japanese in Hawaii, syndicated by the Chicago Daily News Foreign Service, includes the account of his experiences in tracing various rumors about Japanese "fifth-column activity" in Hawaii, such as the operation of radio transmitter, the cutting of arrows in sugar cane, and the report that Japanese pilots killed in the attack on Hawaii were found wearing McKinley High (Honolulu) rings. Casey found that none of these reports could be traced to an actual fact.

His report follows:

"It will be a long time before the experts of so-called intelligence sections operating in Honolulu figure out what happened to the Japanese fifth-column.

"Nobody who ever saw Honolulu ever will blame them for looking for it--nor anybody who heard the first hysterical radio reports from the islands December 7. Hawaii, June 30, 1940, had a population of 156,849 Japanese, 33.6 per cent of the total, a mass outnumbering any other single racial group. Of these, 122,188 were citizens, 34,661 aliens. And while these people might have lived years in peace and amity with their neighbors in business and more recently in politics, their part in the social life of the community was virtually nil.

Melting Pot Talk Cited

"You always could hear a lot of conversation about Honolulu's great melting pot, about the absorption of numerous Asiatic strains, about the effect of education and kindness and, no doubt, reflections on the political and economic philosophies of these people. But such agencies as the police knew that these inspiring comments were more or less bunk.

"The social system under which the Japanese-American of the Hawaiian Islands was brought up insured that, no matter what else happened to him--he remained culturally a Japanese. If one got to be an American, it was because the Japanese essentially are a pretty smart people and sometimes hard to fool,

even with the best intentions and equipment.

The result of Hawaii's attempt at the Americanization of its local Japanese was demonstrated when after December 7 all of them abandoned their adopted tongue. In spite of their association with one of the most expensive school systems in the United States, 90 per cent of them talked a brand of English that no Occidental could understand and that they probably couldn't understand themselves.

Japanese in Hawaii Watched

Well, there they were when the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor--their "racial purity," about which ethnologists had written so lyrically, a disturbing factor in the problem of what was going to happen to Hawaii. As the panic increased during that terrible afternoon, it was natural that the Caucasian populace should keep one eye on the skyways and one on the alleys whence the fifth-column might presently be expected to move.

But there was no fifth-column--a highly organized espionage system undoubtedly, but a fifth-column such as that which took over the roads and communications in Luxembourg and Norway, no.

It always will be amazing to one who has had to do with the press-relations departments of most of the countries involved in this war to note the ballyhoo that gets by the censor while, no doubt, he is engaged in blocking something else. When the book is written a chapter can be assigned to the Honolulu fifth-column.

'Arrows' in the Cane Fields

We got acquainted with it when we got down on a dock in Pearl Harbor a little more than a week after the attack. A couple of naval officers, still a little dazed at what had happened to them, volunteered the information that the man hunt was still on.

"All these people were in on the plan," said one. "They went out in the fields and cut swaths in the cane with vees at the end like an arrowhead pointing toward Pearl Harbor." We considered that one with skepticism of which we had later some reason to be proud.

"To what end?" we asked. "If a pilot were able to navigate across a few hundred miles of the Pacific and hit the Island of Oahu wouldn't he be able to find Pearl Harbor without further directions?"

The officer didn't think so. It was his idea that a pilot might be confused because there were so many bays and inlets of similar shape surrounding the island. But he still wasn't very convincing. It seemed more than probable that a carrier pilot would have a map and be able to read it and that he would have a compass and be able to follow it--and, well, anyway, there weren't any such swaths across the canefields. A lot of cursing investigators had some bad days making sure.

Rumors of Rings Blasted

"And another thing," said our informant on the docks. "Everyone of those pilots they shot down over Wheeler Field and Kaneohe was wearing a McKinley High School ring and two or three had Honolulu street car tokens in their pockets."

Ralph Jordan of the International News Service was critical of that story.

"What did they want the tokens for?" he wanted to know. "Did they figure on taking the bus in from Pearl Harbor?"

But that wasn't the answer. They were luck tokens, our informant thought--something belonging to Honolulu that would bring them safely home.

"They all went to school here," we were told. "That's why they knew what to look for here."

And naturally we looked into that matter. We asked a Navy surgeon who had been in charge of all enemy wounded--pilots and submarine survivors--and who had made a point of examining some 18 Japanese corpses taken from the wreckage of planes in the Pearl Harbor area.

"I've heard that story," he said. "But I never saw any rings. I never saw any street car tokens. None of the pilots had much of anything in his pockets. None wore any jewelry. Only one had a watch."

And we said: "What a pity."

Transmitter in Milk Can Story

For even longer than the story of the arrow-shaped swath in the cane fields, the story of the transmitter in the milk can kept going the rounds. As usual in such yarns, the locale kept changing, but the details were always the same.

A pleasant-faced Japanese, long and favorably known to everybody in the neighborhood, had come driving onto an air field shortly after the attack. A sentry who appears to have been smarter than anybody else on guard that day became suspicious, opened up one of the Jap's milk cans, disclosed a very fine transmitter and shot the alleged milkman dead on the spot.

That one wasn't true, either. The lads working the transmitters weren't bothered about carrying them around in milk cans.

Missing Maids and Cooks

You kept hearing for a couple of months that all the Jap housemaids and cooks in Honolulu failed to show up for work the morning of December 7. But when you went looking for somebody whose maid actually had been late for work you could never find him. It was always somebody else's maid who had been

mysteriously delinquent.

There were, of course, some instances of belligerence on the part of the Japs here, before order or whatever they call it had been restored. One ancient alien was caught trying to smash up a street hydrant with an ax. Another was caught popping off crossing lights in his neighborhood. And he was generally supposed to have been "touched." If he had waited another few hours the blackout would have eliminated the lights anyway.

West Coast Menace Removed

One former restaurateur still was being hunted a few days ago because of a fire that destroyed his place--a wooden shack out on the road to Pearl Harbor. It was conceded generally that a few less restaurants of the type would lower the ptomaine rate of the community. But the hunt was on, anyway.

It seems that sometimes before the Battle of Midway, Jap patrol ships were spotted in the neighborhood, and in Honolulu the panic was on again, this time, as it turned out, with good reason. One night the alert sounded and sundry portions of the populace took to the hills, convinced, as were the local authorities that an air raid was imminent. That was the night the Jap restaurant man contrived to make a blazing torch of his lunchroom. The odd thing about it all is that such incidents have been so infrequent as to be memorable.

Fifth Column Missed Chance

One may become philosophical about it now that the menace to the islands and the West Coast seems to have been permanently removed. We may even look forward to some success in the Americanization movement that we used to hear so much about before we went to Honolulu. But we're not likely to forget that our Oriental-American population gave us something to think about in those days. It was no fault of ours that they were smart enough--even those who hated us most--to see that their best opportunity lay in quiescence. No matter who might win the war in the Pacific, they couldn't lose if they merely sat still and did not try to crowd the result either way.

There is increasing indication that a very large percentage of the Honolulu Nisei (American-born Japanese) are really good American citizens and no more opportunists than most of us. There is also a belief among men qualified to know that these lads will be leaders after the war in a movement to bring people of their race into an American way of life and destroy their ties to an alien tradition.

But whether that is true or not seems to make no difference at the moment. If any Jap fifth-column existed in Hawaii, it can now turn its energies into more useful and practical channels, for, like the Japanese Admiralty, it has certainly missed its chance.

From PACIFIC CITIZEN, July 23, 1942

EDITORIALS:

Libel on Nisei Exposed

The libel that American-born Japanese engaged in wholesale sabotage in Hawaii on December 7 has been exposed, bit by bit, as an out-and-out fabrication.

No one can estimate at this time how much weight these recurrent rumors carried in determining the general policy of evacuation of citizen and alien Japanese from the entire west coastal zone. Suffice to say, the allegations of disloyal acts by resident Japanese in Hawaii were utilized by private interests in their demand for evacuation.

At the time the evacuation of west coast Japanese was ordered, these accusations of disloyalty, for the most part, undenied.

Today the facts are in. It can be said categorically that there was absolutely no instance of sabotage by resident Japanese in Hawaii.

The fourth interim report of the congressional committee on national defense migration (the Tolan Committee) publishes the statements of Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Assistant Attorney General Rowe and the Citizens' Council of Honolulu that there was no act of sabotage committed in Hawaii on December 7. The Assistant Attorney General's letter to the Tolan committee includes this paragraph: "Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has advised me that there was no sabotage committed prior to December 7, on December 7, or subsequent to that time."

Furthermore, there is no record, to our knowledge, of any act of sabotage committed by residents of Japanese extraction in the continental United States.

We have every confidence that any elements dangerous to national security existing within the community of America's Japanese were under surveillance long before Pearl Harbor and that these are now in a position where they cannot render harm. If there are other persons, alien or citizen, potentially disloyal, they should be summarily dealt with.

We are concerned with the fact that an entire race group has been slandered

with lies and unfounded rumors. We are concerned because these libels persist.

During those weeks of mounting tension which preceded the issuance of evacuation orders for west coast Japanese, the allegations of sabotage in Hawaii provided a useful weapon for those who called for total evacuation. It is not enough for us to know today that these accusations were wholly false. It is a knowledge which we today must bring home to all our fellow Americans.

For the lies are still being told.

As we write these lines, we are impelled by the certainty that this fiction of disloyal acts committed by citizen Japanese in Hawaii is still being spread. As one example, in Walla Walla last week the local Rotary Club heard a talk by a Portland businessman, A. E. Harbord, who was in Hawaii on December 7. Mr. Harbord said that Hawaiian Japanese knew of the forthcoming attack two days before December 7, that on the day of the bombing Hawaiian Japanese took safe refuge 30 minutes before the attack, that in hospitals two American-born Japanese were caught dumping blood from a blood bank and American-born Japanese were caught directing the attack by radio. Mr. Harbord claims to speak the truth. Does he then accuse the Army, the Navy and the FBI of lying when they say that "there was no sabotage?"

The fantastic story that Japanese pilots with Honolulu high school rings attacked the people of Hawaii has been told so often that many people are prone to believe it because of the sheer weight of repetition. This story was even related in Congress by Senator Robert Reynolds of South Carolina and printed at the people's expense in the Congressional Record. Recently Robert J. Casey, of the Chicago Daily News, investigated that story and many others like it. He got nowhere. There was no truth in any of the fantastic stories of sabotage by Hawaiian Japanese (and this includes the 'whopper' that Congressman Tolan told at his committee hearings in San Francisco about the 'hundreds of Japanese automobiles cluttered on one street of Honolulu so the Army could not get to the ships'). Mr. Casey concluded that the Japanese 'fifth column' in Hawaii was a myth and that American-born Japanese are loyal to the United States.

The loyalty of Hawaii's Japanese is further documented by Blake Clark's book 'Remember Pearl Harbor', the on-the-spot story of Hawaii's day of heroism which every American should read. Clark does not mention any sabotage by Japanese. Instead, the writer notes that Hawaii's Japanese took their places with other Americans in the defense of their island homes. Some fought and died. A group of sixty nisei, led by an American-born Japanese professor, went into action to help the FBI. The skillful hands of nisei doctors saved the lives of fighting men and civilians. The civilian nisei helped man an anti-aircraft gun and worked so enthusiastically that they had to be treated later for burns.

In the first jittery hours after the attack on December 7, order was maintained by the help of the Territorial Guard, 90 per cent of whom, according to Robert Casey, are of Japanese race.

In recent weeks the campaign of hate and malice against American Japanese has been stepped up. The Native Sons have failed in their first attempt to bar Japanese Americans from citizenship but are raising money to continue their campaign. "Patriotic" organizations which seem to have for their main purpose the continuance of slanderous attacks upon American Japanese have sprouted in Southern California. Men like John Lechner, head of the Americanism Education League, give lectures stressing that "American-born Japs are more dangerous than their parents." Mr. Lechner is reputed to have stated that 50,000 American-born Japanese went back to Japan in 1937 to help Japan fight China. This is a wholesale lie, the kind Hitler referred to when he said that the bigger the lie the better the chance that it would be accepted.

The Nazis and Radio Tokyo also have a theory that if a lie is repeated often enough it will eventually be believed.

The men who libel the nisei must surely know the truth. Surely they cannot be as stupid as they think the people are. The men who libel the nisei must have some reason for their continued falsehoods.

We think the American people are entitled to know what their game is. Hitler and his beer-hall brawlers rose to power on just such a program of lies and race hatred.

The future of the nisei and of all the American people lies with the victory over fascism abroad and with the victory over those who preach fascistic doctrines at home.