

Newsclippings

Prewar

and

War

1941

# Resident Japanese are On the spot ... Why?

(The following is the condensed text of an article by Ernest O. Hauser, an outstanding magazine writer and author. Well known for his writings in LIFE, Saturday Evening Post, Reader's Digest, and other leading national publications, Hauser came to the west coast,

earlier this year, spent two months on research on the resident Japanese population. His is a picture of the forest through the eyes of one who is not too close to the woods to see the trees. His article appears in the December issue of the AMERICAN MERCURY.—Ed. Note).

found their way back to this country, the Kibei "returned to America"), are the crux of the whole problem.

These Kibei, returning to this country with American passports, are, to all intents and purposes, Japanese.

● They have spent their childhood and adolescence in Japan. They think in Japanese and they speak Japanese.

They are imbued with the spirit of Nippon, with its strong elements of loyalty to the Emperor and to the Rising Sun.

● What would be easier for Japan's military and naval authorities than to send some of them over here with appropriate instructions?

This suspicion may be frequently perhaps mostly, ill-founded.

Such was the case of the Kibei draftee who spent his leisure time in a California training camp sitting by himself, reading Japanese magazines and detective stories.

When some of the other boys started to question him, they found that he would have given his shirt to be in on their talk and their crap games, but his knowledge of English was limited to military commands and a few swear words.

● Many a Kibei, glad to have escaped the regimented and narrow atmosphere of Japan, is a patriotic American.

By ERNEST O. HAUSER

● **JAPANESE AMERICANS are on the spot and they know it.** Suspicion, accusation and open threats are closing in on them.

● **All along the Pacific Coast, where practically all of the 150,000 descendants of Nippon reside, they are gravely charged with plotting against the United States.**

Alarmist patriots have figured it out: when the Pacific zero hour strikes, Japanese Americans will get busy at once.

Their fishing boats will sow mines across the entrances of our ports.

Mysterious blasts will destroy navy shipyards and flying fields and part of our fleet.

Oil wells, situated near inconspicuous plots where Japanese truck gardeners tend their tomatoes, will turn into blazing torches, Sierra passes and tunnels will be blocked.

To add to the final demoniacal touch, Japanese farmers, having a virtual monopoly of vegetable production in California, will send their peas and potatoes and squash full of arsenic to the markets, throwing the population into panic.

● **FANTASTIC FIGMENTS OF OVERHEATED IMAGINATIONS?**

Yet, there is some fire under the heavy smoke, and it is better to sift the facts now, before excitement blurs our judgment.

Of the 150,000 Japanese in this country, some 100,000 are nisei. They are the sons and daughters of the "old folks" who came across the Pacific in the early years of this century.

● **The nisei are the unknown quantity which makes the problems so delicate and so hard to solve.**

They are young, the oldest in their early thirties, the great majority just growing into adulthood, the average age twenty-one.

● **There is no legal barrier to keep a nisei from becoming President of the United States.**

Nisei are serving in the American Army.

And while the "old folks" are gradually fading out of the picture, fresh immigration being cut off by the Exclusion Act of 1924, the nisei are taking their place in a hostile and suspicious world.

No doubt, Japanese Americans suffer. But, strangely enough, they suffer less from suspicion and persecution on the part of white Americans than from the stupid and persistent meddling with their lives by the Japanese Government.

With American-Japanese relations strained and brittle as they are, our fellow citizens of Japanese ancestry have received a growing amount of attention from across the seas.

● **Far more than the silken bonds of childhood tales and second-hand reminiscences hold the nisei in Japan.**

Though American citizens all, about half of them still retain dual citizenship also, giving them dual status under the precarious protections of two flags.

Here is dynamite; for both the United States and Japan can claim the services of Bill Ohara as long as he is a citizen of both nations.

● **Every year around Christmas time, the boys of military age file into the office of the Japanese Consul and fill in a form blank, asking to be excused, for another year, from serving with the Mikado's army.**

Some of the nisei boys who went to Japan to study or to look for jobs, actually were drafted into the Japanese army.

● **Where does the nisei stand?** Have the pressure and the propaganda to which he has been exposed flexed his soul?

● **If you ask those whose business is to keep an eye on our Japanese compatriots, they will tell you that at least fifty out of every hundred nisei are loyal Americans, loyal to the point where they would fight and die for the United States even if the enemy were Japan.**

Another twenty five are "passively" loyal, i.e., indifferent with a marked preference for the Stars and Stripes over the Rising Sun.

The remaining twenty-five are doubtful, with probably more supporters of the American than the Japanese way of life. The number of actively disloyal nisei, in other words, is small.

To make the nisei's life still more uncomfortable, there are these Americans who see a spy in every Japanese barber, who take down the license number of every Japanese car parked near a dam or power house, who report every Japanese who takes a picture of Los Angeles from the top of Mt. Wilson.

● **These well-meaning Americans do not consider that the "spy" could buy that bird's-eye view of Los Angeles in any photo shop, better than he could get with his own camera.**

They do not consider that it would take a good many months to transform a fishing vessel into a torpedo boat.

And they do not consider that their own efforts, by making the nisei feel miserable and hunted, may play into the hands of Japanese propagandists.

There are at present well over 15,000 American-born Japanese in Japan. (Accurate statistics are not available; some estimate the figure to be as high as 50,000.)

● **Most of them were sent over there when they were babies, to grow up under the loving care of an uncle or aunt until their hard-working parents would come back from America.**

A good many suddenly discovered their American citizenship when they were summoned for physical examination at the barracks; they returned posthaste.

Those who are bent on staying face the loss of their American citizenship according to the revised American citizenship law which went into effect January 13, 1941.

**But the thousands who have**

11/30

11/30/41

# ANNOUNCEMENT

Room 325 68 Post Street  
San Francisco, California

## Northern California Committee on Fair Play for Citizens and Aliens of Japanese Ancestry

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Secretary of Committee

● One by-product of the current tension between Japan and the United States is of special concern to California, and may affect the morale of our armed forces. It is this: popular resentment toward Japan may find expression in greater discrimination or even physical violence against fellow-residents of Japanese extraction, distrust of the Japanese Government being transferred to all persons of Japanese race. A moment's thought will show that such animus would be not only un-American, but also a menace to public welfare and the good name of our State.

● Handling relations with the Japanese Government is the job of our National Government, but the treatment given those citizens and non-citizens in California who happen to be of Japanese extraction is the responsibility of us Californians.

● This principle was clearly discerned seventeen years ago by the California Joint Immigration Committee. That Committee had been a prominent supporter of the Bill excluding Japanese and other immigrants who were "ineligible to citizenship," which became law on May 26, 1924. But four weeks later, on June 23, 1924, that committee issued a release, the nub of which is this paragraph:

"The four California organizations by whose authorized officers this statement has been issued—the American Legion, State Federation of Labor, State Grange, and Native Sons of the Golden West—declare their intention to secure by every means in their power, such rights as the Japanese or other aliens may be entitled during their residence in this State, to protect them from discourtesy of any kind, and to aid in apprehension and punishment of those who may cast discredit upon State and Nation by the commission of overt or unfriendly act against such resident aliens."

● The issuance of this Release did credit to its sponsors. They say then, what we of the Committee on Fair Play are stressing today, that the Japanese and all other residents are entitled to fair treatment equal protection of the laws. That Release was issued when there were few "American-Japanese" citizens by virtue of birth in the United States. Today three-quarters of the 100,000 Japanese in California are citizens. If the plea in the Release was valid for Japanese aliens, all the more is it valid for the 75,000 American-Japanese who are as full-fledged citizens as any of us.

● It is most reassuring that the tension has thus been accompanied by few gross violations of justice and good sportsmanship toward Japanese fellow-residents. Upon inquiry, it is learned that insurance companies have little fear of violence against Japanese property, although one company has lately cancelled its policies on Japanese-owned trucks for other reasons.

● Thousands of our Japanese-American citizens have entered the armed forces, not a few of them as volunteers. They stand well with both officers and comrades, and have been publicly commended by the Army commanders in Hawaii. The delight of "first generation" Japanese when their "second generation" sons have been drafted has frequently been noted in our press. Many of these first generation non-citizens have declared that even if war came, they would stick by the United States. Even if all such declarations are doubted, it is important to remember that these Japanese residents have had no voice whatever in determining the Japanese Government's policy toward China. To penalize them for that policy could have no effect on the Japanese Government, and would violate our traditions of fair play. Furthermore, if they were mistreated, the morale of their sons serving in the armed forces would be impaired.

● This Committee is not concerned either to appraise or to guarantee the loyalty to the United States of citizens or residents aliens, whether they be of the Japanese or any other race. Espionage or subversive activities by Japanese residents, as by any one else, should be reported as a matter of course to the F.B.I. or the local police, and they, not private individuals or vigilantes, should be left to take protective measures. We believe in order under law, not under violence or caprice. It was to such a spirit that Governor Olson appealed when, at Los Angeles on August 31, he declared that if the friction aroused by relations with Japan should "generate much heat, in dealing with them, I shall rely . . . upon the fact that recognition and protection of the rights and safety of minorities has always been a basic tenet of American government and the American sense and practice of fair play."

● We therefore confidently appeal to all patriotic fellow-Californians to foster in their own communities a popular attitude which will assure security, personal dignity, and livelihood to all resident Japanese, citizens and alien alike.

## Some of the committee members:

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J. F. Forbes  
Ira S. Lillick  
Marshall Dill  
James D. Dole  
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Reginald Bell  
Joseph S. Davis  
Albert W. Herre  
Grayson N. Kefauver  
Eliot G. Mears

## '..... A CHANCE TO SHOW THEIR LOYALTY.....'

### Bogardus Writes To Hearst About Nisei Dilemma

Dr. Emory S. Bogardus, professor of sociology at the University of Southern California, who has made an intensive study of the new Americans of Japanese ancestry, wrote a letter to William Randolph Hearst to state with lucid terseness the case for the nisei.

This letter, with one from a nisei which Dr. Bogardus quoted, was subsequently quoted in Mr. Hearst's daily column, "In the News" which is front-paged on his chain of newspapers throughout the country.

Univ. of So. Cal., Los Angeles,  
October 27, 1941

William Randolph Hearst,  
At Los Angeles Examiner.

My Dear Mr. Hearst,

I am writing you about the plight of the nisei in our country.

They are Japanese-Americans, the second generation who were born here and who are American citizens.

They have been educated in American public schools. They speak English.

Their ways of thinking and behaving are American ways.

They want to be accepted into American life, but they are in a dilemma.

They look like Japanese and foreigners, but they want a chance to show their loyalty and their patriotism to the United States.

Those who have been to college want jobs worthy of their education, but they find most doors closed to them and that they must seek work that an eighth grade graduate could perform.

They do not want to go back to Japan, in fact, if they did, they would not be received well, for their American ways of thinking would turn the Japanese against them.

There are about 100,000 of these American-born young people of Japanese parentage.

They average about nineteen years of age.

Their numbers have about reached a maximum, for their parents are going back to Japan, are dying, or are passing out of the child-bearing age, and no more are coming to the United States.

Hence, the nisei will in a few years begin to decline in numbers.

One of them writes me as follows:

"I have had many heart-breaking experiences trying to find employment . . . I know myself that the odds are against me . . . There are lots of nisei who have wives and dependents but they never let out a peep to try to get out of the draft.

"The odds are against us, but we are taking it on the chin, more so than is the average person.

"Sir, when I have served my enlistment to my best ability, I am going to apply for a civil service job.

"I have applied twice before but was turned down.

"Here is hoping that my honorable discharge will help me in civilian life.

"It is the last straw . . . We are breaking our backs against odds to show the people of this country that it is our country, that we were born and raised here and wish to make a living, and I know that majority of us will fight to the last man for what this country stands."

Sincerely,

Dr. E. S. Bogardus,  
Prof. of Sociology at the  
Univ. of Southern Calif.

# SAC'TO JOURNALIST SAYS NISEI UNSWERVINGLY LOYAL

By FLMER IOKA

Our Special Correspondent

WALNUT GROVE, Dec. 2—In an article which appeared in the Sacramento Union last Sunday with the title, "Japanese Americans Build Valley's Prosperity," Charles Prior, the writer, greatly praised Nisei loyalty. In his article he wrote as follows:

"These are difficult days for all Americans regardless of racial origins, but particularly so for Americans of Japanese descent. As this is being written, the United States and Japan are on the brink of war. Emotions have been fanned on both sides of the Pacific as the ill-feeling between the two nations has increased.

"Suppose we look at this en-

tire problem full in the face. Just what is the position of Japanese-Americans in this crisis? Where lie their loyalties? If war comes, what will happen to them?

"Answering the first question, since Japanese Americans are only human beings and not superhuman their position is an unhappy one indeed. Even though they hold no brief for Japan's foreign policy, they cannot but abhor the thought of going to war against their own blood relations.

"As to their loyalty, it is this writer's firm belief that the large majority of them particularly the Nisei, or second generation, are unswervingly loyal to the United States. One thing is

certain. While the loyalty of most Americans of Caucasian origin is taken for granted, the Japanese Americans must scale barriers of suspicion and prejudice and pass every conceivable test to prove—yes, thrice prove—his allegiance.

"In case of war, what then? Thousands of Japanese American youths already are in the armed forces of our country. For them the way is clear and simple albeit unpleasant. For the others, there is uncertainty and dread. As war hysteria mounts, will it mean persecution and concentration camps? It is to be hoped that there is enough good sense in this country to avert this. Most of us are old

enough to remember the grossly unfair and ridiculous treatment accorded German Americans 25 years ago.

Mr. Prior also praises the Japanese American Citizens League with these words:

"The citizens league, as its name implies, is restricted to second generation Japanese who are American citizens. This is a national organization with branches throughout the west. The league is non-political and pledges itself to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, to foster and spread the true spirit of Americanism, to build the character of our people morally and spiritually on American ideals.

Exp. Jap L.

In a scholarly article printed on this page the Rev. Takie Okumura remarks that it is too risky for a country to have "hyphenated citizens." On the other hand, it is incompatible with their welfare for second generation to "be" hyphenated citizens.

Not only may such a status be illogical for the persons in question, but it is not fair either to themselves or to the country wherein they live. As the writer remarks, "expatriation is not a matter to be argued." Honesty of purpose, and loyalty are among the tenets of Bushido, and all second generation know that code. It can be followed by second generation, with all honor to their ancestry, in regard to expatriation.

The Japanese American Citizens League stands emphatically for single citizenship, and that an American citizenship.

In this policy there is no conflict between the League and the policy of the government across the sea. The Japanese Government took the view that a single citizenship for Americans of Japanese ancestry was for their best welfare, and has made provisions to expedite such action.

Again, Rev. Okumura remarks, some people doubt the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry. That is true today, and this brings up a double-edged menace. Such young as do not take advantage of expatriation are themselves sometimes the object of suspicion, and, besides they contribute to bring suspicion upon those loyal young Americans who have taken advantage of the expatriation provision. Let there be no hyphenated Americans!

Pacific Citizen  
April 1938

Agric. Prob.?

**TIMELY  
TOPICS**

Farmers Gathering—6/18/39

The gathering of Nisei farmers along with the Issei in this city for the first state-wide convention ever attempted again reinforces the fact that the Nisei must organize in order to assist each other. It is not a question of forming an unassimilable bloc as some of our critics claim but it is the result of the fact that Nisei, because they are Japanese, are not yet accepted en toto by the American public.

The necessity of farmers organizing is obvious. There problems are many, and only those who are either qualified by daily experience or are students of the problem can only be interested in them. As soon as some sort of a plan can be arranged whereby the farmers can set up a permanent organization we should see some strides made by Nisei farmers.

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New World - Sun Daily

6/18/39

# TIMELY TOPICS

*Nisei Farmers—* 6/20/39

The resolution introduced by Nisei farmers to approach the Japanese American Citizens League on Sunday to have a farmers' division incorporated in the league brings up a question which should be considered very seriously.

The problems of the Japanese farmers is mainly their financial weakness as compared to the white American groups. Japanese farmers have competed against such great odds that it has become necessary to organize in order to find ways and means of deriving economy in operations through such association. Japanese are small land leasing farmers and the competition they face against large corporation controlled agricultural interests is indeed a heavy handicap.

Farm leaders claim that much savings can be made if cooperatives can be set up in several areas where buying and selling can be utilized advantageously in large lots. Also, funds can be raised so as to permit large scale lending at a low rate of interest.

Then too, minor problems, such as the administration of the pro-rate law where instances of discriminations against small Japanese farmers have occurred could be adjusted with some satisfaction.

It is true that outside the financial problem that the Japanese are facing, their problems are similar to that of the average small-lot white American farmers. The question whether these tasks can be handled just as easily in a dependent division of the JAACL or by an independent farmers group is one open to dispute.

The local Association should be commended for sponsoring the Issei-Nisei farm convention, and for bringing to light some of the problems confronted by the Japanese farmers. With such a start, leaders both Issei and Nisei should be able to follow up with some constructive moves and thereby aid in the general progress of the Japanese group as a whole.

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*New World Sun*  
6/20/39

*Jap Exp. g L*

## PRESIDENT'S DRIVE FOR EXPATRIATION FOLLOWING POLICY

Article From Pacific Citizens Shows That Such Action In Behalf of Second Generation Has Long Been Stressed

### LOYALTY NOT IN DOUBT

SEATTLE.—The recently-launched campaign of President Walter T. Tsukamoto of the Japanese American Citizens League urging expatriation of American-born Japanese is in line with the policy and program of the League. However, it seems that now the question has become more important.

To call attention to the fact that expatriation has been the policy of the League for some time past, an article and an editorial from The Pacific Citizen of April 1938 are being republished.

#### Text Of Article

The article printed in The Citizen was written by the Rev. Takie Okumura, of Honolulu, and is as follows:

Expatriation is not a matter to be argued. It is the plain duty of every dual citizen to expatriate, and cut off every tie that binds him to the country of his parents. If children of foreign ancestry in Japan made the plea: "We were born and reared in your country; we want to live here permanently and enjoy the privileges accorded to your subjects; give us the rights of citizenship," what would the officials say? If we were the officials we would naturally ask them: "We may grant your request, but are you aware of these facts: our country has a history of 2,500 years with an unbroken line of Emperors? Will you be loyal to our Emperor, and fight and die if necessary for our country?" If we doubt their sincerity, we would immediately reject their plea, because it is too risky to have hyphenated citizens. We want whole-hearted allegiance, and not lukewarm loyalty. This is common sense, and there is nothing too technical or legal about it.

Let us look at this question from the standpoint of America. Her Constitution guarantees the right of citizenship to those who are born within her borders. But she demands undivided loyalty from them. She demands absolute allegiance to her flag and country, just as much as Japan demands, and it is not unreasonable.

\* \* \*

*Pacific Citizen  
June 1939*

*Jap. Exp. g L.*

## PRESIDENT STARTS STRONG CAMPAIGN FOR EXPATRIATION

*Pac Cit June 1939*  
Tsukamoto Believes Time Has  
Come For Young People To  
Take Action; Dual Citizen-  
ship Held Only Bad Point

### LEADERS BACKING DRIVE

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Of outstanding interest in JACL circles this month was the announcement by President Walter T. Tsukamoto that he was starting a campaign to accelerate the work of expatriation among the second generation in the United States. This is in line with the general policy of the League, but the president believes there is special need for action at this time.

Consequently, the president has addressed a communication to the members of the National Board, asking their opinion and also suggestions for carrying on the work if it is thought wise to continue. Reports thus far indicate that the officials favor the campaign.

The question of dual citizenship has been before the League leaders for some time, and the facts are well known.

"Any Nisei who is registered as a Japanese citizens by his or her parents can easily renounce such status," President Tsukamoto said. The president is asking each chapter to make a thorough check of its rolls and give the National Board the results.

#### Message Of President

The communication of the president says, in part:

"My connections in the Legislature already foretell the rumblings of a not too distant organized effort on the part of certain groups to attack the nisei in this country. Before these groups are able to distort the truth and place the nisei in a compromising position, I feel that we should take immediate steps to correct the one and only criticism which may be justifiably and in truth made against us.

#### No Fault Of Nisei

"Through no fault of the nisei, a great many of the older groups have been known and classified as persons maintaining dual citizenship. It is true that many of those in this classification have taken no steps to expatriate themselves from the Japanese Government.

"These people have taken this stand because they feel that the registry of their births by their parents while still in their infancy did not make them subjects of Japan and that they did not feel either morally or legally obliged to terminate such a relationship which they did not consider as existent."

*Pacific Citizen  
June 1939*

Citizenship, Dual

## PRACTICAL STEPS IN EXPATRIATION ARE SUGGESTED

For immediate mass action of nisei on the question of dual citizenship, the DOHO recommends:

1. A concerted action by all nisei organizations, under the sponsorship of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, to publicize and create necessary facilities for expatriation from Japan.
2. A petition to the State Department of the United States government to negotiate with the Japanese government to remove delays in the process of expatriation of American citizens of Japanese ancestry from Japan. (There are cases where persons making an application for expatriation two years ago, have not received any reply.)
3. Another petition to the U. S. State Department to recognize every American citizen of Japanese ancestry with dual citizenship as a full-fledged, loyal American citizen as soon as he or she made an application to the Japanese government for the expatriation and even before such expatriation is legally granted by the Japanese government, because such application would warrant the intention and desire to stay loyal to the U. S. government on the part of nisei citizens.
4. A petition, also to the Japanese government, to cut out all red-taping that the application for expatriation has to go through now and to make the legal process much easier and quicker. This is necessary, because in spite of the official endorsement of the move for expatriation there are still difficulties and delays in its path.
5. The drive for expatriation from Japan should be publicized among the American public, making clear that nisei are loyal American citizens and that this move is a further proof of their absolute allegiance to the American government.

The J.A.C.L. should receive the support of patriotic and progressive American organizations in this drive. The JACL should work together with progressive forces of America interested in preserving and extending democratic rights of all people and in fighting all attempts and maneuvers of the reactionary, fascist forces, that destroy democracy in America.

Doho 7/1/39

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**LETTER BOX**

**NISEI PRESS IS MUM ON  
IMPORTANT ISSUE.**

June 25, 1939

Editor, the DOHO:

I wish more nisei were informed of the latest attempt in the Los Angeles Japanese community. I refer to an attempt made by a certain Shinto prelate, Shudo, to erect a shrine housing a "bunrei" or a part of the sacred shinto symbol.

Fortunately, this unwise and unAmerican move was challenged by a quick action of more alert issei leaders on the ground that Sudo had made a misrepresentation of fact to the Japanese shinto authorities, quoting names of our issei leaders in making the petition.

Now it appears that in case such a shrine is erected, there is danger of making another "diplomatic immunity zone" in Los Angeles, aside from the consulate, because the major shrines and its branches are under the direct control of the Japanese government. In fact the symbol is already here, not through the regular trade channels but through the Japanese diplomatic route via consulate.

What is more, the cost of maintaining such a shrine, which include the regular shinto retournage of shrine musicians, dancers, and prelates will amount to about \$60,000 a year, which must be borne by already economically depleted Japanese people of Southern California.

I understand that this was a major controversy between the two Japanese newspapers, and that the issue is now in the hands of mediators for its final settlement. It is yet too early to predict that this plan for a special shrine is abandoned. I am wondering why

this issue was not taken up and discussed in English sections of these papers for the benefit of the nisei. We, nisei, must be on vigilance against introduction of these religious cults with a string attached to the Japanese government.

A Reader

Dsho

7/1/39

Doho  
7/1/39

## VIEWS and REVIEWS

By JOHN KITAHARA

In his article entitled "The J.A.C.L. and the Campaign for Expatriation", in Japan-California Daily News, June 24, Sei Fujii, fire-eating pro-militarist publisher, comes out in opposition to the J.A.C.L.'s move for the abolishment of dual citizenship.

Of course the article was written in Japanese, for the consumption of his issei readers. Mr. Fujii does not print the same "advice" in his English column because he knows that it would meet with a storm of criticism from the leaders of the J.A.C.L.

"In the past," writes publisher Fujii, "the issei leaders had the same idea as the present J.A.C.L. (in regards to necessity of removing dual citizenship). As a result, the expatriation law was passed in Japan. Unfortunately, since then the anti-Japanese agitation has continued to exist and the agitators have continued to persecute the Japanese whenever any issue arises."

### WRONG CONCLUSION

Sei Fujii apparently thinks that because an expatriation law was passed in Japan, that anti-Japanese agitation should have ceased. He need only to ponder over the fact that heretofore, nisei were relatively too young to have their citizenship and loyalty questioned, and the fact that dual citizenship had no bearing upon the anti-Japanese measures that have come up before our lawmaker. Now, the situation is different. More and more nisei are attaining citizenship today and with it comes the responsibility that such a status entails.

Then the erstwhile editor follows with the argument that nisei are not the only ones having the so-called "dual citizenship." He says:

"The same status is given to second generation Englishmen, French, German and Italians.

"Every country regards the offspring of its citizens born in a foreign country as its own citizens. This is true of the United States. If, for example, a child is born to an American residing in Japan, it isn't any wonder that he is considered an American citizen?

"If anti-Japanese agitators attempt to persecute the nisei on that question, he should have enough understanding to counter-reply, 'What are you trying to say? Look at the second generation British, French, Italians and Germans. Don't they have the same status? Then why are you attempting to single out the Japanese-American citizens?'"

### DEMOCRACY AND NISEI

Citizenship  
Incl

Certainly it is our sincere wish and desire that the democratic rights of us, Japanese minority, is recognized and that we are treated as equally as American citizens of any other nationalities. But, as long as there have been and are forces that persist in discrimination, that single out only Japanese at this time, taking advantage of the present unpopularity of Japanese militarism in the U. S. spreading spy-scare among the people and shifting the blame of the war in China upon Japanese people in this country, then Sei Fujii's argument doesn't hit the nail on the head. We, Japanese must realize now that it is not the fault of American democracy, but deliberate and persistent maneuvers of the reactionary forces that attempt to destroy democracy and deny the rights of national minorities in this country. Therefore, it is the fundamental duty of every Japanese to remove these discriminations, not merely shouting about them, but through pointing out and working with other progressive forces interested in preserving and extending democratic rights of all people. At the same time, it is necessary to REMOVE ANY CAUSES FOR CRITICISM by those professional alien baiters and anti-Japanese agitators. If, for example, these professional agitators would be convinced that Japanese should not be singled out for having dual citizenship, then Mr. Sei Fujii's contention may be practical. But even Mr. Sei Fujii knows that this is not the case.

### CAN'T SERVE TWO NATIONS

We must also consider the fact that a strongly nationalistic government of

Japan is incompatible with the democratic government of the United States. We, as American citizens, cannot serve two masters. Today, the interests of the United States for maintaining peace in the Far East are being jeopardized by the policy of the Japanese military government in China. And naturally whenever a danger of international controversy between Japan and America arises, the first suspicion is cast upon American citizens of Japanese ancestry, just as Americans of German descent were singled out for social persecution during the last World War. Under such circumstances, it is the duty of the J.A.C.L. to re-emphasize our stand as American citizens, loyal only to the Stars and Stripes, by openly repudiating the dual citizenship of many nisei.

### FASCISTS PRESS ISSUE

Actions of pro-militarists like Sei Fujii and other issei, who have tried to involve the nisei in contributing war funds to the Japanese army, and apologizing for the invasion of China make it necessary for the J.A.C.L. to bring the question of dual citizenship to the fore.

The J.A.C.L. should be commended for the action it is taking in urging all nisei to expatriate from Japan immediately. The question today is not the "advisability" of such an action as brought forth by Sei Fujii, to throw confusion into the ranks of the nisei, but the necessity of providing for immediate mass action and necessary facilities.

Doho  
7/1/39



# THE STORY OF THE OREGON JAPANESE

## We, Too, Are Americans!

(ED. NOTE: This article by Minoru Yasui and Jack Cramer was published on Feb. 4 by the Portland Oregonian under the title "We, Too, Please, Are 100 percent Americans". Mr. Yasui is the first nisei attorney to hang out his shingle in Portland. Born in 1916, he graduated in 1939 from the University of Oregon. He is a second lieutenant of infantry in the U.S. army reserve corps and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Cramer is a staff writer for the Oregonian, one of the west's outstanding dailies.)

By MINORU YASUI  
As Told to Jack Cramer

I HAVE BEEN asked the point-blank question: Do you, today, encounter difficulties in your personal life here in Oregon because of the war in the orient?

In other words, as I understand the question: Is it tough to be an American citizen if your ancestors were Japanese?

I'll try to make my answers just direct and blunt as the questions.

First, let me say that I am not sorry for myself or he other folk of my race in Oregon. For myself I am happy in my American citizenship—and I am proud of the record that the members of my race have made in the upbuilding of Oregon. My parents came from the land of the rising sun, but my sun rises and sets in Oregon, not in the orient.

Any accounting of the Japanese in Oregon must start with the "issei," the first immigrants who came to Oregon from Japan. Many of them are still living. Despite great hardships, widespread race prejudice and occasional violence, they have done well for themselves. And I think you will agree that they have done well, also, for the state of Oregon.

### Romance Brought First Issei

It was a romance that brought the first of the "issei" to Oregon. The first immigrant was not, as you might suppose, the son of a samurai, not a merchant or laborer, but a charming and devoted Japanese woman, Miyo Iwakoshi. In the far-away land of cherry blossoms, she has married a Scotch skipper from Australia, Captain Andrew McKinnon, and she came to Portland as his bride.

With them come Rikizo, her younger brother, and Tama Nitobe, her adopted daughter. That was in 1880. It begins Japanese history in Oregon.

In the tall timber a few miles east established a sawmill, and in honor of his bride he called it "Orient mill." The mill is long gone now, but the community where it stood still is known as Orient. You pass through it as you drive east from Gresham.

At Orient sawmill, Miyo Iwakoshi, despite terrifying loneliness, live the typical life of a pioneer woman. But in truth, she was twice a pioneer, being a foreigner, and an oriental one, at that, in a strange new land.

In 1885, Shintaro Takaki, then 18, came to Portland to help develop trade with Japan. He found no Japanese here, but after several trips back to the orient, he returned to Portland in 1889 to open the first Japanese business establishment in Oregon, a restaurant at Northwest First avenue and Couch street. Two years later there was ro-

## A Young Portland Nisei Attorney Tells the Story of His People In the Life of Oregon

mance again, and it blossomed into Oregon's first Japanese wedding. Shintaro Takaki married Tama Jewel McKinnon. They live now at Orient, not far away from the site of the old sawmill, and they look forward to celebrating their golden wedding anniversary in 1941.

### Ban Was Among First in State

By 1891 Japanese immigrants had begun to trickle into Oregon in small numbers. Among them was one, S. Ban, who figured most prominently in the early history of Oregon's Japanese. His early mercantile store later became the leading Japanese concern in the state. And in 1900 he began contracting labor on a large scale. That was when the real influx of Japanese into Oregon started.

They came as land clearers and farm hands, but mostly as railroad workers. Almost every early Japanese can tell of backbreaking days as section hand. D. Takeoka, president of the Japanese Society of Oregon spent his first year in Oregon in that manner. My own father, now a successful orchardist at Hood River, was another. They worked long hours, 11 or more per day, lived in miserable hovels and frequently almost starved themselves in the desperate effort to save money.

In those days, my father tells me, a stray jackrabbit meant a feast, and a cow killed by a passing train was a heaven-sent banquet. "You youngsters," he often says, "you know nothing of hardship!"

### Worked First as Contract Laborers

One by one, as their meager savings increased, the early Japanese bought farms and acquired small businesses. Three hundred of them went into the Hood River valley as contract laborers engaged in land clearing. Scores remained to become prosperous farmers and orchardists.

They worked. They saved. And they labored earnestly to educate themselves and learn the customs of their adopted land. Many obtained jobs as houseboys and went to school at night. Almost none were content to remain uneducated. And, as their children grew up, they insisted that they, too, take full advantage of every opportunity to learn.

They spread out. Soon there were Japanese communities in Montavilla, Beaverton, Salem, Gaston and other places. Today there are about 5000 Japanese in Oregon, including about 2300 "nisei" or second-generation Japanese, who are Oregon-born and citizens of the United States.

Most of the immigrant Japanese were youths of 16 to 20 when they came to this western world. To them it was a land of strange new faces, unfamiliar customs, foreign philosophies and religions and puzzling tongue. No tea ceremony here, no rice fields, and, for many years, no delicately formed Japanese women to be loved. It was 1903, before the first Japanese women began to arrive in any considerable numbers.

These were hardships to be expected. What may not have been expected were the outbursts of anti-Japanese feeling, often violent, which plagued the early Japanese, and even found expression in discriminatory legislation. Much of it sprang from race hatred, stubborn, bitter and unreasoning. And some of it, of course, was prompted by the fact that the early Japanese worked for less, lived on less, and, frequently, prospered more.

### Anti-Japanese Feeling Breaks Out

Whatever the reason, the Japanese for many years found themselves unwelcome in the better theatres, restaurants, hotels and public resorts. Many occupations were closed to them. Many groups excluded them. In numerous ways they were made to feel that they were neither desired nor respected.

United States citizenship had been denied to them by a law enacted in 1875. And in 1924 the oriental exclusion act, an act prompted by the intense anti-Japanese sentiment in California, put an end to further immigration. The older Japanese still feel the effects of this act most keenly. It broke up many a Japanese family, and in numerous cases it prevented the reunion of husband and wife, brother and sister, parents and children.

### Town Mob Routed Japanese Workers

On July 12, 1925, anti-Japanese prejudice in Oregon flared into the famous Toledo incident. A mob of 300 Toledo townspeople routed Japanese sawmill workers from their homes, loaded them into trucks and forcibly evicted them from the town. A group of loggers attempted to defend them, but it did no good. Many were denied even the opportunity to collect their personal belongings.

Of a less serious nature, but almost as hard to bear, were the indignities heaped upon individual Japanese. Practically without exception they were made the butt of insult and abuse of a sort which we of the second generation no longer encounter.

But the Japanese are a tenacious people, and those of Oregon are no exception. In those early years, and in the years which followed, they demonstrated again and again that they can "take it." By industry and thrift and perseverance, they made the most of the opportunities which Oregon offered. They carved happy homes for themselves and contributed much to the building of a state. And we of the second generation are proud of them.

### Proud of Japanese Work in Agriculture

We are proud, firstly of their contributions to agriculture, which claim 60 per cent of all Japanese in Oregon. Mr. Takeoka has assembled figures which show the Japanese accomplishments in this field by counties and communities. I pass them on to you:

Hood River county—Here the Ja-

# WE, TOO, PLEASE, ARE AMERICANS

panese engaged in the raising of strawberries and by 1920 they produced 75 per cent of the total grown in the valley. In 1923, they developed the asparagus industry, which had been commenced earlier by John Koberg, and by 1928, they were shipping 50,000 crates annually to all parts of the country. Today the Japanese of Hood River county produce an annual crop of \$500,000. This includes 90 per cent of the county's asparagus, 80 per cent of the strawberries, 35 per cent of the pears and 20 per cent of the apples.

Salem—The Japanese colony here played an important part in the development of the Lake Labish area into the "richest farmland in the world." In 1910 Roy K. Fukuda, an ex-section hand, cleared the first tract of land in the Lake Labish swamp. By 1913 he had developed "Golden Plume" celery, forerunner of the choice varieties of today. Last year the Japanese marketed 625 carloads of celery in 33 states. By intensive cultivation they made 250 acres produce 200,000 crates of celery, 30,000 sacks of onions and 5000 crates of carrots. They used fertilizer to the extent of \$150 per acres, paid \$160,000 in payrolls, and bought materials worth \$100,000.

## Many Crops Grown by Japanese Farmers

Washington county—In 1939 Japanese farmers here cultivated about 140 acres on which they grew 2800 tons of berries, which were sold largely to eastern markets for \$280,000. They paid \$190,000 for labor. Two-thirds of all berries in the county were grown by Japanese.

Gaston—After heartbreaking failures, the Japanese here reclaimed 500 acres of the bottom lands of Lake Wapato, which last year produced 80,000 sacks of onions and a gross income of \$80,000.

Multnomah and Clackamas counties—Seventy-five per cent of the vegetables sold on the Portland markets now are produced by Japanese. In the two counties they now farm 4500 acres, producing an annual crop of \$2,000,000. Japanese of the Portland area raised 200,000 crates of cauliflower in 1939 and 1,750,000 pounds of brussel sprouts. Japanese near Milwaukie raised 40,000 crates of celery, while Japanese near Gresham sold 35,000 crates of fresh berries on the markets and sent 560,000 pounds to canneries. It is estimated that Japanese of the two counties spent \$875,000 last year for labor.

These figures are impressive enough when considered by individual districts, and even more impressive in the aggregate. Thus, Mr. Takeoka estimates that the total crop of Japanese farmers in Oregon averages \$3,500,000 annually, of which about two thirds is shipped to other states, bringing back to Oregon some \$2,000,000 per year. Total payroll of labor is around \$1,500,000. Total expenditure for farm supplies is around \$1,000,000.

## Also Contributed to Business Life

We Japanese are proud, also, of our contributions to the business life of Oregon. In metropolitan Portland, Japanese engage in almost every line of legitimate business. They pay \$350,000 annually in rentals, and they succeed in producing income from many run-down and otherwise unprofitable properties.

Oregon Japanese business men have had a major part in building up a large and profitable trade with

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from first page)

Japan. In 1938, Portland imports from Japan amounted to \$226,301 while Portland exports to Japan totaled \$1,532,641. The Japanese trade in past years has been the lifestream of Oregon's lumber industry, and until 1937, Japan view closely with the United Kingdom as the best customer of Portland.

## No Japanese Has Asked for Relief

In Portland alone Japanese pay many thousands of dollars in taxes, but not a single Japanese ever has asked for a cent of relief from the state! And how often do you hear of a Japanese criminal? Practically never.

These things, in the main, are the contributions of the first generation of Japanese. We of the second generation, we "nisei", only hope that

we do as well.

Undoubtedly our path in Oregon is going to be a great deal easier. Much of the old race prejudice has disappeared. In general, this land which so reluctantly adopted our parents has been most friendly and cordial to us. It is true that it is still very difficult, almost impossible, for young Japanese to gain a foothold in American business, or in many of the professions. But we are accepted in many places and in many fields that would have been closed to us a few years ago.

## Never Made Conscious of Race Differences

At the University of Oregon, where I studied for six years, I never was made conscious of my race. We Japanese found nothing to prevent us from participating to the fullest in university life. If we were good students, we got along with the professors. And if we were "good guys" and played a good hand of poker, we got along with the other students.

We "nisei" are American citizens, and we think of ourselves only as Americans. We believe in American principles of democracy because we've been brought up in them. We have adopted the American way of living. About half of us have become Christians. Many of us belong to the Japanese-American Citizens' league, a national organization whose purpose is to create better citizenship among the second generation.

The "nisei" feel a peculiar obligation to create a better relationship between the United States and Japan. We have been educated as Americans, but we also have an understanding of Japan and its problems. And we feel that we can serve America by helping to build friendship between the two countries.

## Ties with Japan Pretty Remote

In most ways, however, our ties with Japan are pretty remote. Few of us have ever gone there, and most of us wouldn't know how to act if we did. After all, we don't know the niceties of Japanese etiquette, the proper courtesies, the tradition. Our position in Japan, if all of us were to get there tomorrow, would be much worse than yours if you went there. We would be expected to know the Japanese customs. But we don't.

One simple incident will illustrate what I mean. I visited Japan about ten years ago. It was all strange to me, and I must have seemed strange to the Japanese. Anyway, they thought I was Chinese.

Nicki Rei  
2/12/40  
(2)

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# Albion Ross Talks With the Japanese People

## The Average Man Distrusts the Nazi Pact

The Chronicle's foreign editor, Albion Ross, is currently measuring the fuse on America's own powder keg—the Orient. In this series of three articles he examines the Japanese feeling toward the United States, what the children of the Rising Sun want from us and the relationship of opposing cultures.

Before the blitzkrieg in Poland, Ross was on the ground, finding pre-war facts for The Chronicle, the causes behind the tension before they were hidden in the thunder clouds of propaganda.

His present job is to determine whether East and West will meet in peace or in battle. This is the second article of the series. At present he is writing from Tokyo.

By **ALBION ROSS**  
Foreign Editor, The Chronicle

TOKYO (by Clipper)—There is a governed and a governing Japan. Governed Japan has greeted the alliance with Germany and satellites with imposing indifference.

Official spokesmen do not attempt to deny the fact. It is one of the few things for which they have no stock answer. The fact has been too apparent to foreigners living in Tokyo for any amount of painstaking propaganda effort to cover it up.

The Germans cooked their goose with the Japanese average man when they signed up with Russia despite the anti-comintern pact. The Japanese think the Germans are treacherous and it is one of the matters on which they do not keep still even in the presence of foreigners.

The newspapers, even, have not attempted to ignore the state of affairs. One of the leading Tokyo dailies published the following letter from a subscriber shortly after the pact was signed and the situation has not changed since then. The letter said:

"The new pact with Germany

### Senator Thomas Thinks All Japan Needs Is a Nurse

"The trouble with Japan is she needs a nurse."

That is the opinion of Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, a member of the powerful Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and an author of books on Oriental affairs.

Senator Thomas spoke at a Palace Hotel luncheon of the Commonwealth Club.

Japan, according to the Senator, "is not basically bad." Instead, he said, she is the product of a world "in the midst of war and social and economic and political revolution."

And this war, the Senator added, is a concern of the United States. "Is there anyone who doubts that war is of universal concern

wherever it is occurring?" he asked.

"If you do doubt it," he continued, "you have been asleep, for the United States has been forced to carry on a peace-time defense program running into 15 billion dollars.

"It will be hard to stop the selective system once it has started," Senator Thomas predicted, "because the boys will want it continued.

"We are experimenting with a new instrument of democracy," he told his audience.

"There is more than one idea in the world," Senator Thomas said, "but in the end it will be the ideals of the Western Hemisphere which will survive."

and Italy is a historical document that will control the lasting destiny of Japan and the world. But the people here read the big news as calmly and indifferently as if it concerned three other countries.

"They discuss and criticize the epochal event like neutral observers. Neither a lantern parade nor a procession has been staged in celebration of this great event. When I think of this pitiable attitude, I feel genuinely sorry for the German people and I cannot hold back my tears.

"Something must be done to set the people's blood boiling. The tripartite pact is a stirring march for Japan not an elegy."

I have not personally found any Japanese speaking foreigner or Japanese acquaintance who has told me of a single instance of enthusiasm for the pact.

My American friends tell me that the Japanese with whom they come in contact either dodge answering any talk about the pact or ask why Japan didn't ally itself with a rich country.

This idea that the country

should have a rich friend who would help it out with money is quite widespread and has rather shocked the government. The grand idea of a world alliance to create a new world order is a bit over the average Japanese head. What is seen is that Germany is poor and far away. A clever government, say the taxi chauffeurs and the small shop keepers, would have aligned itself with the United States. The reasons why America is opposed to Japan's ambitions are anything but clear to many Japanese and the unfortunate Tokyo government finds itself blamed for failing to line up America on the Japanese side. At least that's the version of public opinion which American and Japanese residents here get from their servants, friends and acquaintances.

On the other hand, a party of Germans with whom I crossed the Pacific told me a story that would suggest there is some public enthusiasm for Hitler's Reich. They went to the lantern parades in connection with the imperial an-

niversary. As soon as the crowd knew they were Germans, they made them help carry one of the portable shrines and there was a great hurrahing for Germany.

The story of the complaint registered by the press attache of the Italian Embassy suggests the same thing. The Italian is supposed to have complained bitterly that when the Germans went about in their Embassy cars flying the swastika they were always cheered and that the Italians never got a cheer, though they are as much Japan's allies as the Germans.

Italy, in fact, is the subject of the same sort of good natured ridicule in this country as in the United States. It is one subject on which a certain amount of banter is permitted even in conversation with government officials. In the Occident or in the Orient, Mussolini has become the world's universal joke. At the mention of Italy the bitterest political argument will be broken off while everybody laughs.

The tripartite pact is accordingly regarded strictly as a German-Japanese affair and no one is much interested in Hitler's European satellites. It is also probably fair to guess that Americans may still be more popular with the average Japanese than Germans, though Germans are very noticeable in Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe. Perhaps, if they were less noticeable, they would be more popular. But when all is said and done Japan is not governed by "the people."

The extreme nationalists, a good part of the aristocratic government clique, the military and many of the new war industrialists respect and admire the Germans. They constitute the "German party" which made the alliance possible and they are still in power.

This type of Japanese is not only anti-American for reasons of obvious foreign policy. He also hates democracy. What we call liberty he regards as license.

# Japan vs. the U. S. Grew, Matsuoka Bluntly Air Opposing Views

## Envoy Says U. S. Wants Action, Not Promises

TOKYO, Dec. 19 (Thursday) (AP)—Responding to an address in which Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka said Japan desired only to see an end to trouble in China and war in Europe, U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew declared today the United States must consider "not alone expressed intentions" but "facts and action, too, regardless of the persuasive garb in which they may be dressed."

Both addresses were made at a luncheon of the America-Japan Society.

Matsuoka appealed to "the common sense of our two peoples to maintain calm judgment and quiet self-restraint in the face of an appalling, unprecedented world situation."

He said that in East Asia, Japan "shut the door to no one."

Grew, replying extemporaneously, stated flatly:

"The door is not to be closed anywhere to anyone. The American people are firmly determined in certain matters."

### JAPAN ENGAGED IN A MORAL CRUSADE

Matsuoka declared "I owe it to candor to admit that the relations between our two countries are severely strained," adding that he felt the fundamental cause of this was "American misapprehension of Japan's aims and aspirations."

"Contrary to the impressions current in America and elsewhere," he asserted "Japan is not waging an imperialist war of greed and aggression in China. We are engaged in a moral crusade."

"Laugh or shrug your shoulders if you like, ladies and gentlemen, but I am sure time will prove it."

The luncheon, at which Grew presided, was in honor of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, newly-ap-

pointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

Matsuoka declared he considered the Nomura appointment "an eloquent indication of what my government has in mind" regarding Japanese-American relations.

Ambassador Grew, in introducing Matsuoka, said he believed that from the Foreign Minister's intimate associations with the United States "he has the same sort of personal affection for our country as I have for Japan."

Mentioning no names, Matsuoka declared:

"It seems to me that this world is too wide politically and too narrow economically. Our political efforts had better be restricted only to those spheres in which we are vitally interested, not extended to other people's domains."

Of the Japanese-German-Italian pact, he said a section of the American people had "misunderstood our purpose and accuse Japan of hostile intentions toward America."

Matsuoka said Japan's "only desire is to be let alone on the one hand, and on the other to see the trouble in China and war in Europe brought speedily to an end without adding more participants, particularly such a powerful one as America."

American participation in the war, he said, would cause the world to

face "Armageddon that would end in the total destruction of our culture and civilization. I beseech my American friends to think twice, thrice, nay a thousand times, before they take a leap that may prove fatal to all humanity."

P. F. Chronicle  
12/19/40

## More About Japan

# Grew and Nomura Bluntly Exchange Views at Lunch

## Tokyo Again Prepares for Move on Indies

By LOUIS PORTER

While United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew was calling on Japan yesterday to demonstrate her "good intentions" by deeds and not talk, Japan was reported preparing only further impair the unhappy relations between the two major Pacific powers.

Only recently, Japan made a deal for the purchase of oil from the Dutch East Indies. Now she wants an arrangement for practically all of the islands' oil, and she wants the oil on long term credit.

Japan wants more. She is expected to demand of the Indies some sort of political control.

Negotiations looking toward this entire arrangement failed some time ago. But yesterday, Kenkech Yoshizawa, a former Foreign Minister of Japan, was on his way to Batavia to obtain what his predecessor was unable to get.

The Associated Press stated Yoshizawa doesn't plan to tolerate protracted negotiations. He will state his proposals, thrash them out item by item and warn the officials at Batavia that this was their last chance voluntarily to conclude an economic agreement with Japan.

Should these negotiations fail, Japan will then employ forcible methods, the dispatches stated.

Of course, if the foregoing indicates Japan will neglect to attempt a justification of her acts, then it is being told in a misleading way. For some time Japan has been building up a case against the Indies. An illustration of the charges she is gathering is an item cabled by the Associated Press from Shanghai.

It states:

"Significantly, the Japanese press lately itemized a series of alleged anti-Japanese incidents throughout the Dutch East Indies, one of which

was described as 'an insult to the Emperor' when a Japanese naval officer was refused permission to enter Java."

But if Japan resorts to force, she is certain to impair farther her relations with the United States. Only last April, Secretary of State Cordell Hull warned against aggression in the East Indies. The admonition wasn't directed at Japan specifically, but Hull left no doubt whom he meant when he warned aggressors to keep their hands off the islands, a vital source of rubber, tin and other raw materials for America and other nations.

In April, Hull stated that "any change in the status of the Indies would directly affect the interests of many countries," and added:

"Intervention in the domestic affairs of the Netherlands Indies or any alteration of their status quo by other than peaceful processes would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace and security not only in the region of the Netherlands Indies, but in the entire Pacific area."

Then, after reviewing treaty obligations to respect the integrity of the Dutch East Indies, Hull concluded:

"It is the constant hope of the Government of the United States—as it is no doubt of all peacefully inclined governments—that the attitudes and policies of all governments will be based upon these principles and that these principles will be applied, not only in every part of the Pacific area, but also in every other part of the world."

## Nomura Decries U. S., Japan Rift

TOKYO, (Thursday) Dec. 13 (U.P.)—Speaking at the farewell luncheon in his honor before the American Japan Society (see above), Nomura said:

"I am a plain sailor and a complete stranger to your elegant society. Being aware of that ignorance, I first declined the offer of the ambassadorship . . . however, I felt frankly disturbed by the ominous trend of affairs which, if left unchecked, may possibly bring about acute tension between two countries who have no reason to quarrel but every reason to remain friends. . . . The light has gone out in Europe—let us then, Japan and America, guard the peace of the Pacific."

DF Chronicle

12/19/40

## Aliens: Guns, Cameras Have Final Deadline

The deadline for surrender by enemy aliens of prohibited articles, including guns, cameras and radios, has been extended to 11 p. m. tomorrow.

United States Attorney Frank J. Hennessy announced Attorney General Biddle's new ruling yesterday as Japanese, Germans and Italians continued to file into police stations with fowling pieces, shotguns and radio transmitter parts.

However, the number received dwindled considerably from Monday's rush. In San Francisco, 17 guns were surrendered, 15 of them at the Northern station, as well as 10 radios and a bag of cartridges.

A sporting goods store in the Japanese district turned over its entire stock to Federal officers.

The East Bay showed the same decrease, the entire area reporting less than 20 weapons turned in, including three heirloom swords, and a sprinkling of radios and cameras.

At the Hayward Sheriff's office, one young Japanese boy brought in two boxes of radio transmitter parts. He said that although he was an American citizen he lived in a house with a number of Japanese aliens and did not want to create a "suspicious situation." He is a licensed radio amateur.

In addition to the extension of the deadline, the Justice Department yesterday added further limitations on the articles which German, Italian and Japanese nationals may possess, according to Associated Press dispatches from Washington, D. C.

They are now required to turn over to authorities any of the following articles: Weapons or implements of war, or component parts thereof; ammunition of all kinds; bombs, explosives or material used in the manufacture of explosives; signal devices; codes or ciphers; papers, documents or books in which there may be invisible writing; photographs, sketches, pictures, drawings, maps or graphical representation of any military or naval installations or equipment or of any arms, ammunition or implements of war.

## Behind the News

With Arthur Caylor

Look for a real battle to break out on the home front as the Chinese open a spectacular campaign to wrest Chinatown from the Japanese, who have Man-



chukuo-ed a substantial part of it during the past 15 years. The Japanese are already falling back according to plan, but they show too many signs of rallying to suit the Chinese.

Wherefore the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Six Companies are considering, my men report, ways to enlist full Allied strength by appealing to San Francisco businessmen and to San Francisco citizens. Their support, it appears, has thus far been scant—possibly because most San Franciscans know so many nice Japanese and feel so sorry for American-born persons of that race.

Pickets are reported a possibility—including white pickets. Some labor groups got acquainted with the Chinese, you may remember, when both were picketing the shipments of scrap-iron which later were showered down on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines.

The Chinese, my agents learn, thought the freezing order would rout the Japs from the Grant-ay front. The U. S. Treasury closed 35 stores. But many have since reopened as "American-owned." The Chinese wonder out loud how come so many stores, now "American-owned," are still run by the same people. Privately they suspect that certain landlords, including Americans, may have helped engineer ownership switches to protect the old rent roll.

Of course, most San Franciscans can tell the Japanese stores from the Chinese stores, in a blackout, and if they shop in them it's likely because they want to. But the Chinese insist it breaks their hearts to see servicemen in Jap stores, buying things to send back home. They argue, too, that in making his plea to go easy on alien merchants, President Roosevelt didn't particularly mean the only Chinese section in the United States where the Japanese have barged in and taken over the choice locations.

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Of course, the presence of the Japanese in Chinatown is the Chinese' own fault—particularly the fault of a custom called "Pod-Hai." Fifteen years ago there were no Jap stores. But, with the depression, a few Chinese merchants could no longer meet the generally

high rents. That's where "Pod-Hai" came in. If a Chinese took over he had to meet back requirements of the lease—and possibly pay the departing merchant a bonus.

This may have been a swell rule in China, but it didn't work here. The better the location and the higher the rent, the less able was a Chinese merchant to assume the burden of "Pod-Hai." The Japanese were bound by no such rule. Naturally they pressed their advantage.

The Japanese, of course, are hoping for a continuance of the old tolerance. In the face of reports from General MacArthur about the treatment of white civilians in Japanese-occupied parts of the Philippines, that seems a long-shot among hopes. However, it can be reported on their side that Y. Oshima and M. Shinoda have just given \$1000 to the Red Cross and set aside the first Monday of each month as Red Cross Day in their California Flower Market on Fifth-st. The first day brought \$115.50 to the Red Cross. Both donations were frankly something of a thank offering for lack of discrimination.

\* \* \*

## ALIENS GIVE UP GUNS, SPEARS

Deadline Extended  
To 11 p. m. Thursday

Everything from firearms to old sabers, antiquated spears and even a bow and arrow or two were being turned in by "enemy" aliens at local Police Stations today as the deadline for surrender of "all implements of war" was extended by the U. S. attorney general to 11 p. m. Thursday. The original deadline was 11 p. m. yesterday.

Most San Francisco weapons were turned in at Northern Station, which has jurisdiction over the Japanese section.

East Bay communities reported receipt of 345 guns, mostly hunting pieces. Joseph S. Aoki, 2611 Union-st, Oakland, turned in eight ceremonial eight-foot spears.

Of the East Bay firearms surrendered 222 pieces were brought in by Japanese, mostly from the Hayward area, 65 by Italians and eight by Germans.

Meantime, U. S. Atty. Hennessy reported a sudden rush by aliens seeking travel permits under the orders requiring enemy residents to remain at their place of residence. Applications for the permits, reaching 250 yesterday, must be filed seven days in advance, Mr. Hennessy reiterated. He said no further instructions had been received by his office.

# THE CHRONICLE

## Japan Probably Won't Risk War if U. S. Keeps Nerve

By J. B. CONDLIFFE

A categorical answer to this question would be possible only if one could read the minds of those responsible for the direction of military and naval policy in Japan. There are no economic clashes of interest between the two countries of any importance. Japan was opened to modern commerce by American initiative. The United States has been Japan's greatest market for her largest export — raw silk. From the United States Japan has in turn drawn cotton as well as metals and manufactures. This trade is mutually profitable and in large measure non-competitive. Nor are there any serious clashes of trading interests in other markets. The kind of goods that Japan exports are not the characteristic exports of American farms or factories.



Until very recent years, in fact until the forcible creation of a puppet state in Manchuria, the ties of commercial interest were strengthened by very friendly feelings between the two peoples. There is much evidence in Japan of American influence — notably in the great popularity of baseball. Most of the business and intellectual leaders of Japan knew the United States well and admired its people and institutions. It is true that the young military and naval leaders are more nationalist and less familiar with the outside world.

The restrictions imposed on Japanese immigration into this country and particularly the brusque manner of their imposition rankled and still rankle. Japanese pride was hurt by them, but great nations do not go to war to force their people as unwelcome immigrants into other territories.

It is obvious that no one in this country feels any urge to go to war with Japan. Why should they? There are, however, a few people who see no reason why the United States should recognize Japanese conquests or aid in their achievement. Still more see no reason why the United States should cease to give moral and material help to a friendly China. Japanese complaints that the United States is unfriendly in failing to understand and co-operate with Japan's self-imposed mission to impose a "new order in Asia" strike most Americans as fantastic and naive; but are not regarded as a cause for alarm or for war.

If the danger of war should ever become real, it will only be because ambitious policies of militarist expansion on the part of Japanese in the field disregard the rights of American citizens so flagrantly that their actions cannot be ignored. My own guess is that this is on the whole improbable though not impossible. Like

## Oriental Conflict Probably Won't Break Until After European Decision

By JOHN H. OAKIE

American insistence on the status quo and the Open Door in the Western Pacific is fundamentally at odds with the Japanese conception of a regional economic and political bloc under the leadership of Japan. There is no present indication that either country will retreat from its announced position.

Consequently, it may be expected that there will be a continuation of the current friction between the two countries. This, however, is a far cry from military and naval conflict, and I am convinced that new factors must enter the Pacific area picture before a United States-Japan war will be in immediate prospect.

An attempt to invade the Netherlands Indies or knock out the British base at Singapore would definitely change the picture. If such an attempt were made, it might be timed to coincide with a German invasion of England. But in the known terms of the Japan-Axis pact, there is no evidence that Japan has committed herself to anything as formidable as an assault on Singapore and the Netherlands Indies. Moves on that scale would almost certainly bring the United States into the war in both Europe and Asia. The most logical inference, therefore, is that Japan will adjust her southward ambitions to the outcome of the spring and summer campaigns in Europe, increasing pressure if the war swings in favor of



## The Question: "Do you think likely that military and naval conflict will arise from the current relations between the United States and Japan? If so, what do you consider the basic causes?"

### Background:

Probably no part of their foreign policy is so badly understood by the U. S. people as the part that deals with the Far East. Only the outline is seen; the details and implications are rarely even thought of. Dominating the outline is the Open Door Policy, the historic American attitude that was formulated at the close of the Spanish war by John Hay, McKinley's Secretary of State. The Open Door Policy says that all nations shall have an equal right to exploit and develop the Chinese market, and America has stuck to it without deviation for 40 years. It is chiefly as a door-stop to keep the door open, in fact, that we have maintained the unprofitable Philippines throughout this period.

For many years the Open Door Policy went unchallenged, probably because it worked to the comfort and

advantage of such other strong, established nations as Great Britain and France. Then, with the Manchurian crisis of 1931, a new factor threatened the whole set-up—the budding New Order program, the object of which is Japanese control of Southeastern Asia. New Order Open Door have been prickly from the start, yet both are so important to their sponsors' policies to be lightly abandoned. This has determined the main cause of the friction. But the friction is hard to follow, for the public has little access to sound, expressed opinion in this field. The Far Eastern situation grows more critical every day, therefore Monday Meeting feels that this is a good time to give its readers a pertinent appraisal of how things stand. Six of today's contributors are specialists on the Far East, on international relations, or on government theory; the seventh is a well-informed "man in the street."



Japanese aggression on the continent of Asia contains a large element of bluff. If Japanese statesmen have most similar militarist campaigns, tied themselves to the belt of the European Axis so firmly that they are committed to fighting the Axis battles in the Pacific, they are less astute than their predecessors. Picking up what is going in a troubled situation is a very different matter from challenging a great naval and potentially great military power such as the United States or even Great Britain. Nuisance diversions, threatening talk and gestures, even isolated incidents do not lead to war if the other party keeps its nerve, maintains its rights and continues to conduct its foreign policies without regard to threats or pleadings. This Mr. Hull can be trusted to do. It would be foolish to allow Japan or any other country to scare the United States into departing from the defense of its own interests and co-operation with its friends.

## Japan Won't Risk War with Us for New Order

By GLENN E. HOOVER

The "basic cause" of Japan's aggression is her unfortunate economic position. Her increasing population cannot find employment on her limited soil. They must export and "export or die." However, the protectionist fallacy is so wide

that the Japanese believe that they can be assured of trading opportunities in those regions which they exercise control over. The British and French empires

the United States must accept imports from Japan or fight her.

Confronted everywhere with tariff walls and other restrictions on her exports, Japan proposes to solve her problems by incorporating southeast Asia into her "New Order." We are unalterably opposed to this program, and I predict we will accept it without a struggle.

Continued peace seems possible only if Japan backs down. That she will, because a war would be fatal for Japan, statesmen, generals and admirals just as intelligent as the crop side of the Pacific. If we knew we could defeat Japan, so would Japanese leaders know it. If they are convinced that further expansion means war with us, they will find some face-saving formula to retrieve what they can from a costly Chinese venture.

I once believed that the Japanese leaders had so far committed their nation to the "New Order" that they could be no turning back. It is no pleasant task to disillusion Japanese people, but because public opinion is less important than in democratic countries, they will prefer it to risking military defeat.

Fortunately for the Japanese, their program has been expressed in rather nebulous phrases that vary with the course of the war in Europe. If Britain stands its ground, one thing; if she falls it will be another. Japan will bluff us, but she will not support the Axis by threatening us, but she will not push us to the brink. My prediction is, "No Conflict."

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### THIS WEEK'S CONTRIBUTORS TO THE

John B. Condliffe is a New Zealander who fought in the World War and subsequently studied at the London School of Economics and worked for the League of Nations. He is now teaching at the University of California. . . . General David P. Barrows is chairman of the U. C. political science department.

He is an expert on the aspect of international politics. Payson J. Treat of Stanford is an authority on Japanese history. John H. Oakie is secretary of the Francisco Bay Region division of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Glenn E. Hoover teaches econ-

# MONDAY MEETING

## War Likely Unless the United States or Japan Backs Down

By DAVID P. BARROWS

I think it likely that armed conflict between the United States and Japan will result from their current relations, unless a decisive change of policy is made by one of them. The long-standing policy of the United States in the Far East is for parity of trade, for the "Open Door" as opposed to spheres of influence, and for respect for the territorial and administrative independence of China and of other parts of the Far East. This policy is diametrically in conflict with Japan's declared policy of effecting a "New Order" in Eastern Asia and the Pacific, in which Japan would hold a dominating political, economic, and military position with respect to populations and lands within the area of her supremacy.



When two nations hold policies that

are diametrically opposed, and each supports its policy without willingness to surrender it, there is reached what is called an international crisis; and at this point one or the other of the two peoples must change its mind, or war will follow. The United States and Japan have reached this point at this time. Either the United States or Japan must abandon its policy, or conflict will follow.

Japan has developed a large design. The full limits of the area in which Japan expects to be a dominant nation with all other peoples reduced to what the Germans frankly call a "servile" position, have not been exactly laid down. But the definite area embraces China, Indo-China, Thailand, British Malaya, the Philippines, the Netherlands Indies and certain archipelagoes of the South Pacific. Such an accomplishment would bring to utter collapse the policy pursued by the United States in the Far East for more than a hundred years. There would fall into Japanese hands all the achievements and all the resources created out of more than a hundred years of effort by many nations to develop the resources of this great Far Eastern field.

The army and navy leaders who now govern Japan believe that in the present military crisis of the world, and in view of the probable collapse of the British Empire, their armed forces are adequate to make a conquest of the Far East. I do not think that the Japanese dictatorship will surrender what seems to it a chance to take full advantage of a unique opportunity. The issue of peace or war, therefore, rests with the American people. It may make a complete surrender of its own policy and of its responsibility for the Philippines, and for the future development of the Western Pacific, or it must oppose Japan by something more effective than diplomatic protests.

### Next Week's Question:

Has the increasing need for State Legislatures to deal with economic problems made the trained lobbyist a social and political necessity?

## Japan's Interests In Orient More Vital Than Ours

By PAYSON J. TREAT

If the problem solely concerned the United States and Japan it would be reasonably safe to believe that no conflict will arise from their current relations. But no intelligent man would dare to guess the solution of a problem which contains five unknown



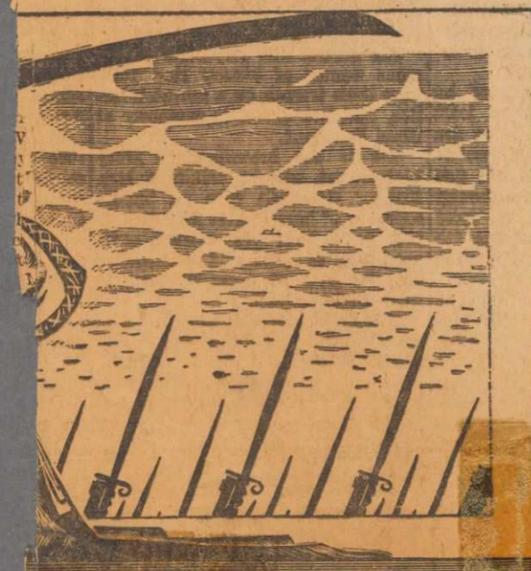
equations. In this instance there are the shifting policies of the United States, Japan, China, Soviet Russia and Great Britain. Any one of these powers may change its present objectives, with

marked effects upon the present picture. The United States has recently changed its attitude toward Soviet Russia—it might conceivably, under different conditions, change its attitude toward Japan.

Present relations are strained because on each side there is a strong sense of wrong suffered at the hands of the other. Naturally the Japanese people know more about the unfriendliness of the American Government, and the American people have read plenty about the derelictions of the Japanese government. I happen to be more concerned about the righteousness of our own conduct than about the shortcomings of Japan. If our people had the slightest conception of the harm done to good neighborliness by the discriminatory laws which are found on our State and Federal statutes, and which arouse the indignation of Japanese and Chinese alike, they would do something to remove a constant source of bitterness. And if they knew of the consistent policy of our Government, over some 35 years, to check or destroy the expansion of Japanese interests in Eastern Asia, they would understand the growing resentment across the Pacific.

It would be so easy to restore friendly relations which prevailed between 1854 and 1905. Geography bears witness to the fact that the interests of Japan lie in Asia. If the United States becomes involved in war in the Western Pacific it can only be in support of secondary interests, which by no reckoning would be worth a costly and inconclusive war. And if Japan should extend the range of her interests to the Americas she, too, would be supporting secondary interests, and the result would be the same.

If the United States and Japan will clean their own slates of past unfriendlinesses, will respect the vital interests of each other in their parts of the globe, a wholesome intercourse may be resumed.



## Neither Nation Needs War; Both Need Peaceful Basis of the Orient

By PHILIP W. BUCK

My answer to the question proposed for discussion is remarkably free from academic hedging and qualification. I do not think it likely that the current relations between Japan and the United States are likely to lead to military and naval conflict. The general reason for my opinion may be stated quite simply: It is at present far more useful to both powers to avoid conflict than to invite it.



From the standpoint of Japan we are a very important Pacific power; we are a substantial customer for her silk industry even though silk substitutes are constantly becoming more plentiful; we are an important source of raw materials, both for war and peace. Though we disapprove the Japanese foreign policy, Japan must regard any basis of peaceful relations with America as preferable to warfare; particularly at a time when a dangerous and difficult conflict with China and an imperialist policy for all of Eastern Asia engages the attention of her government and demands continual sacrifice by her people.

As for the United States, to put the matter in what may seem brutal and callous terms, we have not any considerable stake in the Far East. Though there is substantial American investment there, our total holdings in that area are less than what we have in Canada, or in Europe, or in South America. Our foreign trade with the whole of the Far East represents less than a fifth of our exports and imports. The Philippines seem more important now, with the risks of their eventual independence, if it be granted, much more prominent; but our interest in the islands is diminishing.

Our real interest in Asia lies more in the general principles of our foreign policy, and our share in world affairs. What we need, and want, is stability and order in that area, so that economic development and political security for the peoples of the Pacific may be possible. It is no longer academic idealism to point out that such a state of affairs can be secured

only by genuine organization, wide at best and regional at least, with guarantees of peace that will really safeguard, and procedures of adjustment that can really effect peaceful changes.

Such an objective can scarcely be served by warfare at the present juncture of affairs; so that our present policy is one of avoiding conflict while refusing to approve aggression. We must prepare our minds, however, to participate in some form of association that can achieve security for the Asian peoples, and the prospects of economic development and contact with the rest of the world.

## Conflict of Interest Is Deep; but Balance of Power Remains in Europe

By HARLEY C. STEVENS

I should think it quite likely we shall find ourselves at war with Japan. Basically it would appear that the probability of war depends primarily on what happens in Europe rather than upon our own relations with Japan as such, although in these relations there lie fertile enough seeds of conflict.



Let us consider these latter first. We have abrogated the treaty of 1911, declared a moral embargo on the shipment of American aircraft and high-test gasoline and given the President authority to curtail the exportation of military supplies. We talk of a complete embargo of both exports and imports.

This is but the application of "sanctions" in another form. Presumably we are in a position (although events in Europe and the lend-lease bill make this assumption more precarious each day) to implement the imposition of these sanctions by military and naval action, and of a mind, if necessary, to do so. If we are not, we had better give up embargoes, moral and actual. In any event the point to be observed is that the exercise of power tends to become indivisible—that is to say that the successful application of economic pressures involves not only the implied threat of exertion of military and naval power (either defensively or offensively), but also makes its exertion more likely.

Japan, in turn, has not only successfully defied the Kellogg pact, obtained large slices of territory carved out of China, curtailed our business

throughout the Orient and announced a "Monroe Doctrine" of the East, but is currently engaged in moves in the South Pacific which threaten not only British, French and Dutch interests, but American interests also. We acquiesce in none of these things, and are moving to fortify Guam, American Samoa, and other strategic isles.

More important, Japan has joined the Axis, a move which has more than token significance, first, because like her partners and even before them, she has adopted force as an instrument of national policy, and second, because, like them, she is quite free from the moral or ideological scruples which still beset us. She is thus an understanding and sympathetic partner. And she has bet on her partners to win. We, on the other hand, are practically committed to preventing the Axis from winning, either now or later.

Thus it is that a deeper conflict of interests, as each side conceives them, could hardly be imagined. Whether this will lead to war depends chiefly, however, upon the outcome of the war in Europe, for it is there as in the past that the balance of power in the Far East will be determined.

Although the wars in Europe and in Asia are essentially one, there are two spheres of action. We are not yet ready to enter either, or at least not a war in the Far East until we have our new navy and air force. It is conceivable, of course, that prepared or not, we may be forced by events beyond our control to enter one or the other, or both. Meantime we may extend credits to China, enlarge our embargoes on shipments to Japan, keep our fleet in the Pacific, and gather together submarines and bombers in the Philippines. These things may halt Japan somewhat; presumably they will not bring open conflict. Real readjustment of the balance of power in the Far East apparently awaits the victory or defeat of the Axis in Europe.

### THE MONDAY MEETING

Mills College. . . . Philip W. Buck is associate professor of political science at Stanford. . . . Harley C. Stevens, head of the tax department of the Standard Oil Company, is chairman of the board of the San Francisco School of Social Studies.

*FR*  
*388*

*Oakland Tribune*  
**'I'm No Jap' Says  
Ex-Bluejacket, <sup>Apr. 10,</sup>  
1941  
But He's Interned**

SAN DIEGO, April 10.—(AP)—Protesting, "I'm no Jap," a 67-year-old Japanese with 30 years service in the U.S. Navy to his credit, departed today in an Army truck with a three-soldier escort for the Santa Anita reception center.

The Japanese, Isakichi Kanasawa, had remained in San Diego when 1150 others left for Santa Anita by train Tuesday night. Found hoeing in his Spring Valley garden yesterday, Kanasawa said he assumed he was exempt from the evacuation order.

Ed Law, assistant U.S. attorney, said an investigation disclosed the Japanese not only had served 30 years in the Navy, but had a letter of commendation from a secretary of the Navy and was drawing a pension for his service.

What to do with Kanasawa presented a problem to Federal authorities until the Army announced it would take him north in a jeep. A truck was used for the journey, however, when it was learned he would have company.

Yonezo Nakazami, arrested by a Mexican near Chula Vista for failing to evacuate Tuesday, was picked up by the soldiers at the County Jail for the trip. Kanasawa had been permitted to spend the night at the destroyer base, where the truck called for him.

Harold Nathan, F.B.I. chief here, said Kanasawa was born in Japan, but was naturalized in Philadelphia in 1919 because of his war service.

*Oakland Tribune*

*4-10-41*

# » NOCTURNE «

One of the classics in the field of sociological studies is the four-volume treatise by Thomas and Znaniecki, "The Polish Peasant in America." We were first introduced to this colossal sociological tract when savant Tamotsu Shibutani from Stockton, a student at the U. of Calif. explained to us his hypothesis wherein he would place the immigrant Japanese and his offsprings in a position strikingly parallel to that of the Polish peasant in America.

The concept from which Tamotsu developed his theory was Thomas and Zaniecki's theory of "social disorganization resulting from cultural change." Applying this theory to nisei society, the thesis of Tamotsu's arguments become this: When two different cultures, the Japanese and American came into contact, the ways and traditions of the minority group were modified to conform with those of the dominant group; in the ensuing transition which compelled change from the Japanese system of stressing the family and primary groups to the American system of a highly industrialized and impersonal society, social disorganization occurred.

Tamotsu cites as symptoms of disorganization such factors as these already appearing in the Los Angeles area and among the kibeis of Central California: demoralization, economic dependency, crime and delinquency, sexual immorality and personality disorganization. In a gloomy forecast of the future, our visionary prophet Tamotsu predicted that unless immediate steps were taken for reconstruction, the formation of a semi-caste system might result.

At the time that Tamotsu indulgently explained his theory to us, we could not escape his icy, devastating logic, and we felt convinced that his was an indestructible position. But Tamotsu himself will recognize the fallacy of a position claiming possession of the ultimate truth, and so it is that we have come to question the tenability of his theory. And we do not hesitate to counter with theories of our own. Tamotsu, we feel sure, will welcome the opportunity to cross mental sabers with us once again. En garde, Tomot!

As we see it, the theory of social disorganization is, after all, a theory, and one involving subjectively interpreted assumptions and empirical evidence. In applying this theory to nisei society, Tamotsu seems to proceed on the tacit assumption that the nisei mind has been pervious enough to absorb the cultures of Japan and America, to the extent of there being produced internal conflict.

To us this assumption is built upon a highly questionable basis. We are inclined to think that there is something even more rock-bottom, and that is this: the vortex of the problem is not necessarily in the difficulty of the nisei to fuse the two cultures, but even more fundamentally, in that the nisei mind has been too resilient to absorb an appreciable degree of either culture.

In support of his theory of social disorganization, Tamotsu offers evidence in the nature of such symptoms as demoralization, crime and delinquency, etc. We contend that these may not be necessarily construed as symptoms of social disorganization, but as positive manifestation that the nisei are at last stepping out of their three cornered pants and indulging in the inevitable deviations that are characteristic of growing youth. Proportionately, the number of these deviations among the nisei has been small; is it not reasonable then to expect such activities to increase with an increase in their ages to that period where such deviations are to be expected?

Granting Tamotsu the assumption that manifestations of demoralization, crime and delinquency are increasing, we would assert that such manifestations further substantiate our contention that the nisei have not assimilated effectively either of the two cultures. By "culture" we arbitrarily define it in its very narrow sense of the Arts. If "culture" is agreed upon to be regarded in such terms, then what have we nisei to demonstrate? And if we have nothing to demonstrate, why is this so?

We have other theories about such matters we like to toy around with, but that would make another long, long story. In the meantime we shall toddle back into our Ivory Tower and meditate between sips of cambric tea. Won't you join us?

J. A. News  
7/21/41

## » NOCTURNE «

A couple of days ago we were in receipt of a withering counter-offensive from Tamotsu Shibutani, U. C. student, whose theory of "social disorganization resulting from cultural change" we thought we had pretty well exploded. Friend Tomo's scorching blast carried the painful implication that we knew nothing of the social sciences. We do not deny it.

We think, though, that in attempting a critical analysis of Tomo's theories, we failed to offer adequate explanation. Or else in his eagerness to demolish our arguments, Tomo took to the great American pastime of jumping to conclusions. At any rate, in the last column, we had not concluded our exposition of views and so we shall endeavor to do so here.

Our frontal attack consisted in questioning what we thought was a facile assumption by Tomo that the nisei had absorbed both the Japanese and the American cultures to such an extent that internal conflict was produced, manifesting itself in "social disorganization," i. e., demoralization, sexual immorality, crime and delinquency, personality disorder, etc. Our point was, on the contrary, that the nisei mind has been resilient to both cultures and that the symptoms of disorganization were the inevitable deviations of youth.

Speaking of "culture" in the narrow sense of the arts, we cannot see where the nisei has effectively absorbed it in either the Oriental or Occidental forms. And why is this so?

These are a few of the theories we would propose. Primarily this cultural recession has been due to language barriers. There has not been, we believe, the full linguistic accord between the issei and the nisei for the communication and transference of ideas, folkways, customs, traditions, etc. of the Orient. At the other extreme, the nisei stemming from alien stock could hardly be expected to alienate himself from the issei and take to American ways. And so we find the nisei floundering about in this cultural vacuum, aimlessly adrift, unanchored to deep-rooted cultural institutions. This is readily evidenced in the disproportionate number of nisei indulging in the inanities of skating, bowling, dancing, etc., to the utter neglect of creative activities.

Perhaps another important factor in the retarding of nisei cultural development has been the intense struggle of the issei for economic emancipation, sacrificing effort towards the cultural upbringing of their children. We find this especially true in the rural areas, where the issei in their agricultural pioneering had not the time nor the money to establish homes conducive to fuller cultural development. This, we think, has been one of the tragic consequences of the issei quest for economic security—unattractive homes have broken the homogeneous pattern of the Japanese family and so the nisei have, in abhorrence to their drab, barren homes, escaped to the street corners, the pool-

rooms, beer-parlors, and the various centers of unproductive activity.

On all of this we are proceeding on the assumption that cultural development is a desirable thing. We look at it in terms of a society which seems to evaluate racial groupings on the basis of cultural development, which in turn seems to mean the extent to which such racial groups have demonstrated their respective production in the arts. We are also proceeding on the seriously questionable assumption that the nisei would be much better off if well-grounded in basic cultural institutions. And further still it is open to question whether the nisei want to change their ways of living, thinking, acting, etc. For all we know, maybe those who frequent the pool-rooms, beer-parlors, etc., are perfectly contented and averse to what we would call more wholesome, profitable and productive activity. We wish we knew the answers.

It is becoming clear what Tomo implied in his blistering retort when he said, "You had better gather your embankment about you and cover up your head." We find we don't know a damn thing. Maybe we should take out an option on our Ivory Tower.

Huh?

J. A. New  
7/28/41

# J.A.C.L. GAINS RECOGNITION FOR JAPANESE

## Participation in Committee Hearings Results in Promise of Concerns to Observe Fair Employment Practice

As a result of JACL participation in the President's Committee hearing on Fair Employment Practices, a method of close cooperation between the government and league representatives has developed, according to the announcement today from National JACL Headquarters in San Francisco.

Due to Japanese representation, every company which appeared at the committee hearings and all other companies holding government defense contracts will be asked to give special attention to Nisei applicants in order that all possible bias in their connection may be eliminated.

### The following concerns

which appeared at the hearings promised to do everything in their power to aid the qualified Japanese obtain jobs: Lockheed, Vultee, Douglas, north America and Consolidated aircraft companies; United States, Bethlehem and California shipbuilding yards.

Every company representative was asked the following questions relative to the employment of Japanese Americans. As a company policy, do you discriminate against Japanese? The answer in every case was "No." How many Japanese are now employed? This answer varied from about 10 in the Douglas to none in the Lockheed.

What kind of jobs do they have? Clerical, mechanical, janitorial, etc.? The answers included only mechanics. How many Japanese applicants have applied? The first company to answer this question replied none—Bethlehem Steel.

The JACL, represented by Mike Masaoka, produced affidavits to show that a number of Japanese Americans had applied. It was finally brought out that records of applications by Japanese were either not kept or accepted. The companies which followed admitted that no records were kept on the Japanese. All promised to do so in the future.

The following recommendations were made relative to the employment of Japanese in defense jobs: a board of reviews to pass upon the rejected applications of Japanese who are turned down by the preliminary interviewers to insure that no racial discrimination entered in the decision; that the matter of religion be waived insofar as the Japanese applicants are concerned; that every company personnel and employment director be instructed by the company heads to give all Japanese applicants every possible break.

The case for the American born Japanese was presented by briefs on the experiences of Susumi Minari, Frank A. Hashimoto, Arthur M. Tsuneishi, Charles S. Mayeda, and Irving Yamasaki.

Interesting sidelight was the case of Susumi Minari who was deferred one day from his draft induction so that he could appear against the Lockheed Aircraft Company.

As result of the hearings, every company which receives a government defense contract will be especially instructed to give Japanese every possible consideration. Special boards of review to pass upon rejected Japanese applicants will be recommended to every company. The National JACL is now officially on record as seeking fair employment for American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Mike Masaoka, National JACL Secretary, will address combined groups of Santa Barbara, Ventura County and Lompoc as to the value of the Japanese American Citizens League movement. The meeting will take place at Santa Barbara on Saturday night, Oct. 25.

In reply to communications of protest from National JACL Headquarters, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor declared in a wire on Monday that adjustment would be made in the case of Seattle Japanese' denial from membership in the Teamsters' Union.

The wire stated: "Am bringing both your telegram and your letter to attention of representatives of Teamsters' International Union in Seattle, Washington. I am not informed as to the basis of complaint you file. I hope, however, that representatives of Teamsters' International Union will deal with your complaint and adjust it in a fair and satisfactory way."

The JACL requested a hearing for the Seattle truck drivers who have been rejected from the union due to race in a letter addressed to Green.

prewar - 1941  
Sept or Oct

# JACL TO AID REVISION OF DUAL STATUS BILL

## LEGISLATION IN SUB - COMMITTEE

### John Yoshino to Head Nat'l JACL Relations Body

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Following a three-hour hearing of the new dual citizenship bill before the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee on Wednesday morning, during which time Togo Tanaka, national JACL publicity director, testified, the legislation was referred to a sub-committee for further study. The sub-committee is headed by Representative Charles Kramer of Los Angeles.

Introduced by Chairman Dickstein, the bill, aimed clearly at individuals of Japanese, German and Italian parentage requires persons with dual citizenship either to renounce allegiance to foreign powers or face deportation. Full support of the bill was expressed by Tanaka, stating that it would help clarify the status of Japanese-Americans in this country, which they regard as their homeland.

Tanaka has been invited by Col. R. S. Bratton, chief of the Far Eastern section of the War Department, to submit further data and information about the Nisei and participate in the revision of the bill before actual enactment, it was revealed today.

Gen. Sherman Miles, representing the War Department, urged immediate action on this bill, designed "to rid this country of persons not fit to be citizens."

Kilsoo Haan, of the Sino-Korean Peoples' League, also appeared before the committee, bringing up Gillette's recent charges of alleged subversive activities by resident Japanese. Delegate King of Hawaii refuted much of Haan's testimony, questioning him as being a foreign paid propagandist.

The Japanese American Creed was read before the committee by Tanaka to be placed on its record.

Meanwhile, Tanaka's representation before the committee received comment in the Los Angeles Times which stated:

"The American-born editor of a Los Angeles Japanese newspaper today declared there is 'no question' about the loyalty of Japanese Americans in the event of a war with Japan, but advocated legislation to require them to take an oath of renouncing allegiance to any foreign power."

*Japanese American  
Citizens League*

*Oct 31, 1941*

## Mrs. Roosevelt — 'Issei Are Americans'

—o— —o—o—o— —o—  
America Is Home for All Persons Loyal;  
No Racial Lines, Says First Lady of Land  
—o— —o—o—o— —o—

By TOGO TANAKA

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2 — "The Issei may be aliens technically, but in reality they are Americans and America has a place for all loyal persons regardless of race or citizenship," declared Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Friday in a special interview at the White House.

The first lady, in a twenty-minute audience with Gongoro Nakamura, president of the Central Japanese Association, and Togo Tanaka, English editor of the Rafu Shimpo and National

JACL leader, lent a sympathetic and understanding ear to the problems of the resident Japanese and Japanese American citizens as explained to her by the two representatives.

Above all, national unity and solidarity are necessary in these trying times, she declared as she announced her intentions of taking up the Issei-Nisei problem with the President and Attorney General.

Mrs. Roosevelt was presented with copies of the Japanese Association "Americanization" pamphlet and the Nisei Creed.

L. A. Rafu Shimpo  
Nov 3, 1941

The University of Southern  
California,

Los Angeles,

October 27, 1941.

William Randolph Hearst,  
C/O Los Angeles Examiner.

My Dear Mr. Hearst,

I AM writing you about the  
plight of the Nisei in our  
country.

They are Japanese-Americans,  
the second generation who were  
born here and who are American  
citizens.

They have been educated in  
American public schools. They  
speak English.

Their ways of thinking and be-  
having are American ways.

They want to be accepted into

American life, but they are in a  
dilemma.

They look like Japanese and  
foreigners, but they want a  
chance to show their loyalty and  
their patriotism to the United  
States.

Those who have been to college  
want jobs worthy of their educa-  
tion, but they find most doors  
closed to them and that they  
must seek work that an eighth  
grade graduate could perform.

They do not want to go back  
to Japan, in fact, if they did they  
would not be received well, for  
their American ways of thinking  
would turn the Japanese against  
them.

There are about 100,000 of these  
American-born young people of  
Japanese parentage.

They average about nineteen  
years of age.

Their numbers have about  
reached a maximum, for their  
parents are going back to Japan,  
are dying, or are passing out of  
the child-bearing age, and no  
more are coming to the United  
States.

Hence, the Nisei will in a few  
years begin to decline in numbers.

One of them writes me as fol-  
lows:

*"I have had many heart-  
breaking experiences trying  
to find employment. . . . I  
know myself that the odds  
are against me. . . . There  
are lots of Nisei who have  
wives and dependents but  
they never let out a peep to  
try to get out of the draft.*

*"The odds are against us,*

*but we are taking it on the  
chin, more so than is the  
average person.*

*"Sir, when I have served  
my enlistment to my best  
ability, I am going to apply  
for a civil service job.*

*"I have applied twice be-  
fore but was turned down.*

*"Here is hoping that my  
honorable discharge will  
help me in civilian life.*

*"It is the last straw. . . .*

*We are breaking our backs  
against odds to show the  
people of this country that  
it is our country, that we  
were born and raised here  
and wish to make a living,  
and I know that a majority  
of us will fight to the last  
man for what this country  
stands."*

Sincerely,

DR. E. S. BOGARDUS,  
Professor of Sociology at the  
University of Southern Cali-  
fornia.

Examiner

11/8/41

P. 2

# JACL SENDS AFFIDAVITS TO CHAPTERS TO CERTIFY CASES OF DEFENSE DISCRIMINATION

FORMS NOW AVAILABLE

NWS  
11/10/41

## Trade Schools Now Open to Citizens Of Japan Ancestry

In order to prevent further discrimination against Nisei workers in defense industries and in cooperation with the President's Committee for Fair Employment Practice, the National Japanese American Citizens League will send each chapter a number of affidavits against companies who have discriminated against Japanese, according to the announcement from headquarters today.

These forms will be available soon in the offices of the various chapters.

All Nisei who feel they have suffered discrimination in seeking employment in national defense industries or have been denied admittance to trade schools or labor unions are asked to contact their local chapter headquarters and fill the proper forms.

As a result of JACL participation in the Presidential committee hearings in Los Angeles, every company which appeared and all others holding government defense contracts were asked to give special attention to Nisei applicants in order that all possible bias in their connection may be eliminated.

Special boards of review to pass upon rejected Japanese applicants will be recommended to every company.

American citizens of Japanese ancestry will also be able to enroll at all trade schools. Heretofore, many trade schools have refused admittance to Japanese Americans on the claim that Nisei would not be able to secure jobs after completion of the course.

The President also ordered the American Federation of Labor international representative to appear before him to explain the reason for the union ban against colored and Oriental peoples.

New World Seen  
~~News~~  
11/10/41  
P-?

# Dr. Bogardus, Noted Sociologist, Pictures Nisei in U.S. as Loyal Citizens Limited in Activities

MWS  
11/10/41

## Letter Published In Hearst Chain Of Newspapers

The plight of Nisei citizens in the United States, who are loyal to this country but restricted in their activities, was pictured by E. S. Bogardus, professor of Sociology at the University of Southern California, in a letter appearing under Publisher William Randolph Hearst's column, "In the News."

The letter follows:

I am writing you about the plight of the Nisei in our country.

They are Japanese-Americans, the second generation who were born here and who are American citizens.

They have been educated in American public schools. They speak English.

Their ways of thinking and behaving are American ways.

They want to be accepted into American life, but they are in a dilemma.

They look like Japanese and foreigners, but they want a chance to show their loyalty and their patriotism to the United States.

Those who have been to college want jobs worthy of their education, but they find most doors closed to them and that they must seek work that an eighth grade graduate could perform.

They do not want to go back to Japan, in fact, if they did they would not be received well, for their American ways of thinking would turn the Japanese against them.

There are about 100,000 of these American-born young people of Japanese parentage.

They average about 19 years of age.

Their numbers have about reached a maximum, for their parents are going back to Japan, are dying or are passing out of the child-bearing age, and no more are coming to the United States.

Hence, the Nisei will in a few years begin to decline in numbers.

One of them writes me as follows:

"I have had many heart-breaking experiences trying to find employment . . . I know myself that the odds are against me . . . There are lots of Nisei who have wives and dependents but they never let out a peep to try to get out of the draft.

"The odds are against us, but we are taking it on the chin, more so than is the average person.

"Sir, when I have served my enlistment to my best ability, I am going to apply for a civil service job.

"I have applied twice before but was turned down.

"Here is hoping that my honorable discharge will help me in civilian life.

"It is the last straw . . . We are breaking our backs against odds to show the people of this country that it is our country, that we were born and raised here and wish to make a living, and I know that a majority of us will fight to the last man for what this country stands."

Sincerely,

DR. E. S. BOGARDUS.

New World Sun (?)  
11/10/41

## L.A. Journalist Presents Nisei Case at Capital

### Both Tanaka and Haan Go to Town With Testimonies

(Togo Tanaka, sent to Washington to present the Nisei case before Congress, wrote the following illuminating diary in the Rafu Shimpō, of which he is English editor. We reprint it here due to its timely quality and to the insight it gives to the situation in Washington.—Editor)

WASHINGTON—It's a comfortably big place, Room 446, headquarters of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, old House office building, Capitol Hill.

(Tanaka meets Haan, Washington representative of the Sino-Korean People's League and registered foreign propagandist.)

"Hello, Kilsoo," we volunteer. "How are you, Tanaka?" he offers his handshake.

I had just met Rep. Samuel Dickstein of New York, courteous and obliging.

On the cab enroute to the Capitol, I'd laid a fancy 10-to-1 bet with myself I'd bump into Haan. Here he was.

"It's nice weather, isn't it?" we agree on that. We go together into the Committee Room.

A quorum saunters in. Congressman Charles Kramer, our hardboiled Rep. from L.A., strides to his seat next to Chairman Dickstein, who raps for order the hearing's on.

Kilsoo slides in next to me, a bulging manila envelope resting on a chair leg.

On receipt of wire from National Japanese American Citizens League headquarters in San Francisco, I'm here representing the League at the hearing on HR Bill No. 5879.

We are specifically on record to support the War Department's sponsorship of the measure.

First Army witness is General Sherman Miles.

HR 5879, he says in booming voice, is for clarification of dual citizenship status of certain persons.

Words fly back and forth as Congressmen lay a barrage of rapid-fire questions at the General. Voices rise and fall. Deputy Immigration Commissioner Edward Shaughnessy finally summarizes. We know we'll soon be on the witness chair.

"This is interesting," we venture to Haan.

"Certainly is," Kilsoo replies. "I've testified altogether about six times."

"Hmmm, a veteran I see," we suggested, wondering whether it had always been about "subversive and disloyal resident Japanese" about which he has been hammering lately.

Chairman Dickstein beckons. We take the stand.

"I am here chiefly to submit accurate information re-

## MORE ON TANAKA'S DIARY

garding Americans of Japanese extraction and their non-citizen parents who are permanent residents of the United States. Because most information about them hitherto placed at your disposal has been unfavorable, frequently untrue, and usually the story of the one bad apple in the barrel being waved about in such a way as to imply that all the apples were rotten, I should like to submit to you data and facts gained through day-to-day contacts after five continuous years as editor of a daily newspaper in Los Angeles."

It's a wordy and cumbersome beginning.

"Sit down and make yourself comfortable," says Dickstein. We sit.

After testifying 22 minutes we get a chance to read the Japanese American Creed.

"That's a mighty fine expression of your sentiments," remarks Rep. Joe Costello. "Did you write it?"

"No," we explain. "Its authorship belongs to Mr. Mike Masaka of Utah, our National executive secretary." We rise to get back to our seat in the spectator's seat.

"Pssst." We look around. Rep. Kramer is inviting us to a seat next to him around the Committee table. It's a swell view, dir-

ectly behind and between Kramer and Dickstein.

Now it's Haan's turn. We're facing him diagonally across the table.

He goes to town with lengthy prepared documents, statements, exhibits. He's reading now loud and fast. He repeats familiar charges. He's good at arousing. Now he's through.

Delegate from Hawaii Samuel King gets up.

"Mr. Haan, you are a registered propagandist?"

"Yes, a foreign agent." Three minutes of questioning by King along this line. Kilsoo obviously doesn't like it.

The hearing's over and a subcommittee is appointed.

"You're some propagandist, Kilsoo," we join for lunch.

"Christ was a propagandist, too," he shoots back.

"Well, Kilsoo, if you incite too much hysteria about the Japanese in this country, when people get over-excited, how are they going to tell the difference between, say you and me?" We get a laugh from the table.

He smiles sardonically, is silent.

Rep. Kramer thought Kilsoo was speaking on our behalf. He told me so. I was there.

Haan, at heart, we feel is friendly. He's just a misunderstood crusader.

New-World News (?)  
11/12/41

## Assure Equal Justice

### Biddle Promises Japanese Application of "Due Process of Law" Requirements

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 14 — Attorney General Francis Biddle assured the Japanese today that the United States government will do everything in its power "to administer equal justice and to assure all racial groups the due process of law requirements to which everyone in the United States, citizen or non-citizen, is entitled."

In a communication addressed to Gongoro Nakamura, president of the Central Japanese Association of America, Biddle further stated: "It is the determination of this Government to guarantee all of the safeguards of our law to all racial groups in this country and to increase

our vigilance in times of international crisis, such as this."

Biddle on Thursday disclosed in Washington that a system has been worked out to detain Japanese nationals in the United States and its possessions in the event that "friction" should develop with Japan.

He described the purposes of the plan as one which would not impose great injustices on Japanese nationals in the United States by huge mass arrests. Loyal Japanese would be detained along with subversive nationals but would be liberated as soon as examinations of individual cases could be made, he said.

Nov 15, 1941

# JACL Recognized As Authority On Resident Japanese

## HOUSE HEARINGS ON STIMSON BILL

### League Official at Dual Citizenship Session at Capital

Through definite contacts made during the past week in Washington between the JACL representative, Togo Tanaka of Los Angeles and government officials, the league has been established as the logical authority for accurate reports about resident Japanese in the United States, it was announced by the national JACL headquarters.

"We hope that this will eliminate doubtful sources of misinformation," league officials declared.

It was also disclosed that following a three-hour hearing, the dual citizenship bill, HR 5879, sponsored by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson was referred to a House immigration and naturalization subcommittee Wednesday morning.

This group headed by Representative Charles Kramer, Democrat of Los Angeles, including Hawaii Delegate Samuel Wilder King, will collaborate with the war department for revision of a part of the bill.

#### Suggestions Made

Representative Noah L. Mason, Republican of Illinois, and members of the sub-committee have clearly stated that they recognize danger of the law becoming "a vehicle for a witch hunt" and have given every assurance that precaution will be taken and safeguards secured to prevent any such consequence.

In the following official order, these witnesses appeared at the committee session on Wednesday:

Edward Shaughnessey, deputy commissioner of the division of immigration; General Sherman Miles, U.S. army, war department; Read Lewis, executive director, Common Council for American Unity; A. Hirshfield, Hebrew Aid society; Tanaka; Kilsoo Kenneth Haan, Sino-Korean People's league; Delegate King.

During the course of the session, Shaughnessey suggested certain technical weaknesses and errors in the bill as submitted by the war department. General Miles urged immediate enactment in view of the emergency and problems faced by the army.

Lewis suggested that the provision calling for deportation of dual citizens failing to renounce foreign alliance be amended or modified, upon the query of Congressman Mason, "Where can you deport a U.S.-born citizen?"

Hirshfield opposed the measure in the present form, asking that it not discriminate against dual citizens only, but call upon 130,000,000 Americans to go through the same procedure.

#### Haan Was There, Too

Haan spent all of his 10 minutes repeating all the charges in the Gillette resolution. He confined his remarks to American-born Japanese, whereas others had referred to American-born Germans, Italians, Dutch, British and Canadians.

Tanaka submitted extensive data, statistics, and reports relative to the JACL, the sentiments of the league, activities and position of the nisei. The reading of the Japanese American Creed received the only applause of the morning.

Congressmen Charles Kramer and John M. Costello, both of California, were unanimous in their approval.

The National JACL headquarters has sent letters of thanks to Read Lewis, Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, Chairman Samuel Dickstein of the House committee, Delegate King and Representative Kramer for their aid to Tanaka. The letters offered cooperation to each of the officials.

H.R. 5879 states:

"Any national of the United States whether native-born or naturalized, who is considered under the laws of any other country to be a citizen or subject of such country or to owe allegiance to such country or to any potentate or sovereign thereof, may be required by the Commissioner, if he has reasonable grounds to believe that such person recognizes the obligation of any such law as to him, either

(1) to make a formal renunciation of his United States nationality before the clerk of any naturalization court upon a form to be prescribed, or

(2) to take in open court in any naturalization court the formal oath of allegiance to the United States, in the form prescribed by subsection (b) of section 35, whichever such national elects.

"(b) Every national of the category described in subsection (a) of this section who either

(1) makes a formal renunciation of his United States nationality, or

(2) refuses to take the formal oath of allegiance to the United States as provided in this section, shall, in addition to aliens who are deportable under other provisions of law, upon warrant of the Attorney General be taken into custody and deported to the foreign country of which he is a national."

Uicli - Bei (1)  
Pre-war - 1941

# CITIZENS REFUTE SEN. GILLETTE'S CHARGES

## Statements Protesting Un-American Probe on Citizens' Group Sent to White House, Cabinet, 96 Senators

The mighty machinery of the National Japanese American Citizens League began operating on Thursday to refute the charges hurled by Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa that the organization is a "tool" of the Japanese government.

National JAACL Secretary Mike Masaoka has written letters denying the charges to President Roosevelt, Vice-President and President of the Senate Wallace, Secretary of War Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Speaker of the House Rayburn, FBI Director Hoover, all the 96 senators, headquarters of the United Press, Associated Press and International News Service, and the Red and Blue networks of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia and Mutual broadcasting companies.

The National headquarters headed by Masaoka wrote to Sen. Gillette demanding that he call for congressional investigations of the Japanese American Citizens League and of alien paid propagandists who are fomenting disension and suspicion by issuing unfounded and false accusations as to the loyalty of other American groups.

The letter suggested that Sen. Gillette refer to more reliable sources of information, such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other governmental agencies, instead of gleaning his information from doubtful sources.

Sen. Gillette alleges that the League cooperated and collaborated with the Japanese Imperial Comradeship Society and the Japanese Military Servicemen's League in the selling of Japanese war bonds in the western states, exhibited motion pictures of war propaganda allegedly sent by the Japanese War Minister, and helped to raise a million yen for the war chest of Japan.

The League denied every allegation, declaring, through its secretary, to Sen. Gillette:

"There never was, and is not today, any affiliation between our organization and any other group, Japanese or otherwise. We are not dominated, influenced or financed by either or both the Japanese Imperial Comradeship Society and the Japanese Military Servicemen's League. We have always been, are today, and always shall be a separate and independent organization.

"In the interests of the good name of our organization, we request that you call for a congressional investigation of the Japanese American Citizens League by a special committee appointed for this work alone. As an organization composed of American citizens, we feel that fair play and justice requires that a committee appointed for this investigation of our group alone is desirable, and that one named to look into subversive activities among alien and consular Japanese groups should not investigate an American organization.

"Furthermore, we demand that you call for a congressional investigation of the alien paid propagandists who are creating disunity and suspicion among the public-at-large by their distorted and unfounded statements. We believe that groups and persons such as these are just as dangerous to our national security and welfare as the spies and saboteurs of foreign governments.

"As your fellow American citizens who are just as interested in the national defense of the United States as you yourself are, we are demanding that special congressional committees be created to investigate and clear up the misunderstandings and misconceptions regarding our Japanese American Citizens League and to look into the nefarious practices and vicious results of the work of alien paid propagandists, with particular reference to those who create disunity among Americans by questioning the loyalty of American groups on the basis of distorted facts. As American citizens, we feel that we are entitled to these two requests, and so we are calling upon you as a representative of the people to use your good offices to launch these two investigations immediately."

The allegations of Sen. Gillette, every one of which have been denied by the JAACL, are as follows:

(1) A certain Mr. Takashi Kubota, who is claimed to have "taken an unusually active part" and is "one of the active

leaders in the Japanese American Citizens League in Los Angeles . . . succeeded in bringing about the cooperation and collaboration of the Japanese American Citizens League with the Japanese Military Servicemen's League in the campaign to sell Japanese war bonds to the Japanese in the western states."

(2) "The Japanese War Minister sent 100 propaganda films to this (Japanese American Citizens League) group to be shown throughout America."

(3) "The Japanese Finance Minister, Seiho Ikeda, requested of the Japanese American Citizens League to raise one million yen and designated the Yokohama Specie Bank of Japan, with branches in San Francisco, as agent to receive the money."

(4) The Japanese Military Servicemen's League and the Japanese Imperial Comradeship Society "exert strong influence over the Japanese American Citizens League."

Copies of communications on the status of Kilsoo Kenneth Haan, alias Kenneth Maida, an alien paid propagandist registered with the State Department as the representative of the Sino-Korean People's League, were included in the letters issued Thursday by the National JAACL.

Copies of the letters included communications revealing results of investigations on Haan's status by the Coordinating Committee for Southern California Defense, addressed to Mike Masaoka; from Samuel Wilder King, delegate from Hawaii, to Joe Masaoka, chairman of the Coordinating Committee for Southern California Defense; to Samuel Wilder King from Secretary of State Cordell Hull; and to King from Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring.

New World-Sun (?)

Pre-war - 1941

# JUSTICE SOUGHT, GILLETTE ASSURES JAACL

## NO INJUSTICE MEANT, HE SAYS

### Resolution's Aims To Relieve Nisei Of False Charges

Sen. Guy M. Gillette of Iowa assured the National Japanese American Citizens League today that the resolution introduced by Senator Johnson and himself "has no purpose whatever of doing an injustice to your organization or to any loyal American citizens of any racial ancestry" in a letter addressed to headquarters in San Francisco. He continues:

"We introduced the resolution referred to for the purpose of suggesting an investigation of the charges that had been repeatedly made, and for the purpose of determining through an agency of the Senate whether or not these charges had any foundation.

"In my statement on the floor at the time of introducing the resolution, I stated:

"In the western part of the United States there are some groups of American citizens of Japanese ancestry who are doing their earnest best to prove their loyalty to America by exposing un-American activities looking to possible hostilities conducted against the United States.

These young American citizens have been left practically alone to face the united and tremendously powerful force of pro-Japanese organizations, composed of non-quota aliens and so-called dual citizens."

"Further quoting my statement, I said:

"It is specifically alleged that these subversive activities and others are largely due to the activities of Japanese consular officials in Hawaii and in the Western States. If the allegations are supported by facts developed on investigation, it would seem to be high time that this type of Japanese consular officials be accorded the same treatment that has been accorded by our State Department to German and Italian officials under similar conditions. Certainly these alleged un-American activities can be checked and, if verified, can be largely eliminated."

"You will note from these excerpts from my statement that I call specific attention to the fact that the purpose was to de-

velop the truth or falsity of the allegations, and assure you that I shall be as anxious as anyone else could be, should an investigation be ordered, to clear the good name of yours or any other organization of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry from any connection of complicity in un-American activities. It is for the protection of loyal Americans and organizations, as well as for the uncovering of those of disloyal tendencies, that I introduced the resolution, together with Senator Johnson. If such investigation is ordered, your organization and any other will be accorded full opportunity of presenting any matter you may wish to present to the committee, if I am in position to have anything to say with reference to the committee's work.

"Our thought is to relieve the loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry of charges such as this as it is to prevent the activities of those who are disloyal."

National Secretary Mike Masaka sent letters refuting charges made on the Senate floor against the Japanese American Citizens League to all the senators. Over half of them have already sent replies to the League.

Sen. D. Worth Clark of Idaho declares: "It is unfortunate that unproved allegations can be made in this land of ours. But as you also state in your 'Japanese American Creed,' the American people do not judge on unfounded accusations and usually wait until some one is proved guilty before censuring him.

"The sincerity and Americanism your communications display will help to keep alive in America just such justice and fair play as you are seeking."

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado stated: "I am certain that no one in the Senate desires to cast any aspersions upon any person or upon any group which is loyal to the United States of America.

"I do not believe in hyphenated Americans or in dual citizenship and I hope that a way can be found to eliminate it.

"During these times of intense feeling and suspicion, good patriotic Americans may temporarily be placed in an embarrassing position which only patience and understanding can rectify. This is a time for alertness on the part of all who love America to see that no one here violates our hospitality. At the same time we must be humane and tolerant."

# Defense Job Employers Agree to Place Qualified Nisei Men

## IN AIRCRAFT AND SHIP INDUSTRIES

### Companies Agree to Keep Record of Nisei Applicants for Jobs

As a result of JACL participation in the Presidential committee hearings on Fair Employment Practices, a method of close cooperation between the government and league representatives has resulted, according to the announcement Thursday from National Headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens league in San Francisco.

Due to Japanese representation, every company which appeared at the committee hearings and all other companies holding government defense contracts will be asked to give special attention to nisei applicants in order that all possible bias in their connection may be eliminated.

The following concerns which appeared at the hearings promised to do everything in their power to aid the qualified Japanese obtain jobs:

Lockheed, Vultee, Douglas, North America, and Consolidated aircraft companies; Bethlehem, United States and California shipbuilding yards.

#### Companies Asked Questions

Every company representative was asked the following questions relative to the employment of Japanese Americans:

1—As a company policy, do you discriminate against Japanese? The answer in every case was "No."

2—How many Japanese are now employed? This answer varied from about 10 in the Douglas to none in the Lockheed.

What kind of jobs do they have? Clerical, mechanical, janitorial, etc? The answers included only mechanics. How many Japanese applicants have applied? The first company to answer this question replied none—Bethlehem Steel.

The JACL, represented by Mike Masaoka, national secretary, produced affidavits to show that a number of Japanese Americans had applied. It was finally brought out that records of applications by Japanese were either not kept or accepted. The companies which follow admitted that no records were kept on the Japanese. All promised to do so in the future.

#### Recommendations Made

The following recommendations were made relative to the employment of Japanese in defense jobs: a board of reviews to pass upon the rejected applications of Japanese who are turned down by the preliminary interviewers to insure that no racial discrimination entered in the decision; that the matter of religion be waived insofar as the Japanese applicants are concerned; that every company personnel and employment director be instructed by the company heads to give all Japanese applicants every possible break.

The case for the American-born Japanese was presented by briefs on the experiences of Susumu Minari, Frank A. Hashimoto, Arthur M. Tsuneishi, Charles S. Mayeda and Irving Yamasaki.

Interesting sidelight was the case of Susumi Minari who was deferred one day from his draft induction so that he could appear against the Lockheed Aircraft company.

#### Nisei to Get Breaks

As a result of the hearings, every company which receives a government defense contract will be especially instructed to give Japanese every possible consideration. Special boards of review to pass upon rejected Japanese applicants will be recommended to every company. The National JACL is now officially on record as seeking fair employment for American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Mike Masaoka, National JACL secretary, will address combined groups of Santa Barbara, Ventura county and Lompoc as to the value of the Japanese American Citizens league movement. The meeting will take place at Santa Barbara on this Saturday night.

## PRESIDENT'S DRIVE FOR EXPATRIATION FOLLOWING POLICY

\* \* \*

Today some people doubt the loyalty of citizens of Japanese ancestry. They charge that these citizens hold on to American citizenship with their right hand, and to Japanese citizenship with their left. Which side will they throw overboard should America and Japan declare war against each other? Will they discard their American citizenship or allegiance to Japan? There is nothing unreasonable in this suspicion, for these people look upon citizens of Japanese ancestry as fence-straddlers. Is not this a disgrace to the Japanese race?

Then, Hawaiian-born Japanese possessing the right of American citizenship, should not hesitate for a moment in expatriating themselves. Parents who have registered the birth of their children with the Board of Health, or have received certificates of Hawaiian birth from the Secretary of Hawaii ought to make arrangements for their speedy expatriation. This is a duty which every American citizen of Japanese ancestry must perform, forgetting all personal interests and prejudices.

Years ago in Japan it was customary for the bride to leave her home in a white costume, a symbol

water, and vowed that she would never desert her spouse and step again into her parental home. Again of mourning. She drank a toast in the adopted son of a samurai was so intensely loyal to his master that when an emergency arose, he did not hesitate to draw the sword even against his father and relatives. The samurai was willing to sacrifice everything for his master. That's the real spirit of the Japanese. Children of Japanese parents born in Hawaii are adopted sons or brides of America. Their fathers and mothers have no longer any claim over them. They ought to see that their sons and daughters live up to their obligations and do not fail in the performance of their duty.

In Hawaii ill-feeling against the Japanese was unheard of. But when the Japanese rose almost en masse in opposition against regulation of the Japanese language schools in 1919, and frustrated this Americanization project, the sentiment of the community toward the Japanese in general changed radically. The English language press for the first time uttered anti-Japanese sentiments. A wide gulf between the American people and the Japanese was created, and the two peoples looked upon each other with mutual suspicion and misunderstanding. The strike of Japanese laborers on Oahu sugar plantations in 1920 came as a crisis. Various circumstances entered in and the strife between capital and labor turned out to be a terrific clash between the two peoples.

\* \* \*

The crux of the trouble lay in the mistaken idea of the Japanese. They constantly harped on their traditional "Yamato Damashii," and endeavored to solve every issue with that spirit. I felt that unless this mistaken idea was wholly eradicated, no amicable solution of any issue could be worked out. I therefore started a territory-wide campaign, emphasizing to the Japanese in most simple and clear-cut ways two ideas:

(a) Forget the idea "Japanese" and always think and act from the point of view of the American people, as long as you live under the protection of America, and enjoy many privileges.

(b) Inasmuch as your children were born in Hawaii, and expect to live here permanently and work shoulder to shoulder with the American people, you should educate and build them up into good, loyal American citizens. If you do not want your children to live and work in Hawaii; if you prefer them to be educated as Japanese, you should send them back immediately to Japan and have them educated in that country, for when they grow up, they will become not assets but liabilities to the territory if they remain in Hawaii.

1941  
(1940)

# No Camp for Good Aliens 41

## MRS. ROOSEVELT ASSUAGES FEAR

### No Concentration Camps for Aliens With Good Record

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—From Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt come assurances to aliens with good records that they need have no anxiety about being placed in United States concentration camps should this country declare war against their homelands.

She made the statement at a symposium on "Recent Immigrants and National Defense" Wednesday, and said it was backed by the state department and the department of justice.

"This is equally applicable," she added, "to the Japanese who cannot become citizens, but have lived here for 30 or 40 years, and to those newcomers who have not yet had time to become citizens."

Dec 5, 1941

O F Examiners

12/8/41

"series of orders from the executives of United American and TWA airlines prohibiting the transportation of any person who is a Japanese national or who is suspected of being a Japanese national." "

## BURNING OF PAPERS WATCHED BY 1,000

While Japanese Embassy Staff  
Plies Fire Police Stand By, but  
Crowd Is Quiet and Orderly

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—As a crowd of more than a thousand looked on and Washington police stood by, the Japanese Embassy late today burned its official records and papers in the side yard of the embassy property.

This was done after the news was received of the attack on Hawaii and after Admiral Kichiburo Nomura, the Ambassador and Saburo Kurusu, special envoy, had returned to the embassy from the stormy meeting with Secretary Hull when they presented Japan's unsatisfactory reply to his proposal for a multilateral treaty of peace in the Pacific.

Fifteen containers were brought out of the embassy, piled up and lighted. The watching crowd grew and police details arrived, but all was peaceful. The only sound was the whirring of news cameras recording the scene.

The step was preparatory to departure of Admiral Nomura and his staff, presumably after the Ambassador has received his passports. Mr. Kurusu planned to go by plane to San Francisco. Joseph C. Grew, the American Ambassador in Tokyo and his staff, will return here as soon as arrangements can be made.

From what was said and from all that could be learned, both Admiral Nomura and Mr. Kurusu were astounded by the news of war. If several sources of information can be believed, they knew nothing of what their army and navy were preparing while they were conducting diplomatic negotiations.

These reports lent support to theories that the Japanese army and navy may have pulled out from under the foreign office, taken control and gone to war.

Admiral Nomura and Mr. Kurusu would say nothing. They sat glumly this afternoon in a room of the embassy and occasionally looked out at the growing crowd before the building, which stands in the fashionable section of Massachusetts Avenue in the Northwest section of the city. The embassy doors were locked at 5 P. M.

Meanwhile the State Department announced that "immediately upon receiving news of the Japanese attack on Hawaii the American Government took steps to see that absolute protection was accorded the Japanese official establishment

and official personnel within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The protection applies to the property of the Japanese Embassy here, the two Japanese envoys and their staffs, and Japanese consulates and their personnel in the United States.

*N. Y. Times*  
*12/8/41*

### The New War in the Pacific: Japanese and Chinese Reactions



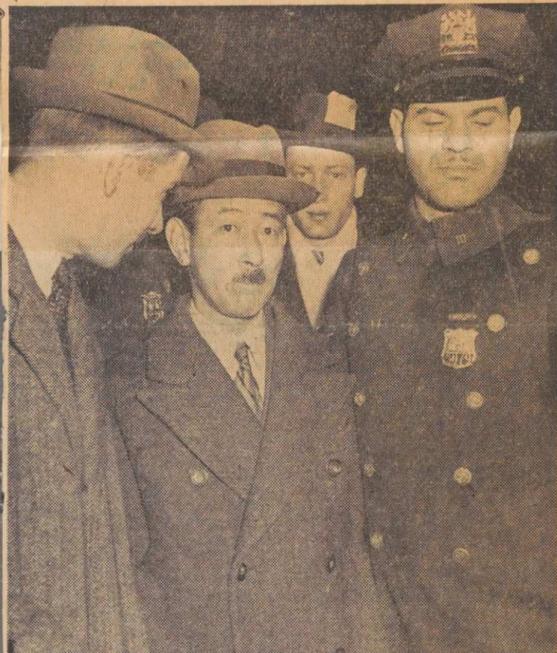
Bonfire in Washington: Japanese lose no time in burning State papers on the grounds of their embassy  
*Associated Press Wirephoto*



Thumbs up in New York: Chinese in front of the building at 630 Fifth Avenue, in which the Japanese Consulate is housed, express their reaction to the new turn of events.  
*The New York Times (by Sisto)*



Hurried departure from New York: Officials leaving Japanese consulate  
*The New York Times*



Police escort for Consul General: Morito Monishina leaving his office here last night.  
*The New York Times*



Club closed: The steward at the Nippon Club, 161 West Ninety-third Street, carries out the orders of the police.  
*The New York Times*

A LONELY PRISONER ON THE WESTERN FRONT



GERMAN SOURCE: According to the Nazis, this picture shows a British soldier in the custody of his Italian captor on the Marmarica front. Italian machine gunners are in the foreground.

Associated Press Radiophoto, passed yesterday by German censor



Bonfire in Washington: Japan

CONGRESS READY FOR ALL-OUT VOTE

Continued From Page One

declaration of war might include Germany and Italy as well.

Before the White House conference began there was a suggestion by Senator Connally that all the President would ask was a simple resolution recognizing the existence of the state of war declared by Japan. Whether such would be the program had no official discussion after the conference.

Under the stress of actual, widespread and increasing military and naval assaults upon American Pacific outposts, party lines and factionalism dissolved. The bitterest of the critics of the Administration's foreign policy called for an end to arguments and for prosecution of the war to the limits of all our resources.

Fish Calls for United Front

Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, leader of the House isolationist forces and a colonel of

"All American resources should be mobilized to wipe Japan off the map. The only course open to America is to declare war on Japan and I hope this will be done tomorrow by the unanimous vote of Congress."

Representative Eaton said: "I am an old-time Yankee and when people start shoving us around I'm ready to shove back. We're going to have a united nation now."

Comment by Senator Austin was:

"Of course it's war. I can't see any other sequel. It is the one thing that's necessary to get the national workshops going. There should be a vacation on politics and the vote on the war resolution should be unanimous."

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan declared: "I have fought every trend which leads America to needless war. But when war comes to us I stand for the swiftest and most invincible answer."

"The unprovoked Japanese attack on American territory is the brutal disclosure of a purpose which violates every elementary law of civilized society. I would answer it with every power at our disposal."

N. Y. Times  
12/8/42

## 28 JAPS IN CUSTODY HERE

Twenty-eight San Francisco Japanese were in custody at the U. S. Immigration Station on Silver-av today as squads of Federal agents and police continued raids and roundups of Japanese nationals.

The roundup of Japanese nationals was widespread throughout the western states.

There was a policeman on every block in the California-Post-Geary-Fillmore-sts area, center of San Francisco's "little Tokio," but the colony appeared calm.

Police and FBI agents seized the NYK shipping line offices at the Financial Center Building as the Coast Guard moves in to take over two Japanese newspaper offices here. Agents swooped down on the Aki Hotel, 1653 Post-st, said to be the unofficial party house of the Japanese Consulate, held 11 men, two women, and three young girls in the lobby for questioning.

### Nippon Leaders Held

Among the arrested were Hangiro Fujii, express company official; Ichiro Katakao, Aki Hotel manager; Hokichi Inyouye, local manager of the huge Japanese import-export firm of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha. Police answered the telephone at the home of S. Imai, 2226 California-st. Mr. Imai is listed as San Francisco manager of the powerful Mitsui Co., shipping, trading and industrial syndicate.

Twenty-two police and four FBI men descended on the Japanese colony in the Western Addition, reportedly brought out wicker baskets of seized papers and documents from several Japanese hotels.

### Cars of Japs Stopped

State officials stopped all cars driven by Japanese on the three toll bridges in the San Francisco area—the Bay, Golden Gate and Carquinez.

One hundred FBI agents were reported working throughout the Bay

district with local authorities.

Armed Coast Guardsmen suddenly appeared at the Japanese-American News, 650 Ellis-st, and The New World Sun, 1618 Gary-st. Suspension of the two newspapers, printed daily in Japanese, was indicated.

No flag flew from the pole at the home of the Japanese consul-general, Yoshio Muto, 2622 Jackson-st. Debris littered the driveway of the palatial, gray-stone house, the result of a fire said to have caused some damage yesterday when the consul began burning his official papers.

Yesterday there were no answers to any visitors. To put out the fire, firemen had to climb in through a second-story window.

In front of the building paced a solitary policeman.

### 'We're Too Shocked'

"The San Francisco Japanese are too shocked about this thing to do anything," said a Japanese-American newspaperman. Believed indicative of the feeling locally in the colony, the English language Japanese-American News, in an extra edition, used this headline:

"Tracherous Morning Attacks Break Washington Talks."

There are an estimated 10,000 Japanese in San Francisco, more than 60,000 on the Pacific Coast. At least half are American born, said the Japanese American Citizens League.

*Espionage J*

## 736 JAPANESE NATIONALS ARRESTED THROUGHOUT U.S.

*12/8*

### Majority of Enemy Aliens Regarded as Dangerous Are Held

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. — (AP) — Federal agents arrested 736 Japanese aliens during the night in the United States and Hawaii, Attorney General Biddle announced today.

The Japanese are being placed in custody of immigration officials after arrest by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The attorney general said that hearing boards would be set up to pass on evidence gathered by the F.B.I. and determine the "future status" of the aliens.

"While it is contemplated that some additional Japanese will be taken into custody, Biddle said, "the arrests made up to the present time cover the majority anticipated. The F.B.I. has for some time conducted a careful and detailed investigation into the activities of Japanese in the United States, and the detention of the persons now in custody represents the results of these investigations."

The attorney general added:

"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."

*M*

*Oakland Tribune*

*12/8/41*

## Morgenthau Seizes Japanese Banks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(AP) —Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced today the seizure of all Japanese banks and business enterprises throughout the United States.

He said in a formal statement that "Treasury agents had taken custody of premises of Japanese banking and business enterprises throughout the United States."

Also, Morgenthau said, hundreds of officials have been given special instructions to prevent the access of all persons to the premises of such enterprises and to prevent the destruction or removal of their books, records and other property.

He said Treasury agents had forestalled "numerous attempts to remove securities and other valuable documents from the premises of Japanese enterprises," and added that in San Francisco Japanese were caught trying to remove \$40,000 worth of securities from a Japanese concern.

Fid Res: FBS

**Seattle Police Jail  
51 Japanese for F.B.I.**

SEATTLE, Dec. 8. — (AP) — Seattle police today arrested 51 Japanese at the request of the Federal Bureau of Immigration. Others were reported booked by the Immigration Service at the County Jail. Literature and unpermitted weapons were confiscated in several cases.

Chief Operator Paul Maurice told police an anonymous man, with an apparent Japanese accent, telephoned about 7 a.m. that radio station KRSC would be blown up if it was not careful about the news it broadcast. Small boys tossed rocks through the windows of two Japanese grocery stores last night, and the Japanese Baptist Women's Home said several anonymous telephone threats were received.

Oakland Tribune

12/8/41

## JAPANESE SEIZURE ORDERED BY BIDDLE

Aliens on Selected List Being  
Rounded Up, but Number Is  
Not Large, He Says

ONLY SUSPECTS SOUGHT

And Mass Arrests Expected  
to Be Confined to the Canal  
Zone and Hawaii

By THOMAS J. HAMILTON

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8  
—Attorney General Francis Biddle announced early this morning that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been directed to take into custody for questioning and temporary detention a selected group of Japanese aliens.

Mr. Biddle said that Japanese all over the country "are being rounded up in view of the situation."

He made it plain, however, that not all Japanese here were being taken into custody, and that the department was concerned only about "a comparatively small number."

Mr. Biddle revealed the action of the FBI in response to an inquiry on a report that all Japanese in the country would be interned.

The alien census last year listed about 92,000 Japanese, 90 per cent of whom live on the West Coast, and for months the F. B. I. has been preparing a list of those to be picked up immediately in the event of war.

Mass arrests of Japanese living in the key defense areas of the Canal Zone and Hawaii, were thought certain in view of statements made by Biddle a month ago, when our relations with Japan definitely took a turn for the worse.

At that time Mr. Biddle said that Justice Department experts, after close study of British methods of detaining aliens, had decided against wholesale arrests here.

### Not All Classed as Enemies

It would be unwise, he said, to treat all Japanese living in the United States as enemies, since there were many loyal to the United States. The Canal Zone and Hawaii were different, however, and "temporary" mass arrests were likely there, he added.

The policy of different treatment for varied Japanese in the event of war, was confirmed only last week by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who declared her statement had been approved by the State and Justice Departments. Mrs. Roosevelt said that she saw absolutely no reason why Japanese with "good" records—meaning "no criminal nor anti-American record"—had anything to fear, whether they were long-time residents or had only just arrived.

Unlike the cases of immigrants from other countries, applications for naturalization do not offer a ready way of determining whether Japanese are loyal to the United States or have remained faithful to their native country. Both Japanese and Chinese are barred from naturalization, just as, with exceptions made in a few special cases, they have not been allowed for many years to settle in the United States.

### Children Present a Problem

Federal authorities are known to be concerned about the loyalty of some of the children born to Japanese residents in the United States. These children, of course, are as much American citizens as anybody else, so they would not be liable to internment or deportation. Presumably it would be necessary to prove disloyal activities before any action could be taken against them.

In any case, the United States Government has many more powers with which to act than it had in 1917. Under regulations announced only a few days ago, no alien can enter or leave the United States without a permit, so a declaration of war by the United States will not be necessary to detain any Japanese attempting to flee the country. The Alien Census Act, authorizing fine and imprisonment of aliens who failed to register, also provides another method.

In recent months the number of Japanese actually employed by the United States in Hawaii and the Canal Zone also had been ordered curtailed and it was thought tonight that all had been dismissed by now. A report to Congress some months ago listed only a few such employes, who were serving as hospital attendants, etc. However, a large number of Japanese are in business in Hawaii.

### Number Put At Less Than 1,000

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8

—The statement, issued by the Department of Justice on the detention as alien enemies of those Japanese believed dangerous to the peace and security of the United States, said:

"Procedures are being established to provide a fair hearing for all persons apprehended.

"It is estimated that less than 1,000 Japanese nationals will be affected."

The statement was released after a conference among Mr. Biddle, Vice President Wallace, Postmaster General Walker, and high Justice Department officials.

N. Y. Times  
12/9/41

## JAPAN'S HOLDINGS HERE IMPOUNDED

Morgenthau Moves to Stop  
All Trade Dealings and  
Freeze \$131,000,000

NATIONALS' EXIT BARRED

Crowley Expected to Be Alien  
Property Custodian if the  
Position Is Revived

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Secretary Morgenthau impounded tonight the \$131,000,000 which Japan has invested in this country and broke off all trade dealings.

Mr. Morgenthau also invoked the Trading With the Enemy Act, which was enacted during the World War and is still effective. He ordered the Customs Service to take all steps necessary to prevent trade between persons in the United States and Japan or Japan's allies, to prohibit transportation into or out of the United States and stop communication with them.

Earlier he instructed all customs collectors to "prevent Japanese nationals from leaving the country." Japanese at present cannot legally leave the United States, since exit visas are required for all aliens. Officials said the order was issued in order to facilitate cooperation with the Justice Department.

Mr. Morgenthau, who was spending the week-end in New York, flew back this afternoon.

His order, issued after a hurried conference with his staff, read as follows:

"All general licenses, specific licenses and authorizations of whatever character are hereby revoked in so far as they authorize, directly or indirectly, any transaction by, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, Japan, or any national thereof."

### Funds Here Are Frozen

The effect of this action, it was stated officially, was to put an immediate and complete stoppage on all financial and business dealings, as well as trade transactions, in which Japan or Japanese citizens are interested. In particular, it freezes the \$91,000,000 in short-term loans, and the \$40,000,000 in long-term obligations which Japanese have invested in the United States.

The United States has \$217,000,000 invested in Japan, according to Commerce Department figures, and it was assumed that the Japanese have adopted similar measures to keep it in the country. Of this sum \$105,000,000 is in bonds, \$45,000,000 is in direct investments and \$67,000,000 is in short-term investments.

Trade between Japan and the United States, which had been steadily diminishing ever since the European war began, had almost stopped before hostilities began. Japan had to get export licenses in order to obtain war supplies and vital raw materials here, and these were more and more difficult to obtain.

### May Revive Custodian Office

As a result of Japan's occupation of Indo-China, Mr. Morgenthau issued orders on July 25 which shut off all trade with Japan and China except through licenses and authorizations which had to be obtained from the Treasury for each transaction.

This virtually halted American imports of silk, which had constituted Japan's most important source of free exchange, and thus increased the economic pressure which the United States had been exerting.

It was generally expected tonight that the office of Alien Property Custodian, created during the World War to handle impounded holdings, would be revived to take over Japanese holdings.

The affairs of the Alien Property Custodian were wound up in 1934, when remaining assets were transferred to the Justice Department. Treasury lawyers were studying the procedure necessary to set it going again. It was forecast that the job would go to Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Trading With the Enemy Act imposes a maximum penalty of \$10,000 fine or ten years imprisonment. Treasury officials explained that although Congress has not voted a declaration of war, Japan's attack constituted war by rules of international law and the statute was invoked upon that "assumption."

N. Y. Times  
12/8/41

## Take Stand in U. S. Support

By ARTHUR A. WENDERING

Americans of Japanese descent and Japanese born residents here are unitedly behind the American war endeavor in the opinion of their leaders, expressed spontaneously on learning the news of the attack on the outposts of the United States.

"The 'man in the street' in Japan must have been as surprised and hurt as we were here," said Sukchiko Ota, upper division student in mechanical engineering at the University of California, who took two years of junior college work in Japan six years ago. "For my sister, who is in S. F. Junior College, and I and our parents who were here forty years ago, though I was born in Japan, I will state that we are unitedly behind the American defense endeavor."

### FUJII SPEAKS

John Fujii, popular businessman and one of the deans of the foreign born Japanese states, "Everyone was deeply shocked by the sad news of yesterday. We would be ungrateful for the kindnesses of America toward our native born children if we did not stand unitedly with our adopted country.

"Our men are serving in the American armed forces; our women and girls are aiding the Red Cross; we will do everything possible here to help."

### OTHER COMMENT

R. Hayashi and American born Mrs. Hayashi said: "Our children in the University of California and Berkeley High School are the best proof of our loyalty, as we wish them to be educated for American life. We do not even approve of the Japanese language schools.

"A new generation of Americans of Japanese decent is here to aid in up-building America and her ideals. We shall stand with our fellow Americans in every way."

**Pledge Co-Operation**

Japanese of American citizenship publicly condemned Japan's attack on United States soil. National headquarters of Japanese-American Citizens League, speaking for 150,000 members in 56 chapters, telegraphed President Roosevelt:

"In this solemn hour we pledge our fullest co-operation to you, Mr. President, and to our country."

Said Saburo Kido, official league spokesman and president:

"Our duty as American citizens is clear. We shall serve the United States of America, our country, without reservation."

"To have to prove one's loyalty on the battlefield is what we had least expected. But the Japanese-Americans are not afraid to meet the acid test."

He said the league probably would call a national meeting to be held here soon.

S.F. News

12/8/41

Cit: Dual

## Half of 50,000 Japs In State Born in U. S.

*Large Number American Citizens;  
Big Colonies in S. F., L. A.*

California, with a Japanese population estimated at more than 50,000, has the largest concentration of Nipponese in the United States.

Of this number, about half are believed to be American born, hence United States citizens. While thousands of these Japanese are scattered through the rich agricultural regions of the central valleys, the largest colonies are located in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Because of the enactment of California's alien land laws, which forbid property holding to "non-assimilable" aliens, the number of Japanese in the State apparently had grown little in the last twenty-five years.

The peculiar institution of "double citizenship" maintained by Japan was highlighted in 1937, at the start of the "China Incident," when Japanese sources estimated there were 8,000 of their nationals in California who were subject to conscription. However, no public action ever was taken to impress these into service.

### **DRAFT FOUGHT.**

At the time, the Japanese American Citizens' League, members of which all are American citizens, fought any draft move and urged its followers to give nothing to the support of the Japanese Army.

S.F. Examiner

12/8/41

FR F.B.I.

## Japanese in U. S.: S. F. and Nation Round Up Masses Of Suspicious Characters

Federal agents and army troops, raiding from San Francisco to the Norfolk, Va., Navy base, have rounded up Japanese nationals and herded them into immigration stations.

Last night, police and FBI agents moved into the NYK Line offices in the Financial Center building.

Tacoma reported the arrest of two Japanese who were loading a motion picture machine, projector and films into a car in a dark alley.

Sacramento FBI men picked up R. Kato, "head man" of the local club and publisher of a Japanese language newspaper.

Shortly after noon, 22 police and four Federal Bureau of Investigation agents swooped down on the Japanese district in San Francisco and car loads of Japanese were hustled off to the immigration station on Silver avenue.

### AKI HOTEL RAIDED

FBI men arrested and handcuffed Hangiro Fujii, express company official, and Ichiro Kataoka, manager of the Aki Hotel at 1653 Post street. The Aki Hotel is the unofficial party house of the Japanese consulate here.

FBI men held 11 men, two women and three young Japanese girls in the lobby of the hotel for questioning.

I. F. Wixon, district director of immigration and naturalization, said 12 Japanese were lodged in the station in the first load brought in by FBI.

Agents and troops threw a blockade around the big Japanese fish-

ing villages on Terminal Island, Los Angeles harbor. Japanese landing from the island early in the day were herded into wire enclosures by army troops from Fort MacArthur.

Chicago and New York police put heavy guards around the Japanese consulates in those cities.

### 50-MAN PATROL

A detail of 50 men was placed on patrol in San Francisco's Japanese town.

There was no official disclosure of the roundup. Even while reporters watched FBI men at work here and wire services reported roundups elsewhere, the official word from Washington was that the FBI was awaiting orders from Attorney General Biddle.

In Norfolk, Va., site of the navy's large Atlantic base, the director of public safety ordered all Japanese picked up early in the day.

S.F. Chronicle  
12/8/41

Jay Eppig L

## OAKLAND JAPANESE DECLARE LOYALTY IN RESOLUTION <sup>12/18</sup>

As the roundup of enemy alien Japanese continued today, the Nisei Democratic Club of Oakland sent to Mayor John F. Slavich a copy of a previously adopted resolution in order to "dissolve the suspicion and doubt that many Americans seem to have toward the Japanese people in America.

The resolution read:

"Whereas, The Nisei Democratic Club of Oakland has consistently supported democratic principles and opposed fascism in every form; and

"Whereas, We are opposed to the Nazi policy of race supremacy and subjugation of all other races, the abolishment of trade unions and suppression of religious worship; and

"Whereas, We agree with President Roosevelt's statement that "our place—the place of the whole Western Hemisphere—in the Nazi scheme for world domination has been marked on the Nazi time-tables . . . the defeat of Hitlerism is necessary so that there may be freedom . . ."; and

"Whereas, This Nazi drive for world domination is a direct menace to the National security of the United States; therefore

"Be it Resolved, That we, the Nisei Democratic Club of Oakland, go on record in full support of President Roosevelt's present foreign policy to defeat Hitler; and

"Be it Further Resolved, That we give, immediately, all possible aid and co-operation to all those peoples who are now carrying on the struggle to rid the world of Hitlerism; and

"Be it Finally Resolved, That we send copies of this resolution to:

- 1—The President of the United States.
- 2—Congressional representatives from California.
- 3—Civic leaders.
- 4—J.A.C.L. National headquarters.
- 5—Other organizations and to the press."

Oakland Tribune  
12/8/41

Fed Res. Fin. Inv.

## JAPANESE BANK IN S.F. IS TAKEN OVER

Federal agents and police took over the Yokohama Specie bank at 415 Sansome Street, San Francisco today and barred all who attempted to enter. Auditors could be seen inside working on the books.

Visitors to the Japanese Consulate and the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at 22 Battery Street also were greeted by guards.

Oakland Tribune  
12/8/41

*Prop. Dept*

## **U.S. Protects Official Japan Properties**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The State Department announced today the American Government had taken all necessary steps to protect official Japanese establishments and Japanese officials in this country.

The announcement said:

"Immediately upon receiving news of the Japanese attack upon Hawaii the American Government took steps to see that absolute protection was accorded the Japanese official establishments and official personnel within the jurisdiction of the United States."

The protection was understood to include the Japanese embassy here and consulates in the United States and its possessions.

*SF Chronicle*

*12/8/41*

Gay Exp 2

**MANY IN U. S. ARMY.**

Japanese immigrants have maintained a more or less close contact with their native land, but their sons and daughters, born in the United States, have insisted that their loyalties are to America. Many are in the United States Army.

For many years prior to and after the enactment of the alien land laws, California was the scene of much anti-Japanese sentiment. This feeling, however, cooled somewhat after President Theodore Roosevelt entered in 1911 into the "Gentleman's Agreement" by which the Japanese Government agreed to limit emigration of its subjects to California.

San Francisco, because its port handled a great deal of the trade with Tokio, has long been the center of international Japanese activity on the Pacific coast.

S.F. Examiner

12/8/41

Jap. Exp. of Loyalty

**Local Japanese May  
Present City Gift**

Japanese-Americans of Berkeley probably will go right ahead and present the City Council \$350 for Civic Center improvements tomorrow.

Even before the war broke out the Japanese Association of Berkeley was anxious to make its contribution to embellishment of the center. Through President Masuji Fujii, 2760 Dohr St. the formal presentation of a check was arranged for tomorrow.

Fujii could not be reached today to learn whether the outbreak of war would cause any change in plans. But judging from the earlier avowal of the association's desire to demonstrate their loyalty and take part in civic adornment, the gift probably will be conferred as scheduled, it was said.

Berkeley Gazette

12/8/41

## FIVE JAPANESE SHORT WAVE RADIOS DISMANTLED HERE

The Alameda County sheriff's office yesterday dismantled what may have been one of the strongest short-wave radio stations in the United States, one that was owned and operated by a Japanese American.

There was not, however, any question of the owner's patriotism for this country, Deputy Frank Madigan said.

The man was a legitimate amateur radio fan, the deputy declared, and had not used his radio for "some time." He co-operated in its dismantling, and assured the officers that it would not be used during the present emergency.

Madigan and Deputies Richard Condon and Kelly Gay dismantled the short-wave radios of five local Japanese. It was a precautionary measure, Sheriff H. P. Gleason said, and there was no reason to believe that the operators had been helping the Japanese armed forces.

One set, in fact, was owned by an East Oakland Japanese who now is in the Army and stationed at Fort Lewis.

A special radio technician, called in by the sheriff's office with the approval of the United States Government, supervised the disabling of the sets. He personally had talked to the biggest station from Hong Kong during peace times.

Oakland Tribune

12/8/41

**Japanese Nationals Seized**

OTTAWA, Dec. 7 (U.P.)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police officials said tonight they had begun arresting Japanese nationals on "a very selective basis."

Most Japanese in this country live in British Columbia, where there are approximately 26,000. A special registration of them was made last Winter. 12/8

**Vancouver Japanese Offer Aid**

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 7 (Canadian Press)—George Ishiwara, president of the Japanese Canadian Citizens League, said here tonight that Vancouver Japanese were taking "quite calmly" Japan's declaration of war against Great Britain and the United States and added that if the Canadian-born Japanese are called upon for the defense of Canada "they will gladly do their share."

N. Y. Times  
12/8/41

J.R. alien reg.

During the past year, 93,000 Japanese have registered under the alien registration law. There are 100,000 Japanese nationals and American-born Japanese in California, more than half of them in the Los Angeles area.

suspicion aliens" in the jurisdiction of the Fourth Army—the West Coast and Alaska. Orders called for the Army to co-operate with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It was understood that the FBI had some 300 Japanese listed for internment from the Los Angeles area as a result of intensive investigation during the past year on the Coast.

San Francisco Japanese town buzzed with excitement as hundreds of people crammed the area. Traffic was blocked off. Japanese were on the street and seemingly not frightened.

S.F. Chronicle  
12/8/41

*Brit Restrict*

**Britain Demands  
Japanese Register**

LONDON, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—Japanese Nationals in Britain who are more than 16 years old have been asked to report as soon as possible to the nearest police station with their registration certificates, so the certificates can be endorsed, the Home Office announced today.

*Oakland Tribune  
12/8/41*

F. S. H. C.

M

**Japs Burn Papers  
In New Orleans**

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7 (AP)—A Japanese attache of the Japanese consulate here this afternoon began hurriedly burning papers in the back yard of the consulate, around which a police guard had been placed. The smoke was visible from the street as the attache piled papers on the flames.

Wash., D.C.

A few minutes before the announcement was made a crowd watched Japanese embassy staff members burn official papers in the yard of the embassy—then scuttle into the building as the spectators yelled "come on out."

The destruction of the documents began within an hour of word that the war had started. A few on-lookers gathered in the street as the first smoke curled up from the pile, then more flocked around and embassy attaches banged shut the gates. By this time, police began to arrive and when the growing crowd grew restless, pushed them back across Massachusetts avenue.

S.F. Chronicle  
12/8/41

*Espionage, Jap*

**GROUPS NAMED.**

He named particularly the Japanese Military Servicemen's League and the Imperial Comradeship Society as leaders in intrigue against the United States.

They were declared to have collected large sums of money in the United States and forwarded it to Japan. Collections of the service men's league were estimated at more than \$200,000,000

before it was "disbanded." Japanese officials insisted this money was spent for "charity."

Several weeks ago, United States Senator Gillette, Democrat of Iowa, charged that the city is headquarters for a Pacific coast ring of spies, organized by the Japanese Foreign Office.

Other criticism from many sources has centered around the large Japanese fishing fleet that operates out of San Pedro. It has been claimed that Japanese naval reserve officers manned many of the boats and created an espionage net against the American Navy.

However, at the same time Japanese language schools were maintained, and it was often charged that these schools were links in the official Japanese system.

*S.F. Examiner*

*12/8/41*

New York reported the first case of violence against a Japanese since Sunday's attack by Japan upon Honolulu. Teddy Hara, 42, was beaten by three unidentified men in a west side rooming house. He is in serious condition with a skull fracture. "Why don't you go where you belong?" one of his attackers asked.

*Randy*

*L. Chronicle  
12/9/41*

Fed Res: Alien Reg

Alien registration records list around 50,000 Japanese Nationals in the Continental United States and 41,000 in Hawaii, with a few scattered in other outlying possessions.

Oakland Tribune  
12/8/41

# Officers Asked To Hold Japanese Found On Roads

*Fresno Bee*

## FBI Requests Assistance In Keeping Nipponese Under Surveillance

*Dec. 8, 1941*

Captain R. A. Paquette of the Fresno County unit of the California State Highway Patrol today announced orders have been received from E. Raymond Cato, chief of the patrol, to apprehend all Japanese traveling along the highways and detain them until cleared through the FBI office in Los Angeles.

Two Japanese youths from Selma and one from Del Rey were picked up by the patrol south of Fresno last night, but later were sent home following their clearance through the FBI.

### Must Apprehend All

"Our instructions are to apprehend all Japanese regardless of their residence and hold them until their status has been determined," said Paquette.

Similar orders were issued to all highway patrol captains throughout California at the request of the FBI office in Los Angeles. The instructions are for the patrol to clear the Japanese through Special Agent Frank Angel in Los Angeles by telephone.

The local officers said the FBI is believed to have the names of all Japanese under suspicion and the roundup is designed to keep them under constant surveillance.

### Sheriff Gets Orders

Sheriff George J. Overholt said he talked with Angel by telephone and was instructed to apprehend Japanese traveling in automobiles and suspected of attempting to flee from the country.

### Police Cooperate

Police Chief R. T. Wallace issued orders to the members of his department to bring into headquarters any Japanese acting in a suspicious manner and to halt all Japanese attempting to leave Fresno either by stage, train or private conveyances.

"We want the Japanese residents of Fresno to stay in their own quarters until their status has been determined by the FBI," said Wallace.

The chief said the order does not apply to school children or movements of Japanese in their own respective community in West Fresno.

Japanese leaders in Fresno today offered to surrender records of their organizations and to report to the authorities any suspicious actions by the members of their race.

Their announcement was made following a conference yesterday in the office of Charles B. Weatherholt, Fresno business man who has

(Continued On Page 5-B)

# Officers Asked To Hold Japanese Found On Roads

(Continued From Page 1-B)

been interested for some time in the welfare of the local Japanese.

Attending the conference were S. G. Sakamoto, president of the Japanese Association and for forty one years a resident of the United States; Dr. Joseph Donald Sasaki, president of the local American Loyalty League chapter; Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, prominent figure in activities of Japanese who are American citizens; M. Araki, associated with a Los Angeles Japanese newspaper, and James Katoba, a Fresno State College student.

### 150,000 On Coast

In the course of the informal discussion, it was pointed out there are approximately 150,000 people of the Japanese race in the West Coast area and more than 75 per cent of these are American citizens.

"The position of these people has been made clear, as attested by their good records in the communities where they live," said Dr. Yatabe, "and the Japanese people here should in no way be blamed for what has taken place in the Pacific and the Far East.

"What has happened came as a great surprise to the Japanese of Fresno and to all others naturally, and our interest in a successful outcome for America's cause is, of course, keen."

Araki said more than 1,600 Japanese who were residents of California are now in the United States Army and that some 250 of these soldiers are from the San Joaquin Valley.

### Must Report Suspects

"We are duty bound," said Sakamoto, "to report to the constituted authorities any Japanese who may become under suspicion, whether or not he is a citizen of the United States."

The local association he heads, Sakamoto said, numbers about 750 members. He also explained older Japanese residents of the San Joaquin Valley have been here for an average of more than thirty five years.

## Japanese May Drop Language Schools

Discontinuance of the Japanese language schools in Fresno County will be discussed at a meeting of the Japanese Association scheduled for tomorrow night.

R. T. Ono, secretary of the association, said the meeting had been called to consider the policies of all Japanese organizations and functions as well as actions of the individual residents and citizens.

He believes the Buddhist and the Japanese Congregational Church language schools in Fresno and the other thirteen language schools in Fresno County will follow any recommendation made by the association.

The secretary said he cannot speak for schools in Madera, Kings and Tulare Counties.

## Prosecutor Warns Against Race Violence

District Attorney W. C. Tupper today warned Fresno County residents against hysterical reaction against Japanese-Americans residing here.

"The vast majority of these people are loyal American citizens, and we should do nothing to cause them to believe such loyalty no longer is worth while," he said.

Tupper said his office will lend any cooperation to the FBI which may be needed in rounding up aliens.

*Fresno Bee - Dec. 8, 1941*

## Fowler Japanese Jailed By FBI In War Probe

Yoshisburo Okuda, 65, a Fowler district farmer, was booked in the Fresno County Jail today by FBI agents H. C. Cook and F. T. Ragsdale, the first Japanese to be taken into custody in this district since the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the United States.

The federal agents declined to comment on the arrest of the Japanese, and said any information would have to come from the Los Angeles office.

Okuda, who was fingerprinted and photographed by officers from the county bureau of identification, was held incommunicado.

Officials of the Fresno Japanese Association said Okuda is an alien Japanese. He has resided in this country for thirty five years. They said he formerly was an officer of the association.

*Fresno Bee  
Dec. 8, 1941*

# Western States Jail Hundreds Of Alien Nipponese

*Fresno Bee*  
Colonies Raided; Many Quizzed On Activities In L. A. Harbor  
*Dec. 8, 1941*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Attorney General Biddle announced today federal agents arrested 736 Japanese aliens during the night in the United States and Hawaii.

The Japanese are being placed in custody of immigration officials after arrest by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The attorney general said hearing boards would be set up to pass on evidence gathered by the FBI and determine the "future status" of the aliens.

"While it is contemplated that some additional Japanese will be taken into custody, Biddle said, "the arrests made up to the present time 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 the persons now in custody represents the results of these investigations."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—(U.P.)—Federal authorities arrested hundreds of Japanese aliens in the far western states today to prevent enemy sabotage and espionage in the Pacific Coast area—which may become a war zone at any moment.

FBI agents, United States immigration officers and the police throughout the West raided colonies of Japanese nationals. It was reported "several hundred" alien Japanese were held for questioning in Terminal Harbor, Japanese fishing center in Los Angeles Harbor.

Terminal Island is within sight of major military defense posts. Japanese fishing boats there long have been under surveillance.

Twenty five Japanese were arrested in San Francisco, twenty five in San Diego, three in Portland, Ore., two in Tacoma, Wash., and an undetermined number in Sacramento and at the Mexican border below San Diego.

## 86 Held From Little Tokio

In Los Angeles proper, where the Little Tokio colony has a population of about 20,000 Japanese, at least eighty six were arrested and held at the central jail and "scores" were questioned. Governor Chase A. Clark of Idaho ordered all Japanese nationals in Idaho to remain at home until their status was determined. Similar orders were issued in Oregon. "Some" Japanese were arrested in Seattle.

There are more than 60,000 Japanese on the Pacific Coast. More than half of them are American citizens—"Nisei." There are an estimated 35,000 Japanese in Southern California, about 12,000 in the Sacramento Valley, and about 10,000 in

the downtown San Francisco colony. A majority of them are small scale farmers, little business men, fishermen, gardeners and domestics.

## Consul's Home Burns

In San Francisco, the home of Japanese Consul Yoshio Muto caught fire, assertedly because Muto attempted to burn secret files too rapidly. The police raided a Japanese-American newspaper office in a search for a Japanese news service employe.

Thirty four policemen were detailed to the San Francisco Japanese colony. There was a policeman on every block in the California - Post - Geary - Fillmore Streets area, but the colony was calm.

"The San Francisco Japanese are too shocked about this thing to do anything," said a Japanese-American newspaperman. He said there are about 2,500 Pacific Coast Japanese Americans in the United States military services.

Indicative of the feeling locally in the Japanese colony, the English language Japanese-American News, in an extra edition used this headline:

**Treachorous Morning Attacks Break Washington Talks.**

## Army Issues Orders For National Roundup

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Provost Marshal General Allen Gullion issued orders last night for a roundup of all "previously known suspicious aliens" in the jurisdiction of the fourth army which takes in the West Coast and Alaska, and the Hawaiian and Canal Zone departments.

Around 93,000 Japanese registered under the alien registration law last year, and while some left for home during recent months, the bulk of those who signed up with the justice department and were fingerprinted still are here.

## 41,000 In Hawaii

About 41,000 are in Hawaii, a few in Alaska, and the remainder in continental United States.

The groundwork for quick action was laid last Spring and Summer at the request of the war and navy departments, when the alien registration division prepared detailed data on every axis national in the United States.

This data has been supplemented by special investigations by the FBI, with the result that lists of precisely who would be taken into custody, where they might be found, what they had been doing and with whom they associated have been available for some months.

## Barred At Borders

Secretary Morgenthau closed the nation's borders to Japanese nationals and imposed a strict ban on any financial transactions by Japanese aliens.

The treasury's actions came in a brief order by Secretary Morgenthau revoking all outstanding general and specific licenses for any transactions by Japanese which may have been issued since Japanese and Chinese credits in this country were frozen by executive order on July 25th.

Japanese assets in this country have been unofficially estimated at \$130,000,000.

## Prepare Protection

The state department announced the American Government has taken all necessary steps to protect official Japanese establishments and Japanese officials in this country.

# Canadians Add Japanese To List Of Enemies

*Fresno Bee*  
*Dec. 8, 1941*  
OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—(AP)—Canada declared war upon Japan late last night after a four hour cabinet meeting and thus added within a twenty four hour period four axis aligned nations to her list of enemies.

The declaration of war, effective as of Sunday, was drawn up at the cabinet meeting for submission to King George VI. The British monarch already had approved a declaration against Finland, Hungary and Rumania, which took effect one minute past Saturday midnight.

The arrest of persons of Japanese origin was begun almost immediately in British Columbia, but it was said at Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters that the arrests were being confined to persons whose loyalty to Canada had been in doubt for some time.

British Columbia has about 10,000 Japanese nationals, more than the rest of Canada combined.

## Fresno Physician Is Resident Of Island Bombed By Japanese

Dr. Thomas Collins, 26, a son of Dr. and Mrs. Clinton D. Collins of Fresno, is engaged in medical work at Midway Island in the Pacific, reported to have been attacked today by Japanese forces. Details of the attack were not given.

Collins, a recent graduate of the Stanford University Medical School, has been at Midway since May. It was reported there are more than 500 men stationed at the island where a naval base is under construction.

Janet White, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Durfey of Fresno, resides in Manila where she is employed as secretary to Francis Bowes Sayer, United States high commissioner to the Philippines. Also employed in the same office there is Ruth Patterson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Patterson of Fresno.

A former Fresnan reported in the Pacific war zone is Mrs. Bernard J. Butler, the former Marianna Roeding of this city. Friends said she is believed to be on one of the islands of the Hawaiian group where her husband is engaged in business.

*Fresno Bee*  
*Dec. 8, 1941*

# The Alien Roundup: 200 S. F. Policemen Begin Looking for Germans and Italians

Two hundred San Francisco policemen, accompanied by FBI agents, began rounding up an undetermined number of alien German and Italian residents of San Francisco last night.

Squad cars swept through various parts of the city in the surprise mission, which followed a day that added 50 more Japanese to the group held behind bars for the Federal Government.

A total of 86 Japanese were in custody here last night at the U. S. Immigration Service headquarters on Silver avenue, while nearly 1000 were taken into custody throughout the Nation in a drive to prevent enemy sabotage and espionage.

## A BIG TAKE

The arrests netted Japanese nationals, as well as some Japanese citizens of the United States, in Los Angeles, Seattle, San Diego, Sacramento, Fresno, Stockton, various other Pacific Coast and inland points, and on the Eastern Seaboard. Hawaii jailed 391 Japanese.

At Vancouver, B. C., Royal Canadian Mounted Police seized the entire Japanese operated fishing fleet on the British Columbia coast and closed all Japanese language newspapers and schools.

A lynching threat led police to take five Japanese into protective custody at Superior, Mont.

The Japanese roundup put scores into custody at Los Angeles, at least 200 in New York, 51 at Seattle, several at San Jose and Sacramento, 24 at Portland, a number at Fresno and a few at other cities throughout the State.

In San Francisco, 19 police squads working with FBI agents ranged through the city, picking up those wanted. They were then transferred to the Silver avenue headquarters of the U. S. Immigration Service

One Japanese, identified by police as Tojiro Sakahara, 50, slipped through the dragnet, and a police teletype bulletin was sent to all points asking that he be apprehended.

He was described as 50, about 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighing 165 pounds, of medium build, wearing glasses. He is driving a 1941 Buick sedan, with Washington State license plates, B-31-664.

Further information concerning Sakahara was not divulged. Officers merely said "the immigration service wants him."

No disorders accompanied the arrests anywhere in the United States, and Attorney General Biddle at Washington said:

"There are in the United States many persons of a 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 FBI."

A telegram received from Biddle's office by U. S. Attorney Hennessy late yesterday said Biddle was "much disturbed" at reports from many cities that local police were arresting Japanese, and requested that authorities be instructed that the FBI would carry out any such operations.

Members of the organization have pledged themselves to aid the United States Government "in every way possible" in the war against Japan.

The league has 15,000 members in 56 chapters. Its leaders dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt declaring "in this solemn hour we pledge our fullest co-operation to you and to the United States."

## FRESNO ARRESTS

At Fresno, the FBI jailed Yoshis-buro Okuda, 65, a resident of Fowler, and detained several other Japanese.

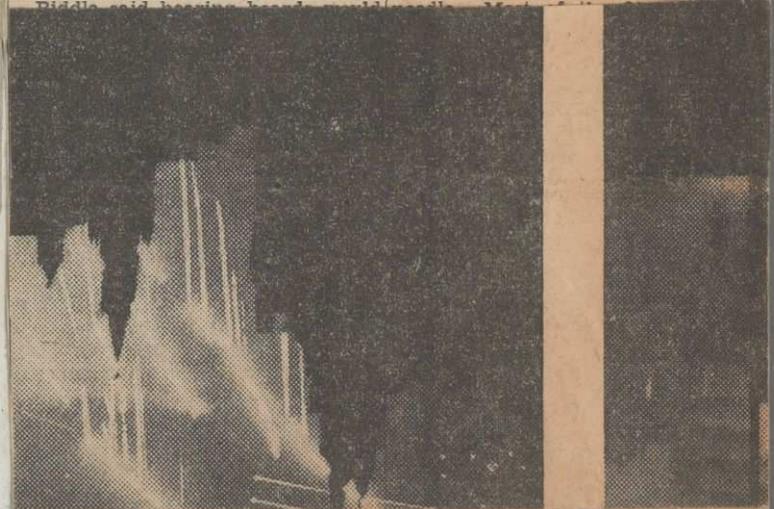
S. G. Sakamoto, president of the Japanese Association in the San Joaquin valley, said the 750 members of the association were "duty bound to report to the constitutional authorities any Japanese who may become under suspicion, whether or not he is a citizens of the United States."

Fresno police placed extra guards around the Japanese section—an action similar to that taken in San Francisco and in other Pacific Coast cities having large Japanese colonies.

Two Japanese were arrested at San Jose. They were Yoshiake Fukuda, 43, of San Francisco, and K. Hatekayama, 68, Saratoga laundryman.

## SUICIDE ATTEMPT

In the New York roundup, Matsusado Matsushita, 50, a hospital employe, tried to commit suicide with a pocket knife and a large



D.F. Chronicle  
12/9/41

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Biddle said hearing boards would be set up to pass on evidence gathered by the FBI and determine the "future status" of those arrested.

Governor Olson indorsed the Federal Government's request that worthy, loyal Japanese be spared from outbreaks of racial hatred and other disorders.

"Without doubt, we must separate the sheep from the wolves," he said. "All alien enemies should be interned, but we also must make sure that loyal Japanese are protected."

## S. F. JAPANESE

The San Francisco Japanese taken into custody included Carl Williams, Japanese interpreter at the Hall of Justice for years. He is a United States citizen.

At Redwood City, Kotoharu Inouye, 57, nurseryman and leader of the Redwood City Japanese colony, was arrested and booked at the County Jail "en route to the U. S. Marshal." He was held incommunicado. Inouye has two American-born children, one of them a Stanford University graduate.

In Sacramento, FBI operatives nabbed several Japanese. The group included Rikitaro Sato, 69, president of the Sacramento Valley Japanese Association; F. J. Miyagawa, 48, correspondent for a Japanese-American newspaper, and Giichi Aoki, 66, owner of a music company.

Dr. George C. Muramoto, president of the Japanese American Citizens' League of Sacramento, issued a statement saying mem-

bers of the organization have pledged themselves to aid the United States Government "in every way possible" in the war against Japan.

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## SUICIDE ATTEMPT

In the New York roundup, Matsusado Matsushita, 50, a hospital employe, tried to commit suicide with a pocket knife and a large needle. Most of the 200 jailed in New York were taken to Ellis Island.

The New York arrests included six Japanese employes of Japan Institute, Inc., a propaganda bureau. They were nabbed while packing papers which the FBI agents seized.

Domei, Japanese news agency, closed its New York office.

Seattle police reported an anonymous man, with an apparent Japanese accent, telephoned that radio station KRSC would be blown up if it was not careful about the news it broadcast.

Small boys tossed rocks through the windows of two Japanese grocery stores in Seattle, and the Japanese Baptist Women's Home received several telephone threats.

## OAKLAND RADIOS

There were no arrests in Oakland, but Deputy Sheriffs reported they had dismantled a half dozen short wave radio sets operated by Japanese under permit from the U. S. Government.

The general roundup included the arrest in Washington of Kiyoshi K. Kawakami, Japanese newspaper writer and resident of Washington for nearly 40 years. His wife and daughter, American citizens, were not disturbed.

At Greeley, Col., two Japanese were arrested and it was reported they had in their possession maps and photographs of Rocky mountain highway passes.

Authorities at Ely, Nev., arrested Roy Muranaka, Japanese "boss" at Ruth, Nev., copper mining center.

EX 1219

## Italian, Nazi Aliens Seized In S. F. Drive

Federal officials were reported late yesterday to have begun rounding up Italians and Germans, along with Japanese of suspected loyalties. There was no indication how far the roundup would extend locally.

Swiftly and surely, Federal, State and local authorities pushed ahead yesterday with the greatest roundup of suspected enemies of the Nation in the history of the West.

The roundup, directed at blocking any aid or comfort to Japan, centered in San Francisco's big Nipponese colony, but the eddy of arrests circled as far away as Utah and Idaho.

Japanese newspapers were

## Japan Papers on Coast Closed; Banks Seized

### Roundup of All Suspects Rushed; Nippon Colonies Patrolled

(Continued from Page 1)

closed, banks were taken over, Japanese fishermen were kept in port and short wave radio sets were seized.

Close watches were kept on the various Japanese settlements, but this also was a precaution to preserve the safety of their residents.

#### 38 JAPANESE HELD.

Thirty-eight San Francisco Japanese, citizens and non-citizens were rounded up by police and the FBI, and confined to the Federal Immigration Station on Silver Avenue. Only non-Japanese arrested was Carl Williams, for many years San Francisco's court interpreter for the Japanese language.

More were being rounded up hourly and it was expected the total to be detained from the Bay region might reach a hundred.

No names were released by the Federal authorities, although it was learned the list included those of virtually all Japanese whose activities had international connections.

Among those reported seized here yesterday were two high officials of the Japanese Association, identified only as "Nakano" and "Okomoto." Others taken in were believed to include high officials of big Japanese trading and financial firms.

All were held under an automatically effective Federal law that permits seizure of suspected aliens in the event of war or attack on the United States.

So far, the roundup has not been extended to Italian or German groups. Officials merely said:

"We haven't received orders about them—yet."

The Japanese American News of San Francisco said it and the New World Sun, as well as three dailies in Los Angeles and a half dozen small weeklies, had been ordered to suspend publication "for the time being." Coast Guardsmen patrolled the newspapers' entrances.

#### SPY SUSPECT HELD.

First two "spy" suspects arrested were two Japanese taken into custody in a Tacoma alley, where they assertedly were attempting to conceal a motion picture machine and films in an automobile.

Alien detentions were reported from Salt Lake City and from Idaho, but they were mainly centered in California.

Tentative reports placed this number at twenty-five in San Diego, four in Los Angeles, two in the Imperial Valley and three in Sacramento. Other seizures were sprinkled through the interior valleys.

At San Luis Obispo, the sheriff arrested Tomeyo Ito, 57, richest Japanese in the county.

#### DYNAMITE IMPOUNDED.

The Sacramento arrests included Rikitaro, 69, president of the Sacramento Valley Japanese Association; F. J. Miyagawa, newspaperman, and Giichi Aoki, 66, owner of a music company.

Deputies at Visalia impounded a half ton of dynamite owned by a Japanese merchant as a "precaution."

Stockton arrested two Japanese for the immigration authorities, while another, accused of making a speech condemning the United States, was held on a drunk charge.

Itinerant farm workers in the Salinas Valley were rounded up for a general check, although no permanent residents were taken in.

Highway patrolmen stopped Japanese on public highways till they could identify themselves.

J. F. Examiner  
12/9/41

# Enemy Nationals

## 35 Japanese Arrested Here In Nation-Wide Roundup

Two hundred San Francisco policemen, accompanied by FBI agents, late yesterday began a surprise roundup of an undetermined number of alien German and Italian residents of San Francisco.

The officers, accompanied by four policewomen, swept through all sections of the city in squad cars, and a short time after they began operations it was reported "scores" had been arrested.

A nation-wide roundup put more than a thousand Japanese behind bars yesterday at Federal authorities and police joined forces to prevent enemy sabotage and espionage.

Pacific Coast arrests were concentrated in San Francisco, where 35 Japanese were apprehended, and in Los Angeles, Sacramento and Seattle. Scores were taken into custody also in Western and Mid-Western States and on the Atlantic seaboard.

Acting in concert with the United States Government, the government of Panama began jailing not only Japanese nationals by the score, but also included in its roundup of subversive elements many German and Italian residents.

The Panama move was in direct support of protective measures for preventing any overt act against the vital Panama Canal. At Colon, Panama police nabbed 11 Germans and were combing the city for more Axis nationals.

Government executives in Panama said all Japanese residents on the Isthmus would be interned, and the U. S. Army was reported by Associated Press to be rushing construction of an internment tent city.

Two demands by the Japanese Minister to Panama that 130 Japanese seized in the first few hours of the drive be released, were flatly rejected by Panama, and President Dr. Ricardo Adolfo De La Guardia and his Cabinet announced "complete co-operation with the United States in this grave emergency."

### BANKS SEIZED

Coincident with the wholesale arrests, the Treasury Department seized two Japanese banks here, one in Sacramento and two in Los Angeles and put guards about 100 Japanese-owned stores and business firms in San Francisco to throttle their business operations.

A Treasury agent here explained the guards were under instructions "to prevent the stores from doing business" until their status is settled. Some are owned by Japanese citizens of the United States, others by Japanese nationals.

Washington dispatches, quoting Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, reported the seizure of all Japanese banks and business enterprises throughout the United States was under way.

Orders to the guards stationed at the stores included instructions to prevent the removal or destruction of their books, records and other property.

Morgenthau told Associated Press his agents had frustrated "numerous attempts to remove securities and other valuable documents from the premises of Japanese enterprises."

### S. F. FIRM CAUGHT

In San Francisco, Morgenthau declared, Japanese were caught trying to remove \$40,000 worth of securities from a Japanese concern. Local Treasury agents declined to reveal the identity of the firm.

The banks seized in California were the Sumitomo Bank, Limited, and the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, of San Francisco, both of which are branches of head offices in Japan; the Sumitomo Bank of California at Sacramento; Sumitomo Bank, Limited, Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles branch of the San Francisco office of the Yokohama Specie Bank. Access to any Japanese bank account or safe deposit box was forbidden.

George J. Knox, State Superintendent of Banks, took over the institutions in co-operation with the Treasury Department.

The Government's action against Japanese nationals, and also against certain Japanese who are citizens of this country, was carried out in conformity with a plan worked out by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, based on months of inquiry into operations of the Japanese involved.

Washington reports said the country's borders have been closed to all persons of Japanese extraction, whether citizens or aliens.

### ALIEN REGISTRATION

The Justice Department's alien registration shows 50,853 Japanese non-citizens residing in the United States, most of them in California, and 40,000 in Hawaii. "A few" are living in Alaska.

New York reported the first case of violence against a Japanese since Sunday's attack by Japan upon Honolulu. Teddy Hara, 42, was beaten by three unidentified men in a west side rooming house. He is in serious condition with a skull fracture.

"Why don't you go where you belong?" one of his attackers asked.

The Japanese roundup put scores into custody at Los Angeles, at least 200 in New York, 51 at Seattle, several at San Jose and Sacramento, 24 at Portland, a number at Fresno

and a few at other cities throughout the State.

In San Francisco, 19 police squads working with FBI agents ranged through the city, picking up those wanted. They were then transferred to the Silver Avenue headquarters of the U. S. Immigration Service.

### JAP ESCAPES

One Japanese, identified by police as Tojiro Sakahara, 50, slipped through the dragnet, and a police teletype bulletin was sent to all points asking that he be apprehended.

He was described as 50, about 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighing 165 pounds, of medium build, wearing glasses. He is driving a 1941 Buick sedan, with Washington State license plates, B-31-664.

Further information concerning Sakahara was not divulged. Officers merely said "the immigration service wants him."

No disorders accompanied the arrests anywhere in the United States, and Attorney General Biddle at Washington said:

"There are in the United States many persons of a 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 FBI."

A telegram received from Biddle's office by U. S. Attorney Hennessy late yesterday said Biddle was "much disturbed" at reports from many cities that local police were arresting Japanese, and requested that authorities be instructed that the FBI would carry out any such operations.

Biddle said hearing boards would be set up to pass on evidence gathered by the FBI and determine the "future status" of those arrested.

### S. F. JAPANESE

The San Francisco Japanese taken into custody included Carl Williams, Japanese interpreter at the Hall of Justice for years. He is a United States citizen.

At Redwood City, Kotoharu Inouye, 57, nurseryman and leader of the Redwood City Japanese colony, was arrested and booked at the County Jail "en route to the U. S. Marshal." He was held incommunicado. Inouye has two American-born children, one of them a Stanford University graduate.

In Sacramento, FBI operatives nabbed several Japanese. The group included Kikitaro Sato, 69, president of the Sacramento Valley Japanese Association; F. J. Miyagawa, 48, correspondent for a Japanese-American newspaper, and Giichi Aoki, 66, owner of a music company.

Dr. George C. Muramoto, president of the Japanese American Citizens' League of Sacramento, issued a statement saying members of the organization have pledged themselves to aid the United States Government "in every way possible" in the war against Japan.

The league has 15,000 members in 56 chapters. Its leaders dispatched a telegram to President Roosevelt declaring "in this solemn hour we pledge our fullest co-operation to you and to the United States."

### FRESNO ARRESTS

At Fresno, the FBI jailed Yoshis-buro Okuda, 65, a resident of Fowler, and detained several other Japanese.

S. G. Sakamoto, president of the Japanese Association in the San Joaquin valley, said the 750 members of the association were "duty bound to report to the constitutional authorities any Japanese who may become under suspicion, whether or not he is a citizens of the United States."

Fresno police placed extra guards around the Japanese section—an action similar to that taken in San Francisco and in other Pacific Coast cities having large Japanese colonies.

Two Japanese were arrested at San Jose. They were Yoshiake Fukuda, 43, of San Francisco, and K. Hatekayama, 68, Saratoga laundryman.

### SUICIDE ATTEMPT

In the New York roundup, Matsusado Matsushita, 50, a hospital employe, tried to commit suicide with a pocket knife and a large needle. Most of the 200 jailed in New York were taken to Ellis Island.

The New York arrests included six Japanese employes of Japan Institute, Inc., a propaganda bureau. They were nabbed while packing papers which the FBI agents seized.

Domei, Japanese news agency, closed its New York office.

Seattle police reported an

anonymus man, with an apparent Japanese accent, telephoned that radio station KRSC would be blown up if it was not careful about the news it broadcast.

Small boys tossed rocks through the windows of two Japanese grocery stores in Seattle, and the Japanese Baptist Women's Home received several telephone threats.

### OAKLAND RADIOS

There were no arrests in Oakland, but Deputy Sheriffs reported they had dismantled a half dozen short wave radio sets operated by Japanese under permit from the U. S. Government.

The general roundup included the arrest in Washington of Kiyoshi K. Kawakami, Japanese newspaper writer and resident of Washington for nearly 40 years. His wife and daughter, American citizens, were not disturbed.

At Greeley, Col., two Japanese were arrested and it was reported they had in their possession maps and photographs of Rocky mountain highway passes.

Authorities at Ely, Nev., arrested Roy Muranaka, Japanese "boss" at Ruth, Nev., copper mining center.

S.F. Chronicle 12/9/41

# Enemy Aliens Arrested Here

(Photo Page 1, Section 2)

Arrests of enemy aliens throughout the state increased today as Federal Bureau of Investigation agents broadened their round-up to include nations of axis partners of Japan.

As the "Battle of the Pacific" entered its third day, 167 Japanese, Germans and Italians were being held at the Silver avenue immigration station, and others were being brought in hourly by FBI men.

So far those held were all arrested in the bay area, but in practically every city and town in northern California aliens were being thrown in county jails and booked as "en route" to San Francisco.

Three Japanese identified as Japanese press employes, were taken into custody today by police at Drumm and Pacific streets and held for F. B. I. investigation.

## PHOTO CHARGES

Police said the three K. C. Kawaoka, 32, 1822 Buchanan street; K. Tsukada, 52, and I. Hamano, 36, both of 650 Ellis street, were suspected of taking photographs of an army transport, although no camera was found.

## GUARD COLONY HERE

The San Francisco police, which co-operated with the FBI in the roundup, meantime, continued to closely guard the Japanese colony in the Post-Fillmore district.

At the same time, on orders from Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, authorities closed Japanese business throughout California.

Upon receipt of orders from Washington, Stanley Johnson, naturalization examiner, announced suspension today of naturalization of Germans and Italians. Notices were being prepared for an undetermined number of Germans and Italians, members of citizenship classes.

On Grant avenue in San Francisco, where Japanese stores are intermingled with those of the Chinese, about half of the thirty Nipponese stores were closed.

Those left open, it was explained, belong to Japanese who are citizens of the United States, many of whom through their organizations have pledged allegiance to America in the fight against the land of their fathers.

## LEADERS JAILED

While H. C. Van Pelt, assistant to the special agent in charge of the local office of the FBI, announced that names of those ar-

rested would be withheld, it was known that numerous leaders of the Japanese colony had been jailed.

Also brought into the immigration station last night was Hans Benhard, former attache at the German consulate here, who resigned his consulate post last May with the statement that he was "through with the Nazis" and was thinking of becoming an American citizen.

Nat Pieper, local FBI chief, said he had no comment to make on Benhard's arrest, but stated that his men were arresting "certain German aliens considered dangerous in time of emergency."

Edward H. Heims, ranch owner at Inverness, Marin County, and Mrs. Heims were taken into custody today by FBI agents and lodged in jail as "en route to the U. S. Immigration Service."

Some time ago Heims ran an ad in a local paper asking his Marin County neighbors to cease a "whispering campaign" against him, adding that he had worked in Germany but had no subversive intentions toward the United States. Neither the ad nor his captors reveal if Heim is an alien.

S.F. Call Bulletin 12/9/41

## ALIEN ROUNDUP HERE NEARS 100; FBI ASKS PUBLIC AID

With nearly 100 men and women already in custody, the FBI today renewed its roundup of enemy aliens and called on the public to co-operate in the drive to block sabotage and espionage. Those already in custody, said a local FBI spokesman, were not arrested merely on suspicion—"they are people we have been investigating for a number of months, and we have voluminous information concerning their activities."

### Police Assist FBI

Scores of police worked with FBI agents in closing in on dangerous Japanese, Germans and Italians.

All prisoners were taken to the immigration station at 801 Silver-av and probably will be removed later to concentration camps.

Among those in custody was Hans von Bernhard, 8125 Geary-st, former commercial attache of the German Consulate here. He resigned the consular service last May, he claimed, not long before the Nazi consul general, Fritz Wiedemann, was ordered out of the country. Bernhard insisted at that time that he had severed all connections with nazism.

### Complaints Increase

Since the Japanese bombed Hawaii Sunday, said the FBI spokesman, complaints of the activity of local aliens have increased 400 per cent.

"We expect an even greater increase from now on, and we will give prompt and courteous attention to all reports," he said. "We are as interested in protecting the innocent as we are in prosecuting the guilty. Arrests will be made only where definitely justified. We're endeavoring to curb any trend toward public hysteria."

### Co-operation Praised

The spokesman commended the co-operation of local police and other law enforcement officers, declaring it "proves the effectiveness of the FBI plan for mobilizing local law enforcement officers here and in other communities."

Unofficial reports indicated 38 Japanese and 42 Germans and Italians seized here. The FBI said it had instructions from Atty. Gen. Biddle, who ordered the roundup, not to reveal the actual number of arrests or the identity of persons arrested.

### Two Contractors Held

From other sources, however, it was learned that in addition to Bernhard other Germans held in-

cluded August Murer, 38, San Bruno contractor, and Antone Brunner, 37, Half Moon Bay contractor.

Among Japanese arrested here was Carl Williams, a United States citizen, who for years has been Japanese interpreter at the Hall of Justice.

A police teletype bulletin was sent out for one Japanese, Tojiro Sakahara, 50, who eluded officers.

A hundred Japanese stores here were taken over, at least temporarily, and all Japanese banks were seized by the state. Guards patrolled the two Japanese language newspapers here, which were ordered to suspend publication immediately.

## F. B. I. ROUNDING UP GERMANS IN NATION

More Japanese Are Taken Into  
Custody, but Emphasis Here  
Is on Reich Citizens

### ITALIANS ALSO ARE SEIZED

Coast Guardsmen Stand Watch  
at Barge Office as Aliens  
Go to Ellis Island

The round-up of Japanese aliens that detectives and Federal Bureau of Investigation agents started Sunday night continued last night with the arrest of additional Japanese and also Germans.

More than 100 aliens, mostly Japanese, were taken into custody and sent to Ellis Island on Sunday night. Early this morning several more Japanese were arrested, but the agents seemed to be concentrating on Germans. A few Italians also were arrested.

The round-up of Germans appeared to be of nation-wide scope, with reports from The Associated Press that aliens were being arrested in all parts of Connecticut and in San Francisco area on the West Coast. The chief of the San Francisco F. B. I. staff said that an order for the round-up had come from the Attorney General's office in Washington.

In Washington officials of the F. B. I. and of the Department of Justice had "no comment" on the reported nation-wide round-up.

#### Barge Office Guarded

The Barge Office at the edge of the Battery, from which the aliens were taken to Ellis Island, was heavily guarded from midnight on, indicating that the F. B. I. was planning to continue the round-up through the night. At least a dozen Coast Guardsmen armed with rifles and fixed bayonets were on guard at the entrance to the Barge Office and others were inside, while a police radio car cruised back and forth in front of the building. No one was allowed near the entrance.

New York detectives and plain-clothes policemen were also on guard inside and outside the building. They were sent there in answer to a request from a Navy officer who stopped at Police Headquarters last night and asked that about a dozen policemen be assigned to the building.

F. B. I. men were reported to be conducting the round-up in the city in a fleet of automobiles. No figures were announced on the number of those arrested, but it appeared to be considerable. Those

taken into custody by the police were listed at Police Headquarters, but others in the cars of F. B. I. men were taken direct to the Barge Office to be sent to Ellis Island. It was understood that the ferry to the island would operate all night.

The Germans arrested included a couple living at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. They were Antoine Gazda, 47 years old, described as an engineer, and his wife, Leopoldine, 45. George Nitze, 48, described as a film producer who had been in this country since 1926, was arrested at the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, 101 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Only a few Italians were included in the round-up. Bernardo Misuraca, 55, was arrested at 335 East Ninth Street on the Lower East Side, and Josephine Zazo, 53, was seized at 113 East Third Street.

One of the Japanese arrested was Kunio Izumi, 23, described as an exporter of pearls living at 307 East Forty-fourth Street.

**F. B. I. Active in Connecticut**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 9 (AP)—Agents of the Federal

Bureau of Investigation early today began rounding up German aliens in all parts of Connecticut with the assistance of State and local police, it was disclosed here.

It was understood that about fifty persons were taken into custody for questioning. Federal agents declined to issue any explanation.

#### Round-Up on West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8 (AP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation agents began a round-up today of German and Italian nationals who might be dangerous to the safety and welfare of the nation.

Nat L. Pieper, chief of the F. B. I. staff here, said that the order came from the Attorney General's office.

*N. Y. Times*  
12/9/41

## CANAL ZONE SEIZES NATIONALS OF AXIS

Panama Aids Army in Rounding Up Japanese, Germans and Italians in Vital Area

MANY ALREADY INTERNED

Blackouts Ordered by General Andrews as All Defenses Are Put on the Alert

BALBOA, Canal Zone, Dec. 8 (AP)—Canal Zone police, with close cooperation from Panamanian authorities, began rounding up Axis nationals today as the United States clamped a tight wartime guard over the vital area. In Cristobal the activities of the police were coordinated with a roundup at Colon where Panama police had taken eleven Germans into custody and were combing the city for more Axis nationals.

Authorities in Colon were making a city-wide clean-up and a move was expected against Italians as well as Germans. Some of those detained were bound across the isthmus from Colon to Balboa for internment in the quarantine station here.

Fifty-seven Japanese, taken into custody in Colon yesterday, had been delivered to United States authorities and placed in the quarantine station. Another 114 Japanese, rounded up in Panama City, were expected and the construction of a tent city to house the sudden influx was proceeding rapidly.

Hundreds of Panamanians offered themselves to Governor Quintero of Colon for any service, military or civil, should Panama declare war or decide to collaborate with the Canal Zone authorities for the defense of the Panama Canal.

Outlying villages beyond usual communications were to get blackout instructions from the nearest United States battery positions in the interior and civilian auxiliary services were being organized at Cristobal.

## JAPANESE ARRESTS IN COUNTRY AT 345

Biddle Says Bulk of Round-Up Based on Detailed Inquiry, Has Been Completed

LOYAL TO BE PROTECTED

Local Officials Asked to Take No Action Before Consulting Justice Department

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8—The Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken 345 Japanese residents of the United States into custody and, although more arrests are likely, the "majority" of those sought are in custody, Attorney General Francis Biddle announced today. In addition, 391 Japanese are being held in the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Biddle explained that the FBI had made the arrests as a result of "careful and detailed investigation" of the Japanese in America and promised full protection for Japanese, whether citizens or aliens, who are loyal to America.

"Even in the present emergency," he said, "there are persons of Japanese extraction whose loyalty is unquestioned"; he added that it would be a "serious mistake" to take any action against these persons and asked State and local authorities not to take such action in their communities without consulting the Justice Department.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service will have charge of the Japanese taken into custody. Boards will be set up to hear evidence concerning them and will have the power to release them or order them interned for the duration of the war.

Justice officials predicted tonight that most of those interned would be sent to the two abandoned Army posts which it already is using for internees, Fort Missoula, in Montana, where 1,000 Italians are confined, and Fort Lincoln, in North Dakota, detention point for 300 Germans.

*N. Y. Times  
12/9/41*

### **Fate of Japan's Pavilion, 'Amity Token,' Uncertain**

12/9

The red lacquered and gilded pavilion in Flushing Meadow Park, Queens, presented last year to the city "in token of everlasting friendship between Japan and the United States" and now Park Department property, will not be disturbed for the present, Park Commissioner Robert Moses said yesterday.

It was noted that the pavilion was the only one of the many erected by nations for the 1939-40 World's Fair to survive the wreckers.

Mr. Moses replied when asked about the fate of the structure:

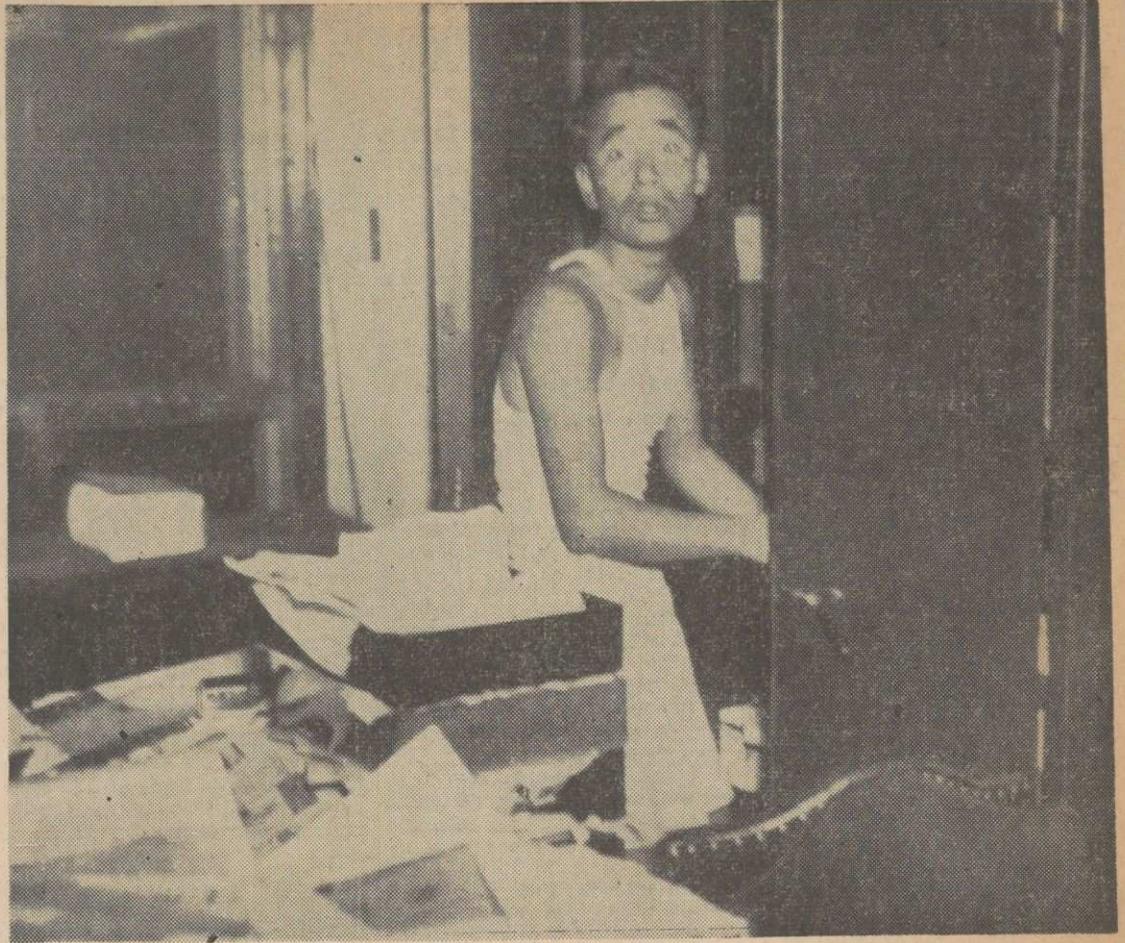
"I don't know, and I am not going to get excited about it. There seems to be no limit to the silly, hysterical questions being asked at just this time.

Of what earthly interest can it be to decide something right now about an empty building in an undeveloped part of Flushing Meadow Park? The area is fenced in and is inaccessible. We are just beginning to make plans for this section and it seems quite likely that the building will not fit into these plans. Construction of this area is some months off."

*N.Y. Times*  
12/9/41

ONE SURPRISED JAPANESE

12/9



A consulate aide, lightly clad, is caught in the act of removing papers from a cabinet in his office at Chicago. Confidential papers by the consulate previously had been burned.

Associated Press Wirephoto

N. Y. Times  
12/9/41

## LOS ANGELES AREA TESTS A BLACKOUT

Plane Plants, Oil Fields and  
Harbor Are Darkened for  
Two Twilight Hours

### AIR-RAID ALARM FOLLOWS

Radio Is Silenced for Half an  
Hour—Japanese Born in  
America Affirm Loyalty

By FOSTER HAILEY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8—A jittery Los Angeles, apathetic up to yesterday to war fears, went through a practice air-raid alarm tonight as its harbor area, the adjoining oil fields and the great aircraft factories, shining targets for hostile bombers, were partially blacked out from 5 to 7 o'clock.

A test of the air-raid alarm system was made at 7:06 P. M. when a yellow light flashed on the control board at airfield warning headquarters of the Air Corps Interceptor Command and all radio stations were ordered to cease broadcasting.

No alarm was sounded to the general populace. Although the "all-clear" signal was given in half an hour, broadcasting stations were still silent at 10:30 P. M.

Silencing of all radio communication affected air-line beams and this resulted in grounding commercial planes. It was not indicated when air-line flights would resume.

Life in the downtown areas, except for the Japanese quarter, went on about as usual, but along the waterfront, down in Santa Monica and in Inglewood and north of the city, where the sprawling aircraft plants of Douglas, Lockheed-Vega, North American and Vultee are located, everything was on a wartime basis.

#### Further Evacuation Asked

All women and children were evacuated from Fort MacArthur, guarding the harbor, and Colonel William W. Hicks, commandant of the harbor defense area, suggested to county authorities that it was "considered desirable" to evacuate all women, children, the aged and the infirm from an area within a twenty-block radius of the fort. No action was taken immediately.

The blackout of the harbor area and oil fields, ordered by officials of the Eleventh Naval District, was between miles back and included the area around Pedro

as put into effect between 5 and 6 A. M. and was extended tonight to the hours between daylight and dark, those considered most probable for any bombing attack.

#### Japanese Residents Orderly

Anticipated trouble with the large Japanese population, estimated at 60,000 in Southern California, of whom 20,000 are Japanese nationals and the rest American-born, the so-called Nisei, had failed to materialize up to tonight.

Several hundred were rounded up by police and county authorities on directions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but many of these were released.

Terminal Island, home of 3,000 Japanese and home port of the fishing fleet against which many charges of espionage have been laid, was under strict military guard.

Many important Japanese stores were closed in "Little Tokyo," the Japanese settlement on the north side of the main downtown business section, but drug stores and food stores were allowed to remain open.

A delegation from the Japanese-American Citizens League, claiming to represent many of the Nisei, called on Mayor Bowron at City Hall in the morning to assure him of their loyalty to America.

Fred Tayama, spokesman for the group, said they had made their choice, preferred American democracy to Japanese restrictions and stood ready to fight against their ancestral home.

"Treat us like Americans, give us a chance to prove our loyalty," he said.

#### Council Defers Restriction

Governor Olson suggested to the State Council of Defense, in session here, an order restricting Japanese to their homes, but it was voted to defer such action. Mayor La Guardia of New York, as head of National Civilian Defense, will address the council tomorrow.

The aircraft factories have been under guard of batteries of the Thirty-seventh Anti-Aircraft Brigade since Friday, when the outfit began manoeuvres and so was ready when Japan began war on Sunday.

Police set up road blockades around the plants, turning back many cars and allowing no one to pass without credentials. A constant air patrol overhead was observed all day.

The Fire Department will start tomorrow listing the throngs of applicants for immediate training as auxiliary firemen or air-raid wardens.

Army, Navy and Marine Corps recruiting stations had their biggest rush since April, 1917. Several hundred were enlisted. Most of those going into the Army expressed preference for duty in Hawaii.

With military and government business taxing wires, telephone communication between coast cities and the rest of the country was restricted and subject to delays of three to four hours.

*N. Y. Times  
12/9/41*

## PRESIDENT'S POWER GREATLY ENLARGED

State of War 'All but Lifts the Limit,' Legal Advisers in the Capital Say

HAMILTON'S VIEWS QUOTED

'Direction of Common Strength' Rests With the Executive— Summary of New Powers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—A state of war all but lifts the limit from Presidential powers.

Statutes which operate in such periods authorize the President to take over transportation systems, industrial plants, radio stations, power facilities and ships, and place some controls on communication systems.

Many of these powers have been available to the President under his emergency proclamations and as Commander in Chief of the armed forces.

One highly placed Administration legal adviser says that in wartime the government has the power "to take what it needs to meet the emergency."

The same thought was expressed by Alexander Hamilton more than a century ago when he wrote:

"The direction of war implies the direction of common strength; and the power of directing and employing the common strength forms a usual and essential part in the definition of the executive authority."

Here, in brief, are some of the other powers given to the President in times of war or great emergency:

temporary connections or power lines may be required.

Parts of the 1930 Tariff Act may be suspended to permit free entry of needed commodities.

Additional Army officers may be commissioned and their rank may be raised. Retired officers and nurses may be recalled to active service.

The Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy (already ordered).

The Army may take over lands for certain purposes.

The Secretary of War may rent any building in the District of Columbia.

Use may be made of strategic materials purchased for stock piles.

Securities Exchanges (there are nineteen in eighteen cities) may be closed, or trading in any selected securities may be suspended.

Restrictions may be placed against imports from countries found to be discriminating against United States products.

Labor laws providing for an eight-hour working day may be suspended in connection with work on government contracts.

Some of the formalities in making purchases, such as advertising for bids, may be omitted.

The monthly apportionments of funds for governmental departments and agencies may be disregarded.

## JAPANESE ON COAST CALL WAR 'HARA-KIRI'

Residents of Los Angeles Assert Nippon Is Sure to Lose

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 8 (AP)—Almost every one in Little Tokyo, largest Japanese settlement in the United States, expected war between America and Japan.

None express the view that Japan can win. Most believe that the military government of Nippon is committing national hara-kiri.

Little Tokyo, near Los Angeles' towering City Hall, is the home of 40,000 members of the Japanese race. Twenty thousand more, out of the Pacific Coast's total of 150,000, reside elsewhere in Los Angeles County.

Two-thirds of all these are Japanese only in an ethnological sense. They are the Nisei, or second-generation, American-born. Their parents, the first generation Issei, are denied citizenship but have lived here twenty, thirty or more years.

"This is an unprecedented crisis for us," says Katsuma Mukaeda, president of the Japanese Cultural Society, "but we shall acquit ourselves proudly. America is our home, our permanent residence."

Togo Tanaka, editor of Rafu Shimpo, Los Angeles Japanese newspaper, pointed out that the Japanese-American Citizens League, 15,000 strong on the Pacific Coast, has been working closely with the F. B. I. and naval intelligence for several years.

"We think the Japanese Government is stupid and has embarked on a campaign it has absolutely no chance of winning," said Tanaka. "We have not been in sympathy with Japan's expansion program. This may well be the end of Japan as a power."

U. Y. Times  
12/9/41

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## Deutsch Asks All Students To Aid Nation

A special announcement by Monroe E. Deutsch, vice president and provost of the University of California, was posted on the bulletin boards of the Berkeley campus yesterday as students began their first day of fall final examinations.

"Now that what has been so long anticipated has finally come in the form of an absolutely unprovoked attack by Japan on the United States, I urge all students in the spirit of devotion to our country, which I know is theirs, to offer to serve the Government in any capacity in which they can be of service. In the meantime, however, the work of the University must continue."

"It is particularly important to recall that we have among us many American citizens of Japanese descent. They should not be confused with enemy aliens and they should be treated as American citizens. Cases of treason or espionage will be cared for by the appropriate governmental authorities," Deutsch said.

S.F. Chronicle

12/9/41

# Italian, Nazi Aliens Seized In S. F. Drive

Federal officials were reported late yesterday to have begun rounding up Italians and Germans, along with Japanese of suspected loyalties. There was no indication how far the roundup would extend locally.

Swiftly and surely, Federal, State and local authorities pushed ahead yesterday with the greatest roundup of suspected enemies of the Nation in the history of the West.

The roundup, directed at blocking any aid or comfort to Japan, centered in San Francisco's big Nipponese colony, but the eddy of arrests circled as far away as Utah and Idaho.

Japanese newspapers were

closed, banks were taken over, Japanese fishermen were kept in port and short wave radio sets were seized.

Close watches were kept on the various Japanese settlements, but this also was a precaution to preserve the safety of their residents.

## 38 JAPANESE HELD.

Thirty-eight San Francisco Japanese, citizens and non-citizens were rounded up by police and the FBI, and confined to the Federal Immigration Station on Silver Avenue. Only non-Japanese arrested was Carl Williams, for many years San Francisco's court interpreter for the Japanese language.

More were being rounded up hourly and it was expected the total to be detained from the Bay region might reach a hundred.

No names were released by the Federal authorities, although it was learned the list included those of virtually all Japanese whose activities had international connections.

Among those reported seized here yesterday were two high officials of the Japanese Association, identified only as "Nakano" and "Okomoto." Others taken in were believed to include high officials of big Japanese trading and financial firms.

All were held under an automatically effective Federal law that permits seizure of suspected

Treasury agents also seized businesses of four other Japanese nationals in Sacramento. All similar firms in San Francisco, including the NYK steamship line, likewise were taken over.

In the East Bay, Sheriff H. P. Gleason of Alameda County dismantled five short wave transmitters operated by Japanese. One was said to have been powerful enough to reach Tokio.

## SPY SUSPECT HELD.

First two "spy" suspects arrested were two Japanese taken into custody in a Tacoma alley, where they assertedly were attempting to conceal a motion picture machine and films in an automobile.

Alien detentions were reported from Salt Lake City and from Idaho, but they were mainly centered in California.

Tentative reports placed this number at twenty-five in San Diego, four in Los Angeles, two in the Imperial Valley and three in Sacramento. Other seizures were sprinkled through the interior valleys.

At San Luis Obispo, the sheriff arrested Tomeyo Ito, 57, richest Japanese in the county.

## DYNAMITE IMPOUNDED.

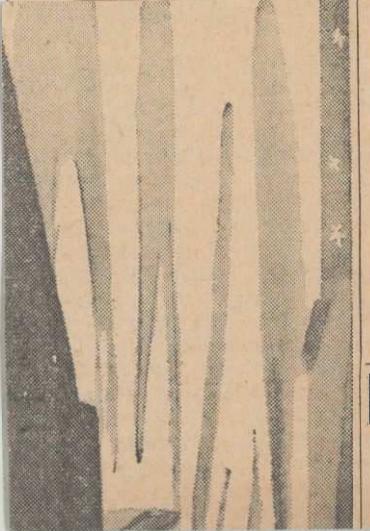
The Sacramento arrests included Rikitaro, 69, president of the Sacramento Valley Japanese Association; F. J. Miyagawa, newspaperman, and Sichi Aoki, 66, owner of a music company.

Deputies at Visalia impounded a half ton of dynamite owned by a Japanese merchant as a "precaution."

Stockton arrested two Japanese for the immigration authorities, while another, accused of making a speech condemning the United States, was held on a drunk charge.

Itinerant farm workers in the Salinas Valley were rounded up for a general check, although no permanent residents were taken in.

Highway patrolmen stopped Japanese on public highways till they could identify themselves.



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Close watches were kept on the various Japanese settlements, but this also was a precaution to preserve the safety of their residents.

## 38 JAPANESE HELD.

Thirty-eight San Francisco Japanese, citizens and non-citizens were rounded up by police and the FBI, and confined to the Federal Immigration Station on Silver Avenue. Only non-Japanese arrested was Carl Williams, for many years San Francisco's court interpreter for the Japanese language.

More were being rounded up hourly and it was expected the total to be detained from the Bay region might reach a hundred.

No names were released by the Federal authorities, although it was learned the list included those of virtually all Japanese whose activities had international connections.

Among those reported seized here yesterday were two high officials of the Japanese Association, identified only as "Nakano" and "Okomoto." Others taken in were believed to include high officials of big Japanese trading and financial firms.

All were held under an automatically effective Federal law that permits seizure of suspected aliens in the event of war or attack on the United States.

So far, the roundup has not been extended to Italian or German groups. Officials merely said:

"We haven't received orders about them—yet."

The Japanese American News of San Francisco said it and the New World Sun, as well as three dailies in Los Angeles and a half dozen small weeklies, had been ordered to suspend publication "for the time being." Coast Guardsmen patrolled the newspapers' entrances.

## BANKS TAKEN OVER.

Seizure of Japanese banks and financial institutions was made after Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced the takeover of all Japanese business enterprises.

Prime purpose of this move was to prevent destruction of books and records. Morgenthau added that in San Francisco certain Japanese had been caught trying to remove \$40,000 worth of securities from one concern.

George J. Knox, State superintendent of banks, took over these banks:

Sumitomo Bank, Sacramento, with assets of \$1,092,000 and deposits of \$842,000; Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., of San Francisco and Japan; Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Japan; \$7,185,673 assets and \$3,400,000 deposits. Sumitomo, Ltd., could not accept deposits.

Treasury agents also seized businesses of four other Japanese nationals in Sacramento. All similar firms in San Francisco, including the NYK steamship line, likewise were taken over.

In the East Bay, Sheriff H. P. Gleason of Alameda County dismantled five short wave transmitters operated by Japanese. One was said to have been powerful enough to reach Tokio.

## SPY SUSPECT HELD.

First two "spy" suspects arrested were two Japanese taken into custody in a Tacoma alley, where they assertedly were attempting to conceal a motion picture machine and films in an automobile.

Alien detentions were reported from Salt Lake City and from Idaho, but they were mainly centered in California.

Tentative reports placed this number at twenty-five in San Diego, four in Los Angeles, two in the Imperial Valley and three in Sacramento. Other seizures were sprinkled through the interior valleys.

At San Luis Obispo, the sheriff arrested Tomeyo Ito, 57, richest Japanese in the county.

## DYNAMITE IMPOUNDED.

The Sacramento arrests included Rikitaro, 69, president of the Sacramento Valley Japanese Association; F. J. Miyagawa, newspaperman, and Osichi Aoki, 66, owner of a music company.

Deputies at Visalia impounded a half ton of dynamite owned by a Japanese merchant as a "precaution."

Stockton arrested two Japanese for the immigration authorities, while another, accused of making a speech condemning the United States, was held on a drunk charge.

Itinerant farm workers in the Salinas Valley were rounded up for a general check, although no permanent residents were taken in.

Highway patrolmen stopped Japanese on public highways till they could identify themselves.