

XI

APRIL 1942



A NISEI SPEAKS

By Shuji Fujii

Assurances that the Manzanar reception center in Owens Valley will be conducted in a democratic manner were given Shuji Fujii, editor of the DOHO, by Mr. C. E. Triggs, camp manager.

In reply to questions asked by Fujii at the time of his recent visit to the site, Mr. Triggs stated, "This camp being the first such experiment of its nature in the United States you may find some confusion and inconvenience at first. However, in keeping with the main objective of the war—to defend and maintain democracy—the camp will be run in keeping with that objective."

Weeding out the disloyal . . .

An advisory council of five Japanese will be democratically elected at the settlement to help Mr. Triggs in the administration of the camp, which is to be divided into four major divisions: Works, Financial, Service, Lodging and Mess. Japanese will be assigned to work in these divisions.

However, Mr. Triggs emphasized, close attention will be paid to the background of each worker to be placed in responsible positions, to assure that they are completely loyal to the United States, and a careful surveillance will be placed on those whose sympathies may still be with our enemies.

Our responsibility . . .

We consider this last point, the question of personnel, as being one of the most important. As DOHO has already recommended to the Tolan hearing when it was in Los Angeles, we believe that it is the responsibility of each individual in camp to choose those persons of unquestioned United States loyalty, and to reject those of dubious nature, judging of course, from their conduct and utterances before the war. In this way only can there be assured a maintenance of successful self-governing community.

If even a single individual shows neglect of this duty, or displays a supine or apathetic attitude towards America in this time of crisis, the entire community must bear the responsibility.

We are all together in this.

Japanese facing crucial test . . .

All of us Japanese in America are facing a crucial test.

Will these anti-democratic supporters of Japanese militarism take the leadership at our centers of evacuation, as they did in our communities?

Will we in the new settlements be able to ferret them out?

These are the questions the evacuees must decide, not only after but before their actual removal to the camp sites.

Relocation centers

Doho

4/1/42

Reloca
Doho 4/1/42

LI'L TOKYO OF THE DESERT . . .

MANZANAR, VISITED BY DOHO

There is an old Chinese saying, "One seeing is worth a thousand hear-says."

With all those wild rumors flying around town as to what Manzanar was like, four of us decided to see the future home of the southland Japanese at first hand. Arrangements made, we left Los Angeles midnight Tuesday, March 24.

We sped along the winding U. S. Highway No. 6, linking the southland with Nevada. It is practically complete excepting for a couple of miles detour near Olancha. A modern road, even the model T Ford in the auto caravan leaving the day before, made the trip without any trouble. The only thing to bother us was the strong wind that swept in from the Mojave desert.

Eight miles this side of the camp at Lone Pine, we stopped at a roadside hotel to rouse Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Elisofon, well-known Life Magazine photographers, out of bed, and with our thus augmented party, reached the camp about 6:30 a.m.

The first sunrise

Just then, the sun rising over the desert, reflected its rays against the snow covered Sierras, and the view was magnificent. It was also the first sunrise for the thousand volunteers who had spent their first night at Manzanar.

The whole camp hums like a beehive. Already a giant trench digger was digging deep ditches and workmen were installing sewerage. A carpenter told us there was not a single house on the site last Friday, only five days ago. The speed with which they put up those prefabricated houses is amazing. There were only 16 floors in a block in the morning; but when we returned around noon, the whole block was walled and workmen were already at roofing. This is the efficiency of machine-age America.

Food for the inner man

A little after 7:30 the crowd rushed out of the mess hall after breakfast. It consisted of prunes, Wilson's boiled ham, potatoes, bread, butter, jam and coffee. The cook tells us, "Everyone has big appetites—it's the bracing air."

Meals are of the first quality, from cans—as no fresh vegetables are as yet available. The cook gave me the lunch menu: canned salmon, canned peas, boiled potatoes, bread and butter and coffee, with jello for dessert.

To work, to work!

Those who came in the auto caravans had been assigned to completed barracks and slept well their first night, under three blankets in oil-heated rooms. But a few who had come by train had to sleep (or couldn't sleep) in as yet windowless houses.

Now everyone started unloading their baggage and belongings from the cars and began fixing up their rooms. Some men built steps at the barrack entrances. Yard cleaning started.

Lt. J. J. Craemer, of the Southern California Sector Command Headquarters, who had escorted the caravan to Manzanar, stated that the entire trip had been very satisfactory. A few cars had to be towed in by Army trucks. Some had flats, others ran out of gas. But the people cooperated with the Army escorts to the full. No restrictions were made as to the make or model of cars.

"Morale is very high"

"Morale is very high," said Mr. Robert Brown, in charge of public relations at the camp, "and it is a very encouraging sign."

"The immediate job of the first crew is to make homes, homes comfortable enough to live in. If they show willingness of spirit to sell themselves to this task, they will get full cooperation from the camp administration." He stressed

that he intended to run the camp in a democratic way.

We saw several familiar faces among the evacuees. Ten or more young men were already on a truck, ready to go to work somewhere. At the commissary, nisei were filling the store house with canned goods, sacks of sugar and other provisions.

The wind reigns supreme

It was a terrifically windy day, due to topography. On the west were the towering snow-covered Sierras, while on the east, was the desert, and the Mojave mountains loomed high. It was very dusty too, the wind swirling it up and around in gusts that came and went. And then, too, the camp itself is under construction. The road, unpaved as yet, added to the dust. Ditches, being built for sewerage, added its share. However, as the work goes on, wind and dust will be largely prevented by irrigation, veg-

etation, and paved roads; we hardly felt the dust or wind in the nearby towns of Lone Pine or Independence.

We, too, are of America . . .

In this manner, then, the pioneers of "Little Tokyo of the desert" began their first day to make democracy work in their settlement.

In two or three weeks, when those who follow come, what, we wonder, will this now barren, arid place be like?

We can see it in our minds eye—a busy, thriving, active community; there will be gardens and everywhere the people will have started sending down their roots into this, their new home . . .

And now we are back in Los Angeles; it is after nine o'clock Tuesday evening. We had left at midnight Monday and had completed a memorable six hundred mile journey into our future.

We too are of America; we too, are of the people.

Doho
4/1/42

"Fifth Col" -

M

Evacuate to elude FBI . . .

It is our understanding that among those who left as volunteer workers at the camp, there are a few who have been active in support of Japanese militarism, including certain officials of the former Japanese Associations, the Ken-jinkais, and some Kibei.

They are said to have mingled with the group of volunteers so that they might elude federal authorities by hiding behind the mask of evacuees. It is not impossible that they will circulate their invidious poison behind the scenes. DOHO considers it of the greatest importance that such individuals be kept out of responsible positions at Manzanar and all such camps.

DoHo

4/1/42

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FARMS TRANSFERRED

Laurence I. Hewes Jr., regional director of the Farm Security Administration, announced that nearly a third of the farm lands operated by Japanese on the Pacific Coast have been transferred to new owners.

The government directed the move to assure the evacuees their assets would be protected and to allay threats of a severe vegetable shortage.

Large canners, packers, processors and land companies have expressed a willingness to co-operate with federal agencies in acquiring and operating the Japanese farms, Hewes said.

He said more than 1000 such farms, totaling 50,000 acres have satisfactorily been transferred to new operators, while field agents have registered 6000 farms totaling 200,000 acres.

Stockton Daily News Record
4-1-42

W. L. L.

JAP STUDENTS' CASH BOX LOOTED

The Japanese Students Club, 4115 15th Ave. N. E., a residence for Japanese students attending the University of Washington, was entered sometime after Sunday and \$220 in currency was stolen from a locked cash box. A. N. Hagiwara, house manager, reported to police last night. Hagiwara said the thief left \$20 in silver in the box.

Ring

Seattle Times
4-1-42

Canadian Legion Plan to Replace Jap Fishermen With Trained Ex-Servicemen

By MRS. E. B. HARDISTY

A plan to train new ex-service men as commercial fishermen to help replace the ousted Japanese—and a proposal that the men be provided with boats and gear through Dominion government financing—have been advanced by the Canadian Legion.

Following investigation by a "Japanese Fishing Fleet Investigating Committee," appointed by the mainland executive of the Legion on Feb. 9 last, and endorsed by the Vancouver Zone Council, it is proposed that the government take over at least 200 gillnet boats, 50 to 100 trollers and 12 shrimp boats, to start the ball rolling.

The men could be trained by ex-servicemen who are qualified commercial fishermen.

For the first time since Pacific Coast fishing became one of Canada's foremost industries, an opportunity has arisen for men who served Canada and the Empire to be established in their own field—fishing—as the result of seizure of the Jap fleet.

The "Japanese Fishing Fleet Investigating Committee" consists of A. J. McGillivray, chairman; Mrs. E. B. Hardisty, president Ex-Service Women's Br. No. 159; Capt. T. Harnett, chairman Vancouver Zone Council; A. McDonald, Br. No. 16, and J. M. Craig, Br. No. 158. It presents here the Canadian Legion's plan for using the Jap fishing fleet in the rehabilitation of ex-service men of the Great War and World War II.

Thorough investigation has shown that there are numerous ex-service men who are experienced fishermen. It is the Legion's plan to use these veterans as instructors in the fishing in-

dustry. Their work to be the training of new ex-service men as fishermen. These experienced veteran fishermen will be vouched for by experts in the industry, thus eliminating the danger of inefficiency in the teaching staff and insuring success of the rehabilitation plan, which is:

1. That the Government allocate a sufficient sum of money to buy impounded boats, equipment and gear—nets, etc.;
2. That a board be set up to buy boats and nets and allocate them to bona fide ex-service fishermen, under terms of sale that would protect the Government investment and the fishermen;
3. That this board be called "The Fishing Industry Rehabilitation Board";
4. That the Fishing Industry Rehabilitation Board be empowered to choose the type of men that, in their opinion, would be most likely to succeed as fishermen;
5. That this board make an order that every experienced fisherman under its jurisdiction be compelled, whenever asked, to accept and train one young veteran. The period of time of such training to be defined by the board and that the experienced fishermen be required to make a full report to the board of the probable success or otherwise of the recruits.
6. That, to eliminate possibility of personal grievances, on receipt of a negative report the candidate be turned over to another teacher. Period of one week would be sufficient to determine recruit's aptness for the work;
7. That the veteran fisherman

who instructs recruits be granted "instructor's" allowance which would cover additional living costs and also, that the student (recruit) be put under the Youth Training Plan;

8. That upon satisfactory evidence that the recruit has proven capable, he be given a boat and equipment and continue on as a full-fledged fisherman;
9. That the board have inspectors who would immediately check up and with power to act in cases of laxity or loss of initiative. Any scheme of this kind can be carried out only by studious, hard and continuous work;
10. That boats and equipment sold to ex-service men under the plan be:
 - (a) Sold with the main idea of putting a vital industry back in the hands of loyal British subjects;
 - (b) Initial payment be made as easy as possible and the fisherman's financial position be duly considered;
 - (c) That the loan be non-interest bearing, as the failure of the last land settlement scheme leads us to believe that the large interest accumulation disheartened the men during a very trying period of non-productiveness.

The Legion's plan contains the praiseworthy goal of putting the Jap fishing fleet, and fishing in general, into the hands of Canadians, and stresses the point that all new ex-service men must make the grade as fishermen to be allowed to stay in the industry.

The Legion suggests that the

government take over at least: 200 gillnet boats; 50 to 100 trollers and the shrimp fleet of 12 boats. If the plan proves successful, the whole project can be expanded, provided boats are still available. They are available now—they may not be later.

The market is open for every kind of fish that swims. Our war effort calls for Canada's fish. The problem of meeting such enormously increased production demands—with a manpower reduced by enlistments in the services, the sudden withdrawal of several thousand Japanese fishermen, along with their boats and gear—a plan which will embrace the following points to insure success: (1) experienced fishermen; (2) boats and gear to carry on the industry to the best interests of all; (3) the fulfillment of present and future commitments to Britain and our Allies, and (4) increased production.

Ex-service men are ready and waiting to go to work at once. The plan is to start with a few well-experienced veterans and gradually increase the number of ex-service men under this rehabilitation plan.

The scheme or plan has the support of the B. C. Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion, the Vancouver Veterans' Council, the Vancouver Zone Council, the Lower Mainland Executive of the Canadian Legion, and is receiving the favorable consideration of the Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Pensions and National Health. It has been endorsed by the executive of the Rehabilitation Committee of the Co-ordinating Council on Civilian and War Services and has the support of the fishing industry.

Vancouver Sun

4-1-42

Abouly St

Bombed by Japanese

By United Press

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Gen. Jonathan Wainwright reported today the Japanese had bombed a plainly-marked American base hospital on Bataan peninsula, causing "a number of casualties," and had loosed a double-barreled bombardment of Corregidor and adjacent Manila bay fortresses.

Daily Californian

4/1/42

agf

As alien evacuation work proceeded the U.S. Department of Agriculture sought substitute farmers to work the 5000 Japanese farms in California. Unless the farms, many of them with crops in, are taken over shortly, much production important to the Nation's war effort will be lost, according to the California USDA War Board.

Experienced farmers were asked to contact the USDA War Board representatives in county AAA offices, or the Farm Security Administration in U.E. Employment offices. More than 150 farms were listed in Alameda County.

Oakland Tribune

4-1-42

Fujikawa

**SEATTLE ATTORNEY'S
CASE NEAR JURY**

SEATTLE, April 1 (INS)—The trial of Kenji Ito, an attorney charged with failing to register with the State Department while acting as an agent of Japan, was expected to reach the jury today.

Taking the stand in his own defense, the University of Washington graduate declared he planned to enlist in the army, where his older brother is now serving.

Stockton Daily News Record
4-1-42

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FARMS TRANSFERRED.

Meanwhile, the Farm Security Administration announced nearly a third of farm acreage operated by Japanese had been transferred to new operators under Federal supervision.

More than 1,000 farms, totaling 50,000 acres, already have been reported transferred, while 6,000 farms, totaling 200,000 acres, have been registered. Loans averaging \$3,000 each are being made to the new operators. Interested farmers were asked to inquire at their nearest Employment Service office.

S. J. News
4-1-42

AM
ASA

Meanwhile, the Farm Security Administration, through Laurence I. Hewes, regional director, disclosed that the State's \$25,000,000 shrub and flower industry faces severe curtailment unless experienced horticulturists are found to take over nurseries operated by Japanese who face early evacuation.

S.F. Examiner
4/1/42

Recept. Centers

**NORTHWEST LACKS
RECEPTION CENTER**

The proposed project is of importance in the fact that the military has not yet designated a "reception center" for Northwest Japanese. The Bainbridge Island Japanese (across the bay from Seattle) are to be evacuated by the end of the month, with those who have no plans of striking out for themselves to be sent to Owens Valley.

Plans to have these people transplanted on a cooperative farm in Eastern Washington or Idaho failed to materialize, and this may be an indication that all Japanese in the Northwest will eventually find themselves in areas far removed from their home states.

Such distinct possibilities are enough to make some people wonder if there is much point in submitting proposals of our own to the authorities, but all that can be done is to propose and hope for the best.

Soho
4/1/42

Baym

MORE ALIENS INTERNEED AT SHARP PARK

Examiner - April 1, 1942
Fifty Suspects Transferred to
Camp; Horticulturists Sought
to Take Over Shrub Industry

The interned population of San Francisco's new "temporary detention camp" at Sharp Park jumped to 250 yesterday as a new contingent of more than fifty alien suspects was transferred to the former State relief camp from immigration headquarters on Silver Avenue.

I. F. Wixon, head of the local immigration office, declared the aliens will be held at the camp pending hearings or transfer to permanent internment camps in the interior.

ALIEN CENTERS.

Thus the local camp differs sharply from the "assembly centers" being established at fairgrounds and race tracks throughout the State as a gathering place from which Japanese will be sent to various reception centers and resettlement camps.

"Assembly centers" have been established or are being constructed at Santa Anita race track, at the Tulare-Kings Fairground, at the Fresno County Fairground and near Marysville.

Reports from Salinas indicated yesterday that another is being contemplated for the rodeo grounds there.

S.F. Examiner

4/1/42

Pict



SAD AT DEPARTURE! This Bainbridge Island Japanese mother had trouble holding back the tears as army moved her and her three small children from their island home

to California camp in first step of island's evacuation. Note identification tags on children.

—International News photo.

Poor Engineer
4-1-42

Pic

JAPS TAKEN FROM BAINBRIDGE ISLAND



ARMY HELPS! Army trucks and cars pictured ready to carry Jap evacuees from Bainbridge Island in Washington after army ordered Nipponese out of defense zone point.

Here is general view of field where cars met before ferry ride to Seattle. A special train from Seattle brought Japs to California evacuee camp.

—International News photo.

Post Enquirer
4-1-42

CURFEW LAW VIOLATED

Two of three men arrested in Salinas for violation of the alien curfew were released today without charge. It was their first violation. Still in custody for questioning by F.B.I. agents is Tasuke Akao, 65, of Monterey, arrested in Salinas.

Tribunal
Apr 1, 1942

FSA Seeking Farmers To Keep Up Greenhouses

Berkeley Gazette - Apr. 1, 1942
Greenhouses and nurseries, like truck farms, are now available in large number to American farmers as a result of the Army war-time evacuation program in defense areas.

Hundreds of the glass-frame and field establishments, hitherto operated by Japanese and Japanese-Americans along the Coast, can be saved from loss by the prompt application of qualified men, according to Laurence I. Hewes, regional director of Farm Security Admin-

istration at 10 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, which is handling the disposition of evacuated agricultural land for the Army's Wartime Civilian Control Administration.

Growing crops of flowers and shrubs represent a value of possibly \$25,000,000 throughout California, said Hewes today, and their value in terms of community income and trade is also an important factor.

Greenhouse and nursery men who are interested should go at once to WCCA "service centers" at U. S. Employment Service office in various cities and towns and apply to the Farm Security agents there. Agents of the Farm Security Administration, who make arrangements with qualified operators to take over greenhouses and nurseries from evacuees, are finding the situation complicated by the comparative shortage of skill and experience, since in many areas floriculture is almost exclusively a Japanese industry. In the region between San Francisco and Millbrae, more than 95 per cent of the agricultural land has been operated by people subject to evacuation. In San Mateo County, which annually ships about \$2,500,000 worth of greenhouse and field flowers, about \$1,000,000 represents Japanese ownership and labor.

• Possibility that the greenhouses could be converted to vegetable production is slight, said Hewes. Glass-frame production of tomatoes or egg-plant, in competition with field crops, does not seem practical, and few field men are ready to undertake such an experiment.

Berkeley Gazette
4/1/42

I M:
WCCA

All Japanese Are Ordered To Turn In Contraband

Japanese Americans in the Fresno district again were warned today to immediately surrender to the office of the United States Employment Service at 2146 Inyo Street all articles classified by the Western Defense Command as contraband.

The warning was issued by Willard Marsh, office manager for the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

"Our instructions were to start receiving contraband yesterday and continue until further notice," Marsh said.

Face Heavy Penalties

"My advice to Japanese Americans is to bring their articles to the office immediately. Otherwise they face imprisonment and severe penalties."

Included among the articles turned in yesterday are a ceremonial sword, cameras, a photographic enlarger, more than a dozen knives, several radios, a .22 caliber rifle, 100 rounds of ammunition, an automobile spotlight, and three world almanacs.

A Boy Scout handbook which contains the Morse international code also was turned in.

The list of articles which are contraband includes firearms, weapons or implements of war or their component parts, ammunition, bombs, explosives or their component parts, short wave radio receiving sets having a frequency of 1,750 kilocycles or greater, or of 540 kilocycles or less, radio transmitting sets, signal devices, codes or ciphers and cameras.

Marsh said the material will be stamped with the owners' names and addresses and will be shipped to San Francisco where it will be kept for the duration of the war.

Fresno Bee
4/1/42

To General

JAP RELOCATION SESSION CALLED

SALT LAKE CITY (Utah), April 1.—(INS)—Governors of ten western and mountain states today were asked to attend a special meeting at Salt Lake City next Tuesday on the problem of relocating 139,000 Japanese from the west coast defense zone.

The meeting was called by M. S. Eisenhower, director of the Federal Government's War Relocation Board (WRB). In addition to the Governors, he asked the Attorney General, the War Board director, the Extension Service director and the Farm Security director of each state to attend.

The invitations were extended to the high officials of Montana, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and Arizona.

Arrangements are expected to be perfected at the conference for the placing of the Japanese into "useful production capacities, especially on farms," according to Col. Karl Bendepsen, assistant chief of staff, civil officers division, Western Defense Council.

At Denver, Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado said he questioned whether he would be able to attend the conference. He said, however, Colorado will be represented.

Meanwhile, officials reported approximately 750 Japanese evacuees have arrived in Colorado in recent days and that several hundred others were on their way.

S. Jr. News

4-1-42

Hum

JAP DIVORCED BY WHITE WIFE

Mrs. Lorraine Egura, 20 years old, of Ken, who married a Japanese at Puyallup when she was 16, was granted an interlocutory divorce decree late yesterday by Superior Court Judge J. T. Ronald.

"I was ostracized by the white race and compelled to associate mainly with Japanese," the young wife said as she told the Court of her unsuccessful marriage.

Sam Egura of Puyallup, who married her February 28, 1937, did not contest his white wife's divorce action.

Mrs. Egura complained also that her husband failed to support her, that he left her for several days at a time and drank excessively. She left her husband last September, Mrs. Egura said.

Seattle Times

4-1-42

Cowan

Alien Evacuation Plans Speeded

New Zones Set Up in San Diego, S. F. Areas

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (UP)—The army's program to evacuate all Japanese from the Pacific Coast was accelerated today with an order clearing most of San Diego County and a section of San Francisco of foreign-born and American-born Nipponese by April 8.

By order of Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army, approximately 1000 Japanese will be sent from San Diego County and a similar number from San Francisco to the Manzanar Reception Center in Owens Valley. They were the fourth and fifth exclusion orders issued by him.

TRAIN MOVEMENTS

Between 500 and 1000 Japanese leave Los Angeles by special train today for Manzanar to join the 1000 men who went to the camp voluntarily last week to prepare it for occupancy. A special train of 500 Japanese women and children was sent there yesterday.

These groups are from the vital Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor area that embraces also Redondo Beach, Signal Hill, San Pedro, Wilmington and Torrance, sites of aircraft factories, oil fields, steel mills and army and navy installations.

ZONE SET UP

DeWitt's latest orders set up a zone in San Diego County extending from the vicinity of Del Mar to the Mexican border and inland through Lake Hodges, Ramona and Julian to the Imperial County line, as well as the northern and eastern sections of San Francisco extending well into the city from the waterfront north of Market Street.

Affected Japanese must report to civil control stations set up by Farm Security Agency today and tomorrow for "processing" and will be sent to Manzanar by train the middle of next week.

Stockton Daily News Record
4-1-42

True

Family Groups Go to Alien 'City'

**500 Leave L. A. in
11-Car R. R. Train**

LOS ANGELES, April 1 (INS) — Babies, young girls, patient elderly women, and the older men today formed the first group of Japanese aliens and American-born families to depart by army orders for points inland.

The 500 who left in an 11-car train for Manzanar in Owens Valley at 7:45 a. m. were relatives of single men who preceded them to the high mountain reception city. Another trainload of 500 family members was to follow later today.

MODERN LUGGAGE

Today's evacuation was the first involving entire families. In contrast to the bundles of farmers and workers who went to Manzanar earlier, the luggage of those leaving today was smart and modern.

All the group today appeared eager for the trip, because reports from Manzanar indicate that the early evacuees there are happy and no longer under tension.

Voluntary movement of the Japanese was shut off at midnight Sunday, and all those moving now are doing so under army direction. There was no dearth, however, of those eager to go to Owens Valley.

SOME BOY SCOUTS

Brother Theophane of the Catholic Maryknoll School, was at the station to bid good-by to members of his Boy Scout troops, and he told them the troops would be reorganized soon in Owens Valley under his leadership.

"It is amazing the difference in these people when they reach the Owens Valley," the cleric said. "The old people particularly like it, because there is no more pressure and fear, and they have work to do. There is no danger of losing their jobs. One 65-year-old man who had been bed-ridden with asthma got well the minute he arrived, and hasn't been in bed since."

LONG BEACH AREA

On Friday the army will begin moving Japanese from military zones in Long Beach and San Pedro to the reception center at the Santa Anita race track.

The exodus from the shoreline cities will be completed Sunday, when 3000 Japanese will have been received at the Santa Anita camp at the rate of 1000 a day.

Stockton Daily News Record

4-1-42

P.D. Reas

Equal Treatment Of All Nationalities Is Urged

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In your paper on March 29th I found an interesting story of Fresno from the Sycamore (now Herndon) days to the present metropolitan Fresno with 100,000 population, written by O. M. Shelton.

In her seventieth year, Fresno has become recognized as the most prosperous of her size and classed by the United States census of 1940 as the second richest in farm products in the nation.

This fills my heart with profound joy because I have lived here for eight years. My children, my countrymen and friends have been contributing to the greatness of the city and county. They have been most law abiding citizens, having a hand in the city's government, serving on fire and police forces, in judiciary and other departments, a Caucasian and Christian race.

I mention with regret that this industrious people has been barred by some real estate dealers from certain districts and some politically minded and selfish city officers have denied rightful promotion to honest workers.

You in your constructive editorials, all the pulpits and platforms, are crying for a united front as one nation. Our gallant boys of every race and nationality are serving the country and we, at home, should learn a lesson. It is time to discard all political, racial and selfish differences and unite with every energy and resource to overcome the common enemy.

J. P. MASOIAN.

Fresno.

Fresno Bee
4/1/42

JAP EVACUATION IN S. F. SET TUESDAY

1,000 Affected By First Order Here; 'Processing' Begins Today

The first evacuation of San Francisco Japanese was ordered yesterday.

Approximately 1,000 of the city's estimated Japanese population of more than 5,000 are affected by the orders, issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, western defense commander.

Actual evacuation was set for next Tuesday, April 7.

BOUNDARIES DEFINED.

The order affects all Japanese living on the west and north sides of a line starting at the county boundary, running on Junipero Serra Boulevard to Worcester Avenue, to Nineteenth Avenue, to California Street, to Market Street, to the Bay.

After 8 a. m. today, no Japanese, alien or nonalien may enter or leave this area without special Army permission.

ORDERS TO REPORT.

Today and tomorrow they must report to a Civil Control Station, set up by the Federal Security Agency (FSA), at 1701 Van Ness Avenue, for "processing."

Next Tuesday, they will be transported, by rail, to the reception center at Manzanar, in the Owens Valley.

TO BE GIVEN MEAL.

"Private transportation to the reception center will not be utilized," it was announced by Col. Karl Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff for the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command. "Travel to the reception center will be performed during daylight hours, if practicable, and should be completed by 4 p. m. The Federal Security Agency will provide appropriate social welfare services and medical aid for and during the movement."

In addition, the announcement said, all evacuees will be furnished a noonday meal while en route to the camp, and medical examinations will be given before departure under supervision of the United States Public Health Service.

AVER HARDSHIPS.

It was noted that all agencies concerned with the movement were taking extreme care to work out the problem with the least hardships on the evacuees. The evacuees were being protected both in property and person.

The first evacuation of San Francisco Japanese was ordered simultaneously with the evacuation of all Japanese from the city of San Diego and nearby areas. The San Diego schedule will parallel nearly that of San Francisco, with registration and processing set for today and tomorrow but with actual transportation schedule for next Wednesday.

S. F. News
4-1-42

Fifty additional alien suspects were transferred yesterday from the immigration headquarters on Silver avenue to the temporary internment center in Sharp Park, San Mateo county, bringing the number held there to 250, pending hearings or transfer to permanent internment camps in the interior.

S.F. Chronicle
4/1/42

The Aliens

U. S. Seeks Farmers to Replace Japs

Evacuation of Japanese (alien and American born) from the Western defense zone moved ahead yesterday under army supervision.

Thousands, "frozen" in their home communities by army proclamation effective midnight last Sunday, awaited orders to evacuate.

Midnight last night was the deadline for surrender by Japanese of firearms, cameras, radios and other articles prohibited in a recent order by General J. L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command. Those failing to obey the edict face a \$5000 fine, a year's imprisonment or both.

S.F. Chronicle
4/1/42

Evac

Salinas Alien Center Surveyed

**\$321,000 Project Looms
At Rodeo Grounds;**

Tucker Act Invoked

Oak. Tribune - Apr. 1, 1942

Preliminary surveys were under way today for what was believed to be a new alien assembly center to be created at the famed California Rodeo grounds at Salinas.

Confirmation was not forthcoming immediately from the Wartime Civil Control Administration, but Salinas city officials have been informed that the Tucker Act was being invoked to empower the Federal Government to utilize the property for emergency purposes.

\$321,000 PROJECT

In advance of formal notification from the Army, construction engineers were reported conducting surveys for some 180 buildings in what was expected to be a \$321,000 development project.

With reports of the contemplated new center today came an announcement that the population of the "temporary detention camp" at Sharp Park on the peninsula had increased to 250 with the transfer of 50 additional aliens from the San Francisco immigration center.

*Tribune
April 1, 1942*

4-1-42

Scattered arrests of Japanese for violating the curfew law were reported yesterday. Novari Hasonaka, 31, alien resident of Oakland for 12 years, was arrested in the 400 block of Oakland and held for immigration authorities.

S. F. Chronicle
4/1/42

Copy

S. F. EVACUATION ORDER

Boundaries of Area to Be Cleared

All San Francisco areas fronting on the ocean, the Golden Gate and the Bay north of Market Street, will be cleared of both alien and native born Japanese under Civilian Exclusion Order No. 5 promulgated by the Army yesterday.

The area to be evacuated includes all that part of the city and county lying generally west of the north-south line established by Junipero Serra Boulevard and Worcester Avenue, and Nineteenth Avenue, and lying generally north of the east-west line established by California Street to Market Street to the Bay.

BY NOON ON TUESDAY.

All Japanese will be evacuated from that section by noon next Tuesday; none will be permitted to enter or leave after 8 a. m. today without obtaining special permission from the Provost Marshal at the Wartime Civil

Control Station at 1701 Van Ness Avenue.

A responsible member of each family, preferably the head or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone must report to this station between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. today or tomorrow.

FACE PENALTIES.

American born Japanese affected by the order who fail to comply or who are found in the restricted area after noon Tuesday will face legal penalties; alien Japanese violators will be subject to immediate arrest and internment.

The 1701 Van Ness Avenue office will give advice and instructions; provide property protection, give temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups; and transport persons and limited amount of clothing and equipment to Manzanar.

Evacuees must carry with them on their Tuesday departure the following property, in quantities sufficient for each member of the family:

Bedding and linens (no mattresses), toilet articles, extra clothing, tableware and essential personal effects.

The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group. All items must be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with official instructions. Contraband, such as cameras, is banned.

The Government will provide storage, at the owner's risk, of household items such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Smaller household articles will be accepted if crated and plainly addressed.

S. F. News

4-1-42

Anti-Japs.

Coddling Japs?

Editor The Post-Enquirer:

When the U. S. A. was sending scrap iron to Japan, I for one protested, but that was done and the iron is now in guns, tanks, etc, I again am protesting, the sending these Japs in to the interior for safety, then build them houses, hire men to guard them. Why not guard them here?

A lot of us Americans haven't hardly a room. Does the government build for us? No!

What have these Japs got that we Americans haven't, that they should be so tenderly cared for? Don't let the letters that are supposedly written by our boys over there fool you, they are not true (written under pressure) and should not be printed.

These fellows are not supposed to own land in the U. S. A. but they do and we care for it while they are in safety eating three square meals a day, and sleeping peacefully each night while our boys are fighting, protecting them as well as us. Is it any wonder we stop and think what next?

MRS. B. M. STAFFORD
495 Diehl avenue
San Leandro

Post Enquirer
4-1-42

Meantime the U. S. Department of Agriculture sought substitute farmers to operate the 5000-odd Jap farms in California. Arrangements have been made to finance experienced farmers to take over such property. And the department is prepared to lend every assistance toward obtaining control of the farms by men qualified to operate them.

The California USDA War Board office in Berkeley reports that unless these farms, many of them with crops in, are taken over shortly, much production important to the Nation's war effort will be lost.

The Farm Security Administration in Berkeley reports, however, that there is a dearth of takers.

Any experienced farmer interested is requested to contact the local USDA War Board, which has offices in each county AAA office. Farm Security Administration also maintains offices in the offices of the United States Employment Service.

S.F. Chronicle
4/1/42

Relocation

More Southern *Apr. 1, 1942* Japanese Head For Manzanar *Monterey Peninsula Herald* Wealthy Department Store Family Is Included in Group

LOS ANGELES, April 1. (AP)—Five hundred Japanese—from doll-like babies to elderly shopkeepers—climbed aboard a special train today for the government's new internment center at Manzanar.

The greatest mass movement in the nation's history was officially under way. By the time the evacuation is over, six weeks or so hence, the government estimates that 139,000 Pacific coast Nipponese will be relocated in inland areas, there to pick up the threads of their lives, interrupted when bombs fell on peaceful Hawaii.

Without exception, the evacuees seemed philosophically happy. Several said that reports from Manzanar, where advance contingents of Japanese tradesmen went last month to prepare the site, have described the pleasant conditions there.

Evidence of wealth were seen in today's group. Luggage for the most part was modern. Six members of the Hori family, which owned a large department store, were first aboard the train. Mike Hori, son of the store's founder, and his bride were turning the trip into a honeymoon.

Rouged girls of high school and college age mingled with patient grandmothers, some of them bent under bundles of their possessions.

Monterey Peninsula Herald
4-1-42

MPH
4/1/42

Receipt

SIX NEW CENTERS.

At the same time, the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) announced acquisition of six additional assembly centers to be used in evacuating Japanese from Military Area No. 1—which embraces the western part of California, Oregon and Washington and the southern part of Arizona.

Two of the new centers are in Arizona, two in Washington and one in Oregon. The sixth is on the Rodeo Grounds at Salinas.

The Salinas camp, General De Witt said, will accommodate 3,000 evacuees when housing, now under construction, is completed.

The announcement emphasized that the "assembly centers" will be used only for assembling evacuees who will later be moved to reception centers, such as that at Manzanar.

Assembly centers previously announced include the Santa Anita race track, and those at or

near Marysville, Sacramento, Turlock, Stockton, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Pinedale.

KEEP FAMILIES TOGETHER.

Army authorities reiterated the policy of keeping evacuee families together, and specifically announced that all members of the families of Japanese who voluntarily left Los Angeles for Manzanar on March 23 will rejoin the volunteers.

To that end, approximately 2,000 Japanese will be moved from Los Angeles to Manzanar today. They will take with them such necessities as bedding, dishes, toilet articles, linens and other personal items and will be given every assistance by Government agencies.

S. F. News
4-1-42

War
me

Meanwhile, the first Army-supervised mass evacuation of alien and American-born Japanese from San Francisco began today.

1000 TO MOVE

Between now and next Tuesday, approximately 1000 Japanese will be moved by rail from the northern and western portions of the city to the Manzanar "reception center" in the Owens Valley.

Meanwhile, effective at 8 a.m. today, Japanese were forbidden to enter or leave the proscribed San Francisco area without special Army permission.

In accelerating its program to evacuate all Japanese from the vital Pacific Coast area, the Army also ordered all Japanese to leave the San Diego area between today and April 8. A supervised mass evacuation will take place there also.

MEMBERS TO REPORT

Actually, the bulk of the evacuation movement in the San Francisco area will take place next Tuesday.

But a responsible representative from each Japanese family in the proscribed zone was ordered to report to the Federal Security Agency's Civil Control station at 1701 Van Ness Avenue between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. today or tomorrow "for further instructions."

Areas prohibited to Japanese include:

All west of a line running north and south along Worcester Avenue, Junipero Serra Boulevard and 19th Avenue—and all north of an east-west line running along California Street to the intersection of Market and thence on Market Street to the bay.

FORBIDDEN AREA

Included in the forbidden area is the wholesale district, mecca for Japanese truck gardeners; the Marina and Sea Cliff districts and virtually all of Parkside, Sunset and Richmond.

Still outside the proscribed zone is the Japanese quarter, located in the Webster-Fillmore area below California Street.

American-born Japanese who fail to comply with the military proclamation will face fines or jail sentences. Alien Japanese violators will be interned.

"Private transportation to the reception center will not be utilized," Col. Karl Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff of the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command, declared.

Bulk of the travel to Manzanar will be accomplished by daylight, Colonel Bendetsen said, and should be completed by 4 p.m. Noonday meals will be provided for the evacuees. Medical examination will be given before departure.

Upon departure, the Japanese must carry with them bedding and linen (no mattresses) for each member of the family. In addition, each person must have toilet articles, extra clothing and essential effects. Families must carry sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member.

All items carried must be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked

with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with Civil Control Station instructions.

The Government will provide storage, at the owner's risk, for such household items as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture.

Oak. Tribune

4-2-4-

Hundreds of Japs Get Ouster Orders

Must Quit Banned S. F. Areas Tuesday And Go to Manzanar

(Concluded From Page 1)

wise instruct them regarding the disposal or storage of property and possessions that must be left behind.

The Army will transport all evacuees. None will be allowed to go to Manzanar in a private auto. All will be given health examinations.

Evacuees "must carry with them on departure for the reception center" bedding and linens (no mattress), for each member of the family; toilet articles; extra clothing; knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member, and essential personal effects.

Government agencies will provide for storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of such household items as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small articles will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked, the Army announced.

Facilities Provided

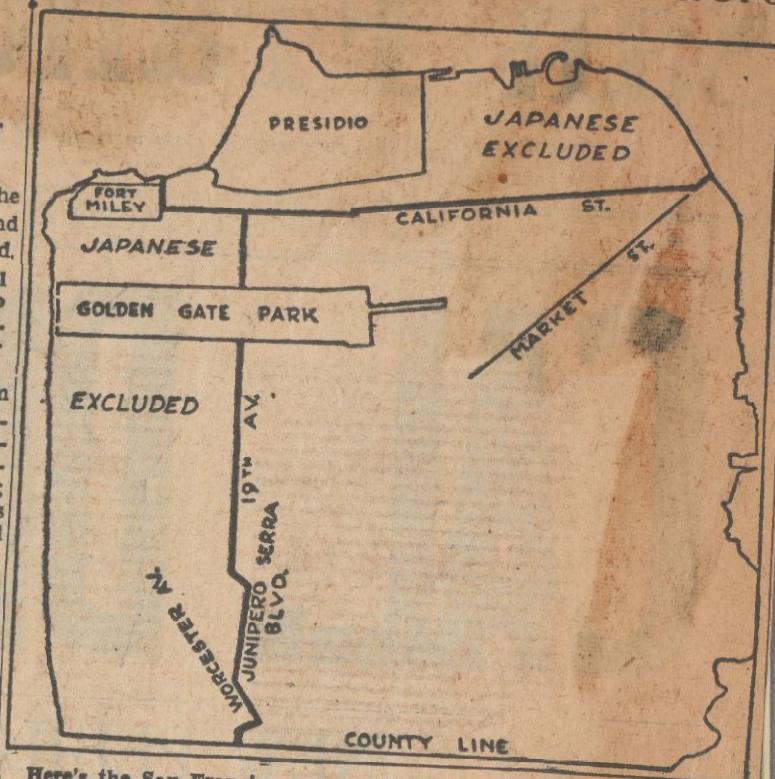
On the way to the reception center, and after arrival there, welfare and medical facilities will be provided.

The first evacuation from here will not affect persons living in the main local Japanese colony, but was designed to clear out, first, the areas along the ocean front and waterfront.

At the same time, General DeWitt ordered an even more extensive area in San Diego County evacuated by noon Tuesday.

From L. A. Too

From the Los Angeles area a special train left for Manzanar today with nearly 1000 more Japanese who will join 1000 men who went to the reception center voluntarily last week. A train of 500 Japanese women and children arrived at the camp yesterday. They were the families of men already at Manzanar. General DeWitt has emphasized from



Here's the San Francisco area covered by first evacuation order issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt. All Japanese must be out of the area beyond the black line by Tuesday.

the start of the evacuation program that every effort will be made to keep Japanese families together.

Eight busloads of Japanese from Bainbridge Island, Wash., reached Manzanar last night, boosting the camp's population toward the 2500 total expected by the end of the week.

Tomorrow the evacuation of the Los Angeles-Long Beach area will begin with Japanese leaving in groups of 500 for the Santa Anita racing park assembly center, to be moved later to inland reception points.

The Wartime Civil Control Administration—the Army's evacuation agency—announced acquisition of six additional assembly centers for temporary housing of Japanese for whom there is not immediately room at Manzanar. One such center will be at the Salinas Rodeo Grounds.

It will care for 3000 persons.

Laurence I. Hewes Jr., regional director of the Farm Security Administration, announced that nearly a third of the farm lands operated by Japanese on the Pacific Coast have been transferred to new owners.

The Government directed the move to assure the evacuees their assets would be protected and to allay threats of a severe vegetable shortage. Large canners, packers, processors and land companies have expressed a willingness to co-operate with Federal agencies in acquiring and operating the Japanese farms, Mr. Hewes said.

He said more than 1000 such farms, totaling 50,000 acres have satisfactorily been transferred to new operators, while field agents have registered 6000 farms totaling 200,000 acres.

Blunt Orders Issued

After more than a month of offering advice and suggestions to Japanese in the coastal military area the Army today was issuing blunt orders to those who failed to leave voluntarily before the deadline last Sunday midnight.

Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt designated as the first area to be evacuated "all that portion of the City and County of San Francisco lying generally west of the north-south line established by Junipero Serra-av, Worcester-av and 19th-ave and lying generally north of the east-westline established by California-st to the intersection of Market-st and then on Market-st to the Bay."

A Civil Control Station was opened at 1701 Van Ness-av, and General DeWitt directed that a responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, report there between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. today or tomorrow.

At the station, military and other Federal agencies will tell the Japanese (citizens as well as aliens) where to report next Tuesday, that they may take with them.

4/2/42
MSP

Japanese Prepare to Leave Bainbridge Island



Japanese residents of Bainbridge Island, Wash., stored their property on the eve of evacuation under U. S. Army regulations. American boys (above), helped Japanese neighbors pack

Monterey Herald
4/2/42

Evac

Alien Evacuees Won't Out-Earn U.S. Soldiers, Authority Says

Monterey Peninsula Herald
Apr. 2, 1942
SAN FRANCISCO, April 2 (AP)

It hasn't been decided how much pay evacuated Japanese will receive for whatever work they do, but one thing is certain—they won't get a net cash wage greater than the \$21 a month the American soldier receives.

A statement today by the war relocation authority and the wartime civil control administration, said in connection with inquiries as to rate of pay for evacuees:

"Putting first things first, the most important task after evacuees have been removed from military areas is to make it possible for them to perform work that contributes the maximum to the war production effort. The people being evacuated possess a wide range of useful skills and abilities that should not be allowed to go to waste at a time when the work of every person counts for so much.

NEEDS CAREFUL PLAN

"To put evacuees at really useful work as soon as possible requires a great deal of careful policy making and planning in which wage considerations play an important part.

"We wish to emphasize that no wage rates for evacuees have as yet been determined.

"Further, the policies or rates of pay established may have to change, as the character of the program changes, and as varying types of useful public and private work are undertaken.

"However, this much is determined: under present conditions the minimum net cash wage of the American soldier, \$21 a month will be the maximum net cash wage of evacuated persons working on public projects for whom subsistence and housing are provided."

Monterey Herald
4/2/42

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284

FARMS TRANSFERRED.

Meanwhile, the Farm Security Administration announced nearly a third of farm acreage operated by Japanese had been transferred to new operators under Federal supervision.

More than 1,000 farms, totaling 50,000 acres, already have been reported transferred, while 6,000 farms, totaling 200,000 acres, have been registered. Loans averaging \$3,000 each are being made to the new operators. Interested farmers were asked to inquire at their nearest Employment Service office.

S.F. Examined
4/2/42

AM:7SA

Many Seek To Operate Evacue Vacated Farms

Japanese Search For Farmers To Keep Land In Production

Steady streams of Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans daily are visiting the United States Employment Service office in Fresno with requests provision be made to take over farm lands which must be vacated soon.

Frank E. Nagel, Farm Security Administration official in charge of the disposition of the land, said nearly 70 per cent of the land listed locally is operated by second generation Japanese. He said that while the requests are heavy, the applications for farmlands far exceed the supply of land.

200 Make Applications

"There have been more than 200 applications for farms," Nagel said. "This is far beyond the total number of farms which Japanese operators will be forced to leave.

"In a great majority of cases the Japanese citizens are making leases privately, or have made arrangements with neighbors or friends to continue operation of the land. We also find some difficulty in locating white operators who are qualified to take over berry gardens and truck crops."

Late reports indicate at least two Japanese owned farms have been sold outright, while several others probably have been sold but no records are available.

Situation In County Settled

Nagel said the situation in Fresno County is more settled than in other areas throughout the state. Elsewhere, field agents of the FSA have listed about 6,000 farms totaling approximately 200,000 acres for which new operators must be found.

Cooperation in the local problem has been offered by the Fresno County United States Department of Agriculture War Board, Nagel said, and all agencies aiding in the transactions are pledged to see that those vacating their land get a square deal.

Fresno Bee
4/2/42

Uniform Draft Deferment for State Farm Workers Proposed

A uniform draft-deferment policy for farm labor was recommended today by the agriculture committee of the nine central coast counties which belong to the California State Chamber of Commerce.

The committee's suggestion, drafted at a meeting yesterday in San Francisco, will be submitted to the State body at its meeting in Los Angeles May 9.

Employers should take advantage of all available methods of obtaining deferment for their workers, the committee said, to alleviate a

farm labor shortage in this State.

Bob Wilson, State Chamber representative, told the group imported Mexican labor was needed to help harvest California crops. He disclosed negotiations now are in progress to import at least 4000 Mexicans, but said the State Department demanded assurance that the workers would return to Mexico after the harvest.

Phillip McCombs, Y.M.C.A. representative, said his organization will maintain supervised camps for schoolboys who help with harvesting during their vacation.

Berkeley Gazette
4/2/42

WOMAN AT U. C. SEIZED IN ALIEN RAIDS

New Roundup by
FBI Follows
S. F. Ouster Order

FBI and police raiding parties were operating again in the Bay Area today, while hundreds of San Francisco Japanese were being given instructions for their evacuation Tuesday to the reception center at Manzanar, in the Owens Valley.

More than 35 officers were making the raids, which apparently were a continuation of the drive to take into custody enemy aliens considered potentially dangerous.

For the first time since alien roundups were started, raiders this morning visited the University of California campus and took into custody Miss Fumi Asazuma, 32, of 2022 Dwight-way, Berkeley, an art student.

She was arrested on a presidential warrant at the request of the FBI in Los Angeles. The warrant, like others served on aliens taken into custody, branded Miss Asazuma as potentially dangerous. She said she was a native of Japan, studied art there, formerly was a language teacher at Hawthorne, near Los Angeles, and was the daughter of a retired banker.

S. F. News
4/2/42

Evacuation of Monterey Peninsula Herald Japanese Starts

Apr. 2, 1942
**Huge Mass Movement Gets Under Way
In Los Angeles, San Francisco;
Salinas Named as Assembly Center**

By The Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—The first evacuation of Japanese from San Francisco and San Diego began today.

All persons of Japanese ancestry living in specified areas were ordered to report to civil control stations to receive instructions about their departure.

Lieut. General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the western defense command and Fourth Army, announced that Japanese who failed to comply with the order would be subject to immediate apprehension and internment under Public Law No. 503, passed by the 77th Congress on March 21.

General DeWitt also announced acquisition of six additional assembly centers for use in the evacuation of Japanese from military areas. One of the six, caring for 3,000 persons will be established at the Salinas Rodeo grounds. Other new centers are Arizona, Washington and Oregon.

It was estimated that 1,000 Japanese would be evacuated from San Francisco and a like number from San Diego.

Meanwhile, mass evacuation of families was under way in the "Little Tokyo" region of Los Angeles to the government's new Owens valley camp at Manzanar, Calif.

44 IN FAMILY

Five hundred Japanese, including one family of 44 members, left yesterday by special train for the internment center for the duration of the war.

The family of 44, the Nakamuras, was rivaled today by the Takaokas, with 43 members. One youngster, Richard Osamu Wada, 2, smiled as he adjusted an imitation U. S. Army soldier's cap rakishly over one ear.

All told, 881 were on today's two trains.

Meanwhile, at Manzanar, a party of 226 evacuees from Bainbridge Island, Wash., arrived in eight busses. They had traveled 48 hours. Earlier residents of the camp greeted them with chorused "hurrahs" and a few scattered "Banzais."

MPH
4/2/42

Exemptions From Evacuation Listed

Monterey Peninsula Herald - April 2, 1942

Six Types Of Aliens Are Exempted

Applications Must Follow Regular Legal Channels

With the issuance of Proclamation No. 5, Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, announced the classes of German and Italian aliens and of Japanese who may be entitled to acquire exemption from exclusion orders and curfew regulations. Virtually no Japanese minors resident in orphanages and those Japanese too ill or infirm to move. Thus virtually all Japanese are faced with evacuation.

Machinery has been established for receiving and acting on applications for exemptions, and no other requests for exemptions submitted other than through the prescribed channels will be considered.

MUST OBSERVE RULES

"Only those persons qualified for exemption may make application and then only through the prescribed channels," General DeWitt stated. "Application must be submitted in the form and manner specified, or not at all. Appeals for exemption submitted in the form of letters, telegrams or telephone calls will neither be considered nor acknowledged."

General DeWitt stated that the following classes of aliens are eligible for exemption upon furnishing satisfactory proof:

1. German and Italian aliens 70 or more years of age.
2. German and Italian aliens, parents, wives, husbands, children of, (or other person residing in a household whose support is dependent upon) any officer, enlisted man or commissioned nurse on active duty in the Army of the United States (or any component thereof), United States Navy, Marine or Coast Guard.
3. German or Italian aliens, parents, wives, husbands, children of (or other person residing in a household whose support is wholly dependent upon) any officer, enlisted man or commissioned nurse who on or since December 7, 1941, has died in line of duty with the armed services of the United States indicated in the preceding paragraph.
4. German and Italian aliens

awaiting naturalization who had filed a petition for naturalization and who had paid the filing fee therefor on or before December 7, 1941.

5. Patients in hospitals, or confined elsewhere, and too ill or incapacitated to be removed therefrom without danger to life.

6. Inmates of orphanages and the totally deaf, dumb or blind.

HERE IS HOW

Blanks for filing applications for exemption may be obtained now from all post offices, U. S. Immigration Service offices, and U. S. Employment Service offices in the eight states, and from the War-time Civil Control Administration's 64 service offices in Japanese population centers of Military Area No. 1. Authorized persons will be at these offices during business hours to assist qualified aliens in preparing their application forms.

After exemption application forms are filled out, they must be submitted personally or by mail to the Selective Service Draft Board headquarters nearest to the applicant's residence. Should the Draft Board disapprove an application, it will be returned to the applicant. If the Draft Board ap-

proves an application, it will be forwarded to a designated military commander, with recommendation, for final action. If approved by the military commander, the Draft Board will issue the applicant a permit authorizing him to continue residence and employment in the prohibited or restricted district, exempt from curfew regulations.

Monterey Peninsula Herald

April 2, 1942

by BND

**Jap Farmers Seek
Men to Operate Lands**

Japanese farmers are swamping Pacific Coast offices of the United States Employment Service with requests that operators be found to take over farm lands the Japanese must evacuate.

The California Farm War Board at Berkeley reported today there have been insufficient white operators applying for opportunities to take over the Japanese lands.

The Farm Security Administration said it had supervised the transfer of about 1000 farms of some 50,000 acres to new operators in the three coast States. Unreported transfers, the FSA said, probably would show that about one-third of the necessary transfers had been made.

Field agents of the FSA have listed about 6000 farms of some 200,000 acres for which new operators will have to be found.

Oakland Tribune

4-2-42

agri

American Farmers Wanted to Operate Evacuated Property

Oak. Tribune - Apr. 2, 1942

Greenhouses, nurseries and truck farms, formerly operated along the California Coast by Japanese and Japanese-Americans, are now available to American farmers as a result of the evacuation program of the Army in defense areas.

Laurence I. Hewes, regional director of the Farm Security Administration, said there are hundreds of the glass-frame and field establishments that can be saved from loss by prompt application of qualified men.

The Farm Security Administration is handling the disposition of evacuated agricultural land for the Army's war-time Civilian Control Administration.

Value of growing crops of flowers and shrubs in California is about \$25,000,000, according to Hewes. In the region between San Francisco and Millbrae, more than 95 per cent of the agricultural land has been operated by people subject to evacuation. In San Mateo County, \$1,000,000 of the \$2,500,000 worth of greenhouse and field flowers shipped each year represent Japanese ownership and labor.

Greenhouse and nursery men interested in securing the facilities may make application at any WCCA

"service center" in U.S. Employment Service Office. Men in charge of the work say they have found a shortage of skill and experience since in many areas floriculture is almost exclusively a Japanese industry.

Hewes said that growing of vegetables in the greenhouses does not seem practical.

Tribune
Apr. 2, 1942

TRIBUNE

APRIL 2, 1942

Cit
Act.

Assemblyman Lee Bashore, Glendora, proposed the United States constitution be amended to prohibit American born Japanese from becoming an American citizen.

"We are confronted by the hard fact that we cannot assimilate the Japanese into our national life," Bashore told the Republican Womens Federation of San Diego County.

Fresno Bee
4/2/42

100-100000
Suicide

Husband Interned, Jap Wife Suicide

SEATTLE, April 2 (U.P.)—A Japanese housewife, grief-stricken by separation from her husband interned in the middle west as an enemy alien, wrote a note asking "God and America" forgiveness, then committed suicide, authorities reported today.

Mrs. Tae Okumura, Seattle born and educated, took her life in a hospital last Sunday after writing her note, it was revealed.

"Please God and America, forgive us if we did any wrong," she wrote.

Oakland Post-Enguiner
4/2/42

Seattle Jap Wins Acquittal

SEATTLE (AP) — Kenji Ito, Seattle-born Japanese attorney, who told a federal court jury dramatically, "I'd rather live in this country behind bars than in another country where dictators hold the olive branch in one hand and the dagger in the other," was acquitted late Wednesday of a charge of failing to register as an agent of the Japanese government.

Immediately after the jury's verdict of acquittal on all three counts of the indictment, Ito expressed his willingness to "serve my country in any capacity and to make any sacrifice that may be necessary to defend the American way of life."

The counts against the young Japanese-American were based on his activities before the United States became involved in the war.

Replying to the accusations, he contended he had always presented the Japanese case in speeches on the conflict in China, because he was requested to do so by groups inviting him to speak. As for his trailing of a visiting Chinese on one occasion, he contended he was merely performing a personal service for the Japanese consul.

In his final impassioned plea to the jury, Ito said:

"I admit now that I was wrong in the things I did. But if my talks helped in any way to better relations between the American people and the Japanese people here, I do not regret them."

Defence Attorney Henry Clay Agnew declared in his closing argument in Ito's behalf that Americans were shipping scrap iron to Japan during the period that Ito was espousing Japan's cause in China.

"Are the people who sent that scrap charged with anything now?" he asked. "Are our isolationist senators charged with anything for their criticism of defence preparations? No. We have a right to be wrong in the United States."

Victoria Daily Times
4-2-42

(Canada)

U. C. Japanese Co-ed Seized By FBI Force

Berkeley Gazette
A Japanese-born University of California co-ed was seized by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and Berkeley police today as raiders in San Francisco sought contraband goods held by alien citizens and foreign and native-born Nipponese awaited an Army evacuation order.

The latest arrest was that of Miss Fumi Asazuma, 22, freshman art student, who was taken into custody at her home, 2022 Dwight Way. She was picked up on a telegraphic warrant from Los Angeles. She was described as a former teacher in the Hawthorne Language School near Los Angeles. It was learned also that she studied art in Japan, where she was born, and that her father is a retired banker there.

She was booked en route to the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Francisco.

The United Press reported that 35 FBI agents and police were searching alien households in San Francisco for cameras, guns, signaling devices and other contraband.

These raids followed closely on an order clearing most of San Diego County and a section of San Francisco of foreign-born and American-born Japanese by April 8. No orders affecting this area have so far been promulgated.

By order of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army, approximately 1000 Japanese will be sent from San Diego County and a similar number from San Francisco to the Manzanar reception center in Owens Valley. They were the fourth and fifth exclusion orders issued by him.

Approximately 500 Japanese—additional members of families of the original 1000 volunteer evacuees who went to the camp last week to prepare it for occupancy—left Los Angeles by special train today. Another trainload of 420 wives and children arrived last night at Manzanar.

Eight bus loads of Japanese

[Continued on Page 2, Column 3]

U. C. Japanese Co-ed Seized By FBI Force

[Continued from Page One]

from Bainbridge Island, Wash., reached the reception center last night, boosting the camp's population toward the 2500 total expected by the end of the week.

Beginning tomorrow the evacuation of the vital Los Angeles-Long Beach harbor area will begin with Japanese leaving in groups of 500 for the Santa Anita Racing Park Assembly Center, to be moved later to inland reception points. The area to be cleared of aliens and American-born Japanese includes Long Beach, San Pedro, Wilmington, Signal Hill, Torrance, and Redondo Beach, sites of aircraft factories, oil fields, steel mills and Army and Navy installations.

DeWitt's latest orders set up a zone in San Diego County extending from the vicinity of Del Mar to the Mexican border and inland through Lake Hodges, Ramona and Julian to the Imperial County line, as well as the northern and eastern sections of San Francisco extending well into the city from the waterfront north of Market St.

Affected Japanese must report to civil control stations set up by Farm Security Agency today and tomorrow for "processing" and will be sent to Manzanar by train the middle of next week.

The Wartime Civil Control Administration simultaneously announced acquisition of six additional assembly centers for use in evacuation of Japanese from sections of California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona.

They will supplement nine centers already announced for California, and will be used only to collect aliens for transfer to reception centers such as Manzanar.

The new centers are:

Arizona—Cave Creek CCC Camp, 50 miles north of Phoenix, and Mayer CCC Camp, 85 miles northwest of Phoenix, each to accommodate 300 evacuees.

Washington—Longacres race track, near Seattle, and Pyuallup Fair Grounds, near Tacoma, to care for about 7000 evacuees.

Oregon—Pacific International Livestock Exposition grounds at North Portland, to accommodate 3000.

California—The Salinas Rodeo grounds at Salinas, to care for 3000.

Already designated in California are the Santa Anita race track (in use), and sites in or near Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton, Turlock, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Pinedale, Fresno County.

Laurence I. Hewes Jr., regional director of the Farm Security Administration, announced that nearly a third of the farm lands operated by Japanese on the Pacific Coast have been transferred to new owners.

The Government directed the move to assure the evacuees their assets would be protected and to allay threats of a severe vegetable shortage.

Large canners, packers, processors and land companies have expressed a willingness to cooperate with Federal agencies in acquiring and operating the Japanese farms, Hewes said.

He said more than 1000 such farms, totaling 50,000 acres have satisfactorily been transferred to new operators, while field agents have registered 6000 farms totaling 200,000 acres.

Berkeley Gazette
4/2/42

SR 9/2/42

Sub
4/2/42

F.B.I. Seizes Jap Co-ed In Berkeley

Mass Evacuation Of Aliens From Bay Region Is Under Way

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents pressing their roundup of enemy aliens, invaded the University of California campus today to arrest Miss Fumi Asazuma, 22, freshman art student and former Japanese language school teacher.

In Oakland, they arrested Joseph Smaldini, 51, of 1817 10th Street. Police said he had no alien registration card and that a rifle and shotgun were found in his home.

Miss Asazuma, an alien Japanese lived at 2022 Dwight Way. Police said she formerly taught in a Japanese language school at Hawthorne Calif., and had attended an art school in Japan. Her father is retired Japanese banker.

HOME IS IN L.A.

The girl's home is in Los Angeles. She was taken into custody on a presidential warrant transmitted from that city.

Nat. J. L. Pieper, special agent in charge of the San Francisco F.B.I. office, said 35 agents and police were participating in raids in Oakland, Berkeley, Concord, San Francisco and South San Francisco today.

Meanwhile, the first Army-supervised mass evacuation of alien and American-born Japanese from San Francisco began today.

Oakland Tribune

4-2-42

U. C. CO-ED SEIZED IN NEW FBI RAIDS

Oakland Italian Arrested

Two enemy aliens, one of them a University of California co-ed, were seized by FBI agents today in a new series of raids in Oakland and Berkeley.

Arrested in Berkeley was Miss Fumi Asazuma, 22, of 2020 Dwight way, Berkeley. Miss Asazuma was held on an FBI telegraphic warrant from Los Angeles.

IN BERKELEY JAIL

Booked in the Berkeley jail en route to United States immigration authorities in San Francisco, she said she was a freshman student in art.

Previously, Miss Asazuma was said to have taught Japanese in the Hawthorne language school near Inglewood.

Miss Asazuma said her father was a retired banker in Japan, where she was born and studied art.

OAKLAND ARREST

Searching parties in Oakland arrested Joe Saldini, 51, an Italian, of 1817 Tenth street.

In his possession FBI agents found two guns: a .30-caliber rifle of foreign make and a 12-gauge shotgun.

Saldini said he served in the Italian army during the Italian-Turkish war of 1912.

OTHER RAIDS

Armed with the 25 executive search warrants, a score of agents cooperating with local police authorities, also conducted raids in San Francisco, South San Francisco, Concord and Mill Valley.

In raids last night the FBI arrested Takanosuka Tanaka, a former member of the Japanese fishing fleet at Los Angeles harbor. Tanaka was arrested at Monterey.

Oakland Post-Engineer
4/2/42

In Washington the Department of Justice announced that 428 "dangerous" alien enemies were apprehended by the FBI last week, raising the total seized since December 7 to 7549.

Those taken into custody last week included 246 Japanese, 128 Germans and 54 Italians.

S. F. Chronicle
4/2/42

Mass Evacuation of Japanese Aliens Gets Under Way in S.F.

1000 to Be Moved Under Army Guidance By Tuesday; Rules and Regulations Issued

Street to the intersection of Market and thence on Market Street to the bay.

FORBIDDEN AREA

Included in the forbidden area is the wholesale district, mecca for Japanese truck gardeners; the Marina and Sea Cliff districts and virtually all of Parkside, Sunset and Richmond.

Still outside the proscribed zone is the Japanese quarter, located in the Webster-Fillmore area below California Street.

American-born Japanese who fail to comply with the military proclamation will face fines or jail sentences. Alien Japanese violators will be interned.

"Private transportation to the reception center will not be utilized," Col. Karl Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff of the Civil Affairs Division of the Western Defense Command, declared.

Bulk of the travel to Manzanar will be accomplished by daylight, Colonel Bendetsen said, and should be completed by 4 p.m. Noonday meals will be provided for the evacuees. Medical examination will be given before departure.

Upon departure, the Japanese must carry with them bedding and linen (no mattresses) for each member of the family. In addition, each person must have toilet articles, extra clothing and essential effects. Families must carry sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member.

All items carried must be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked

with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with Civil Control Station instructions.

The Government will provide storage, at the owner's risk, for such household items as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture.

Meanwhile, at Portland, Ore., Col. D. J. Leehey of the U.S. Army Engineers said evacuation of all Oregon and Washington Japanese through the Portland assembly center would be completed by July 1.

Coincident with that announcement, the Army disclosed the locations of six new "assembly centers" in the Western States area.

One will be located at the Salinas Rodeo grounds and will have accommodations for 3000.

Two former Arizona CCC camps at Cave Creek, 50 miles north of Phoenix and Mayer, 85 miles northwest of Phoenix will be utilized.

The Pacific International Exposition grounds will be used at Portland.

And Washington assembly centers will be at the Longacres race-track near Seattle and the Puyallup Fair grounds near Tacoma.

Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt of the Western defense command

stressed the point that the "assembly centers" should not be confused with "reception centers" such as the one at Manzanar, where aliens will be housed until inland resettlement projects are completed.

In that connection, it was disclosed that 2000 more Japanese would leave the Los Angeles area today for Manzanar to join advance contingents which left March 23 on a voluntary basis.

Opposition to the inland movement of the Japanese was heard from two quarters today.

Governor Payne Ratner of Kansas gave orders to Port of Entry Board employees and the State Highway Patrol to "warn Japs they are not wanted and not welcome in Kansas."

And at Boise, Idaho, President Harrison C. Dale of the University of Idaho said Japanese-American students from the University of California would not be acceptable there.

Meanwhile, the first Army-supervised mass evacuation of alien and American-born Japanese from San Francisco began today.

1000 TO MOVE

Between now and next Tuesday, approximately 1000 Japanese will be moved by rail from the northern and western portions of the city to the Manzanar "reception center" in the Owens Valley.

Meanwhile, effective at 8 a.m. today, Japanese were forbidden to enter or leave the proscribed San Francisco area without special Army permission.

In accelerating its program to evacuate all Japanese from the vital Pacific Coast area, the Army also ordered all Japanese to leave the San Diego area between today and April 8. A supervised mass evacuation will take place there also.

MEMBERS TO REPORT

Actually, the bulk of the evacuation movement in the San Francisco area will take place next Tuesday.

But a responsible representative from each Japanese family in the proscribed zone was ordered to report to the Federal Security Agency's Civil Control station at 1701 Van Ness Avenue between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. today or tomorrow "for further instructions."

Areas prohibited to Japanese include:

All west of a line running north and south along Worcester Avenue, Junipero Serra Boulevard and 19th Avenue—and all north of an east-west line running along California

Oak. Thelone

4-2-42

As the evacuation moved ahead, L. I. Hewes, regional director of the Farm Security Administration, revealed nearly one-third of the rich Japanese and Japanese-American farm land on the Coast has been transferred to new operators in the last three weeks.

50,000 ACRES TRANSFERRED

Incomplete returns from the field show that more than 1000 farms, totaling 50,000 acres, were transferred during March, and Hewes said unreported transfers would substantially raise these figures.

FSA field agents have registered 6000 farms, which include 200,000 acres, and have received applications to acquire vacated farms from more than 2000 farmers. Applications for production loans totaling about \$1,000,000 have been received from the new operators, Hewes said.

Hewes declared, however, qualified new operators "are urgently needed to operate the vacated farms."

"All experienced farmers who are interested should report at once to the Farm Security agent located at the Wartime Civilian Control Administration service center in the nearest U. S. Employment Service office," he said.

S.F. Chronicle
4/2/42

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Some Are Held In Bay Area

Trib 4/2/42

Roundup on For Failure To Report

The Federal Bureau of Investigation this afternoon started to arrest more than 1000 draft evaders in Northern California, including a large number in the Metropolitan Oakland area.

Complaints were scheduled to be sworn to before U.S. commissioners in Oakland, San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Rosa, and Stockton.

The offenses alleged included failure to register, neglecting to provide draft boards with address changes, failure to answer questionnaires, submission of false and misleading information, and refusing to report for physical examination or induction.

The clean-up was started by Nat J. L. Pieper, special F.B.I. agent in the Bay region. Pieper announced the move after a conference with U.S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy.

Pieper said:

"Although delinquent registrants have been given numerous warnings in the past to contact their local draft boards to clear up their delinquencies, the boards have encountered hundreds of cases wherein there has been either careless disregard or wilful violation of the selective service act."

The criminal provisions of the selective service act include penalties of imprisonment of up to five years in the Federal penitentiary or a fine of \$10,000, or both.

Pieper estimated that "well over 1000" complaints would be filed and warrants issued. Most of the suspects are in the San Francisco Bay area and in the Sacramento district.

Local police were making the arrests, under provisions of the F.B.I. plan for National defense.

F.B.I. SEIZES JAP CO-ED IN BERKELEY

4/2/42

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The girl's home is in Los Angeles. She was taken into custody on a presidential warrant transmitted from that city.

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Oak. Tribune

4-2-42

Receipt

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Two former Arizona CCC camps at Cave Creek, 50 miles north of Phoenix and Mayer, 85 miles northwest of Phoenix will be utilized.

The Pacific International Exposition grounds will be used at Portland.

And Washington assembly centers will be at the Longacres race-track near Seattle and the Puyallup Fair grounds near Tacoma.

Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt

of the Western defense command stressed the point that the "assembly centers" should not be confused with "reception centers" such as the one at Manzanar, where aliens will be housed until inland resettlement projects are completed.

In that connection, it was disclosed that 2000 more Japanese would leave the Los Angeles area today for Manzanar to join advance contingents which left March 13 on a voluntary basis.

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Oakland Tribune

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Oakland Tribune

4-2-42

P.D.
Plea

M

Drifting From Ideals

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have been noticing with a great deal of concern the growing feeling of intolerance against the Japanese, not only the alien members of the race, but the citizens also. This is certainly ironical when we consider our Democratic heritage with its emphasis upon the worth of the individual. Democracy makes no specific exemptions for certain races, all men are to be treated as equals. Wasn't that the original intent? Certainly we are drifting far from this ideal when we have to take to the suppressive methods we are now using. Not forgetting that this is war, we can still find ways of solving these problems without violating every Democratic ideal.

Must we lower ourselves to the use of the totalitarian method in our treatment of our own citizens?

N. C.

Stockton.

Fresno Bee
4/3/42

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Evacuation Of S.F. Japs Starting

Examiner - Apr. 3, 1942

Preliminary steps for evacuation of the first Japanese from San Francisco, a group of approximately 1,000 living near the ocean and bay fronts, were taken by Federal agencies yesterday.

Placards, informing affected Japanese of the order for their removal by next Tuesday, were posted throughout the Japanese district, and the Federal Security Agency opened a civil control station at 1701 Van Ness Avenue.

3—The Japanese evacuation problem, involving the resettlement of more than 100,000 persons, will be discussed with State and Federal officials from ten Western States in Salt Lake City next Tuesday, the War Relocation Authority announced.

At the Van Ness control center yesterday, Japanese were being "processed" prior to their transportation to the reception center at Manzanar Tuesday.

"Processing," designed to protect both the person and property of the evacuees, consists briefly of registration; of a recording of personal history; of a declaration of personal and real property,

Evacuation Of Japs On

(Continued from Page One)

and of arrangements for storage and disposal of such property.

By last night, 237 heads of families or individuals living alone had registered, representing in all 560 persons, or half of the estimated 1,000 evacuees.

Tuesday's Salt Lake City meeting on the Japanese resettlement program will be attended by the governors, attorney generals, chairmen of State agricultural war boards, State extension directors, and State farm security and administration directors of ten Western States.

S. F. Examiner
4-3-42

4-A Senate immigration sub-committee was expected to start hearings within two weeks on a proposed bill which would bar American-born Japanese from U. S. citizenship.

S.F. Chronicle
4/3/42

JK
JMD

Among those arrested in the FBI raids yesterday was Miss Dumie Asazuma, 32, freshman student at the University of California. Agents acted on a telegraphic warrant from Los Angeles.

Miss Asazuma, it was reported, formerly taught in a Japanese language school at Hawthorne, near Los Angeles. Her father is said to be a retired banker, now in Japan.

S. F. Examiner
4-3-42

OK
MS

Agents of the FBI were busy again last night, arresting 22 alien Japanese during raids in the San Pedro, Long Beach and Redondo Beach areas. The Nipponese will be sent to concentration camps for the duration.

L. J. Examiner
4-3-42

F.M.
WRA

Evacues Will Farm, Turn Out Goods For Army

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—(P)—
Japanese evacuees from the military
zones along the Pacific Coast were
given their peep into the future—
they will farm and make army goods
for the country which gave them
substance for many years before the
war.

The war relocation authority, handling the vast problem of resettling more than 100,000 Japanese, announced it is considering these four different types of work opportunities for the evacuees:

First—Public work contributing to the war effort, such as development of land for irrigation.

Second—Production of needed agricultural commodities for subsistence of evacuees and for sale.

Third—Manufacturing of articles such as camouflage nets, cartridge belts, wood products, etc., that are required by the military establishment.

Fourth — Private employment, when and where possible.

M. S. Eisenhower, director of the authority, emphasized the immediate relocation and work opportunities will be on large supervised public projects.

Jesno Bee
4/3/42

J.M.

Sec. Ad.

6,000 Farms Listed

Field agents of the Farm Security Administration listed about 6,000 farms, comprising 200,000 acres, for which new operators must be found. The agents said the administration has supervised the transfer of about 1,000 farms of some 50,000 acres to new operators in Washington, Oregon and California.

Fresno Bee
4/3/42

4m
18A

Japanese farmers, meanwhile, swamped Pacific Coast offices of the United State Employment Service with urgent requests that operators be found to take over their farm lands.

Field agents of the Farm Security Administration have listed about 6000 farms, comprising 200,000 acres, for which new operators must be found.

L. J. Edamier
4-3-42

**Japanese Club Puts
Funds Into War Stamps**

SALINAS, April 3.—As their last act of business before disbanding their club for the duration of the war, members of the Japanese Students' Club of the Salinas Junior College voted unanimously that its entire treasury fund, \$25.25, be expended on defense bonds and stamps.

Oakland Tribune
Apr 3, 1942

Fed. Res.
FBI Arrests

Woman Student Arrested in Raid By FBI Agents

Fumi Asazuma '45, 32-year-old art student, yesterday was arrested by the FBI in one of its raids on enemy aliens and American Japanese.

FBI agents and Berkeley police visited the campus early yesterday to make the arrest. Miss Asazuma lives at 2022 Dwight way. A native of Japan, she studied art there and formerly taught school at Hawthorne near Los Angeles.

She was arrested on a presidential warrant at the request of the Los Angeles FBI and was booked en route to the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization service, San Francisco.

Daily Californian
4/3/42

HR
+ Bsd

2—FBI agents, acting on complaints from private citizens and armed with Presidential warrants, continued raids against suspected aliens in the Bay region. Contraband was also sought.

Among those arrested in the FBI raids yesterday was Miss Dumi Asazuma, 32, freshman student at the University of California. Agents acted on a telegraphic warrant from Los Angeles.

Miss Asazuma, it was reported, formerly taught in a Japanese language school at Hawthorne, near Los Angeles. Her father is said to be a retired banker, now in Japan.

S. F. Examiner
4-3-42

Meanwhile, from San Francisco to Washington, other alien problems were generally snarled and tangled:

1—In Washington, alien property custodian Leo T. Crowley told Associated Press he was still not sure what powers he would take over.

Crowley indicated his office would take over some powers from the Treasury Department and leave others with Secretary Morgenthau. At present, he said, he will concern himself primarily with alien-controlled business enterprises in this country, leaving the Treasury generally in control of bank accounts or other assets controlled by enemy countries or individuals.

FORD ATTACKS DEWITT'S PROGRAM

His office is already directing the "Americanization" of such organizations as General Aniline and Film Company, the Schering Corporation (a leading manufacturer of synthetic sex hormones), and the American Bosch Magneto Company.

Selection of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank to aid in disposal of alien-owned property, he said, had been given his "prior consent."

Meanwhile, in San Diego, hundreds of Japanese thronged their Civil Control Station to take final steps prior to evacuation to Manzanar.

A conference to discuss relocation problems of 100,000 Japanese from Pacific Coast military zones will be held next Tuesday at Salt Lake City, Utah, it was announced by the War Relocation Authority. Federal and State officials from 10 Western States will participate.

2—Hundreds of San Francisco Japanese living in the area marked out by the army's exclusion order No. 5 reported at the civil control station, 1701 Van Ness avenue, for "processing" preparatory to their evacuation to the Federal alien camp at Manzanar.

By 5 p. m. yesterday, 237 heads of Japanese families or individuals living alone in the San Francisco exclusion area had registered at the Van Ness avenue Civil Control Station. They represented 560 alien and non-alien residents of the restricted area, which lies along the northern and western waterfronts.

Under questioning by State and county social welfare workers, they gave case histories of their families and declared their personal and real property.

Permits to leave and enter the restricted zone were issued in special cases by Lieutenant Colonel Darrow Menoher, provost marshal of the Northern California sector, Seventh Army Corps.

Physical examination of the Japanese will begin today at the Control Station at the rate of 50 an hour, according to William G. Pierce of the U. S. Employment Service, who is in charge of the station. They will be examined for contagious diseases.

The station will be open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. today and Saturday. A previous announcement stated that registration would cease Friday at 5 p. m.

By next Tuesday, about 1000 residents of the zone will be ready to leave by train for Manzanar, where they will live for the duration of the war. They will be allowed to take with them bedding, toilet articles, extra clothing, eating utensils and essential personal affects.

S.F. Chronicle
4/3/42

Aliens Rush To Wind Up Businesses

Hundreds of enemy aliens and American-born Japanese, rushing to dispose of their property before their evacuation is ordered by the army, swarmed into special Federal Reserve Bank offices here yesterday.

They wanted somebody to buy their property, they wanted somebody to take over their leases, they wanted somebody to act as their agent. But above all, they wanted advice.

At the special branch office set up in the Financial Center building, they found men who knew the answers.

R. E. Everson, head of the branch office, indicated the first day's operations had been satisfactory.

S.F. Chronicle
4/3/42

Alien Raids In Bay Area Speed Up

Federal authorities stepped up action against the enemy aliens population of the Bay Area yesterday as these developments high lighted the picture:

1—Thirty-five FBI agents and police officers carried out a series of raids in San Francisco and five other Bay Area communities, arresting two as potentially dangerous aliens. One was a Japanese co-ed at the University of California.

FBI STRIKES ALL OVER BAY REGION

Armed with 18 search warrants, the FBI agents staged raids in San Francisco, South San Francisco, Mill Valley, Oakland, Berkeley and Concord—in a continuation of their drive against dangerous aliens.

On the University of California campus, they arrested Miss Fumi Asazuma, 22-year-old freshman art student, on a telegraphic warrant from Los Angeles. A resident at 2022 Dwight way, Miss Asazuma is reportedly a former Japanese language teacher at Hawthorne and the daughter of a retired Japanese banker.

In Oakland, the agents took into custody Joseph Smaldini, 51, of

Continued on Page 3, Col. 4

Continued from Page 1

1817 Tenth street, Oakland. They found in his possession a .12 gauge shotgun and a .30 caliber rifle.

Both were booked in Oakland en route to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The FBI office here also revealed the arrest in Seaside of Gustaf Cuppers, German-born, Del Monte caddy, who was living in an area prohibited to aliens.

In Monterey, they arrested a Japanese fisherman who formerly sailed with the Terminal Island fishing fleet, and Fresno, the agents seized a winery chemist who served as a Fascist captain with the Italian army in the last World war and in the Ethiopian campaign.

2—Representative Thomas F. Ford of Los Angeles unleashed a vituperative attack against General De Witt's selection of Owens valley as a "reception center" for evacuated aliens, terming it "an inexcusable piece of stupidity," and demanded General De Witt be halted by the War Department.

Congressman Ford's attack on General DeWitt was based generally on the fact that Owens valley, site of the new reception center for evacuees, contains the aqueduct carrying drinking water to Los Angeles.

"In my mind," Ford said, "I can see Tokyo grinning with joy because of the opportunity this action will afford to sabotage the water supply of 1,500,000 people.

Much of the aqueduct, he declared, is exposed piping "readily susceptible" to destruction.

"I cannot penetrate the mind of the General," he stated. "He may have reasons for his action that are satisfactory to him, but I most vigorously protest this action as in my judgment an inexcusable piece of stupidity. I sincerely hope that his military superiors in Washington will stop this move until a more thorough examination of the dangers inherent in the situation are investigated."

No comment was forthcoming from General DeWitt's headquarters here.

*S.F. Chronicle
4/3/42*

Evac

Evacuation Of S.F. Japs Starting

**Many Register;
New Raids
By FBI**

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First S. F. Japs Register for Evacuation

**New Raids Carried
Out by FBI; Coed
Seized**

(Continued from Page One)

personal history; of a declaration of personal and real property, and of arrangements for storage and disposal of such property.

SALT LAKE MEET.

By last night, 237 heads of families or individuals living alone had registered, representing in all 560 persons, or half of the estimated 1,000 evacuees.

Tuesday's Salt Lake City meeting on the Japanese resettlement program will be attended by the governors, attorney generals, chairmen of State agricultural war boards, State extension directors, and State farm security and administration directors of ten Western States.

S. L. Examiner

4-3-42

After
March 4

~~Set in Alexander & Ryger in
Hendri~~

~~Effort Fin~~

Continued from Page 1
partments unless specifically ordered
to do so by Governor Olson.

Attorney General Warren had previously ruled such an arbitrary act would be unconstitutional.

Objections to blanket suspension of American-born Japanese employees on the State pay roll were voiced by Director of Motor Vehicles James M. Carter, Director of Public Works Frank W. Clark, Director of Employment R. G. Waggenet and Dr. Aron J. Rosanoff, head of the Department of Institutions.

**OTHER BUREAUS
ORDER SUSPENSIONS**

Two other departments—the State Personnel Board and the Board of Equalization—have already ordered blanket suspensions.

According to Associated Press, Carter said he doubted the “legality and wisdom” of blanket suspensions.

“My theory is that if we treat these people like human beings, we will find the bad eggs much more quickly than if we kicked them around,” he declared. “I have interviewed many of the Japanese in this department—we have more than 100—and have received expressions of loyalty from them.”

3—Japanese farmers were swamping United States employment offices with requests that operators be found to take over farm lands which the Japanese will have to evacuate.

The California Farm War Board at Berkeley reported there have been insufficient white operators applying for opportunities to take over Japanese lands. And Laurence I. Hewes, regional director for the Farm Security Administration, re-

ported that thousands of dollars in greenhouse, nursery and truck farm products can be saved if operators are willing to take over property to be evacuated.

In San Jose, Harry Loos, president of the Santa Clara County Humane Society, said departure of Japanese from Santa Clara valley is presenting a serious problem to his organization. He said he has received 20 calls from neighbors of departed Japanese who have left behind their cats and dogs.

S.F. Chronicle
4/3/42

Aliens: Japanese Rush to Be Processed Before Going To Internment Camp

Additional scores of alien and non-alien Japanese living in the city evacuation area streamed through the Civil Control Station, 1701 Van Ness avenue, yesterday for "processing" preparatory to their removal to the Manzanar internment camp.

By closing time at 5 p. m. yesterday, 662 Japanese had been registered at control station. Farm Security Agency officials said a few more may register today, but that the total to be evacuated would be less than 700.

Some 300 others living in the area, which extends along the northern and western waterfronts, have received special permission to leave the Coast and move to the homes of friends or relatives in inland cities.

Those being evacuated will report back to the station today for entrainment orders, and on next Tuesday will board a train for the Owens valley reception center.

Meanwhile, it was reported the Wartime Civil Control Administration and other evacuation agencies were preparing to convert the Tanforan race track near San Bruno into an assembly center where aliens could be temporarily detained pending their departure for the inland reception camps.

WCCA officials, however, declined to comment on the reports.

As the first aliens to be evacuated from San Francisco leave for Manzanar Tuesday, State and Federal officials from ten Western States will meet at Salt Lake City to discuss the program for the relocation of the 100,000 Japanese now being removed from coastal military areas.

In announcing the conference, M. S. Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared here its purpose is "to arrive at a common understanding of the problems and policies involved."

Eisenhower announced the Au-

thority is considering five types of work opportunities for evacuees: Public work contributing to the war effort, such as the development of land for irrigational production of needed agricultural commodities for subsistence of evacuees and for sale; manufacturing of articles required by the military, such as camouflage nets, cartridge belts and wood products, and private employment, when and where possible.

The director emphasized, however, the immediate relocation and work opportunities will be on large supervised public projects. Evacuees will not take part in private pursuits for several months to come—until evacuation from military areas has been completed and definite policies on conditions of private employment have been established.

In Southern California, final evacuation of aliens from the vital Los Angeles harbor district got under way.

The first contingent of 1000 Japanese living in the Long Beach-San Pedro section moved into the once fabulous Santa Anita race track, where the Army has set up an assembly center.

By tomorrow, about 3000 Japanese will be located at the \$3,000,000 racing plant, where they will remain under guard until their transfer to Manzanar and another reception center in the Palo Verde valley.

They have been quartered in the stables that once held the greatest thoroughbreds of the turf. The stables, shining with new coats of white paint, have been converted into two-room apartments.

Alien arrests continued in Southern California, and 24 Japanese from the Norwalk, Downey and Long Beach areas were in jail yesterday awaiting investigation by the FBI. Authorities said they would not be allowed to join other Japanese at Manzanar or other reception centers, but would be held in concentration camps.

S.F. Chronicle
April 4, 1942

350 Japs Suspended by State Board

LOS ANGELES, April 3 (AP)—The State Personnel Board today suspended the 350 Japanese on the pay roll of the State of California and filed charges against them of being citizens of Japan.

"We faced a very difficult position," said Arthur Brown, chairman of the board. "We were forced to submit Japanese clerical help to the Adjutant General's office. They could do nothing but accept the Japanese as employees if they followed the usual procedure.

"To get around the civil service law, the Adjutant General's office enlisted the stenographic help they needed and refused the Japanese on the civil service list."

Ivan Sperbeck, a member of the board, said he had found that Japanese employees on the State pay roll disrupted morale.

"Other employees object to working with them," he said. "The public has refused to do business with them. At the same time, they are in a position to gain knowledge vital to defense. Many of them have admitted they hold dual citizenship. Only a few have offered to renounce their citizenship in Japan."

In Southern California, final evacuation of aliens from the vital Los Angeles harbor district got under way.

The first contingent of 1000 Japanese living in the Long Beach-San Pedro section moved into the once fabulous Santa Anita race track, where the Army has set up an assembly center.

By tomorrow, about 3000 Japanese will be located at the \$3,000,000 racing plant, where they will remain under guard until their transfer to Manzanar and another reception center in the Palo Verde valley.

They have been quartered in the stables that once held the greatest thoroughbreds of the turf. The stables, shining with new coats of white paint, have been converted into two-room apartments.

Meanwhile, it was reported the Wartime Civil Control Administration and other evacuation agencies were preparing to convert the Tanforan race track near San Bruno into an assembly center where aliens could be temporarily detained pending their departure for the inland reception camps.

WCCA officials, however, declined to comment on the reports.

As the first aliens to be evacuated from San Francisco leave for Manzanar Tuesday, State and Federal officials from ten Western States will meet at Salt Lake City to discuss the program for the relocation of the 100,000 Japanese now being removed from coastal military areas.

In announcing the conference, M. S. Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared here its purpose is "to arrive at a common understanding of the problems and policies involved."

Eisenhower announced the Authority is considering five types of

work opportunities for evacuees: Public work contributing to the war effort, such as the development of land for irrigational production of needed agricultural commodities for subsistence of evacuees and for sale; manufacturing of articles required by the military, such as camouflage nets, cartridge belts and wood products, and private employment, when and where possible.

The director emphasized, however, the immediate relocation and work opportunities will be on large supervised public projects. Evacuees will not take part in private pursuits for several months to come until evacuation from military areas has been completed and definite policies on conditions of private employment have been established.

S. F. CHRONICLE

APRIL 4, 1942

Meanwhile the task of "processing" the evacuees continued yesterday at the Civil Control Station, 1701 Van Ness Avenue. The first step, consisting of registration, declaration of personal and real property, and arranging for storage or disposal of property, ended last night.

DISCUSS EVACUATION.

The Federal Security Agency reported 323 heads of families or those living alone had registered for a total of 662 evacuees.

The Control Office will be open today and Monday for the purpose of giving medical examinations and issuing entrainment orders.

S. J. Examiner
4-4-42

Receipt

Tanforan To Be Bay *Call Bulletin* Jap Center

Apr. 4, 1942

Acquisition of Tanforan, famed race track at San Bruno, as a Japanese evacuation assembly center which, when completed will handle 10,000 evacuees, was announced by the Wartime Civil Control Administration today.

The announcement also said that three other assembly centers had been acquired—at Pomona, Turlock and Coppenish, Wash.—with a total capacity, when in service, of 17,400.

LEAVE MONDAY

Steps toward evacuating the first big group of Japanese from San Francisco, which will leave here Monday instead of Tuesday for the big reception center at Manzanar, were virtually completed today.

San Francisco Japanese, alien and citizen, who were registered for the trip in the "processing" phase that closed last night, were to return to the Civil Control station at 1701 Van Ness avenue to get their final instructions and entrainment orders.

Up to closing time last evening, 656—after certain exceptions were made and permissions granted for evacuees to move to relatives living inland out of the restricted military area—San Francisco Japanese were "processed" for the Monday heira.

2 SPECIAL TRAINS

These evacuees, residents of the western and bay front sections of the city, will leave here in two special trains. Busloads for the first train will leave 2020 Van Ness avenue at 4:30 p. m. Monday, and the second buses will pull out from the control station nearby an hour later.

Call Bulletin
4-4-42

Anti-J S

Internment Camps For Enemy Aliens Wanted

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I wish to add my mite to the question of the evacuation of enemy aliens.

I think they should be put in the interior of our country where they could be guarded and given a chance to work for their support and grow foodstuffs for the people and the army. I find there is a growing sentiment against paying the enemy wages and building homes for him and caring for him as though he were a tender plant.

The enemy is everywhere and tenderly caring for him makes him more potent as an enemy. You cannot get the respect of a rattlesnake by kind treatment and you cannot make him less dangerous by feeding him and petting unless you extract his fangs.

The best thing is to put him in a concentration camp and force him to work for the best interests of America.

I saw a picture of some evacuees with General MacArthur's picture on the wall. Does the fact they hang a picture on the wall insure they are loyal Americans? If I remember rightly there was a certain foreign emissary shaking hands with President Roosevelt when Pearl Harbor was attacked. Cannot we learn by experience?

ROBERT E. L. LEWIS.
Fresno.

Fresno Bee
4/4/42

SR
4/4

Japanese Alien Makes Threats After Arrest

Expressed Wish To Slay
Roosevelt Is Laid To Wal-
nut Grove Man

Inao Minata, 54, of Walnut Grove, a Japanese alien, was placed in the hands of the Federal Bureau of Investigation officials today and is expected to be hustled away to a concentration camp because he is reported to have said he would like to fight for Japan against the United States and slay President Roosevelt.

Minata, who claims he was a former Japanese navy officer, has been in the United States thirty five years and moved to the Walnut Grove district from Delano a month ago.

Drank, Talked

A farm worker on the Earle Fruit Company ranch, he reportedly got into an argument with Ben Gato, Japanese foreman, yesterday after consuming quantities of saki, a Japanese liquor.

Gato called Constable Walter Goodman who in turn summoned Deputy Sheriff Harry Knoll. It was when the officers arrested Minata that the Japanese expressed himself. The officers quoted him as saying:

"President Roosevelt is a fat-head. I wish I could fight for Japan. If I had a chance I'd go kill President Roosevelt myself."

He was charged with disturbing the peace, but this morning the county authorities turned him over to the FBI. While nobody would comment, it is believed Minata will be taken to a concentration camp.

Two Others Held

Also being held as a result of arrests last night are Gaetano de Rensi, 62, a transient, and Clyde Pewitt, 23, of San Francisco.

Said to be an Italian alien, de Rensi was arrested at Eighth and I Streets last night and charged with having a loaded revolver in his possession. Pewitt is accused of failing to report for an army induction examination in San Francisco yesterday. Both are being held for the federal authorities.

Sacramento Bee
4-4-42

TANFORAN TRACK TO BECOME 'ASSEMBLY CENTER' FOR ALIENS

Oak. Tribune - Apr. 4, 1942

**War Control Board Takes Over Racing
Plant; Albany Will Not Be Used**

Acquisition of the Tanforan race track, at San Bruno, as an alien assembly center was revealed today by the Wartime Civil Control Administration in San Francisco.

It had been reported that either Tanforan or the Albany track would be taken over as a collection point for enemy aliens prior to removal to resettlement areas such as that at Manzanar.

The Tanforan center will have a capacity of 10,000 persons.

WCCA officials also announced plans for creation of assembly centers at the Turlock Fair Grounds and at the Los Angeles County Fair Grounds at Pomona. The Turlock center will have a 1200 capacity and the Los Angeles center 5000. The

Santa Anita track was taken over for a similar purpose several weeks ago.

Meanwhile, the task of evacuating some 1000 alien and American-born Japanese from certain portions of San Francisco by next Tuesday was progressing rapidly. By last night, 323 persons representing 662 evacuees had completed the necessary registration at the Civil Control Station at 1701 Van Ness Avenue.

Medical examinations and entrainment orders were to be handled today.

Meanwhile, attention was focused on the conference of officials of 10 Western States at Salt Lake City next Tuesday when the ultimate wartime destiny of the evacuees will be decided.

BEAUTIFUL SANTA ANITA



Oak. Tribune - Apr. 4, 1942 - A.P. Wirephoto.

The huge parking lot at Santa Anita today became home for Japanese evacuated from the L.A. area. The Japanese occupy barracks. The paddock is in the foreground.

*Oak Tribune
4.4.42*

Reyn

**1,000 JAPS REACH
SANTA ANITA TRACK**

SANTA ANITA RACE TRACK, April 3.—(AP)—Guided by soldier laden Army jeep cars, the first contingent of 1,000 Japanese moved into famed Santa Anita race track today as the final evacuation of aliens got under way in the vital Los Angeles harbor district.

By Sunday some 3,000 Japanese are to be located in this \$3,000,000 racing plant, which is now a mere ghost of its once fabulous self and drained of Japanese will be the Long Beach-San Pedro section with its military bases and oil field properties.

**TANFORAN OVAL
MAY BE MADE
ALIEN CENTER**

Examiner - Apr. 4, 1942
**Lack of Assembly Point Held
Cause of Delay in Bay Area
Evacuation of Japanese**

Reports that Tanforan race track, near San Bruno, is to be converted into an assembly center for alien and Japanese evacuees gained considerable currency yesterday but were met at the local office of the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) with "no comment."

Such centers, used for the temporary detention of evacuees pending their transportation to reception centers and resettlement projects, have been announced for many sections of California. The fact that none has yet been announced for the San Francisco area lent some weight to yesterday's reports.

DELAYS EVACUATION.

Lack of such a center was understood to be making itself felt in the current preliminary stages of evacuating an estimated 1,000 Japanese residents from the local ocean and bay front districts.

They will be sent directly to the reception center at Manzanar, in the Owens Valley, next Tuesday.

L. F. Examiner

4-4-42

Alien arrests continued in Southern California, and 24 Japanese from the Norwalk, Downey and Long Beach areas were in jail yesterday awaiting investigation by the FBI. Authorities said they would not be allowed to join other Japanese at Manzanar or other reception centers, but would be held in concentration camps.

S.F. Chronicle
4/4/42

Evac

Final Warning Is Given Japanese

Monterey Peninsula Herald

Regulations

Will Not Be *Apr. 4, 1942* Relaxed

Additional Sites Acquired to Aid Coast Evacuation

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4 (AP)

The Army today delivered what it called "a final warning" to west coast Japanese and other evacuees, that the Army will not relax regulations or allow certain groups to remain in the military zone.

"For the last time," the statement said, "the Army is warning evacuees to make arrangements for disposition of their property . . . We are trying to protect the evacuees from exploitation by persons taking advantage of their forthcoming departure, which is drawing nearer each day.

"If any evacuee hopes to retard the entire evacuation program because he has not taken steps to dispose of his property or settle his other problems, he will be disappointed.

"Neglected personal and property matters will not for one moment, obstruct the evacuation."

The statement was issued by Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, western defense command.

A REALITY

The wartime civil control administration announced that, to facilitate the Pacific coast evacuation, additional sites had been required for use as assembly centers.

These were: Tanforan race track, near San Francisco; Los Angeles County Fair grounds, Pomona and Turlock Fair grounds.

Col. Bendetsen said "the evacuation, which some believe may extend over many months, will do no such thing.

"We have accelerated the program. . . . the evacuation program, three weeks ago in its infancy, is now a reality . . . now that assembly centers and reception centers are being prepared to receive them the evacuees will move out in ever increasing numbers."

Assembly centers are areas in which the evacuees congregate until they can be moved to the more permanent reception and resettlement projects.

Tanforan, famous race track at San Bruno, will accommodate 10,000 evacuees. The Pomona Fair grounds, leased to the Army, will house 5,000 and Turlock 1,200.

MPH

4/4/42

Peter

Tanforan Track May Be Made Alien Center

Reports that Tanforan race track, near San Bruno, is to be converted into an assembly center for alien and Japanese evacuees gained considerable currency yesterday but were met at the local office of the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) with "no comment."

Such centers, used for the temporary detention of evacuees pending their transportation to reception centers and resettlement projects, have been announced for many sections of California. The fact that none has yet been announced for the San Francisco area lent some weight to yesterday's reports.

Lack of such a center was understood to be making itself felt in the current preliminary stages of evacuating 1,000 Japanese residents from the local ocean and bay front districts.

They will be sent directly to the reception center at Manzanar, in the Owens Valley, next Tuesday.

Meanwhile the task of "processing" the evacuees continued yesterday at the Civil Control Station, 1701 Van Ness Avenue. The first step, consisting of registration, declaration of personal and real property, and arranging for storage or disposal of property, was scheduled to end last night. By midafternoon, 277 heads of

families had registered for 698 evacuees. Approximately 1,000 were estimated to live in the affected districts.

The Control Office will be open today and Monday for the purpose of giving medical examinations and issuing entrainment orders.

In Sacramento, Dr. Walter F. Dexter, State superintendent of public instruction, received recommendations for continuing schooling of Japanese-American children being moved to evacuation centers. The program, submitted by a special survey committee, urged that work of the current school year be completed at evacuation centers, that those in charge of the educational program have California experience, that California textbooks be used and that wherever possible teachers follow pupils to the evacuation centers.

The committee urged adoption of plans for a special migratory type classroom.

From Greenriver, Wyo., came reports that the undeveloped Seedskadee irrigation project in southwest Wyoming is being considered as a site for settlement of 5,000 Japanese families. The tract comprises 70,000 acres and would be developed by evacuees during the war for permanent residents.

S. F. Examiner

4-4-42

Relax

Japanese Make Selves At Home At Santa Anita

Evacues Move Into Racing
Establishment Converted
Into Reception Center.

ARCADIA, April 4.—(UP)—Two thousand Japanese were making themselves at home today in the luxurious Santa Anita racing establishment which once was the residence of such famed turf stars as Seabiscuit, Challedon and Azucar.

In the stables, the feed barns and over the parking lots where 10,000 automobiles congregated on the days of the big races, temporary dwellings have been installed for an expected 16,000 Japanese awaiting evacuation to inland points for the duration of the war. The first contingent arrived last night from the San Pedro-Long Beach harbor area.

Santa Anita will serve only as a reception center, with its residents moving inland as fast as facilities are made available.

Removal of Japanese from coastal areas is continuing in other parts of California, with more than 1,000 reporting at the Manzanar reception center daily.

Sacramento Bee

4-4-42

Agricultural Revolution

ILL FARES THE LAND. By Carey McWilliams. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.; 390 pp.; \$3.

Reviewed by STANLEY BAILEY

AN OMINOUS and ugly story of the Nation's agricultural revolution—a statistical "Grapes of Wrath" and a broadened "Factories in the Field"—is told in Carey McWilliams' latest book, "Ill Fares the Land."

It is the story of "the long and lengthening shadow cast across the land by lean and gaunt and desperate people"—the people who follow the crops, the habitual migrants, and those who migrate because they have been forced from their own land by mechanization, drouth or industrialization.

Whereas his earlier book, "Factories in the Field," dealt with California agriculture and brought to McWilliams the designation of "Agricultural Pest No. 1" from the Associated Farmers, California's chief of the division of immigration and housing goes afield this time and tells of the conditions found in other States.

Although he does not intimate that things are now all right in California, he does say that other States might well model labor camp laws after those which he enforces in California.

In his opening chapter he wraps up the LaFollette committee report with some remarks of his own which represent his inning in the now historic fight between

him and the Associated Farmers.

THE GENERAL THEME of the book is that what has happened in California agriculture—the increased industrialization—is what is also happening throughout the Nation.

The book was written before the war, but the latest report of the LaFollette committee tends to show that the question of farm labor remains a live issue. Said the report:

"Soon the pattern that shapes the course of labor relations in California agriculture may be dominant in the Nation's rural society . . . This democracy must make these readjustments if it is to obtain and preserve its national unity, purpose and ideals in the ever-growing rural areas that are increasingly being given over to either industrialized or commercialized agriculture," and "policies of industrial management, which, in tranquil times, bear the bitter fruit of strikes and violence, may, when the Nation is engaged in a great national defense effort, prove our undoing."

McWILLIAMS' is the story of the 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 men, women and children who move about the country in search of farm jobs, and it is a sad picture which he presents—children six years old working in the cotton fields of Texas, Mexicans jammed into trucks so thick they tie them-

selves to keep from falling out, rolling north to Michigan with scarcely a stop, traveling night and day, dodging officers, filth, degradation, disease, poverty and hopelessness.

He makes it clear that the disturbances and the "Grapes of Wrath" and the dissension are no monopoly of California's, but are felt in Colorado, Arizona, Texas, and the deep South, the Middle West and the North.

Too, he tells of the new and tremendously stimulated migration into industrial areas due to the defense program.

The problem, McWilliams says, is in many respects essentially political, and again "the problem of agricultural migration is merely part of the total industrial problem in the United States."

"We must think in bolder terms—democracy is not a means, but it is the goal."

He has some specific recommendations to make in his final chapter:

Protection of the workers' right to organize under the Labor Relations Act; State labor acts, inclusion of agricultural labor under the industrial compensation acts, wage and hours legislation and social security for agricultural workers, Federal regulation of labor contractors, a Federal employment service instead of Federal supervision of State services, greater Government control of the land.



ILL FARE THE PEOPLE
Photograph by Lange from the Farm Security Administration.

San Francisco Chronicle
April 5, 1942
Page 15

Aut-JS

Protest Is Raised Over The Influx Of Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: A meeting was held in the schoolhouse here Sunday evening where the Japanese question was discussed at some length.

Recently many Japanese families arrived here from the Los Angeles area and rented quarters. The manager stated they held permits from the authorities and had plenty of money. However, they seem to be under the jurisdiction or observation of no one.

This is primarily a stock raising community and ranchers are apprehensive and highly indignant other areas are permitted to dump their unwanted population here. As the mountains and foothills soon will be a veritable tinderbox and the Sequoia National Forest, with valuable stands of timber, is immediately adjacent, it seems we simply are inviting sabotage.

Forest service men have expressed concern about the forests and their vulnerability. Cattlemen also point out a saboteur easily could poison or start diseases among their herds. Other business people feel resentful, for they are certain Summer vacationists, from whom they gain a livelihood, will avoid a place where Japanese are allowed to congregate. These mountain people are of the opinion a Japanese is a Japanese even unto the seventh generation, and they should be herded out of this area immediately.

W. BAXTER.

California Hot Springs.

Fresno Bee
4/5/42

Japanese to Be Assembled At Tanforan

The Army's Wartime Civil Control Administration yesterday disclosed that four additional sites for assembly centers, including Tanforan Race Track, had been acquired for use of Japanese evacuees.

Other sites are: Los Angeles county Fair Grounds, Pomona; Turlock Fair Grounds, and Golden Hop Yards, Toppenish, Wash.

Assembly centers will house and feed evacuees after they are removed from residential districts until they are moved on to larger sites, such as Manzanar in the Owens valley.

Meantime, the Army asked the public in West Coast military areas to reduce its demands on local moving and draying facilities so draymen can be free to remove and store property of evacuating Japanese.

"The general public can do without this service for a short time while we remove the property of the evacuees," said Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff in charge of civil affairs for the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

"By reducing its demands upon the movers to a minimum the general public can do its bit toward assisting the military authorities in the evacuation program."

This appeal came as the Army delivered what it termed "a final warning" to Japanese that it would not relax its regulations or permit certain groups to remain in military areas.

"For the last time, the Army is warning evacuees to make arrangements for disposition of their property," an Army statement declared.

Anti-g S.

Treated Too Well

Editor of The Bee—Sir: What would Herman Clayton have America do about the Japanese, I wonder? Should we leave them around our bases where they have settled for the purpose of transmitting information to their country which, while talking peace, stabbed us in the back, killing many of our boys?

I think his Japanese friends, as he calls them, are being treated far too well. We are building new homes for them and paying them the same as our boys are being paid. I am sure these friends knew what their country was planning to do but did any of them warn us? No, not one! There may be loyal Japanese. If so, let them come out and report all they know. It would be a big help.

I am sure if Clayton had a boy fighting for America he would not waste any time on Japanese friends.

MRS. A. F. S.

Reedley.

Fresno Bee
4/5/42

Area

Army Ships 660 Japs Out of S.F.

**Mass Evacuation to
Santa Anita Starts;
More Due From South**

First Army-supervised mass evacuation of alien and American-born Japanese from San Francisco was scheduled to begin today as 660 persons entrained for the Santa Anita racetrack "assembly center" in Southern California.

A similar mass movement of 1000 Japanese from San Diego was to start tomorrow.

Japanese from Northern and Western waterfront areas in San Francisco were to gather at the two War-time Civil Control Administration centers at 1701 and 2020 Van Ness Avenue this afternoon.

First contingent was to leave for the railroad station at 4:30 p.m., followed by the second group a half hour later. Major General Robert C. Richardson Jr. will direct the evacuation. Troops will accompany the evacuees South.

Oakland Tribune

4-6-42

Arise

Moving Day for Mr. Nisei

Pasadena's Rose Bowl looked like a second-hand auto park. In the chill dawn, 140 battered cars and sagging trucks huddled, piled high with furniture, bundles, gardening tools. At 6:30 a.m. they chuffed and spluttered, wheeled into line, and started rolling. Led by a goggled policeman on a motorcycle, a jeep and three command cars full of newsmen, they headed for the dark, towering mountains to the east.

Thus, last week, the first compulsory migration in U.S. history set out for Manzanar, in California's desolate Owens Valley. In the cavalcade were some 300 Japanese aliens and *Nisei*—U.S. citizens of Japanese blood. They were part of the first mass evacuation from the forbidden strip of West Coast land which Lieut. General John Lesesne DeWitt has made a military zone (TIME, March 16).

At the old Santa Fe station in downtown Los Angeles another group of 500 aliens and *Nisei* (all men, as were the Japs who went by motor) boarded a special 13-car Southern Pacific train for Manzanar. A few impassive-faced Japanese women stood on the platform, handed up pop bottles through the open windows, waved good-by with composure. One was a white girl, clutching the hand of a small, wide-eyed, yellow-skinned boy.

"God Bless America." The Army hoped that most Japs and *Nisei* would go quietly, of their own accord. Japanese spokesmen said that was wishful thinking: some 90% of the Coast's Japs are destitute, or will be in a few weeks.

Most aliens, far from thinking the Army's haste unseemly, wished last week that General DeWitt would move them faster, before they starve. In San Francisco's Little Tokyo, store fronts were plastered with huge signs, proclaiming: "Evacuation Sale." In one window, under the sign, hung a red-white-&-blue poster: "God Bless America, the Land We Love." Under that, another sign: "Twenty Percent Off."

What kind of people were these Japs and *Nisei*?

Time magazine
4-6-42

Eppojin

into the classrooms of a Japanese-language school in Los Angeles. Said Seijiro's oldest son, 23-year-old Takeshi Suchiya, a premed at Compton District Junior College when the FBI rounded up his family: "When we stop to think it over, most of us understand the necessity for evacuation. But the immediate reaction is, we have got *some* rights as Americans. . . . I know my parents are loyal, yet they have been picked up. Anyhow, the whole thing's a mess and we'll just have to take it. . . ."

► Genzo Horino, son of a well-to-do Japanese landowner, set out for the U.S. at 18 with his father's blessing and 5,000 yen, rented ten acres and an old farmhouse near Torrance, Calif., for 27 years grew berries and tomatoes. Genzo retired three years ago, moved into a big, rambling home in Hollywood. There he sat last week, in U.S. clothes but wearing a black skull cap, peacefully smoking a pipe. Two of Genzo's six sons are in the Army. But Son Isamu Horino, 26, is a tough, wiry *Nisei* boy with a shock of unkempt hair and a stubborn jaw. He never did like the way white citizens treated him. (But he went to school in Japan for a while, did not like the way yellow men treated him either.) Rebel Isamu decided a few years ago to make a lot of money just to prove he was "as damn good as a white."

Said Isamu: "I decided if I was going to be a bastard, I'd be a first-class bastard."

. . . I figured I could beat a big bunch of white gardeners out of their business. I did. I acted just like a white man, but I did it better, and my gardens are the best in town." Isamu paid more than \$1,000 in income taxes this year; owned four trucks, a half-dozen power-mowers; had three full-time assistants—two Japs and a Mexican; hired white college boys for part-time work. Said Isamu Horino: "Why should we support anything in this country with a whole heart? I don't mean

► Seijiro Suchiya, born in Japan, came to Los Angeles 22 years ago with his wife and his infant son to join the fishing fleet at Terminal Island. When FBI men raided the Island two months ago, Seijiro had three grown sons, lived in a clean, comfortable house—from which he could see the U.S. fleet at anchor off San Pedro.

Seijiro's family did not know what had become of Seijiro last week. With eleven other Japanese families, they were packed

any of us give a damn about Japan. We hope they get licked. But . . . nobody ever let us become a real part of this country. . . . If they want to take away all we've got and dump us out in the desert, we've got no choice. But we don't like it. . . . And we're expected to buy bonds, too. Not me!"

Time magazine
4-6-42

Receipt

MUST CARRY ARTICLES

General Richardson again warned the Japanese to take with them sufficient blankets, bed linen and towels, toilet articles, soap, comb and mirror, adequate clothing, knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls, cups and other easily carried personal property.

At Santa Anita, the evacuees will be housed and fed and assigned as far as possible to community maintenance work to create a "well-organized, unified assembly."

Family groups will have their own housing units—two-room flats that once housed such racing greats as Seabiscuit, Azuear, Rosemont and Kayak II.

COMMUNITY KITCHENS

Community kitchens will serve meals.

When facilities are ready at the Manzanar "reception center," evacuees will be moved there preparatory to a final hejira to inland resettlement sites.

Meanwhile, the Army had acquired three new assembly centers—at Tanforan race track; at the Los Angeles County Fair grounds at Pomona, and at the Golden Hop yards at Toppenish, Wash.

Oakland Tribune
4-6-42

Haw-Jap

Japanese in Hawaii

John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War, a few days ago commented on one of the most serious of our war problems—people of Japanese blood in Hawaii. However grave may have been the Japanese situation on our own west coast, it is far worse in Hawaii. There are about 160,000 persons of Japanese origin on the Islands. A small minority of the older generation are known to be aggressively hostile to us. Another small minority, brought up in our public schools, is aggressively pro-American. The great majority have no special political convictions: their loyalty is to Hawaii

446

where they were born and brought up, rather than to a distant United States that they have never seen.

A large number of active Japanese agents have been arrested and put in concentration camps, but nobody knows how many additional agents are still at large. A big proportion of the drafted men in the army from Hawaii are of Japanese blood, and there are some officers of this race. Naturally, a loyal soldier familiar with the Japanese language and civilization can be of much value in our war effort.

Mr. McCloy (who is not responsible for the foregoing statements) points out that both the normal economy and the defense effort in Hawaii are absolutely dependent on the work of people of Japanese blood. If they were to be removed suddenly, the white population could neither survive without unthinkable large shipments of food from the mainland or defend itself properly against enemy attack. It seems obvious however that known enemy agents should be removed as fast as possible to the continent of the United States for safekeeping. Probably American troops of Japanese blood should also be removed to fight in some other part of the world, since their presence would make it so easy for hostile Japanese to disguise themselves as our own soldiers. The work of sifting out the Japanese loyal to the enemy, already in progress, should be speeded up. Like so many other critical war problems, that of Hawaii is largely one of the shortage of merchant ships.

(Editorial)

New Republic
April 6, 1942

Japanese Out of California

Tolan

THE REPORT of the Tolán Committee on the problem of evacuating enemy aliens from the Pacific Coast is inadequate and lacking in foresight in some respects, but on the whole the committee's hearings and recommendations have served an excellent purpose. By its mere presence on the Coast during the critical weeks just passed, with sessions in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles, the committee has forced a studied consideration of the entire problem and has unquestionably checked the hysteria.

The committee's recommendation for the establishment of an adequate federal agency to handle the evacuations—made independently but within a day of the President's order creating the War Relocation Authority for this purpose—confirms the administration in its decision that the matter should be handled on a broader and more humanitarian plane than mere military expediency. Both the recommendation and the actual order stressed the moral obligation of the government to provide suitable work and a sound program of help and guidance, and custodianship of property, for the Japanese and for the others who are being removed from their homes because of military necessity.

The weakest section of the report was that which stressed the differences between the Japanese on one hand, and the Germans and Italians on the other, and offered a justification for different procedures in handling the groups. The committee found "two important differences": the German and Italian groups have lost their "community" identity; they have become absorbed in a greater variety of occupations. It is concluded, therefore, that these groups have become Americanized while the Japanese have not. For the Germans and Italians the committee proposed a policy which might be followed with wisdom for the Japanese as well. This is its recommendation for the crea-

tion of special civilian hearing boards to examine cases on an individual basis, both before and after evacuation. Neither is there any sound reason why this general statement dealing with the status of German and Italian aliens should not apply also to the Japanese:

"Consideration should be given to the various factors that make evacuation an undue hardship and that demonstrate the allegiance of the aliens to their adopted land."

The committee found an alarming tendency on the part of local West Coast officials to "pass the buck" on the Japanese problem. Communities in which the Japanese have lived for years, which they helped to create, of which they were an integral part up to December 7, seemed to feel that they owed the Japanese no further consideration once the army took over. Most of the public officials who testified seemed to be afraid that they might be made the "goats" of some future catastrophe and were obviously haunted by the specters of Admiral Kimmel and General Short. The committee also discovered that popular feeling against the Japanese on the Pacific Coast exists in inverse ratio to the number of resident Japanese. The committee was quick to realize that the problem had not been solved merely because the President, prior to their arrival, had authorized the army to take certain measures for evacuation. They found that no program had been worked out; that the army had only just begun to realize the magnitude of the task it had been assigned; and that the whole question of federal policy was still undetermined.

On March 3 Lieut.-General John L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command, issued a proclamation declaring Washington, Oregon, California and the southern half of Arizona to be military area Number 1. The intention is to remove all Japanese, citizens and

New Republic

April 6, 1942

aliens alike, including the American-born, but only German and Italian aliens, and individuals suspected of espionage and sabotage.

Already Japanese have begun to leave the prohibited coastal areas at the rate of approximately 150 to 300 a day. As this is written, no actual evacuation orders have been issued, and it seems unlikely that any such orders will be issued until about May 1, but eventually all Japanese will be ordered out of the area. Two so-called "reception centers" are at present under construction. One is in Owens Valley, California; the other on the Parker Indian Reservation in Arizona. When these centers are completed, approximately 12,000 Japanese will be sent to each camp and others will follow as the first arrivals are interviewed, examined, classified and transferred elsewhere.

If the administration actually takes the position—as permanent policy—that all Japanese aliens must be evacuated, and possibly interned, then somewhat the same policy would logically follow for German and Italian nationals. Furthermore, if American-born Japanese are to be evacuated en masse, but no such action is taken involving citizens of German or Italian ancestry, then obviously one group of citizens will have been discriminated against solely on the basis of race.

Somehow the feeling exists on the Pacific Coast that it is impossible to distinguish between loyal and disloyal Japanese (citizens and aliens alike), but that it is quite possible to make such a distinction and to apply it through a system of registration and licensing as to German and Italian aliens. If nationality be the test of loyalty, what of the Finns, the Hungarians, the Bulgarians, the Rumanians? Well known German anti-Nazi refugees have told me that they regard certain Austrian and Czech nationals in this country as definitely suspect, particularly Czechs from the former Sudetenland. Yet, at the present time, Czech and Austrian nationals are regarded as friendly aliens, while German anti-Nazi refugees are "enemy aliens." The truth of the matter is, of course, that nationality as such is an utterly unreliable guide in determining friend from foe in this war. So is race. Already there is evidence that this evacuation is being used by the Axis powers as still further "proof" that this is a race war.

It is to be hoped that the Tolan Committee will continue to concern itself with the problem. There is no single domestic issue at the moment of greater importance than the formulation of a policy on "enemy aliens" consistent with our war aims.

Los Angeles

CAREY MCWILLIAMS

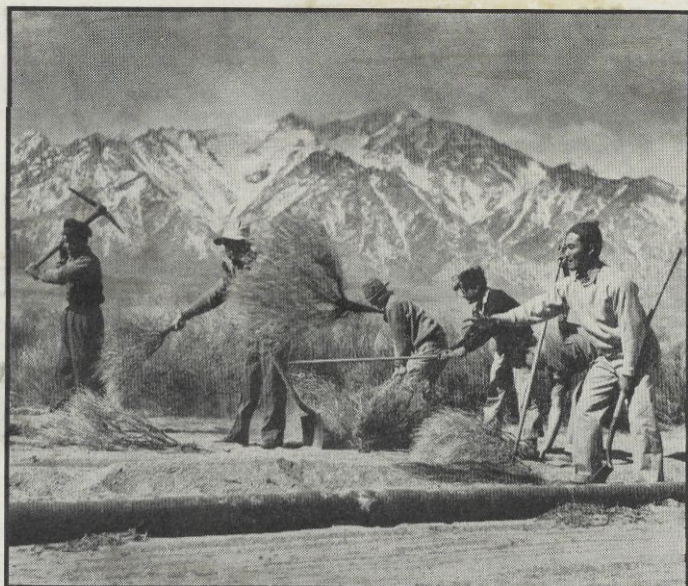
New Republic
April 6, 1942

Pick



CALIFORNIA'S JAPS GO . . . TO MANZANAR
They took clothes, furniture, garden tools, left liberty behind.

Eliot Elisofon, Alfred Humphreys-Los Angeles Times



DESERT CITY FOR EVACUEES
Beds to make, brush to clear, a road and a life to build.

Acme

Time magazine
4-6-42

Swac

660 Japanese in Move From S. F.

Forced Evacuation Begins Today

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6 (AP)—Compulsory evacuation of Japanese from San Francisco begins this afternoon with the departure of 660 persons for the Santa Anita race track, which has been turned into an assembly center.

Those leaving today, first of an estimated 5000 to be removed from San Francisco, have been living in the western and northern waterfront districts of San Francisco.

Family units will be kept together at the Owens Valley reception center at Manzanar, or at whatever place they are taken upon being transferred from Santa Anita.

Japanese in Long Beach and San Pedro continued to arrive at the Santa Anita center, bringing the total there to more than 2500. In San Diego, 1225 Japanese were registered preparatory to evacuation.

Stockton Daily Evening Record
4-6-42

Receipt

Desert City. At the Army "reception center," nine miles beyond Lone Pine, the Japs piled out. They were greeted by 88 Japanese men and girls who went ahead to put the camp in order. In the unfinished, tar-papered dormitories where they will live until the war ends, they made their beds on mattress ticking filled with straw, dined on rice and meat, prunes and coffee, dished out by Japanese cooks.

At Manzanar, General DeWitt may settle as many as 50,000 of the Coast's 112,353 Jap aliens and *Nisei*. Another 20,000

will be placed on the Colorado River Indian Reservation at Parker, Ariz.

The first emigrants to Manzanar were Japanese plumbers, carpenters, mechanics who will help build the desert city. Wives and children will follow later. Some projects with which the Army may keep its guests busy: laying broad-gauge track on the railway down the valley; driving a highway across the Sierras (nearest all-weather crossing is 400 miles away); farming. They will earn from \$50 to \$94 a month, with \$15 deducted for living expenses. All they forfeit is their freedom. They cannot leave the camp without permission.

Time magazine
4-6-42

Japanese Evacuees: First Group From S. F. Entrains for Santa Anita Today

Six hundred and sixty Japanese, comprising the first group to be evacuated from San Francisco under General DeWitt's exclusion order of April 1, will entrain this afternoon for Santa Anita race track, the Wartime Civil Control Administration's assembly center near Los Angeles.

Under arrangements already made with a responsible member of each family to be evacuated, the evacuees will assemble at the WCCA Civil Control Station at 1701 Van Ness avenue, or at a nearby annex at 2020 Van Ness avenue, and will be taken to the railroad station by bus in two groups, leaving at 4:30 and 5 p. m.

The area evacuated, said Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, General DeWitt's assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, comprises the northern and western waterfront districts of San Francisco.

The evacuees were instructed to bring with them articles they will need at the assembly center, as follows:

Sufficient blankets, bed linen and towels; toilet articles, soap,

comb and mirror; adequate clothing; knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls, cups; other small incidental property which can be carried easily.

Upon their arrival at Santa Anita the evacuees will be housed and fed, and assigned, insofar as possible, to do community maintenance work which will help bring about a well organized, unified assembly center. Family groups will be assigned to housing units sufficiently large to accommodate the entire family, and community kitchens will serve meals to all the evacuees, said Colonel Bendetsen.

Major General Robert C. Richardson, commanding general of the Northern California sector, will supervise the evacuation.

Elsewhere along the Pacific Coast where Japanese have been ordered moved from military areas, evacuation moved ahead with clock-like precision.

At San Diego, 1225 Japanese were registered for evacuation this week, and movements from banned areas around Los Angeles continued. The Santa Anita as-

sembly center reported the arrival yesterday of 470 Japanese from Long Beach and 500 from San Pedro, bringing the total at the center to more than 2500.

From Santa Anita and other assembly points the Japanese will be moved to reception centers, such as the Owens Valley center at Manzanar, and eventually be resettled further inland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 6 (AP)—In a series of simultaneous dawn raids in 31 cities extending from Salinas to Red Bluff FBI agents and regular police began rounding up members of two Japanese secret societies and of a Japanese association in Northern California today.

H. C. Van Pelt, assistant agent in charge of the FBI office here, said officers were armed with 150 Presidential warrants of arrest. About 150 FBI agents, police and sheriffs' deputies were engaged in the roundup extending over the 250-mile area.

10 ARRESTED

(Ten Salinas Japanese aliens, all described as "undesirable or dangerous," were arrested in that section this morning by nine FBI men and 20 deputy sheriffs, highway patrolmen and police officers. Indications were that there would be NO immediate alien roundups in the Monterey peninsula section.)

It was the most widespread action since the coastwide raids of Feb. 21. It was undertaken after conferences of special government agents and members of the army and navy intelligence services.

MILITARY GROUP HUNTED

One of the secret societies against which the raids were conducted was said to commit its members to military service for Japan. The other has been collecting money for the Japanese army and navy. The association under surveillance was said by the FBI to have been formed by Japanese aliens to foster and maintain interest in Japan.

Thirty officers engaged in raids in the Sacramento area near the army air corps depot and the municipal airport. It was the third sortie there in a month.

29 COMMUNITIES

Another group of 22 agents and police conducted raids in the Stockton district, concentrating around the army's advance flight training school and the port of Stockton.

The Salinas - Watsonville area was another scene of operations in today's raids. It was here that a month ago agents seized 60,000 rounds of ammunition and an assortment of weapons, and arrested a Buddhist priest who formerly was a police official in Japan. There were 44 officers on the Monterey area raids.

In all, 29 communities were involved.

Monterey Herald
4/6/42



Three generations wait to be evacuated and start life anew

S.F. Chronicle
4/7/42



Japanese family groups are shown, above, huddled in groups at the War Relocation Administration Cen-

ter on Van Ness avenue, preparatory to departing for Santa Anita. (For other pictures see page 11.)

S.F. Chronicle
4/7/42

M

**STEPS TO PREVENT
SABOTAGE TAKEN**

Meanwhile, steps were taken in Washington to prevent sabotage of Pacific Coast forests by enemy agents.

Senate Appropriations Committee men added \$17,340,200 for forest protection to the supplemental war appropriation bill after Northwest Senators had testified the presence of Japanese aliens greatly increased the danger of fires.

S.F. Chronicle
4/7/42

HERB CAEN

It's News to Me

Saddest part of town right now is, of course, Post Street from about Octavia to Fillmore—the heart of Japtown. No matter how hard-boiled and realistic you are, you can't help giving a second sober look to the padlocked little stores with their crudely-lettered "Excavation Sale!" signs in the windows. . . . It's a miracle to me

For some 660 San Francisco Japanese yesterday was both the end and the beginning. Under General DeWitt's exclusion order of April 1, they entrained for Santa Anita racetrack, the Wartime Civil Control Administration's assembly center near Los Angeles. At left, the Yamada family, shown outside the WCCA control station on Van Ness avenue, waiting to be transported to a train. Yujiro, the family patriarch; his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Masso Yamada, and their 13-month-old baby, Susan. (See story on Page One.) Below, more aliens prepare for evacuation.



A last minute check of baggage before buses arrive.

Evacuation; newspaper clip

4000 DUE LATER

Nearly 4000 Japanese living in San Francisco's "Little Tokyo" will be evacuated later, along with Japanese from Oakland and surrounding communities. Already the storefronts in the San Francisco section are daubed with "evacuation sale" and similar signs, and the homes are dark and shuttered.

In Los Angeles, 2500 Japanese were ordered evacuated April 13 and 14.

Approximately 1200 Japanese aliens and American-born Japanese left their homes in southern San Diego County today for the evacuee center at Manzanar, in Owens Valley. Some already had left voluntarily, but most remained behind pending official orders to leave prohibitive zones on the coastal area of operations.

Oakland Tribune
4/7/42

Solons Ask Aid of Public on Aliens

Call Bulletin - Mar. 14, 1942

WASHINGTON, March 14 (INS).—Congressional representatives of the three Pacific Coast states and Alaska today adopted a formal resolution calling on all government agencies and private citizens to co-operate "in identifying, segregating and surveillance of enemy aliens, and others, who might prove dangerous to the protection and safety of the public."

Creation of an all-embracing wartime civil control administration—an entirely new branch of the Fourth Army's general staff, a branch for civil affairs—was announced today by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt.

Meantime, the FBI pushed its third extensive roundup of enemy aliens throughout California, with the number of arrests by noon passing 300.

17 GERMANS HELD

The count then listed 252 in Los Angeles and sixteen each in San Diego and Fresno—all Japanese—and seventeen Germans in the bay area. The FBI, beyond confirming the arrests, declined comment on the roundup.

Associated Press reported that more than 400 Pacific Coast Japanese aliens arrived in Santa Fe, N. M., and were hustled off without incident and under watchful eyes of armed border patrolmen to a detention camp for internment.

COVER PROBLEMS

General DeWitt, commanding general of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command, said the new civil affairs staff would cover every phase of the alien evacuation problem.

It will in itself be staffed by a long list of experts, both military and civilian, headed by Lieuten-

ant Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen of the War Department's general staff in Washington, brought here as assistant chief of staff under the new setup.

Lieutenant Colonel I. K. Evans, War Department general staff, was assigned deputy assistant chief of staff. Captain Albert H. Moffitt Jr. was named executive officer.

Tom C. Clark, special assistant to the U. S. attorney general, was appointed chief of the civilian staff, and Wallace Howland was made chief.

OTHERS NAMED

Other appointments included: **Larry B. Hewes**, regional director of the Farm Security Administration, in charge of conserving agricultural property.

Milton Eisenhower, co-ordinator of agencies for the Department of Agriculture, in charge of the War Relocation Authority.

Ralph B. Thompson, regional director, O. E. M., head of the division of administrative services.

R. M. Neustadt, regional director Federal Security Agency, heading Army's federal security department and matters of health and welfare.

Dr. C. L. Dedrick, chief statistician for research, bureau of the census, director of the statistical division.

Lieutenant Colonel Martin Hass, War Department general staff, heading operations division.

R. L. Nicholson, regional WPA director for eleven western states, in charge of alien reception center division.

Lieutenant Colonel William A. Boekel, office of provost marshal, Fourth Army, heading division of exceptions and licensing.

Public relations section, under Lawrence M. Benedict.

*SF Call Bulletin
4/7/42*

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guz

9 Western States Open Parley On Jap Evacuees

SF Call Bulletin
4/7/42

SALT LAKE CITY, April 7
(AP).—Officials from nine western states gathered here today for a conference designed to work out the problems attendant upon relocating 100,000 Japanese evacuees from Pacific Coast restricted areas.

Governor Chase A. Clark of Idaho, Governor E. P. Carville of Nevada and Attorney General Gail L. Ireland of Colorado were among the early arrivals. M. S. Eisenhower, director of the War Relocations Authority in San Francisco, was in charge.

Governor Clark told reporters that the people of his state want to do their share in aiding the war effort, but do not feel a large number of Japanese should be made permanent residents of the Gem state.

He said this feeling was general despite assurances of the federal government that all the Japanese sent inland "have been thoroughly checked and found to be pro-American."

Call Bulletin
4-7-42

Pict



Perched high on his parents' luggage, this young evacuee, confused by it all, waits for time to board train for the south. A military policeman stands by — he wants no lost children to hunt for.

—Associated Press Photo.

Call Bulletin
4-7-42

Federal Restrictions FBI Agents

14 HOMES SEARCHED

At the same time, F.B.I. agents and local officers armed with 14 search warrants and two presidential arrest warrants, today renewed alien raids in the San Francisco Bay area.

H. C. Van Pelt, assistant chief of the Northern California bureau of the F.B.I., said 20 officers were participating in the search for contraband and arrest of "potentially dangerous" aliens.

The first aliens arrested were Japanese in Niles and Mount Eden. Of the homes of Japanese, German and Italian aliens to be searched for contraband, five are in Berkeley, six in San Lorenzo, and one each in Niles, Richmond and Pinole, Van Pelt said.

Oakland Tribune

4/7/42

Evacuation Speeded for 4,000 Japs Still Here

Continued From Page One

and laundrymen, doctors and lawyers, fishermen and house-boys; young college students, gray haired oldsters, and babes in arms. Their homes were in an area reaching back from the ocean beach and from the channel waterfront. Many of them had lived in these homes all their lives.

Yet there was no grumbling at the departure. None complained against any agency of the government involved in the problem of the evacuation. Most of the evacuees seemed to regard their removal as an inevitable wartime necessity, to be taken in stride, as cheerfully as possible.

JOIN 4,000 OTHERS

At Santa Anita, they joined some 4,000 other Japanese previously evacuated from the Los Angeles harbor area.

Several thousand others were already established at Manzanar, to be joined today by some 1,200 evacuated from the southern half of San Diego County in an exclusion order issued by General DeWitt on April 1, at the same time as the one which cleared the first San Francisco region.

Eventually, the gigantic and orderly evacuation movement, handled by the government so as to afford the minimum of hardship and discomfort to the evacuees, will remove more than 100,-

000 enemy aliens and American-born Japanese from Pacific Coast military areas and set them down in new homes far from vital combat zones.

PICTURE IN CONTRASTS

As San Francisco's first involuntary evacuees gathered at two Van Ness avenue control stations to board buses which took them

to their special train last evening, they presented a picture in contrasts as they waited with their hand luggage and bedding rolls under escort of some sixty helmeted soldiers.

The older Japanese showed little emotion; the younger ones seemed to share a sort of holiday spirit. There was not a tear shed—except by Mrs. E. G. Cahill, wife of the San Francisco manager of utilities, who came to bid goodbye to Umeyo Furuta, her cook for twenty years.

James Ida, 16, of 3067 Washington street, member of the track team at Lowell High School, figured he'd have to postpone his plans to attend the University of California and go out for track until after the war.

OTHER EXAMPLES

Taiko Hara, 21, of 840 Kearny street, left a nursing course at the University of California. Mr. and Mrs. I. Amano of 1312 Grant avenue said they had not taken a vacation for a long time and felt this trip would take the place of one.

Edward Maruka, seaman, and Peter Toma, his shipmate, furnished an impromptu guitar and ukulele jam session to liven the going-away party.

Aboard the train, portable radios appeared, swing music swang and the younger evacuees took

over the aisles for the type of dancing that young people—evacuees or no—seem to prefer.

Soldiers of the escort obligingly purchased popcorn and peanuts for young girl evacuees unable to leave the train, carrying even to this small detail the willingness of the government to aid the evacuees; to help them rather than herd them.

4,000 MORE
JAPS WAIT
REMOVAL
FROM S.F.

First 660 Evacuees
Taken to Santa Anita
For Induction

A small slice of San Francisco, approximately a one-thousandth part of the city's population, was transplanted in southern California today, as 600 local Japanese were established in the new assembly center at Santa Anita race track after the first compulsory wartime evacuation here.

Even while these evacuees were getting settled at Santa Anita, prior to being relocated later at Manzanar reception center in Owens Valley and at other inland points, the Army was working on plans for further exclusion from northern California areas.

4,000 REMAIN

Approximately 4,000 remain in San Francisco to be evacuated under forthcoming exclusion orders of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

16-CAR SPECIAL TRAIN

The first group of 660 Japanese, aliens and American-born, left San Francisco in a 16-car special train under military escort last evening, in an atmosphere which was more gay than grim or sad—which made the exodus appear to be an excursion instead of a forced removal.

Among them were gardeners

Call Bulletin
4-7-42

Alien Exodus: 660 Japanese Leave S. F. in First Forced Evacuation From This Area

Six hundred and sixty Japanese said goodbye to San Francisco for the duration yesterday in the Army's first forceful evacuation affecting Northern California.

There were houseboys and doctors, fisher folk and gardeners, lawyers and laundrymen—and their families. All were caught six days ago in an order issued by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, head of the Western Defense Command, excluding all Japanese from the port and beach areas.

Today they will begin a temporary stay at Santa Anita race track, where white-painted stables are being transformed into family apartments.

Later they will be sent inland, probably beyond the Rockies, to till the soil and raise crops to feed armies pitted against their own countrymen.

Many were American citizens with brothers and sons in the United States Army, and their removal was carried out with every consideration for their personal welfare and comfort.

Most of the older ones displayed no emotion at the parting. They waited in silence at control stations of the Wartime Civil Control Administration at 2020 and 1701 Van Ness avenue until buses of the Gray Line, Inc., arrived to take them to a special train at Third and Townsend Station.

They had arrived by streetcar, taxi and in automobiles and jalopies of friends.

QUIET FAREWELLS MARK THE PARTING

Some bowed curt farewell to friends and averted their faces as they entered between side-armed soldiers who lined the sidewalk.

Small children romped and played. Most of those of school age were glum at the prospect of leaving classroom friends and athletic field mates.

Taiko Hara, 21, 840 Kearny street, would have preferred to finish out her nursing course at University of California. James Ida, 16, 3067 Washington street, member of the track team at Lowell High, had hoped to run for University of California but said: "I guess I'll have to postpone it now."

Mr. and Mrs. I. Amano, 1312 Grant avenue, looked upon the adventure as a vacation.

"We haven't taken one for a long time and we're looking forward to the trip," declared Amano, formerly operator of a cleaning and dyeing establishment.

They were not the first Japanese

to know evacuation. Zones in the terminal island region of Los Angeles harbor, and Bainbridge island Puget sound have already been cleared.

Nearly 5000 are already living at the Santa Anita track, and other thousands are at Manzanar camp in Owens valley region.

Another 4000 San Francisco Japanese remain to be evacuated.

Those excluded yesterday had moved west of a line running north and south along Nineteenth avenue, San Pedro Serra boulevard and Worcester avenue; and north of an imaginary line from the Embarcadero street to Market and the Embarcadero.

These zones included Marina, Seacliff, Parkside, Sunset and Richmond districts, but not the main Japanese settlement in the Fillmore district.

Guards boarded each bus at the control stations and accompanied the evacuees to the Santa Anita reception center.

Upon arrival, the Japanese will be housed, fed and assigned to do community maintenance work which will help create a well organized, unified assembly center.

Family groups will be assigned family housing units. All meals will be prepared in community kitchens.

SAN DIEGO EVACUEES START EXODUS, TOO

Also arriving at Santa Anita today will be 1000 evacuees from San Diego county, excluded from naval zones.

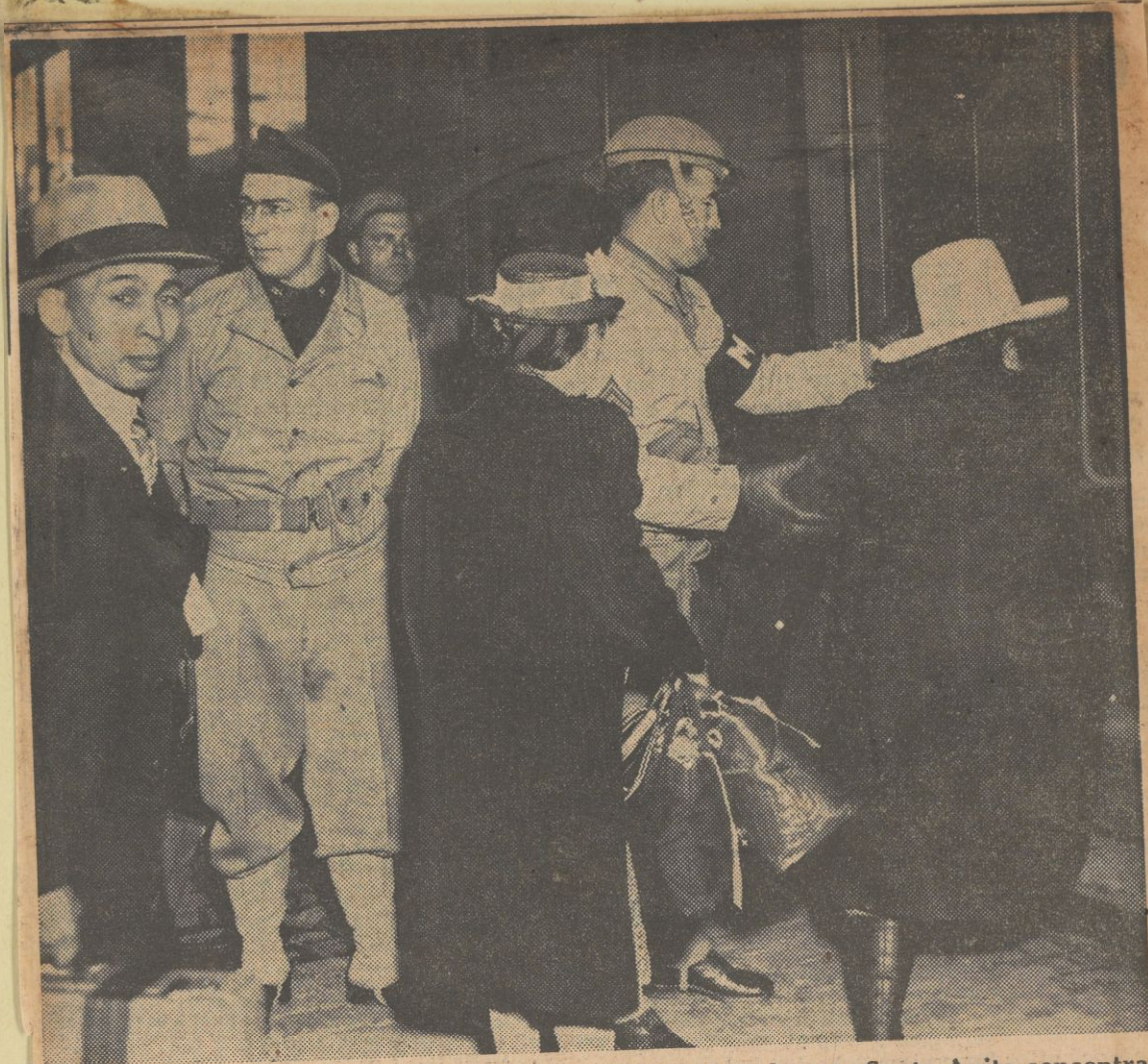
Some of those leaving here yesterday complained they lost heavily in disposing of their possessions, but they had been offered free storage for belongings they could not dispose of at a fair price.

Colonel Karl Bendetsen, chief of staff for civil affairs under General DeWitt, urged San Francisco Japanese who will move later to make more use of the services offered by the Federal Reserve Bank and the WCCA offices.

The agencies will help evacuees dispose of property, and are sponsors of the free storage service.

Major General Robert C. Richardson, Northern California Sector Commanding General, supervised the evacuation, assisted by 60 soldiers.

S.F. Chronicle
4/7/42



Goodby, San Francisco! These Japanese are seeing the last of their "home town" until Hirohito is beaten. The train

is taking them to Santa Anita concentration and from there will come internment—for the duration.

—Call-Bulletin
Photograph.

SF Call Bulletin

4/7/42

They're Leaving— Bag 'n' Baggage



More than 600 Japanese—alien and native born—packed their belongings yesterday and started their trek to internments where

they will stay "for the duration." Scenes such as these attracted crowds to Van Ness avenue, where evacuees' baggage was loaded

into vans for transportation to railway trains which carried the first San Francisco contingent to Santa Anita concentration station.

—Call-Bulletin Photograph.

SF Call Bulletin
4/7/42

650 Japs Depart; S. F. Exodus Starts

Evacuation Begins Like Picnic

Examiner - Apr. 7, 1942

By ALVIN D. HYMAN

Two-year old Keith Miyamoto proudly wore a red, white and blue costume.

George Taketoshi, who is 10 and doesn't have to go back to Jean Parker School until the war is over, carried a canteen over one shoulder, a yo-yo in one hand, and a mobile grin wrapped around his three stick wad of gum.

Edward Maruka, seaman, brought along nothing but a guitar, on which he kept hitting hot licks while his shipmate, Peter Toma, chimed on his ukulele.

Ken Amano, who operated a cleaning establishment on Grant Avenue, kept looking at his draft registration card and wondering just what's going to happen when his number comes up.

Morisuka Inoue, houseboy brought along a very big load which he jovially blamed on his eighteen clients. "I tell them good-bye. They all cry. They buy me drink. Then I cry," he explained in a roar of laughter.

STARTS GREAT EXODUS.

These among some 650 Japanese, thus bade farewell to San Francisco yesterday and began the city's part in one of the greatest mass movements in the history of the Nation—a movement which is destined to uproot more than 150,000 enemy aliens and Japanese from homes and occupations along the Pacific coast and set them down in new homes outside the current combat zones.

The 650 who rolled away from the city in a sixteen car special train were headed first for the assembly center at Santa Anita race track. From there they are expected to go to the reception center at Manzanar. Thence, they will go eastward, to the reclamation districts of Utah, the Indian lands of Colorado, the undeveloped farm lands of the mountain State—wherever they can be relocated to form a useful, self-sustaining community.

They were the first of San Francisco's more than 5,000 Japa-

nese to be ordered from the city and their going was in accordance with an exclusion order issued on April 1 by Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, Western Defense Commander—an order designed to remove every Japanese, whether alien or citizen, from the western and northern waterfront areas now playing so important a part in military preparations.

Gray haired men and feeble, tottering old women, middle aged husbands and wives, young girls in slacks, and young men in the collegiate garb of sweater and jeans, schoolboys and babes in arms—all had a place in this procession which should have been like a funeral march but wasn't.

It was a festival—a gigantic picnic—a holiday tour—a trip to nowhere—at least on the surface.

EVERYBODY GRINS.

Everybody wore a grin; everybody had a wisecrack for his neighbor; nobody complained and nobody shed a tear—nobody, that is, but Mrs. E. G. Cahill, wife of the manager of public utilities, who came down to say good bye to her cook for twenty years, and couldn't help sobbing a little over Umeyo Furuta.

There was loud and good natured shouting between friend and friend as the evacuees loaded themselves aboard buses at the control centers of the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) at 1701 and 2020 Van Ness Avenue—between friends who were going yesterday and friends who expected to be going next week or the week after that.

"See you next week," one stay-behind yelled repeatedly at his departing friends. And invariably added, in deference to the Santa Anita assembly center: "Save Seabiscuit's stall for me."

IDENTIFICATION TAGS.

With identification tags hanging from coat lapels, so that fam-

ilies might not become separated in the confusion of departure, the 650 picked up their permissible belongings—their bedding and toilet articles, and mess equipment, their portable household and personal goods—and filed into the buses.

The buses carried them to the Southern Pacific yards. Consulting their lapel tags, they found their designated seat in the designated car of their special train—a special of sixteen coaches, and two baggage cars, one for evacuees' nonportable effects, the other with boxed food for the trip.

At once, the surprising festival spirit of this exodus manifested itself. A half dozen radios appeared in every car, swing music blared forth, and the evacuees of jitterbug age took over the aisles. Decks of cards came out of pockets and foursomes of bridge and twosomes of gin rummy swung into operation. Basket lunches were opened and impromptu railroad coach picnics developed.

GUARDS HELP OUT.

At the station, there was considerable delay, and it produced its own commentary on the manner in which American soldiers perform such a task as that of evacuating "enemy aliens"—and other persons whose presence is held inadvisable—from a military area.

Across the street from the special train stood a peanut vendor's wagon. From the windows, a group of girls spotted it. They wanted popcorn and soda pop. They started from the car to get it.

A guard halted them. He explained orders forbade their leaving the car—that they might get separated from their families, that they would put themselves in danger from the welter of

heavy draying in the railroad yards.

The upshot was: The guard made the trip to the wagon for them. Not once, but a dozen times. Not one guard, but virtually every guard in every car.

OFFENSE AVOIDED.

This incident emphasized a fact that was apparent throughout the complicated task of classifying, and assigning, and transporting 650 persons and their belongings to the train—the fact that the United States Army, in charge of evacuating enemy aliens and Japanese, is under strict orders to lean over far backward to assist and avoid giving offense to the evacuees under their care.

That the orders are being carried out seemed obvious from yesterday's example. The evacuees themselves, asked the direct question, said they could find no grounds for complaint against any agency of the Government concerned with evacuating them. They found it difficult, even, to complain against the evacuation. Almost unanimously, they described it as a wartime necessity, which could not be avoided and so must be endured as cheerfully as possible.

FAIL TO USE AID.

One complaint was voiced—not against the Government agencies but against the Japanese, themselves, for not taking advantage of all the facilities the Government has made available to them.

The NichiBei—Japanese-American newspaper, which was distributed among the departing Japanese, pointed out somewhat acridly that no more than forty out of the 350 families included in yesterday's evacuees had taken advantage of the no-cost storage facilities offered by the Government.

Numerous other helps had been

For five years Mr. Roosevelt delayed coming to grips with the merchant marine question—involving ocean shipping, coastwise and inland water borne commerce. Year after year, the matter of a secretary of transport, with powers of a Nelson to unscramble a criminal confusion in the national field of transport, has been avoided in Washington like the plague. The subject is old. It has been pounded and hawked in the corridors of Congress, in the Commerce and State Departments, and in the White House. But like air power, the President has ever been afraid of

FIRST S. F. JAPS LEAVE FOR SOUTH Army Leans Over Backward to Ease Exodus

One violation of alien curfew regulations was reported in Oakland. John Shiba, 34, was taken into custody for the FBI after being apprehended in the down town area after 9 p. m.

S.F. Chronicle
4/7/42

SK
Gene

PARLEY AT SALT LAKE

Just where these permanent homes shall be, and in what manner the evacuees may best serve the war effort of the United States, were two factors which were to be discussed at a nine-state meeting of state officials and representatives of federal agencies at a conference today in Salt Lake City.

Presiding at the conference was M. S. Eisenhower, director of the new War Reclamation Authority.

Eisenhower previously indicated that the Authority has been considering four different types of work for the evacuees: Public work contributing to the war effort, such as development of land for irrigation; production of needed agricultural commodities; manufacturing of articles such as camouflage nets, cartridge belts and other things required by the military establishment, and private employment, when and where possible.

Call Bulletin
4-7-42

Humor, etc. as result of restriction

In the San Francisco contingent that reached Santa Anita today were houseboys and doctors, fishermen, gardeners, lawyers and laundrymen. Many were American citizens with brothers and sons in the United States Army. On the whole, the older ones displayed no emotion, but the younger ones either were gleeful or glum.

Oakland Tribune

4/7/42

24
8/29

FBI Raids East Bay Aliens

SF Call Bulletin 4/7/42
Twenty FBI agents and local officers staged a series of raids today in six East Bay communities, in search of contraband reported in possession of enemy aliens.

The raids were conducted in

Berkeley, San Lorenzo, Niles, Mt. Eden, Richmond and Pinole.

In addition to fourteen search warrants, the raiding parties were armed with two presidential apprehension warrants for the arrest of Japanese regarded as dangerous enemy aliens.

The search warrants, according to H. C. Van Pelt, special agent acting in charge of the San Francisco FBI office, were based on allegations that certain enemy aliens—Japanese, German and Italian—were in possession of contraband in violation of presidential proclamations.

*Call Bulletin
4-7-42*

Ag. Problem: effects of rest.

NEED FOR FARMERS

Meanwhile, the U.S. employment office in Richmond announced that there will be a critical need in Contra Costa County for farmers willing and capable of occupying land vacated by Japanese and other Axis aliens. And the entire floral industry of Alameda County and the Bay area faced a drastic restriction with the removal of the Japanese. It was apparent that some varieties of flowers and shrubs either would be unavailable or would cost so much that it would not be wise to raise them.

Oakland Tribune

4/7/42

NEW ORDERS FOR EVACUEES ISSUED

Nine States Confer on Plans For Jap Relocation

Having evacuated the first group of Japanese from San Francisco—a group of 650 which entrained for the Santa Anita reception center on Monday—the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA) announced new orders yesterday for Pacific coast evacuations.

Approximately 2,500 Japanese residents of Los Angeles will be evacuated from two districts on Monday and Tuesday, in accordance with the new orders issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, Western Defense commander. They came as the WCCA was removing 1,000 Japanese from San Diego County, under orders issued a week ago.

S. F. JAPS AT CENTER.

Dispatches from Santa Anita disclosed that the San Francisco contingent reached the reception center shortly before noon and within an hour was at lunch in the huge mess hall which accommodates 3,000.

To provide accommodations for the thousands of additional Japanese soon expected, work is being rushed on another mess hall, designed to seat 8,000 or more.

What to do with these Japanese, and the additional thousands who will assemble at numerous centers along the entire coast, was a problem being discussed at length yesterday in a conference at Salt Lake City.

NINE STATES REPRESENTED.

M. S. Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Board (WRB); Col. Karl Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff in charge of civil affairs, and Tom C. Clark, civilian director of alien affairs, met with representatives of nine western States.

Eisenhower, promising that relocation of Japanese from the Pacific coast would be handled so as to create no permanent problems in inland States, described aims of the meeting as:

"First, to reach a complete understanding between Federal and State officials, and second, to use that understanding to the best advantage in moving Japanese residents of the combat zone."

The problem is complicated, he pointed out, by the fact that many of the evacuees are American citizens, and that none have committed overt acts.

PROGRAM OUTLINED.

Regardless of protests which may come from State authorities or local groups, Eisenhower said flatly, more than 120,000 Japanese are going to be removed from the Pacific Coast to fifteen or twenty inland centers. Evacuation and resettlement of all Japanese in the coastal regions is "inevitable," he insisted.

A tentative program submitted

to the conference included use of evacuees on public works, in producing subsistence and cash farm

products, in manufacturing war goods, in private employment and in establishment of entire, self-sufficient communities.

The conference opened as Governor John E. Miles of New Mexico officially announced opposition to Japanese migration into that State.

"So many problems of an economic and social nature are involved," he said, "that New Mexico cannot afford to jeopardize its future by welcoming a migration of Japanese-American colonists."

Miles threatened to use his "emergency police powers if necessary" to prevent colonization by Japanese in the State, and added:

"Whatever legal steps are required to prevent New Mexico lands from being available for such purposes will be taken."

COLORADO WANTS ALIENS.

In contrast to this attitude residents of Alamosa, Colo., urged Senator Johnson to use his influence in obtaining an alien detention camp for the community, the Senator disclosed.

In Sacramento, meanwhile, the State department of education announced that restrictions which forbid enemy aliens and Japanese from traveling more than five miles from home will be relaxed in the case of Japanese school children who live more than five miles from their school.

In the Bay region, the Federal Bureau of Investigation continued its raiding of homes of suspected aliens. Berkeley, San Lorenzo, Niles, Mt. Eden, Richmond and Pinole were included in yesterday's operations, results of which were not announced.

J. Hutchinson will read "The Corn Is Green." Election of officers will take place between 11 and 2.

Credit Women's Club

The San Francisco breakfast group will convene at 7:30 at the Women's City Club to hear Miss Marylin King discuss "Fashions in Defense" and a musical program by Miss Shirley Clark, violinist.

Girl Scout Council

S.F. Chronicle
4/8/42

Aliens: Gen. DeWitt Orders 2 More Los Angeles County Areas Cleared of Japanese

Lieutenant General John L. De Witt, head of the Western defense command, excluded Japanese from two more Los Angeles county areas yesterday as Federal officials met with Western States' Governors to iron out differences arising from the relocation program.

New zones closed to persons of Japanese ancestry were an eight-mile-wide coastal strip extending from Manchester avenue to San Pedro bay, 15 miles to the south, an area which includes Los Angeles municipal airport, and a 10-mile-wide strip extending from the southeast city limits of Los Angeles to the Orange county line near Fullerton, an aircraft plant area.

EXODUS STARTS MONDAY

Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, said the 2500 Japanese residing in the areas would be cleared and taken to Santa Anita reception center on Monday and Tuesday.

S.F. Chronicle
4/8/42

For Her—a Picnic

PW
4/8



AMERICAN-BORN Japanese children, like the typical Nisei above, took evacuation in their stride, like some new adventure.

Peoples World
4/8/42

S. F. ALIENS AT SANTA ANITA

Meanwhile, 660 Japanese evacuated from San Francisco port and beach areas Monday arrived by train yesterday at Santa Anita reception center "without incident."

They were met by Japanese members of the camp staff, registered, given identification tags, aided in unloading baggage and within an hour were sitting down to lunch.

S. F. Chronicle
4/8/42

Evac

Japanese Wave Goodbye to S. F.

*Parting Is a Mixed Sorrow—The Old Folks
Are Bewildered, Kids Take It as a Picnic;
Reporter Finds One Happy Man*

By MIKE QUIN

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7.—The first 660 are gone.

Lugging fantastic bundles, clutching at the hands of waddling infants, and wearing paper tags around their necks, the first contingent of San Francisco's Japanese population climbed aboard deluxe sight-seeing busses yesterday and headed for the train that was to carry them to Southern

California's Santa Anita race track.

They reported at two control stations (1701 and 2020 Van Ness avenue) where the evacuation was handled efficiently and with as much civility as could be achieved in an atmosphere of steel helmets and army revolvers gleaming in leather holsters.

They had been given six days to finish disposing of their property or to avail themselves of the free storage facilities provided. Blankets, eating utensils and personal necessities were all they could take with them.

BUNDLES AND BAGS

Two-thousand-twenty Van Ness was a large garage. They swarmed the pavement amidst mountains of bundles and bags, chatting with friends who had come to see them off, or standing quietly alone.

The young people took it in their stride. High school girls in slacks and sweaters — pretty and greatly aware of it—gagged and laughed with crowds of friends, oriental and white. Tidy young men in horn-rimmed spectacles waited be-

(Continued on page 4, column 5)

Peoples World
-4/8/42 (over)

MORE ON EVACUEES

(Continued from Page One)

side portable typewriters, bulging briefcases and a minimum of other luggage.

The old people took it hardest. For them it was no adventure. They stood silently and submissively as if under arrest, nervous about their luggage, uncertain in their movements, always starting in the wrong direction and having to be guided right.

PICNIC FOR CHILDREN

For the children it was a picnic. They scurried about the heaps of luggage clutching superman cartoon books and favorite toys.

Eddy Shimano had all his teeth pulled out in preparation for dentures. Whenever he tried to smile, his face caved in. But he took it all in good spirit.

Caméramen from newspapers and magazines swarmed everywhere, stooping, squinting, climbing on cars and buildings, their eyes darting from one face to another in search of drama. A lady with a baby! Click. A young couple kissing! Click. An old man sitting on a suitcase! Click. If only somebody would weep!

Seventeen hundred and one Van Ness was a vacant automobile sales room. In the midst of crowded turmoil, a ragged old man sat peacefully and contentedly on a chair. In one hand he held a small paper bag—his luggage. His face was kind and gentle, and as I looked down at him he smiled happily. His face fairly beamed joy and kindness.

SIGN OF NO SENSE

Beside him was a Japanese in Salvation Army uniform.

I spoke to the old man but he only smiled more gayly.

The Salvation Army man tapped his fingers on his head. "He hasn't got any sense," he said. "He's always happy."

As they filed one by one from the building and scurried toward the waiting busses, an official would stop each one, grab the tag around his neck and scribble something on it.

Without fail, they drew in their chins and looked downward, trying to see what he wrote.

A line of military police holding hands kept the crowd back. They were courteous and friendly to

visitors and evacuees alike. One soldier stood in half stooping posture so that a Japanese family in back of him could see their friends depart.

Wealthy women were there to bid goodbye to maids, houseboys and cooks. School teachers were there to wave to students.

A young Japanese in dungarees, with a tag around his neck walked up and down muttering to himself.

"What is this?" he asked.

"What's the idea. Me, I'm a seaman. I just come in on my ship and they pull this stuff. I didn't know nothing about it. What is this? I'm an American."

He was a member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific—a Hawaiian-born Japanese. I tried to explain.

TRIED TO ENLIST

"All right, so I tried to enlist," he said. "They said I'd have to go and so I tried to enlist. They wouldn't take me. What's the idea? They take Chinese don't they? Well what's the difference?"

Later on, as they were climbing into the busses, I noticed a National Maritime Union button on the lapel of one man.

None of these people knew where they were going. The train would take them to Santa Anita race track where stalls and grandstands have been turned into temporary quarters. From there they will be transferred to inland settlements—probably Owens Valley.

Following these first 660 will be 4000 more from San Francisco. There will be 90,000 from California alone.

CLASS DIVISIONS

Class divisions stood out sharply among them. Some were prosperous business people, well-dressed and carrying expensive luggage. Others were poorly clothed and had gnarled, work-worn hands.

Favorite target of photographers was a little Japanese boy with a red hat inscribed: "Remember Pearl Harbor."

There was young laughter and old, sad eyes. But there were no tears. A few mouths trembled, but no emotions were expressed. Neither was there anger.

The majority took it as if the old automobile sales room was a purgatory and the busses were to take them to the great beyond.

The soldiers handled their charges gently, assisting the old folks, playing with the children, and kidding with the young.

The tag around the neck was a tough thing for some of the proud young American-Japanese to take. But no resentment showed itself.

None of them liked it, except the kindly old man who "had no sense." But they said they were glad to cooperate and do their part. They seemed to understand why it was necessary. That is, all except the really old people who were pained and bewildered.

People's World
4/8/42

Property of Japanese!
Feb. 1942

Committee to Aid Japanese Evacuees

Sponsored by the Berkeley committee on fair play for citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry, a group has been formed to assist Berkeley evacuees in their preparations for moving out of the city on war time orders. It is felt that the large community of Japanese, most of whom are American citizens and some of whom have lived in Berkeley for many years, should be given some evidence of the friendship and sympathy of their fellow citizens, the committee states.

The committee has opened an office in the library of First Congregational Church, Channing Way, below Dana St., between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Evacuees are requested to call Ashberry 0905 for information as to procedure in placing their property in the homes of Berkeley citizens who have already registered there.

The Federal government through the Federal Security Agency of the United States Social Security board provided for the storage of furniture and such personal property as can be properly crated and is of some intrinsic value. As an outgrowth of the expressed need of evacuees for some means of leaving behind some small, perhaps cherished, personal property—small pieces of furniture, trunks, pets, pictures, scrolls, etc.—that cannot be safely handled in large scale storage, the committee drew up its plan.

Before acting on it, the committee submitted it for the approval of the United States Social Security Board and the Berkeley police department and was given the "go-ahead" signal. Attorney Elmer E. Nichols drew up a waiver which protects those who agree to receive and care for personal property of those of Japanese birth and enables evacuees to claim their property at any time, subject to any regulations made effective by governmental agencies.

Berkeley Gazette
4/8/42

—THE—
**BRIGHTER
SIDE**—By DAMON
RUNYON

(Copyright, 1942, King Features Synd., Inc.)
Distributed by International News Service

LOS ANGELES, April 7.—Togo Tanaka, the 26 year old editor of the Japanese Daily News, who was the subject of this column yesterday, took me through the plant that as of a few days ago was about the last scene of business activity in "Little Tokio."

The News has sixty-three employees who, like Tanaka, must go to evacuee camps. The paper has been published in Los Angeles for thirty-nine years and some of the employees have been with it all that time. The News is now the last of three Japanese papers that were published here.

There used to be two in San Francisco and three in Seattle. Tanaka was not sure what has happened to them but thought they had folded. The News at its peak had a circulation of 10,000 but is now down to about 7,000. It ran twelve pages daily in its good days with a twenty page tab on Sunday. The daily is now down to six pages, eight columns wide. The English section carries cartoons and other features bought from syndicates and has some of the same departments found in all American papers—movies, sports, and the like. It publishes war news in bulletin form. Tanaka said he presumes the Japanese section is closely scrutinized by the FBI.

THE plant includes a linotype for the English section but all the type for the Japanese section is hand set. The News has a large amount of Japanese type made in Japan and not available in this country and Tanaka told me he thought the Government should take cognizance of the value of this type in publishing notices to the Japanese.

There are upwards of 2,500 different characters in the Japanese language as against a couple of dozen in the English language and the fonts of Japanese type take up considerable room in the plant. A big Goss press, a large job press and a stereotyping plant make up the rest of the News outfit, which is all on one floor except for a sort of loft which houses the Japanese edi-

torial department.

Tanaka said he speaks Japanese but does not write it any too well. He said this is probably because he thinks in English or rather American and not in Japanese. He added that Americans generally do not realize that American-born Japs are bound to think American and not Japanese.

He did not seem greatly depressed by his impending evacuation to one of the Government camps. He has been to the Owens Valley camp twice on visits, once riding an Army jeep there, and said the Government seemed to be doing everything possible to make the incoming Japs comfortable. Tanaka thought about 4,000 had gone from this area up to last week with 32,000 remaining, but leaving rapidly.

He said all the economic gains of the Nisei, or second generation of Japanese, have been wiped out by the evacuation, and that in the liquidation of various businesses the Japanese owners are lucky if they get as much as 15 cents on the dollar. He said he saw a nursery business worth \$25,000 sold for \$800. He declared that the evacuee property department of the Federal Bank is most helpful to his people in settling their affairs.

THE gravest question among the Japanese at this time, according to Tanaka, is the distress of about a thousand poor families who have no property and whose incomes have been completely wiped out. He said their relief is all the more of a problem because most of the Japanese who once had something are now in sadly reduced circumstances themselves and are unable to offer much assistance to the unfortunates.

He wondered if the disappearance of the Japanese farmers from this section would not ultimately have its effect on the food supply of Los Angeles.

"How long do you think the war will last?" asked Tanaka, suddenly turning interviewer himself.

"No longer than it takes for the United States to get fully loaded," I replied.

The young editor nodded thoughtfully.

S. F. Examiner
4-8-42

Governor John E. Miles, who sent a representative to the Salt Lake City conference, advised New Mexicans to refuse to sell property to Japanese-Americans seeking to establish farm colonies.

"If we let them get a foothold we will have problems for generations to come," he said.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Governor Chase Clark of Idaho, Governor E. P. Carville of Nevada, and Utah's Governor Herbert B. Maw.

S.F. Chronicle
4/8/42

At the relocation conference, held in Salt Lake City, M. S. Eisenhower of San Francisco, director of the War Relocations Board, said re-settlement of Japanese from Pacific Coast areas would be handled in such a way as to prevent creation of permanent problems in inland States.

"Does that mean Japanese will be re-evacuated after the war?" he was asked.

"That is a question to be decided by legislative action," he replied. "We cannot predetermine long-range social programs by executive order."

POST-WAR PROBLEM FEARED

Assisting Eisenhower on the explaining end were Colonel Bendetsen and Tom C. Clark, special assistant to the Attorney General.

The Governors of inland relocation States have frequently expressed fear they would be saddled with "California's Japanese problem."

The San Francisco FBI office conducted a "token" raid on 14 Japanese, German and Italian aliens homes and offices in the East Bay during the day, but found no contraband and made no arrests.

S.F. Chronicle
4/8/42

Anti-japs.

HERE AND IN JAPAN.

To The San Francisco Examiner:

I am a citizen of U. S. A. by choice.

I love this country, have lived here most of my life. Most people in other lands that I know of have looked upon Americans as smart. I doubt that opinion will hold out long, if after what the Japs have done to us, we build modern towns with theaters, recreations, gymnasium, churches and all, and now on top we read they are going to be paid salaries, our enemies who, according to your papers in a statement by Dr. Gordon King in London, March 17, a former professor at Hongkong University, that 300 imprisoned Americans in Hongkong not over half would be alive six months on account of malnutrition and utter lack of medical care.

Is Uncle Sam to be called a Sap? or is he? Are we to sweat and pay taxes to comfort the Japs? Leaving OUR OWN to die, and the Japs to grow fat?

J. TEILMANN,
San Francisco, Calif.

S. F. Examiner
4-8-42

Releva

Menus for Japanese Centers Organized

Dietitian Tells How Food Problems Are Being Solved

By Hazel Holly

THE JAPANESE AT Santa Anita like hotcakes and syrup.

The older Japanese like Japanese food; the younger ones like American food.

It takes thirty pounds of carrots to feed a hundred persons.

That's just a sample of the information picked up during Easter week by Irene McCarthy, local director of the testing kitchen and cafeteria of a chain store organization, who volunteered her services to plan menus for the Japanese centers in California, Washington and Arizona.

Miss McCarthy had three days to plan the menus. She talked to Japanese; she talked to directors of the Santa Anita center for Japanese, and then she got busy and figured out complete menus for four weeks, which will be tried in the central kitchen at Santa Anita, and supplied to all Japanese centers in the West.

"I talked to lots of Japanese," says Miss McCarthy, "and the result of the information I got is that breakfasts at the Santa Anita Center will be American, with coffee.

"Dinner, in the middle of the day, will be American food, and supper will be Japanese, with soup, rice, tea and Japanese radishes.

"Those radishes—which they call 'daikon'—seem to be the favorite food of the Japanese; they are the long, white icicle radishes, put down in salt. If the Japanese who go to these camps can have those, they seem to be content about the food."

EVEN WITH ONLY three days to work, Miss McCarthy has no trouble at all figuring how much food it takes to feed a given number of persons. Her first job, when she got her masters' degree from the University of Iowa, was to plan quantity feeding for dormitories, and since then she's been doing that type of work.

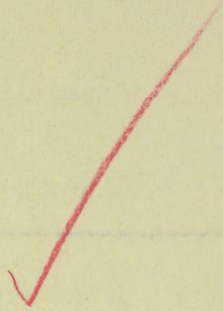
Planning a diet for Japanese isn't easy, though, Miss McCarthy says, because their tastes are so different from ours.

"They eat very little milk,

butter, cheese and fruit. However, I included some of these foods because, after all, we can't have the Japanese in these camps becoming a medical problem."

"AS FAR AS POSSIBLE they will do all their own work," she continued. "In the kitchen and cafeteria, for instance, cooks will be Japanese, supervised by one white steward."

The Japanese, Miss McCarthy says, seem very willing to cooperate.



Aliens: State to Suspend 235 Civil Service Workers Because of Jap Parentage

The State of California will take sweeping action against Japanese today and will suspend approximately 235 civil service employees because they are of Japanese parentage.

The move follows a recent decision of the State Personnel Board to dismiss all State employees of Japanese parentage. E. Wayne Miller, secretary of the board, said in Sacramento yesterday.

Formal civil service charges of acts "incompatible with the service" will be filed against 106 State employees now on permanent status, according to the Associated Press. They have a right to appeal the suspension and may have a hearing before the board.

Board records showed that of the remainder of those to be suspended, 81 are on probation, 47 are on "limited term appointments" and one was only a temporary authorization.

Efforts to replace the Japanese employees will start Monday when the board will hold mass interviews by departments.

S. F. Chronicle
4/9/42

SR
gould

GOVERNORS CONCERNED.

Meanwhile, the Governors of nine inland States, prospective sites for relocation camps where the 130,000 Pacific coast Japanese will "inevitably" be held for the duration of the war, were still expressing deep concern over those prospects.

Following Tuesday's conference with military and civil authorities directing evacuation and resettlement, Governors of Utah, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming issued a statement pledging co-operation, provided the Japanese enter their States "under government supervision."

The one issue, the statement said, is whether the Federal Government will care for and guard the evacuees during their residence in the inland states and whether the Government will return them to their present homes after the war.

S. F. Examiner
4/9/42

St. Louis

In Salt Lake City, Governors of Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Wyoming attending an alien relocation meeting with Federal authorities pledged co-operation in accepting evacuees into their respective States, providing the Japanese "come in under Federal supervision."

In a joint statement, they declared "the issue is whether the Federal Government is to accept responsibility for caring for and guarding them, and returning them to their former homes after the war is over."

S. L. Chronicle
4-9-42

Page 1
Prop

Little Tokyo: Jap Town Sells Out, Packs Its Bags and Waits the Order to Depart

San Francisco's "Little Tokyo" is going out of business. Japanese are living—from day to day, waiting, with their suitcases packed, to be told they are to go.

And the clearance sale which dates from December 7 hasn't much longer to go.

The 3000 Japanese and Japanese-American inhabitants of the once thriving and industrious settlement are selling their businesses, their cars, their furniture—everything they can't take with them to wherever they're going.

What they can take with them they are packing into suit cases and duffle bags. And then they are waiting.

They have seen some 600 of their friends and relatives moved out of the waterfront exclusion zone. They figure they won't have long to wait before their address will be "Manzanar."

JAP TOWN SELLS OUT

Along Post street, between Octavia and Webster, you can buy anything from a pool table to a begonia plant, cheap, the signs tell you.

The junk men are already in Little Tokyo, picking over the lamps, the rugs, the chairs, the books and the toys that are excess baggage for the Japanese in times like these. The furniture of some of the more well-to-do families is being privately stored. Others are taking advantage of the Government's offer to store their belongings free of charge.

About every fourth building in Little Tokyo has a "For Rent" or a "For Sale" sign in one of its windows.

At Post and Buchanan the large Gosha-Do bookstore is dark its book shelves dusty and empty. Some one has scrawled in red paint on its windows "Closing Out" and "See You in Owens Valley."

BARE CLOTHES RACKS

Across the street the windows of the Nakagawa Shohin-Kani store, one of the largest clothing shops in the district, are bare of merchandise. Several storekeepers have boarded the windows of their shops.

Japanese car owners, looking for a quick sale, are leaving their automobiles parked in the streets with "For Sale" signs in their windows.

At Pine and Octavia streets, the first floor windows of the Buddhist Temple are boarded. On the opposite corner, Japanese-American youngsters, most of them Sensei, or second American generation, play in the yard of the Morning Star Institute, a school run by the Order of the Daughters of Mary and Joseph.

"We don't know what will happen to the school," says the Mother Superior. "We are just living and teaching from day to day."

And that's the way most of the

S. J. Chronicle
4-9-42

Copy

Editorial

The Japanese Smile

All accounts of the first Japanese evacuations emphasize the excellent spirit in which it is being taken by the evacuees. They accept it as a war measure, and show their loyalty by meeting it cheerfully. May we hope that, after a year, or several years, of enforced seclusion, in a purely Japanese atmosphere, they will come back as loyal as they go!

But also, American observers should not misunderstand the symptom which most attracts their attention. This is that the Japanese go "smiling." If Americans went smiling, it would indicate that they liked it. But Japanese are trained to smile precisely when their hearts are heaviest. Some of us who happened to be in Tokyo at the time of the great earthquake can certify that they met that smiling. Nearly every family had lost members or relatives, and most of them had lost all their possessions. They patched up flimsy shelters from whatever did not burn—mostly Standard Oil five-gallon tins and corrugated iron roofing. A typhoon came up and sailed these metal sheets through the air, literally beheading

some of the refugees. And they smiled through that!

Call it hypocrisy, heroism, or stoicism, as you like; at any rate, it is a fact. It is well for us that they smile now. But do not think that Japanese smiles necessarily mean the same things as American smiles. They are both better and worse.

S. F. Chronicle
4-9-42

Prop
Scrip 7

Japanese Must Leave Cars Behind

Enemy alien evacuees will be unable to take their automobiles to reception centers, Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commanding general Western defense command, announced yesterday in clarifying the position of Japanese motor vehicle owners.

Three alternatives await the evacuee who owns or is buying a motor vehicle:

1—He may sell or store the vehicle through private arrangement made prior to the evacuation.

2—He may sell through the evacuee property department, Federal Reserve Bank.

3—The Army will buy those vehicles which it can use. The Army will accept an appraised value which takes into account the condition of tires and which cannot exceed in any case the blue book wholesale value.

If cars are not sold or stored prior to evacuation, the evacuee may deliver his vehicle to the Reserve Bank, as fiscal agent of the United States, for storage at the risk of the owner, without insurance.

S. L. Chronicle
4-9-42

St. L.
Bus. Lic.

In Sacramento, the State personnel board disclosed that 235 Japanese civil service employees will be suspended today.

ACTION ON LICENSES.

At the same time, George M. Stout, liquor control administrator, acted on orders issued by the State board of equalization on March 24 and instructed district administrators to file complaints against all Japanese controlled or managed corporations holding liquor licenses.

In Yolo County, local authorities arrested Joseph Jungbluth, German alien, for alleged violation of the curfew law. Jungbluth assertedly remained on the streets of Woodland after the 8 p. m. deadline.

S. F. Examiner

4-9-42

Chester Rowell

Our Part in Perennial Racial Equality Problem

On the perennial racial question, the never-radical New York Times has a particularly penetrating editorial, pointing out the world-wide implications of the problem, and the disqualification of America to preach to others unless it first cleans its own house.

"Since racial equality before the law," says the Times, "has been one of the central ideas on the democratic side, we can almost say that this principle, in itself, may be the deciding factor." "But we Americans cannot very well talk convincingly in these terms unless we prove our sincerity in our own country. Our largest recognizable minority is the Negro." "This problem has nothing to do with social relation between the Negro and other races. The democratic freedoms include the freedom to choose one's friends, of whatever race or religion. The problem is to remove discrimination in opportunities, in jobs, in the armed services, and in the basic rights of citizenship. In all these respects the American Negro suffers." "This is a national, not a sectional problem." "It has to be solved if the white-skinned majority is to avoid the sinister hypocrisy of fighting abroad for what it is not willing to accept at home."

The distinction made by the Times between civic rights and social relations may be maintained in America, where the social part is logically regarded as an individual matter. American Negroes may not like the imputation of inferiority implied, but, with few exceptions, they would relegate that question to the next generation if they could be assured now the undoubted civil, economic and citizenship rights which our laws al-

ready recognize, but have not in practice established. They are a minority, in a predominantly "white" country; they started out in an inferior status, legal and personal; they have made vast progress in two brief generations, and they have learned patience, that some things go slow.

But precisely this is the sorest spot in some of the countries whose pride, at our peril, we must now satisfy. The Indians and Chinese, for instance, rightly regard themselves as the people of India and China, and the white man as an outsider, even where, as in India, he is the governmental power. They have the pride of race which is the birthright instinct of all peoples. They do not regard all men as equal, as individuals. They make very great distinctions among themselves, and they do not ask us to disregard those distinctions, nor to treat as personal equals those whom they treat as inferiors. But they have superiors also, of the highest social status in their own countries, and of the highest personal qualities also. They make the reception of these the test of the recognition of their whole peoples. The British habit, imitated by too many Americans, of social aloofness, in their own countries, from the persons of highest standing and rank in those countries, they resent even more than they do political subjection or economic injustice.

Unless the white man, in those countries, now unlearns the "sahib" complex, he is through. His old status there is doomed already. It has served its purposes, good and bad, and the nineteenth-century institutions it established are outdated. But free economic op-

portunities, sound political relations, and general equality of rights are as vital for the white man in the dark man's country as the converse ought to be for the dark minorities in the white countries. They are, indeed, essential if the after-war world is to be enduring, and is to be able to make its living. And they can not be bought in the Orient for reciprocal business and political concessions. Their price is equality of racial pride, in precisely those respects which the white man, and notably the white American, has hitherto failed to grant.

As has been already remarked, perhaps too repetitiously, in this column, we have a lot of unthinking to do after this war. Perhaps the hardest part, for American business men and tradition-minded politicians, will be the tariff part, in which we will have to realize that what was true before the last war, and which we tried vainly to make true in the inter-war period, is no longer true now, and can not be done.

But even more difficult, for our white people generally, because it goes deep into the irrationalities of feeling, will be this matter of race. Even if we can postpone its most delicate aspects here, we can not do that anywhere else. And we shall be having our part in that "somewhere else." Unless we can overcome this "white superiority" complex, we shall be incompetent for our share in the reconstruction of a world which, without us, will fall to pieces, with the fragments on our heads. This is now, not a "sectional" or even a national question, but a world one. The place to begin our part of it is at home.

S. J. Chronicle
4-9-42

THE
Examiner, April 9, 1942
**BRIGHTER
SIDE**—By DAMON
RUNYON

(Copyright, 1942, King Features Synd., Inc.)
Distributed by International News Service

LOS ANGELES, April 8.—There have been many mass movements of populations in the United States for one reason and another, but the evacuation of the Japanese on the Pacific coast is undoubtedly the greatest enforced shifting of the kind in our history.

You have to go back many years to find a parallel proceeding in this country. Long ago the Seminole Indians were moved into Florida and there were other transfers of Indian tribes from one section of the country to another as a pacific measure. The Indians, or some of them, were shunted about because they were regarded as a menace to the peace of certain localities.

But within the memory of man now living there have been few mass transfers of peoples and the only forcible evacuations that come to mind were in cases where certain lands were needed for reservoirs and protections from floods and small bodies of residents of the lands were compelled to move elsewhere. There are a few instances of entire towns being moved for this reason.

Some great voluntary movements have taken place in the United States, notably the land rushes into public lands thrown open for settlement, and the migration of the Okies from the Dust Bowls to California, but of course there is no analogy between these movements and the current evacuation of the Japanese, which is strictly compulsory and cannot be refused or evaded by those affected.

THERE IS much speculation as to the ultimate outcome of the removal to new territory of upwards of 139,000 men, women and children. That is to say, some wonder what will happen to the Japs after the war. It probably all depends on the length of the war and on whether the United States will ever again permit the grouping of large populations of aliens along its coast lines.

If the war is of long duration, it is possible that many of the Japanese, especially the farmers, will become so firmly rooted in the soil to which they are transplanted as to wish to remain there. However, those of urban upbringing and inclination, such as the business and professional men and the American born second generation will probably want to return to the cities. To what extent the Government will allow this return remains to be seen.

IT WILL most likely be a greatly changed world to which the Japanese do come back. If it is a long war, the various enterprises in which they once flourished will perhaps be in control of others, as is the case now with the phases of the public markets which the Nippons formerly dominated. The farming and fishing and other industries will also be largely lost to them. Hirohito has certainly done his people in America a great disservice with this war.

The striking feature of the evacuation is the orderly manner in which it is being conducted by the Army. The tractability of the Japs toward their removal assists in the elimination of confusion. The old folks are somewhat bewildered at the uprooting. The second generation accepts it philosophically. The little kids take it as something of a lark. The novelty of the situation has worn off for local Americans and there are few curiosity seekers to watch the daily departure of the Japs by rail or in the vicinity of the assembly centers.

YOU WHO LIVE in New York might get a good idea of the big center at Santa Anita race track here by taking a look at Belmont Park and trying to visualize the infield covered with a town of small buildings and teeming with little brown people. You could apply the same process to Hialeah, Bowie, Suffolk Downs, Rockingham or any other race track, of course.

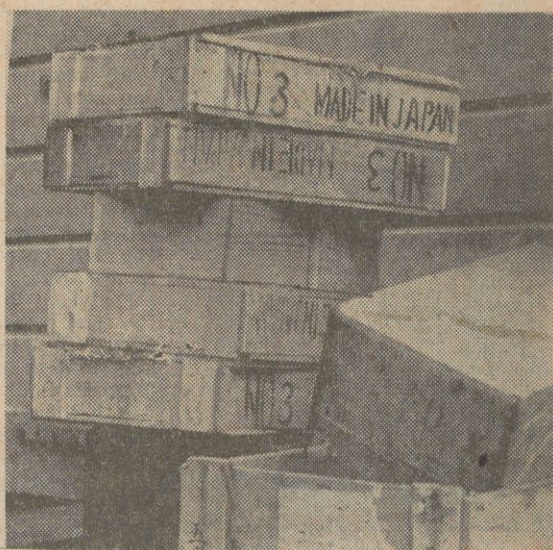
A race track seems to make an ideal evacuation center, judging from the fact that several California courses are being used for that purpose. Santa Anita is an old familiar scene to some of the evacuees. They used to go there to play the races in prewar times. Japs like to gamble and there were some high rollers in the local colony in the days when they had something to roll with.

Pict

Last Jap Acts Before Evacuation

These pictures were made in San Francisco. But they tell a story for the whole Nation, as far as the Japanese are concerned. Below, left, is an evacuee sale sign. Going out of business for the duration, storemen are trying to realize as much on their

cash investment as possible at the last minute. Below, right, are packing boxes of some stuffs (made in Japan) which possibly didn't make the deadline. At right is the last act: Boarding up the windows before being interned.



S. J. Chronicle

4-9-42

Senior

The young seem to like the idea of going. To them, the trip they will take has all the allure of high adventure. It is harder for the older ones, but now they know they are to leave, they are anxious that it be as soon as possible.

SPEEDY WEDDINGS

The imminence of evacuation has been a tremendous stimulus to the marriage rate, according to Henry N. Tani, executive secretary of the Japanese-American League.

No longer are the young Japanese waiting until they have enough money, or enough furniture, before they get married. They figure they won't need either money or furniture at Manzanar, so they might as well get married now.

Besides, he said, getting married is about the only way a Japanese can see his girl these nights, what with the 8 p. m. curfew in effect.

Tani, who is a Stanford graduate, became the father of a boy last Monday. Because Tani means "valley" in Japanese, his friends have been urging him to name the boy Owen. But Mrs. Tani wouldn't hear of it, he said, and the boy will be called Richard.

And so, the stocks are dwindling on the shelves of the stores that are still open in Little Tokyo and no new stocks will be bought. The homes are no longer homes. Bedding and dishes are packed away. And the Japanese who packed them are awaiting their personal fortunes of this war.

S. L. Chronicle
4-9-42

Exon
cc

Indifference
4/9/42 *p 7*

3000 S.F. JAPS STILL AWAIT REMOVAL TO INTERMENT CAMP

Clearance sales swept San Francisco's "Little Tokyo" today as some 3000 Japanese still living in the community awaited Army orders to move to Manzanar, in the Owens Valley.

Preparations for the evacuations were under way, but no details were revealed.

Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding the Western Defense Area, warned the Japanese that they will not be permitted to take automobiles to reception centers when they are evacuated from military areas.

"Nor can any assurance be given evacuees that their cars will be available to them at resettlement areas," he added.

3 COURSES OPEN

General DeWitt announced three courses for the evacuee who owned a car. He may sell or store it by private management made before the evacuation; he may sell it through the evacuee property department of the Federal Reserve Bank, or the Army will buy the machine if it can use it. The Army will accept an appraised value which takes into account the condition of the tires and which cannot exceed in any case the blue book wholesale value.

In Sacramento the State Personnel Board disclosed that 235 Japanese civil service employees will be suspended today because they are of Japanese parentage. Formal charges of "incompatible with the service" will be filed against 106 of those to be suspended. The remainder are on probation and limited term appointments.

George M. Sout, liquor control administrator, instructed district administrators to file complaints against all Japanese-controlled or managed corporations holding liquor licenses. He acted on orders issued March 24 by the State Board of Equalization.

There was one arrest for violation of the curfew law. Joseph

Jungbluth, a German alien, was taken into custody by local authorities at Woodland for remaining on the streets after 8 p.m.

MARRIAGES RUSHED

Evacuation orders have caused a large increase in the marriage rate of Japanese-Americans, according to Henry N. Tani, executive secretary of the Japanese-American League.

Knowing that they will soon be sent to reception centers and that it will do no good to wait until they get enough money to set up house-keeping, the young couples marry immediately, Tani said. And marriage, he added, is one means of circumventing the 8 p.m. curfew.

"Evacuation Sale" signs were tacked up on many a store in San Francisco's Japanese district. Nearly every fourth building has a "for rent" or "for sale" sign in the window. Storekeepers who have successfully disposed of their stocks have already boarded their windows.

Oakland Tribune
4-9-42

Little Tokyo: Jap Town Sells Out, Packs Its Bags and Waits the Order to Depart

San Francisco's "Little Tokyo" is going out of business.

And the clearance sale which dates from December 7 hasn't much longer to go.

The 3000 Japanese and Japanese-American inhabitants of the once thriving and industrious settlement are selling their businesses, their cars, their furniture — everything they can't take with them to wherever they're going.

What they can take with them they are packing into suit cases and duffle bags. And then they are waiting.

They have seen some 600 of their friends and relatives moved out of the waterfront exclusion zone. They figure they won't have long to wait before their address will be "Manzanar."

JAP TOWN SELLS OUT

Along Post street, between Octavia and Webster, you can buy anything from a pool table to a begonia plant, cheap, the signs tell you.

The junk men are already in Little Tokyo, picking over the lamps, the rugs, the chairs, the books and the toys that are excess baggage for the Japanese in times like these. The furniture of some of the more well-to-do families is being privately stored. Others are taking advantage of the Government's offer to store their belongings free of charge.

About every fourth building in Little Tokyo has a "For Rent" or "For Sale" sign in one of its windows.

At Post and Buchanan the large Josha-Do bookstore is dark its book shelves dusty and empty. Some one has scrawled in red paint in its windows "Closing Out" and "See You in Owens Valley."

ARE CLOTHES RACKS

Across the street the windows of the Nakagawa Shohin-Kani store, one of the largest clothing shops in the district, are bare of merchandise. Several storekeepers have boarded the windows of their shops.

Japanese car owners, looking for a quick sale, are leaving their automobiles parked in the streets with "For Sale" signs in their windows.

At Pine and Octavia streets, the first floor windows of the Buddhist temple are boarded. On the opposite corner, Japanese-American youngsters, most of them Sensel, or second American generation, play in the yard of the Morning Star Institute, a school run by the Order of the Daughters of Mary and Joseph.

"We don't know what will happen to the school," says the Mother Superior. "We are just living and teaching from day to day."

And that's the way most of the

Japanese are living—from day to day, waiting, with their suitcases packed, to be told they are to go.

The young seem to like the idea of going. To them, the trip they will take has all the allure of high adventure. It is harder for the older ones, but now they know they are to leave, they are anxious that it be as soon as possible.

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S.F. Chronicle
4/9/42

Other developments concerning aliens were reported from Southern California, Salt Lake City and Washington, D. C.

Registration of 2500 alien and American-born Japanese living in southern Los Angeles county began yesterday under the new Army evac-

uation orders. This group brings to 8500 the number of Japanese ordered out of the vital Los Angeles industrial waterfront areas.

While the registration continues today, the first contingent of 1150 Japanese ordered out of the San Diego county strategic area will be arriving at Santa Anita, prior to their departure for Manzanar in the Owens valley.

S. F. Chronicle
4/9/42

5407

Jap Menace in Hawaii Known 20 Years Ago, Report Reveals

WASHINGTON, April 9.—(P)—A report of Japanese penetration in the Hawaiian Islands, which was suppressed for nearly 20 years, was made public today by Senator Stewart (D., Tenn.), chairman of a Senate Immigration Sub-committee considering legislation for stricter supervision of enemy aliens.

The report was made by a commission sent to the islands in 1923 to investigate labor conditions but which found a Japanese "military menace" and returned to report that "the question of National defense submerges all others into insignificance."

Stewart termed the report "prophetic of what happened at Pearl Harbor" and said in connection with its suppression that "apparently appeasement of Japan was practiced long before this Administration came into power."

On the basis of testimony by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, then in command of the Hawaiian Army post, the commission reported a heavy concentration of Japanese settlements at strategic military points and a pattern for Japanese domination of the islands.

The report predicted that "when the infinite patience of this Asiatic race has reached the point for action, the cloud will break and America will wake up to the fact that it has developed within its territory a race whose solidarity and maintenance of Asiatic ideals will sweep everything American from the islands."

It included a map which the commission held "very interesting from a military defense point of view when we note that the Japanese residential districts are adjacent to the various forts," including the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard.

The commission viewed the situation as indicating "some method on the part of the Japanese to segregate in the neighborhood of these forts, because most of the forts were in existence before the Japanese established their segregated districts in anything like the present density."

The report cited as "another serious element of danger" a finding that most of the water pumping stations and telephone exchanges were manned by Japanese, and that

Japanese controlled 90 per cent of the automobile or taxicab stands and all of the fishing boats, which had a capacity of 11,000 men.

The commission was appointed by James J. Davis as Secretary of Labor on congressional authorization following hearing by a House committee on racial labor problems in the islands. Its chairman was L. E. Sheppard, then president of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Oakland Tribune
4-9-42

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MORE JAPS IN L. A. REGISTER FOR MIGRATION

Examiner - Apr 9, 1942

Preparations Made for First Removals From S. F. Nippon Center; Governors Take Action

Southern California became the center of the Pacific coast's great Japanese emigration yesterday as 2,500 residents of Los Angeles registered for removal next Monday and Tuesday, and more than 1,000 residents of San Diego moved into the assembly center at Santa Anita race track.

There, they joined 3,000 other evacuees, chiefly from the Los Angeles area and including San Francisco's first contingent of 650 evacuated last Monday.

Plans for further removal of San Francisco Japanese, particularly from so-called Japantown, centering around Post and Buchanan streets, were in preparation yesterday but no details were announced.

S.F. Examiner

4/9/42

Sabotage

M

Oakland Tribune - Apr. 10, 1942

Forest Areas to Be Closed as Precaution Against Sabotage

This development in the evacuation problem came as Federal and State forestry officials revealed that vast California mountain areas probably will be closed during the dry season as a wartime precaution against incendiary sabotage.

In Sacramento, Warner L. Marsh, deputy director of Natural Resources, said that "there is a strong possibility that a great many areas, both in National forests and on State lands, will be closed."

FIRE SEASON NEAR

"We don't want to be any more drastic with the public than the circumstances warrant," he said. "I am inclined to feel that wholesale closure would be inadvisable except under extreme circumstances because of the vast amount of private lands that lie in forest areas."

The fire season is close at hand, Marsh pointed out. In Southern California it normally starts on May 1, and in Northern California, on May 15.

If the situation becomes critical, it was indicated, the public will be called upon for new responsibilities of fire fighting.

Oakland Tribune

4-10-42

Relocat.

"MANZANAR WILL BE EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL," NISEI WRITES DOHO

Two new citizens of "Li'l Tokyo of the desert"—Manzanar, in separate letters to DOHO, agree that the reception center will be "extremely successful".

First night convinces

One, a nisei volunteer in the first working crew, who was surprised with the unexpectedly early arrival of his wife and son, wrote "I think this town will be a beautiful spot in the valley when it is completed."

Our other correspondent, a young "yobiyose" who joined relatives at camp with his wife and two small children, said "My first night at the camp has convinced me that the project here will be extremely successful."

Pro-axis Akira Itami heads office

It is reported that the number of people already assigned to work are as follows:

10 camp police, headed by George Kurata

5 in the Information office, headed by Kibei Akira Itami (rabid pro-axis "Air Mail" columnist) and Roy Takeno, both formerly on the staff of the pro-Japanese Japan California Daily

200 men divided into 6 or 7 gangs as ground crews

6 cooks with 240 men on kitchen crews

100 on carpenter and other construction crews

30 on the tree-trimming crew

30 on the medical staff

2 nisei in the Post office

20 nisei in the administration office

3 nisei in the commissary

5 nisei on the Engineering and planning dept.

Morale high

People are taking to camp life, so we learn from another source. There is very little grumbling or complaining at the inconveniences which are necessarily a part of such a pioneering project. The issei are beginning to appreciate now the privileges they enjoyed in democratic America, particularly on seeing how democracy works in evacuation. Some of course, are relieved that they need not worry over tomorrow's bed and meals. Food is sufficient and while it may not be as good as that to which some were accustomed, by and large it is better than many have had.

Progress being made daily

While families with children are said to have been assigned to a room of their own, many small family units must live together, until partitions can be erected. Lack of privacy is said to be the greatest problem for many. Even the latrines and showers are "open." This undoubtedly will be remedied as time goes on.

As progress is made in the camp, fuller particulars of camp activities, of the thousands of people pouring in, of sand storms that blow through the settlement, of the lives of the people—anything else of interest we learn, will be reported in DOHO.

DoHo
4/10/42

Relocation centers

2500 SEE EVACUATION MOVING PICTURES *DOHO* *4/10*

Moving pictures of evacuation scenes taken in Los Angeles and at Manzanar camp were shown to an enthusiastic audience in three showings, at Koyasan Temple Hall Monday afternoon, April 6.

A group of four men, Isamu Noguchi, noted nisei sculptor and artist, Frank Judson, instructor of cinematography at USC, Wesley Oyama, businessman, and Shuji Fujii, editor of DOHO, hit on the idea of making a documentary film of the evacuation, chipped in a few dollars to buy film, and with all necessary equipment and labor donated, started off by shooting the departure of the voluntary working crew March 22.

Further scenes were taken in Li'l Tokyo, showing the "clearance sale" scenes going on in the shops, and the gradual dying down of what was once a colorful and gay section of Los Angeles.

Having obtained the Army's OK, they started out for Manzanar camp itself on Tuesday, March 24th, to shoot the birth of a new city. The value of the venture as a historical document impressed the group to such an extent that they decided to continue as far as funds would permit.

Additional scenes were shot of the departure of the families of the working crews who left under Army orders April 1-2. Mr. Judson then followed in their wake and made further moving pictures at Manzanar.

Plans are being laid to take similar shots at Santa Anita, Parker Dam and other Northern California reception Centers.

Two reels were shown at Koyasan Temple Hall, starting at 4 P.M. In order to accommodate the huge crowd of 2500 men, women and children, three showings were made. Shuji Fujii, speaking in Japanese, acted as commentator as the film unwound. In a preliminary talk, he outlined the growth of the idea and its purpose, to show the government and the American people the spirit of cooperation of the Japanese people in this evacuation. He asked for donations to help carry on the work. The three collections netted around \$120 after expenses were deducted.

It is hoped to show the film again that those who missed it may see just what their future home and environment will be like.

DOHO
4/10/42

Tolan Conn

Doho
4/10

A NISEI SPEAKS

By Shuji Fujii

After an extensive study of the evacuation and resettlement problem on the Pacific Coast, the Tolan Congressional Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, issued its preliminary report March 19th.

Regarding evacuation policies, the report states that "in time of war the military authorities are obligated to take every necessary step and every precaution to assure the internal safety of the Nation."

"Majority of Japanese loyal"

The evacuation of Japanese American citizens is regarded as the "most complicating factor of the present situation," and "expedient impelled by the critical situation on the west coast."

"A profound sense of certain injustices and constitutional doubts attending the evacuation of the Japanese cannot shake the committee in its belief that no alternative remains," the report continues. "The decision of the military is a prima facie acknowledgment that threats of espionage and sabotage are real and present and not wholly preventable by the constituted authorities. We cannot doubt that the majority of Japanese citizens and aliens are loyal to this country."

Deportation vs. Americanization

"But the innocent ten in this time of war will perforce suffer for the guilty one. Every representative of the Japanese appearing before the committee pledged the willingness of citizens and aliens alike to faithfully obey the Government evacuation orders."

The question of resettlement is dealt with at length. "There are two alternative policies. One is deportation; the other is Americanization."

"The maintenance of all Japanese in enforced idleness will prove not only a costly waste of the taxpayers money, but it automatically implies deportation, since we cannot expect this group to be loyal to our Government or sympathetic to our way of life after the war."

Constitutional questions raised

"Likewise, the use of these people under armed guard for agricultural gang labor leads ultimately to deportation. The effect upon the spirit especially of those who are citizens cannot fail to be injurious."

"Serious constitutional questions are raised by the forced detention of citizens against whom no individual charges are lodged. Such detention must lead logically to an attempt to withdraw citizenship and ultimately to deportation."

"If the Nation believes that we must live with these people as loyal citizens when the war is over, then every consideration should be given to the question: What is to become of these people after they enter reception centers?"

"Kibei among most dangerous elements"

The committee recognizes that a "racial barrier militated against physical assimilation and marked them as a group apart" making Americanization of the Japanese a greater problem.

"Nevertheless, the process of Americanization and acceptance within the American community has gone forward, especially among the native born children of the aliens permanently excluded from citizenship."

Speaking of the kibei, the report declares that some of them "have been turned against the Japanese Government by their visits there" (to Japan) but notes too, that "among the Kibei are the most dangerous elements in the Japanese community".

Americanization barriers noted

Noting the situation in the Japanese community, the report states that "Two barriers to Americanization have long existed: First, the Exclusion Act by which the alien parents were denied citizenship; and second, the dual citizenship of Japanese born in the U. S."

Doho
4/10

89
VFW

V. F. W. Aide New Evacuation Chief

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC-
RAMENTO, April 9.—The State
Defense Council today announced
appointment of L. G. Taggart of
Bakersfield, department com-
mander of the Veterans of For-
eign Wars, as chairman of the
council's evacuation committee.

Examiner - Apr. 10, 1943

S F EXAMINER
4-10-42

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718 0

Meanwhile, F.B.I. agents late yesterday arrested two Japanese, one in Oakland and another in San Francisco, as "potentially dangerous aliens." Kazuo Marakashi, 56, of 1123 12th Avenue, Oakland, and Kariki Uyenō, of 1832 Buchanan

Street, San Francisco, were taken into custody on presidential warrants and booked en route to the immigration authorities.

Oakland Tribune
4-10-42

Fed. Restr. Orders
from FRB

FEDERAL BANK AID TO EVACUEES SUMMARIZED

In liquidating and disposing property before evacuation, proper knowledge of the functions of the Federal Reserve Bank which is in charge of the Evacuees Property Department of the WCCA, is essential. Lack of such information may result in unwarranted complaints by the evacuees with regard to the handling of individual cases by the WCCA offices. Hence DOHO is summarizing briefly as below.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau Jr. outlined a program March 9 at the request of the Secretary of War, which is now being carried out under the general direction of the local military authorities.

A general program was then set up "to assist evacuees with the problem of liquidating their property and protecting them against those seeking to take unfair advantage of their plight."

The Department "will assist in putting the evacuees in a position to obtain buyers, lessees, and other users of their property on fair terms. In cases where the evacuee is unable to select his own agent to dispose of his property, the FRB will be prepared to act as agent for the evacuee under power of attorney or similar arrangement and take steps to liquidate the property on fair terms."

Although an outright moratorium for the benefit of the evacuee is not declared, the FRB will not only give advice and guidance to evacuees threat-

ened by creditors, but will also discuss the matter with the creditor with the view to working out a fair settlement and limiting the remedies that may be pursued by the creditor who threatens unfair action.

The Department states that "by and large the mere existence of this program of helping evacuees will eliminate or forestall most of the sharp practices that are now feared."

In some cases the property of the evacuee may be such that its real value can only be realized at a future time, e. g., Japanese novelties and the like. In such cases, the bank will "assist the evacuee in arranging for the storage of such property, if that is the wish of the evacuees."

"On agricultural properties," Secretary Morgenthau Jr. declared, "the bank's representative, with the assistance of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture, will attempt to arrange for the leasing or sale of such property or if need be for the growing of the crops, with a view to preventing their loss through inattention."

The above program is "flexible" enough to cope with problems arising on the basis of existing circumstances. It is also "voluntary" unless it is deemed "necessary for the bank's representative to step in and take the property over for the purpose of obtaining a fair and reasonable liquidation."

Koko

4/10/42

San Gabriel

Three Japs Ignore * Blackout, Jailed

SAN GABRIEL, April 9.—(AP)
—Charles and Sho Nomura, Japanese operators of the San Gabriel nursery, and their 62-year-old father, were jailed today because they failed to heed orders of air raid wardens to turn off lights in their establishment last night.

S. J. Examiner
4-10-42

What Is A Jap to Do These Days?

Joe Yamata, 64-year-old Japanese janitor of 425 Divisadero street, yesterday sought to drown despondency in whiskey and was arrested on Fillmore street.

He sobered up in the City Prison last night to find himself in a quandary, if not a dilemma. Police would have released him but for the curfew law, which bars Japanese aliens from the streets after 8 p. m.

The prospect is not good for this morning, either, Yamata figured. They way home is through Chinatown and a colony of Filipinos.

Furthermore, the district's in the restricted zone. Japanese are not supposed to be there at all.

S.F. Chronicle
4/11/42

Evac

Monterey Peninsula Herald
Evacuation to Apr. 11,
Be Complete 1942
By May 20th *

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11 (AP) — The 120,000 Japanese on the Pacific coast will be evacuated to reception or assembly centers by May 20, and then the resettlement phase of the army's removal program will get under way, Lieut. General J. L. DeWitt, commanding the western defense command and Fourth Army, said today.

The movement of Japanese will reach full momentum by April 20, General DeWitt said and all will be in reception or assembly centers by May 20.

Nearly 75,000 persons of Japanese ancestry thus will be taken from military area one in approximately 30 days. This area includes the western portions of Washington, Oregon and California and southern Arizona.

Only 8,000 Japanese took advantage of the army's permission to leave voluntarily, and some 11,000 were ordered moved from vital areas around shipyards, navy yards and plane factories.

Monterey Peninsula Herald
4.11.42

Aliens: Jap Evacuation to Reach Height April 20; All Will Have Left by May 20

Movement of Japanese away from the coastal region will reach its full momentum by April 20, and by May 20 the Army will complete the evacuation of an estimated 120,000 Japanese to assembly and inland reception centers.

This was announced yesterday by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

And as evacuation of Japanese to the Manzanar reception center in Owens valley continued, Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, General DeWitt assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, urged all Japanese in the Western Military Area to take advantage of Federal facilities for disposal of their property. The War-Time Civil Control Ad-

ministration has in operation 50 service offices, where representatives of the Federal Security Agency, Federal Reserve Bank and Farm Security Administration are assisting Japanese, Colonel Bendetsen said.

"They are helping Japanese in disposing of property, releasing their crops or turning them over to other operators, finding qualified substitute farmers to carry on the current season's farming, financing such deals when deemed essential, assisting in the sales of business and personal property and working to prevent defrauding of evacuees, so that their affairs are all in order when evacuation is ordered," he said.

Qualified farm operators seeking to take over Japanese farm crops to help the Nation's war effort also will

get advice and co-operation at these stations, he said.

WCCA service control offices in Northern California are located at 500 California street, San Francisco, and in the United States Employment Service offices in these communities:

Chico, Fresno, Alameda, Marysville, Sacramento, Santa Rosa, Berkeley, Richmond, Hayward, Oakland, Pittsburg, San Mateo, San Jose, Watsonville, Merced, Stockton, Visalia and Salinas.

The agricultural division of the WCCA announced yesterday large farm operators, small farmers and farm workers, including Mexicans and Filipinos, in many instances, are eligible to receive loans for operating vacated Japanese farm lands.

Division officials said aliens of non-enemy countries are qualified for loans if they have lived several years in their communities, intend to stay there and have applied for first naturalization papers.

Filipinos born outside the United States, but who have an honorable discharge from the American armed forces, are also eligible in most instances, WCCA officials said.

HERB CAEN It's News to Me

Saturday Scrapbook:

Beloved enemy dept.: A veddy swanky tea is scheduled to be thrown this aft. in honor of a famed Japanese woman doctor who's about to be moved out; purpose of the event is to raise money for obstetrical instruments, so the Japanese femmedico can deliver children in the internment centers, if necessary!...

P. 5

Evacuation: news clip

May 20, Final Evacuation Day

**120,000 Coast Japs
To Be in Centers;
Then Resettlement**

The 120,000 Japanese on the Pacific Coast will be evacuated to reception or assembly centers by May 20, Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding the Western Defense Command and fourth Army said today. The resettlement program then will get under way promptly.

The movement of Japanese will reach full momentum by April 20, General DeWitt said in an interview yesterday.

75,000 FROM AREA 1

Nearly 75,000 persons of Japanese ancestry will be taken from Military Area 1 in approximately 30 days. This area includes the western portions of Washington, Oregon and California and Southern Arizona.

Only 8000 Japanese took advantage of the Army's permission to leave voluntarily, and some 11,000 were ordered moved from vital areas around shipyards, Navy yards and plane factories.

Oakland Tribune

4/11/42

PT
Pleas

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WILL THE JAPS REMEMBER?
To The San Francisco Examiner:

It made my heart happy to read of the kindness shown the Japanese people on their departure. I pray the good seeds sown by those in charge of the evacuation, and all who gave a helping hand, to be reaped for generations to come. It is truly American to be filled with love and understanding, in spite of all the ugliness around us.

God bless your kind deeds in these trying times.

BARBARA BENNETT.

San Francisco. **

Examiner
April 11, 1942

Examiner
April 11, 1942

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pleas

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SALARIES FOR JAPS. * *

To The San Francisco Examiner:

Just read article by A. R. Blue of San Mateo, Calif., who claims to be a red blooded American of World War No. 1—Well! I ask him, how would he like to be an American-born Jap, and maybe a good American citizen, and be treated like this man Blue thinks. Can they help it because they look just like all the other Japs?

We have descendants from every nationality here in these United States. Furthermore, we call ourselves Christians, living in a democratic way. Our very coins have imprinted on them "In God We Trust." Maybe, by setting an example of how tolerant we are with our enemies, they may change their ways.

I was in World War No. 1 also, and experienced the front line trenches in Argonne and Flanders, and still am not blood thirsty like some others. I still believe in a God.

JOHN HELBERT,
San Francisco.

A. J. Examiner

4-11-42

Resettlement of Aliens:
Coop farm Project

ONE-MAN CITY BOOMS ANEW AS JAP CO-OPERATIVE TOWN

It took a determined band of California Japanese to make a boom town overnight out of the little one-man-owned "city" of Keetley, Utah.

A group of 100 Japanese, comprising 25 families, migrated voluntarily to the little town without asking the Government for travel expenses, pay or subsistence.

They already have started planting truck gardens on the 4000 acres of farm land surrounding their city, where they intend to become entirely self-supporting.

The two men responsible for the colony are Fred Wada, of 1041 34th Avenue, produce market proprietor and Oakland Japanese - American civic leader, and George A. Fisher, former executive secretary of the Utah State Land Board who built the village 25 years ago to house the families of miners from nearby silver and lead mines.

Fisher got the idea, and Wada put it over.

Wada, who has two brothers in the U.S. Army, is financially able to care for himself, but instead of seeking easy retirement for the "duration," he agreed to head a co-operative of Japanese families to farm Fisher's 4000 acres.

Families from Oakland, San Jose, Hollister and Gilroy joined the co-operative. It took 50 automobiles and trucks and 10 railroad cars to transport the families and their belongings, including some farm machinery, to their new community.

"Word of the community has spread among the Japanese all over the State," Fisher explained. "I am being swamped with applications, but Wada's organization will be unable to accept any more unless new housing facilities are provided."

ONE-MAN TOWN

Fisher says that Keetley is the only "one-man town in America."

He explained that "I pose as the mayor and humorously style myself as chief of police and fire department."

Although his town has never before been a boom town, it has never been a ghost town. Miners occupy only about half the village's 37 buildings, as the majority of the miners and their families prefer to live in Park City and Heber City, both only 10 miles away.

Fisher had a lot of money invested in the 35 homes, 30-room apartment, grocery store and service station he built, and the State of Utah spent \$25,000 on a school building for the town.

Since the miners wouldn't live in

his town, Fisher decided to convert it into a tourist camp. The conversion of the town was about finished when war and the ban on tires came.

Knowing that a tourist camp can't do very well without automobile tires, Fisher suggested the plan for a Japanese farming community to Army authorities.

With the approval of the Army, Fisher came here to propose the plan to Wada.

"I am helping the Government solve its evacuation problem," Fisher said, "by absorbing all the Japanese my ranch will furnish work for. I reported to the Army that my housing facilities are exhausted, and that the ranch will support an additional 100 families if homes are provided."

ARMY INTERESTED

"The Army seems interested, and says it is seriously considering the matter of additional housing."

Fisher is staying in San Francisco while completing plans for enlarging his town.

"All I ever used the 4000 acres for was to graze a few head of cattle," Fisher said. "The Japanese will be able to produce train loads of food stuff, adding to our market supplies and at the same time supporting themselves."

The Japanese co-operative has leased the village for the duration of the war. Wada personally underwrote the rent.

In their new homes the families have electric power, telephones and gas and sewer connections. And there is the \$25,000 school building for their children.

Oakland Tribune

4/11/42

Jap Expressions of Loyalty

Jap Treachery Too Much; Shibo Gets 'Potted' to Ease Shame

John Shiba, 34, Japanese-American, born in Illinois, appeared before Police Judge Joseph A. Kennedy today with the after taste of a hangover and a heart filled with international resentment. Shiba has been in jail several days sobering up from a great and abiding humiliation.

Shiba is a dishwasher in a hotel at Seventh and Washington Street. Came a night when he poured it in—and undertook to carry his load from here to there. He awoke in jail.

"How did you come to go on such a shindig?" asked the court.

"Well Judge," said Shiba. "Ever since the damned Japs bombed Pearl Harbor I've been ashamed to look an American in the face. And then after what they did at Singapore, I didn't want to look any British in the face. Well, everywhere I went, there were Americans and British, so I just got potted so I couldn't see anybody."

The judge's face twitched but he maintained judicial decorum. After a lecture on sobriety, during which he glanced meaningfully at several politicians who were in court, Judge Kennedy dismissed the charge against Shiba and the disgusted dishwasher went his unhappy way.

Oakland Tribune

7/11/42

Chester Rowell

Interior States and the Japanese Evacuees

Under stern warning that the Federal Government would brook no interference by any State with its resettlement plans for Japanese evacuees, various Governors of States in which resettlement projects are to be located are now limiting themselves to the demand that they be practically prison camps, under Federal guard and at Federal expense. Governor Chase A. Clark of Idaho, for instance, insists that the evacuees be prohibited from purchasing land, and that they be returned to their former homes after the war.

All this is, of course, contrary to the policy of the Government and to the needs of the situation. The notion of many Governors, and even Sheriffs, that their bailiwicks are sovereign nations, with the power to exclude undesired "foreigners" from other States or counties, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The fact that they do not desire these Japanese would not confer on them the power to keep them out, whether they came as volunteer individuals or as Federal war evacuees. Neither would it authorize either the States or Congress to deny the right to buy land to those of them who are citizens, or to compel them, when they are restored to liberty of movement after the war, to return to the places from which they were removed during the war.

This is the law of it, which might be suspended by military rule during the war, but can not be set aside by State action, in either peace or war.

But the practical side of it is even more important. The Fed-

eral Government will, indeed, provide places for these evacuees to go, and will furnish the necessary funds for those who lack them. It will give them work, in building their own camps and on other Federal projects, and will pay them wages and subsistence for that work. Presumably it will provide such guards as are needed, but it hopes that these will be as few as possible, and that the evacuees shall, as rapidly as possible, be "resettled" rather than imprisoned.

The goal, therefore, is that as soon and as extensively, as possible, they be made self-supporting, rather than Federal wards supported by the Government. They have all been making their own livings, or been supported by their families, in the places from which they will have come, and it is not only their desire and right, but the policy of the Government, to have that status rapidly re-established in their new locations.

To this end, undeveloped irrigation projects are to be set aside, on which those of them who are farmers (which most of them are) will resume their farming. They may begin as laborers, as they or their parents did before, and go on, if they are citizens, to be renters and then proprietors. A State may deprive aliens of this latter right, but not citizens. And it is more than likely that many of them, thus established on farms during the war, will prefer to remain there after the war. This, too, is their right, whether Governors or neighbors like it or not.

Moreover, with the growing shortage of labor, the work of

these evacuees will be increasingly needed in these very States. For that matter, we need their work and products in California, but the military authorities have decided that the coastal areas and parts of the interior are too near the actual war front, and that California must therefore take this loss.

But there is no reason why Utah sugar beet growers should take it, at a time when the Nation needs all the sugar it can get. Nor is there any reason why these Japanese, most of them American citizens, should do that work as slaves or prisoners of war. The best way to release them as good American citizens, at the end of the war, is to enable them to be self-supporting Americans now, subject only to the war limitation that they remain away from the Coast regions which may become the scene of actual hostilities.

For that matter, if the result after the war should be a wider distribution of the American population of Japanese blood, that, too, might be a good thing for all concerned, especially these very Japanese. There are no very serious "race problems" in America, where the number of the "race" in question is not too large. There are such problems, even with the most closely related "races," where too many of them are concentrated in one place. The Japanese in America are only one in a thousand of the whole population. They are half of it in some localities. Distribution, especially if voluntary, might shorten by a whole generation the problem of assimilation and acceptance.

S. F.
Chronicle
4/11/42

9m
WCCA

ALIENS TO GET FARM LOANS

Examiner - April 11, 1942

In an effort to keep in production the thousands of acres of land being vacated by Japanese in the wartime evacuation program, the Wartime Civilian Control Administration (WCCA) yesterday announced farm loans were now available to non-enemy aliens for operation of vacated property.

Citizens of Mexico and Filipino descent who were born in this country, Mexicans who have taken out first citizenship papers and Filipinos born outside of the United States but with Army and Navy discharges are now eligible for loans for operating vacated farm land in most instances, WCCA officials reported.

Also critically handicapped by the mass evacuation of Japanese, WCCA pointed out, is the multi-million dollar flower industry in Alameda and San Mateo Counties, half of which faces neglect and possible ruin unless more nurserymen and greenhouse operators can be found.

Applicants for loans and interested operators are urged to contact Farm Security Administration field agents in Hayward or San Mateo, WCCA service centers throughout the State or offices of the United States Employment Service.

L. J. Examiner
4-11-42

Evac

Berkeley Gazette
**Alien Removals
To End May 15**

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11 (UP)—Federal authorities indicated today evacuation of 100,000 Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens remaining in the Pacific Coast defense zone probably would be completed by May 15.

The Office of Facts and Figures in Washington said the evacuation would require six weeks, starting with April 2 removals. A high Army source was quoted as setting a somewhat similar date.

Headquarters of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, directing the program, gave notice that the removals would be speeded up within several weeks. All that is holding back orders for evacuation of large numbers of the Japanese is lack of facilities to house them. This lack is being reduced steadily by development of 16 collection centers at race tracks, fairgrounds and other sites in Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona. The Japanese will be housed at these for periods of several days to several weeks pending their removal to reception centers or resettlement areas.

Pending orders call for clearing two Los Angeles areas next week. Two other Los Angeles sections, a San Francisco district bordering the waterfront, San Diego and Bainbridge Island in Washington already have been cleared.

WCCA announced that Federal funds would be available to assist American citizens and none-enemy aliens to acquire farms which the Japanese are being forced to abandon. Filipinos and Mexicans would be eligible for these loans. Both Japanese anxious to dispose of farm land and persons seeking to acquire farms were urged to contact federal offices.

Apr. 11, 1942

Berkeley Gazette
4/11/42

Good

ARMY TO PLACE 10,000 JAPS IN IDAHO CAMPS

EXAMINER - Apr. 12, 1942

Nipponese Taken From Coast
Will Be Sent to Black Canyon;
Evacuation Deadline May 20

Ten thousand of the Japanese evacuated from West coast military areas will be relocated in Idaho, according to a War Department decision announced yesterday.

This move was disclosed at Boise by Gov. Chase A. Clark, who declined, however, to reveal the exact site for the resettlement, declaring that "it is a matter that must be released by the War Department."

But it was known that a section of the Black Canyon project, between Caldwell and New Plymouth, has been under consideration by a board sent to Idaho last month by Lieut. Gen. J. L. De Witt of the Western Defense Command.

JAPS AGAIN WARNED.

General De Witt has emphasized that the program of mass evacuations will be in full swing by a week from tomorrow. His assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, renewed warnings that Japanese who fail to wind up their personal and property affairs will not be permitted to delay the program.

The entire evacuation program, affecting an estimated 120,000 Japanese, is scheduled to be completed by May 20.

S. F. EXAMINER

4-12-42

Grid

Adequate medical care for all mothers and babies and prospective mothers will be given when they are taken to assembly centers aboard special exacuation trains, W.C.C.A. officials said.

Oakland Tribune

4-12-42

HERB CAEN'S MAIL



Study in Contrasts: Japanese Here and-- Fighters Over There

*S.F. Chronicle
4/12/42*

Sir: So Herb Caen thinks "even the most hard-hearted" of us should feel sad at the sight of the empty houses and shops recently evacuated by the San Francisco Japs!

Well, phooey on that! Here is one person who must be granite-hearted, for when I pass those empty houses, all I think is "I hope those Japs are grateful for the way our Government is bending over backward to be considerate of them. I only wish the white men now in the hands of their yellow countrymen on the other side of the Pacific were half so well treated!"

To Australian-Americans (like myself), whose nights are made hideous by visions of fine Australian boys, "prisoners of war" in the jungles of New Guinea, having their hands tied behind their backs, and then being tortured and bayoneted to death, it is simply nauseating to hear people wasting sympathy on the Japs in this country.

Why waste sympathy on them? Their property is protected, they will be well fed, well housed, and paid for their labors. Contrast this treatment with the lot of the white man who falls into the clutches of the Japanese war machine!

The people whose hearts break for the evacuated Japanese are usually the ones, too, who "feel" for the German people. "It isn't the German people—it's Hitler!" Nuts to that! If the German people aren't playing Hitler's game, just who IS doing his dirty work? Who bombed Rotterdam flatter than a pancake AFTER the Dutch had surrendered, killing 10,000 helpless men, women and children? Didn't the men of Germany do that? You're darned right they did! And the gluttonous pigs are growing fat in Greece, while babies are dying of starvation.

There is room for plenty of sympathy for our fellow-men these days without wasting any of it on our treacherous, beastly enemies.

MILDRED SPENCER GRAGG,
San Francisco.

No sympathy for the Axis and its tools was intended in my Tuesday comment on dying Japtown. Sentence to which you refer read: "No matter how hardboiled and realistic you are you can't help giving a sober second look to the padlocked little stores," etc. And meanwhile, here's a fervent hope that the clutch of the Axis war machine—is slipping.

The Wartime Civil Control Administration announced Federal funds are available for American citizens and non-enemy aliens to acquire farms which Japanese are forced to abandon. Filipino and Mexican farmers would be eligible for the loans.

The army assured Japanese mothers and prospective mothers who are to be evacuated from the West Coast, that they will have adequate care. The Army will provide hot water and dried milk for formulas and bottled milk. A Japanese woman physician and two nurses were on the first trainload of evacuees and their services were available to mothers with children under one year who traveled in a special Pullman.

Five Japanese were taken into custody in Los Angeles yesterday as suspected violators of curfew regulations. Two men, cut about the head, said they had been beaten with bottles by another Japanese. Two Japanese were seized en route to market with flowers. The fifth was held when he could not show a permit to travel five miles from his home.

*S.F. Chronicle
4/12/42*

*See
next*

Meanwhile, Federal authorities indicated that the evacuation of 120,000 Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens from the Pacific Coast probably would be finished by May 15, five days sooner than expected.

The Office of Facts and Figures in Washington said the evacuation would require six weeks, starting with April 2 removals. A high Army source was quoted as setting a somewhat similar date.

WILL HASTEN REMOVALS

Headquarters of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, directing the program, gave notice that the removals would be speeded up within several weeks. All that is holding back orders for evacuation of large numbers of the Japanese is lack of facilities to house them. This lack is being reduced steadily by development of 16 collection centers at race tracks, fair grounds and other sites in Washington, Oregon, California and Arizona. The Japanese will be housed at these for periods of several days to several weeks pending their removal to reception centers, or resettlement areas.

Pending orders call for clearing two Los Angeles areas next week. Two other Los Angeles sections, a San Francisco district bordering the waterfront, San Diego and Bainbridge Island in Washington already have been cleared.

FUNDS ARE AVAILABLE

WCCA announced that Federal funds would be available to assist American citizens and non-enemy aliens to acquire farms which the Japanese are being forced to abandon. Filipinos and Mexicans would be eligible for these loans. Both Japanese anxious to dispose of farm land and persons seeking to acquire farms were urged to contact Federal offices.

*Oakland Tribune
4-12-42*

Evacuation of Aliens

Forced Moving of All Japanese Regarded as Unjust

NYT 4/12
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

May I call to your attention a very serious problem that we face on the Pacific Coast. Perhaps you in the East are fully aware of the situation of the Japanese here, although I have not seen any comment in the Eastern papers.

Not since the Civil War have we had such a blow at our whole American ideal as the order to evacuate all Japanese, including men, women and children born in this country. It is well to note that even Hitler defined a Jew as one who had, I believe, one Jewish grandparent. The proclamation of March 2, from the headquarters of the Western Defense Command, simply designates "Any Japanese, German or Italian alien or any person of Japanese ancestry." I cannot keep in my own home a year-old child who has a single trace of Japanese blood.

I think that it is a colossal blunder to evacuate all Japanese aliens alike when we need their labor on our ranches and to put them into places where at best we must supply them with part of their food. But to evacuate some 80,000 of our own citizens is quite without parallel in our history. I quite realize that this is war and that it may be necessary to evacuate all aliens and any citizens that may be deemed necessary, but this is a very different thing from taking a group just because they have a certain parentage.

Investigation Recommended

The arguments in favor of this action go something like this: "We are unable to judge between the loyal and the disloyal Japanese-Americans." "We are doing this for their own protection." "We can't take any chances, and the fact that there have been no acts of sabotage here or in Hawaii means that there are going to be such acts."

To this one can reply that the only way we can tell loyal from disloyal Americans of any descent is by investigation. As a matter of fact, the best way to tell about any Japanese is from the known loyal Japanese-Americans. I understand that much of the material gathered by the Dies committee was gathered from the Japanese-Americans. As to the protection of the Japanese, their advice might be asked. As one put it, "Do you think that I shall be safer in a community where I am not known than here where I am known?"

Recently an announcement was made that all Japanese and Japanese-Americans if they wished to go voluntarily would have to leave before the following Sunday. There was some justification in this order, as many Japanese had left without knowing just where they were going and many had got into trouble. Some had been stopped at State lines, some violence had been done and some had landed in jail.

Cases in Point

Saturday afternoon I called on a laundryman in Los Altos. He was quite panicky and was for pulling up stakes and leaving everything. He has been in this country forty years, has grandchildren born here and has a nice business with several hundred dollars' worth of equipment. I persuaded him that the best thing was for him to wait and be evacuated to one of the camps and we would help him get located somewhere else.

A friend had two Japanese girls of the third generation born in Hawaii. They have not the slightest connection with Japan and have no friends or family in California. He sent them East, as he could not stand for their going to a camp. A white woman in the South has two boys that she has brought up in her home as her children. They are now married and have families. They also must go.

These stories could be repeated a thousand times. Even if the exigencies of war necessitate the suffering, it is certainly the most colossal folly. We could set up examining boards, and even if we made some mistakes the propaganda value of fairness toward our citizens would be tremendous.

Weapon for Enemies

On the other hand, the propaganda that such folly can turn against us is equally tremendous. If we could only realize that, freedom for our own people, for the Indians and all others would place in our hands a weapon that all the dictatorships could not resist. We should realize also what a weapon this kind of action gives our enemies.

Once we admit of racial distinctions in this country it is only a small step to including the Chinese and the Jews or any other group. Already there is on foot a project to evacuate all the German and Italian aliens regardless of whether they are refugees from Hitler or not. For some reason we have not considered an Austrian an enemy alien. If we were half smart we would set up boards to examine all aliens.

The reason why I bring these questions up at such length is that I can't believe that the rest of the country is aware of the magnitude of this danger. As we all know, there are many forces, economic and racial, which are prejudiced against the Japanese on the Pacific Coast. But I don't think that the country should stand calmly by and let a few people here dictate a policy which is so clearly a step in the direction of just what we say we are fighting against.

FRANK B. DUVEINECK,
Los Altos, Calif., April 8, 1942.

Exp. of misc
New York Times
4/12/42

Japan Mail

ADMIRAL EVANS' ERROR

Sirs:

Apropos the revelations appearing in recent issues of LIFE concerning the Japanese spy system in the U. S., I am reminded of the late Admiral Robley D. Evans, who had a Japanese cabin boy who was the epitome of an Admirable Crichton and the perfect servant. After three or four years of perfect service the Jap came to Evans and said he had innerited an estate in Japan and was obliged to quit and return to protect his interests. Evans was loath to part with this paragon, but eagerly promised him his job back at any time if he saw fit to return. A few months later Evans took his fleet around the world on its famous "goodwill" tour in 1907. In Yokohama harbor it devolved upon him to pay a call on the Japanese admiral, who proved to be none other than his former servant. "Since when," roared Evans, "has Japan been making admirals out of cabin boys?"

"We never did," replied the urbane Jap. "I was a ranking captain of the Japanese Navy when I worked for you."

WALTER R. CARTER

Bakersfield, Calif.

"Life" magazine
4/13/42

Five Japanese Fight Constable, Seize His Gun

Near Riot Follows Del Rey Incident; Three Youths Lodged In Jail

Three youthful Japanese evacuees from Southern California are being held in the Fresno County Jail and two others are being sought after an attack on Constable John Swan of Del Rey led to a near riot in that community late Saturday night.

Swan was knocked unconscious and robbed of his pistol during the fight in which he and Florentino Roma were pitted against five Japanese youths.

The three being held are Masa Nakamura, 18, Paul T. Nakamura, 20, and Tak Y. Nakamura, 22, brothers, who arrived in the Sanger district from Pacoima about two weeks ago.

Deputy District Attorney Eckhart Thompson said today the five Japanese probably will be charged with robbery and assault with force likely to do great bodily harm.

Officer Questions Youth

Swan said he was in front of the Del Rey Fish Market on Railroad Avenue when he sought to question the youngest of the trio, whom he had noticed driving in a reckless manner.

The officer said the youth gave an evasive answer when he asked him where he lived and advised the officer, "There's no curfew law here."

Swan said:

"He made two or three other remarks along that line, and I started to put the handcuffs on him."

It was then the fight started. Roma, a bystander, went to the officer's rescue and companions of the young Japanese joined in the fight.

Swan Is Knocked Out

Swan said he was knocked out, and that when he regained consciousness the youths had gone and his pistol and handcuffs were missing.

Residents of Del Rey started to assemble as reports of the fight spread and about fifty persons gathered in front of the Japanese owned fish market near which the dispute started.

The crowd grew threatening as Swan sought unsuccessfully to obtain information concerning his assailants from the owners of Japanese business establishments in the vicinity.

Officer Points To Crowd

Swan pointed to the crowd as he questioned one of the Japanese, and there were cries of "Let us have him" as the members of the group interpreted the officer's gesture as encouragement.

Deputy Sheriff Hubert Nevin, who had been summoned by Swan, arrived a few minutes later, and immediately started dispersing the crowd, singling out the more vociferous members, including one man who was armed with a shotgun.

In the meantime, the three youths now being held returned to Sanger, where they sought out Night Officer Floyd Bridges, reporting they had been the victims of two holdup men but had overpowered them and had taken the pistol with which one was armed.

Swan Gets Prisoners

Bridges returned with the trio to Del Rey, where he learned the "holdup men" were Swan and Roma. He turned the three brothers over to Swan, who booked them in the county jail pending the filing of charges today.

Swan said windows were broken in three buildings in the Japanese section of Del Rey last night, but said he believed this to be the work of a single group rather than an indication of general feeling against the Japanese.

Stones were thrown through the windows of the Sam Vucovich Building at about 9:30 o'clock last night, and the same was done at two buildings owned by I. Sakai at about midnight. Both buildings are located on Railroad Avenue, in the Japanese section of town.

About fifty Japanese are reported living in quarters in the rear of the fish market.

Swan said although many Japanese have come into the Del Rey district in recent weeks, there has been no evidence of any general feeling against them, and the fight Saturday night was the first trouble reported in the community.

Fresno Bee

4-13-42

Exemptions
from Evac

being exercised by Fire Chief Wm.
A. Meinheit.

Berkeley Gazette Apr. 13, 1942

May Exempt Alien Group *

WASHINGTON, April 13 (U.P.)—Alien enemies who have immediate relatives in the U. S. Armed Forces may be exempted soon from controls now imposed upon them, it was learned today.

The Justice Department is studying the problem, and it was understood officials were unanimous in favoring the proposed action.

Exempted from control would be those with sons or daughters, grandsons or granddaughters, or husbands or wives in the armed services.

Movements of alien enemies are restricted. They may not travel without permission, nor may they visit armed camps.

Berkeley Gazette
4/13/42

Pop
disg

S. F. ACTS TO AVERT SLUM IN JAPTOWN

Examiner - April 13, 1942
**MacPhee to Seek Supervisors'
Action; Housing Group to Meet**

From two new directions yesterday came aggressive moves to prevent the possibility that San Francisco's "Little Tokio" may become a ghostly blight in the heart of the city.

They were:

1—Supervisor Chester MacPhee of the city planning committee announced he will introduce a resolution at today's meeting of the board of supervisors calling for all steps necessary to avert a slum.

2—The San Francisco Housing and Planning Association called a wartime and post-war city planning conference for April 23, and listed the problem of the Japanese section as a major subject on its agenda.

Recognition that time is short—all Japanese will be out of the twelve block area by May 15 and deterioration will be rapid after that date—was seen in these and other efforts to meet the problem now.

"Most of the buildings there are substandard and old," MacPhee declared. "If nothing is done to rehabilitate the area, and provide for its occupancy for the war's duration, it will swiftly deteriorate into a decrepit, ghastly eyesore."

OTHERS MOVING.

Other civic agencies have already moved into action to tackle the problem, an Examiner survey revealed.

Following a request by the junior chamber of commerce for a speedy rehabilitation plan, the City Planning Commission will meet Thursday to discuss the situation.

On orders of Health Director J. C. Geiger, building inspectors are already surveying the district, preparing a report on the structural and health conditions of the homes.

Participating as sponsors in the planning conferences will be the San Francisco Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Down Town Association, San Francisco Center of Women Voters, Telesis, San Francisco Women's Chamber of Commerce and California Housing and Planning Association.

Morse Erskine will preside at one session devoted entirely to the problem of blighted areas,

with W. P. Laufenberg discussing the Japanese section and others speaking on it from the angles of the banker, the planner, the Government and the housing expert.

MacPhee said that if the district were rehabilitated, it might provide a residential section for war workers, or for Chinatown's overflow population.

MANY HOMES OLD.

"The homes will require rehabilitation," MacPhee said. "Many are thirty to forty years old. They were built originally for gas lighting, are frame wood structures, and should be brought up to date."

"The problem is further complicated by the fact that it may be difficult to rehabilitate the houses—there's the building construction priorities bottleneck which must be smashed."

The War Production Board only recently banned any construction job costing over \$500, and held that any construction under \$500 would have to go through the priority setup.

"However, the War Production Board must take cognizance of the fact that the war created this potential slum problem, and foisted it on San Francisco, and thus the Board should help slash through the priority red tape," MacPhee said.

"Another serious problem is the financing of such a rehabilitation program, even if approved by the War Production Board?"

"I understand that most of the Japanese who own the homes plan to return to them eventually, and are negotiating with banks and brokers to rent their homes while they are away."

"The Japanese themselves, or their private agents, would be drawn into any general rehabilitation program. Would the Japanese be willing to have their homes rehabilitated? Can they get the money to do it? These are problems which must be ironed out."

TEA GARDEN.

To The San Francisco Examiner:

A letter of recent date in your paper expressed a wish the Japanese Tea Garden would remain open.

I also have enjoyed the tea garden, its quaint setting and beauty, and it being a part of the Golden Gate Park.

Why not maintain the tea garden under Chinese management, still keeping the Oriental atmosphere, but by all means changing the name from Japanese to Chinese?

Being a loyal American, I could not enjoy it under Japanese management. Let's be wary of our enemies, in whatever guise they present themselves.

MRS. C. LEWIS,
San Francisco.

Examiner
April 13, 1942

pegaw for his gal back home.

EYETEMS: The barber shop on Telegraph ave. in Berkeley, now bally-hooing itself as a "Hair Raid Shelter!" . . . A Ford sedan plastered with signs reading "Must sell quick—cheap" rolling up to the evacuation depot at Montgy. and Calif., where a Japanese man and wife climb out . . . The Royal Cleaners on Franklin st. in Oakland, offering: "We Will Clean Any American Flag Free" . . . The bright and gaudy penny arcades in the heart of Market st., where soldiers and sailors spend hours (and nickels) shooting tiny anti-aircraft guns at toy airplanes . . . Outside the So. S. F. yards of the West. Pipe & Steel Co., a burly shipyard worker picking just scaaaaaads of wild iris to take home to the little woman . . . The brunette glamma gal who works the north end of the counter at Foster's Mission and New Montgy. eatery—a very chic chick . . . In the Bal Tab bar, Ted Lewis patiently learning how to say "Is everybody happy?" in Chinese; tutor: the Chinese bar boy . . . Marques on the Hyde Theater in Visalia: "I Wake Up Screaming with Betty Grable."

SF Chronicle
Herb Caen 4/13/42

S. F. Chronicle
(Herb Caen's column)

4/13/42

Prohib A

Continued from Page 1

to move out of the first of the series of "forbidden" zones by Sunday at midnight and Federal officials reminded others that the second deadline is February 24.

ALL ALAMEDA AFFECTED

In this connection, it was pointed out that the entire Island of Alameda is barred to enemy aliens and earlier decrees exempting the southeastern tip from the "restricted" zone were in error.

The new information came from Richard M. Neustadt, regional director of the U.S. Office of Defense, Health and Welfare. Neustadt said the area southeast of High Street also was forbidden to Axis nationals. All the area west of Webster Street must be evacuated by Sunday. The balance of the city must be cleared of Axis aliens by February 24.

At Pittsburg, E. P. Klopke, local manager of the State Employment Office, warned enemy aliens that restricted areas have been enlarged to encompass virtually all of Antioch and may eventually include all of Contra Costa County.

The revised line—instead of covering the area west of L Street, on which the Fibreboard Products plant is located—will extend from the Somersville and Nortonville Road to the Belshaw Flat Road and down to Lone Tree Way.

It will extend along Lone Tree Way to A Street in East Antioch, and up the latter street to the bank of the San Joaquin River.

Klopke added that the section of Antioch near the city water works and the Fulton shipyards might be included within the "forbidden" area soon.

The employment office manager warned aliens to refrain from settling along any navigable waters, since such areas also might soon be closed.

In this connection, Thomas C. Clark, alien co-ordinator for the Western Area, said it was "entirely possible" that additional rural areas might be included in the "forbidden" zones soon.

Said Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, of California:

"It is the subversive-minded Japanese, Germans and Italians we are after; under the limited use of martial law this can be accomplished with a minimum of inconvenience to our loyal population."

Japs with "dual citizenship" and American-born or naturalized citizens affiliated with subversive groups would fall within the purview of the law.

Clark pointed out that under restricted martial law, the courts and other civil agencies would continue to operate.

FROM STRATEGIC AREAS

At Washington, D.C., the combined congressional delegation from

mittee recommendation that the "strategic areas" be enlarged as expeditiously as possible to encompass all of Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska.

The delegation recommended its plan be put into effect by the War Department, removing from the strategic zones all persons except those granted licenses to remain. Such action, it was said, would permit removal of citizens of Japanese origin as well as alien Japanese.

It approved the committee's recommendation that the strategic areas be defined at once to include all military installations, war industries, water and power plant installations, oil fields, refineries, and transportation and other essential facilities as well as adequate areas adjacent to them.

The subcommittee said the proposal would eliminate the dilemma whether enemy alien or citizen and protect the loyal alien as well as the loyal citizen.

Under the plan, it was understood a restricted type of martial law would be invoked.

Oakland Tribune
Jan 13, 1942

FBI SPURS NAZI HUNT AT SIERRA SKI RESORTS

Wiedemann's Prewar Activities
Causes Checkup; 5 Japs Who
Attacked Officer Surrender

The prewar activities of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, former German consul-general in San Francisco and reputed head of Nazi espionage operations in America, received new attention yesterday as more than a score of FBI agents directed a series of raids against ski centers, hiking clubs and winter resorts in the high Sierra.

During his somewhat mysterious operations in San Francisco, it was recalled by FBI officials, Wiedemann displayed extraordinary interest in the Sierra country and repeatedly visited winter sports centers—usually with a retinue of German nationals he described as ski experts.

RESORT PROBE.

In the belief that many of these "experts" may still be "guests" at mountain lodges and resorts, FBI agents were investigating public and private establishments in and near Norden, Truckee, Soda Springs and other Sierra resorts. They were aided by operatives from the office of Attorney General Earl Warren, and by deputies of Sheriff Carl Tobiasson of Nevada County.

The check included such places as the Tourist Club, the Sugar Bowl Lodge, Sierra Club and Soda Springs Hotel.

Dispatches from Fresno County disclosed, meanwhile, that a flareup of anti-Japanese sentiment, which followed the slugging of Constable John Swan of Del Rey on Saturday night, has subsided.

OFFICER ASSAULTED.

Swan was knocked unconscious and robbed of his pistol while attempting to question five Japanese youths on the streets. Swan said three of the Japanese, Masa Nakamura, 18, Paul Nakamura, 20, and T. Y. Nakamura, brothers and recent arrivals from Los Angeles County, were in an automobile which had been driven in a reckless manner.

When he attempted to question them, he said, they made objectionable remarks. Swan tried to put handcuffs on one of them and a fight ensued.

The brothers, who surrendered to authorities after the row with

Swan, said they thought the officer was a holdup man.

In San Francisco, Frank J. Hennessy, United States attorney, announced that Attorney General Biddle has appointed a new five man alien review board, to supplement the three man board already serving.

The original board will leave San Francisco on Friday to visit internment camps at Missoula, Mont., and Bismarck, N. D., to hear cases of 250 aliens detained there. The trip is expected to occupy five weeks.

In the interim, the new board will officiate in San Francisco. Its members are: Edwin J. Owens, dean of the Santa Clara Law School; Thomas S. Barclay, professor of political science at Stanford; Sterling Carr, attorney; Dan P. Maher, painting contractor, and H. R. Gaither, bank official.

Sf. Examiner
4-14-42

Evac

The army began evacuation of the last Japanese living in the Downey-Lawndale area of metropolitan Los Angeles under orders of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt. Within the area lies the Vultee Aircraft plant, oil fields and heavy manufacturing establishments.

By 5 o'clock tonight the army will have removed all Japanese, aliens and citizens alike, from the western and southern sections of Los Angeles county where the bulk of vital war industries are concentrated.

Mar. 14, 1942

Monterey Herald
4/14/42

Several hundred evacuating Japanese formed a motorcade under army supervision in Los Angeles and were escorted to the Santa Anita assembly center at Arcadia.

They formed the vanguard of 2500 Japanese residing in the Downey and Lawndale area who are to be cleared out by today under recent exclusion orders issued by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt.

The areas include the Los Angeles Municipal Airport district and aircraft plant regions.

S.F. Chronicle
4/14/42

Japanese Retain Voting Privilege

SACRAMENTO, April 13 (UP)—American-born Japanese being evacuated from prohibited zones in California will not lose their right to vote in the State's primary and general elections, Deputy Attorney General Jess Hession said today.

Local officials working with the Wartime Civil Control Administration on the evacuation said approximately 54,000 Japanese-American citizens would be entitled to participate in the elections and probably would cast absentee ballots at assembly centers or the resettlement areas.

Berkley Gazette
4/14/42

Arrested by Gene

4 Japs Seized In Near Riot

**Young Evacuees
Attack Constable,
Take Gun, Handcuffs**

Four youthful Japanese evacuees were arrested at Fresno last night after they overpowered a rural constable and took his gun and handcuffs and threatened to cause riots throughout the area.

Assistant District Attorney Eckhart A. Thompson, of Fresno County, said that the four will be charged with assault with means likely to produce great bodily harm and robbery.

They are Masa Nakamura, 18, and his two brothers, Paul, 20, and Tak, 22, and Yukio Sugimoto, 21.

The three brothers surrendered to an officer at Sanger after the conflict with Constable John Swan at the farm center of Del Rey. Sugimoto was arrested at Del Rey later.

Thompson said Sugimoto assisted the brothers in escaping from Constable Swan after they knocked him down and took his gun and cuffs. The constable reported he had stopped the brothers for reckless driving.

After the scuffle, a crowd gathered in front of a Japanese fish market and shouted threats. Authorities dispersed the demonstrators before any damage was done. Again last night, however, a crowd hurled rocks through the windows of three Japanese establishments at Del Rey.

Some resentment against the influx of Japanese, who had moved inland voluntarily prior to the Army's controlled evacuation, had previously been reported from communities of adjacent Tulare County. The demonstrations following the clash with the constable were the first indication of white resentment in Fresno County.

Oakland Tribune

4-14-42

MOVE GROWS FOR REBUILDING OF 'JAPTOWN'

Civic Leaders Seek Program
for Rehabilitation of Area
Vacated by Nipponese

Immediate action to prevent San Francisco's emptying "Little Tokio" from becoming a decayed blight in the heart of the city was called for yesterday in several steps taken by public officials, business groups and medical men.

These were the developments:

1—The San Francisco Real Estate Board, favoring a slum clearance project as the best long range plan, urged State and city agencies to deny liquor and pool hall licenses in the area to certain groups.

2—The Associated Home Builders of San Francisco announced that it will propose Thursday to the city planning commission that the entire "Little Tokio" section be razed under some slum clearance plan that would assure full protection to present owners, and that the area then be left idle for post-war residential development.

3—Supervisor Chester MacPhee introduced at yesterday's board of supervisors meeting a resolution calling upon the board's city planning committee to plan a rehabilitation program for the area.

4—Two medical men eminent in the field of public health medicine—Dr. Chauncey Leake of the University of California Medical School and Dr. Rodney Beard of Stanford University Medical School—declared that as a minimum program the section should be brought to higher standards of sanitation before reoccupancy.

GEIGER ORDERS SURVEY.

Meanwhile Dr. J. C. Geiger, city health director, announced that six inspectors of his housing division yesterday began a house-to-house investigation of the section, with instructions to take condemnation steps against dwellings that fail to meet city standards.

Raymond D. Smith, secretary of the real estate board, disclosed that the board has been

'JAPTOWN' PROBLEM UP Rebuilding of Area to Be Sought

working quietly on a program for the twenty to twenty-four affected blocks since February 1, and has held two meetings with the district's property owners.

Giving point to the size of the problem, Smith said the board's survey disclosed several blocks in which 80 per cent of the value is gone from the sub-standard buildings, and one block in which 84 per cent of the value is depleted.

NOTHING TO REMODEL.

"Such blocks of buildings are not worth saving," said Smith. "You can't remodel on the 15 to 20 per cent of value that is left. There is nothing to remodel on. All you can do is tear them down."

Complicating the problem, he said, is a diversity of ownership. The board's survey of twenty blocks found approximately 60 per cent owned by Japanese, which now is held for the evacuating Japanese by banks and real estate men under power of attorney. These owners cannot be deprived of their property nor

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

(Continued from Page One)

is there any desire to do so, said Smith.

Under city and State law there is no authority to condemn the substandard property and turn it to others for real estate development, he said. City and health and fire inspectors can condemn property and prevent human occupancy, but their authority stops there.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Both Smith and Doctor Geiger said that the buildings, if condemned and left empty, would present a greater hazard than if occupied even though substandard. As empty buildings they would deteriorate rapidly, present a fire hazard, serve as rat havens and as refuges for petty criminals, they said.

Smith said the real estate board believes the best program is to seek passage of slum clearance legislation at the next legislative session, and in the meantime to discourage certain other groups from developing a financial interest or living habits in the area.

WANTS LICENSE BAN.

With that program in mind the board wrote the State board of equalization and the San Francisco Permit Bureau asking that liquor or pool hall licenses be issued those groups, adding:

"We don't object to persons resettling the area as tenants, however, because tenants can be removed if a slum clearance project is undertaken."

Milton Morris, executive secretary of the Associated Home Builders, said his group regards the area both as a source of scrap for war now and a project for postwar development.

"We believe it should be demolished, and any usable equipment saved for defense housing, the remainder to go as scrap," said Morris. "Because of priorities it could not be redeveloped now, but it would make an ideal project after the war to take up the unemployment slack."

AREA CALLED BLIGHT.

Supervisor MacPhee's resolution called the substandard dwellings in the district an "unsightly and health endangering blight." A committee bearing on the resolution was set for 5 p. m. Thursday.

The resolution directed the board's city planning committee to meet with the real estate board, Real Estate Association, apartment house groups, Federal Reserve bank and city director of properties to develop a rehabilitation program.

The resolution mentioned the fact that development of the Sausalito shipyard will create a housing need which the district might fulfill.

Doctor Leake, praising Doctor Geiger for the careful watch which the health director has maintained over the district for years, said that nevertheless "Little Tokio" has a tuberculosis incidence second only to that of Chinatown. He urged that the city guard against overcrowding and unsanitary conditions when the district is resettled, and proposed that one square block be razed or a playground.

Doctor Beard said that a housing shortage may make it necessary that the city encourage the fullest occupancy of the evacuated homes. But every substandard dwelling should stand empty until it is repaired and brought to standards of sanitation, he said.

APR
Push A.

Aliens

69 Zones to Close in State At Midnight

Deadline comes at midnight tonight for thousands of enemy aliens, closing 69 forbidden zones in California, 25 in Oregon, 7 in Washington.

Nine days of grace remain for the balance of the 186,000 enemy aliens on the Coast until February 24, when remaining vital zones are closed to them and curfew begins.

More drastic steps appeared to impend as Thomas C. Clark, Western co-ordinator of enemy alien control, was en route to Washington, D. C., and as agitation grew for more complete evacuation of Japanese descendants.

SIXTY PER CENT WERE ITALIANS

Public buildings became the Mecca for hundreds of thousands on the Coast, draft registrants seeking the entrance marked "In" for the conflict; aliens seeking the one marked "out."

Hundreds of aliens besought the U. S. Attorney's office in San Francisco to grant them travel permits to leave the combat zone, or the vicinity of closed areas. Sixty per cent of these were Italians, it was said.

S. F. Chronicle
2-14-42

Turlock Japanese 'Pearl Harbors' Self

MODESTO OFFICE, STOCK-
TON RECORD, April 13—Maybe
it wouldn't be such a bad idea if a
lot of others of his ilk follow the
example of Saji Nagatani, 41, alien
Japanese, employed on the Superi-
or Fruit Ranch on the Hughson
Road.

Nagatani felt so badly about the
war that he beat himself up.

Saturday afternoon Nagatani
went to Turlock, met some fellow
aliens and imbibed freely of saki,
according to the sheriff's office.
On returning to the ranch high in
alcoholic spirits but low in mental
spirits, he started pummeling his
face with his fists. Other workers
finally subdued him and called
deputy sheriffs, but not until his
face was black, blue and bleeding.

Deputies jailed Nagatani, not
for self-assault and battery, but
for violation of alien restrictions.
Turlock is eight miles from the
ranch and under alien restrictions
Nagantani is probited from trav-
eling more than five miles from
his place of residence.

APRIL 14, 1942
Pqr,
Date ?

Exp g pin Misc.

BARBED WIRE FENCES.

To The San Francisco Examiner:

I am in favor of moving every last Jap back clear out of the State and all of these coastal States for that matter, regardless of where they were born. Put them in concentration camps with high barbed wire fences and furnish them bare necessities. That is all. And when the war is over, give every last one of them the bum's rush right back to their island and instructed to remain there. It will be plenty large enough when we get done with them.

C. N. CARSON,
Oakland.

EX 4114

S.F. Examiner

4/14/42

W
Jap
Ex 74

Bond Sales Brisk At Japanese Camp

MANZANAR, April 13.—(INS)

— Since April 1 when the Manzanar reception center for Japanese evacuees opened, the Manzanar Post Office has sold \$300 in war bonds and \$200 in war savings stamps, the post office reported today.

"The mail is heavy and the sale of war savings stamps brisk," a Manzanar Post Office spokesman reported.

S. I. Examiner

4-15-42

FBI Questions Ski Experts

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14 (U.P.) Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who visited ski resorts in the Sierra Nevadas in search of "potentially dangerous" enemy aliens, questioned nearly a score of German nationals but made no arrests, it was announced today.

The agents were armed with Presidential search warrants. They visited such well-known lodges as the Sugar Bowl, Sierra Club, Soda Springs Hotel and the Tourist Club, all in Nevada county in the Norden-Truckee district.

Monterey Peninsula Israel
4.15.42.

Enemy Aliens and
Friendly Aliens

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: In an article April 11, entitled, "Interior States and the Japanese Evacuees," by Chester Rowell the following sentence occurs: "But the practical side of it is even more important. The Federal Government will indeed provide places for these evacuees to go and will furnish the necessary funds for those who lack them. It will give them work in building their own camps and on other Federal projects and will pay them wages and subsistence for that work. Presumably it will provide such guards as are needed, but it hopes that these will be as few as possible and that the evacuees shall, as rapidly as possible, be 'resettled' rather than imprisoned."

What an inducement to become an enemy alien?

Will the Federal Government do as much for the friendly aliens?

San Francisco.

F. WISE.

S. F. Chronicle

~~April~~ April 15, 1942

First Story of 'Jap Democracy of Manzanar'

Special to The Chronicle

MANZANAR, Owens Valley, April 14—For some 3200 California Japanese, thrust into the midst of this fruitful valley, life goes on, woven around the pattern of democracy.

Ordinary things, forgotten in the first flurry of evacuation, again are making themselves manifest. Romance are blooming. Baseball games are being played. U. S. War Savings Bonds and Stamps are enjoying a fine sale.

Take that romance, for instance. At the Reception Center here a young couple met for the first time a few days ago. Yesterday excited Japanese, under

supervision, escorted the couple to the nearest town to watch them apply for a marriage license.

Next Sunday the two will be married, with all 3200 evacuees probably in attendance.

Then take the Manzanar Free Crest, a mimeographed all-English sheet that made its debut yesterday.

Evacuated Japanese newspaper men and commentators apparently had a field day collecting color stories and articles on practically every subject.

So popular was the sheet that it was announced the Free Crest will

graduate soon into a more ambitious paper, filled with Japanese written news, editorials and features, and edited by former newspaper executives.

Speeding toward both Santa Anita and Manzanar is that ever-active bird, the stork.

The story of democracy in action further is told by announcement that Police Chief Kenneth Horton of Bishop has recruited 75 Japanese patrolmen to police the most remote corners of the center. On the rolls of Fire Chief Ralph are 24 Japanese who now are being taught rudiments of fire fighting.

S. F. Chronicle
4/15/42

Copy from misc

JAPS GET MORE PAY THAN ARMY, SENATOR HINTS

By EDWIN B. HAAKINSON

WASHINGTON, April 15.—(P)—Senator Gillette (D., Ia.) said today he might ask the Senate to investigate reports that interned Japanese Nationals in this country "are being paid a higher rate than our soldiers and others in the armed forces."

"I have a number of reports that, if true, would give ample reason for adopting more strict regulations for these interned aliens," the Iowa senator said.

Gillette said that much of his information had come from Kilsoo Haan, Korean who has been engaged in anti-Japanese activities, in this country and the Hawaiian Islands for several years.

NEAR WATER SUPPLY

"One report is that Japs now interned were receiving more than \$50 monthly compared with \$21 monthly going to selectees," the senator said. "Another stated that Japs from California have been interned near the water supply sources of Los Angeles where it might be easy to cause serious trouble.

"Still another is that in a Jap camp in North Dakota the interned Japs have been holding political meetings attended by Germans from the nearby community. My information is that guards outside the fence around the camp have been kept outside of hearing distance from these political sessions."

PROPOSES PROGRAM

The senator said in an interview that interned Japanese were "fed well, clothed well, and have been entertained well" and he was considering offering this proposed four-point program:

1—Place all Japanese, both native and aliens, under United States authority and remove them from all Pacific Coast States.

2—Rescind all civil right for Japanese in this country and Hawaii for duration of the war.

3—Draft all Jap males between 20 and 44 for agricultural work under Army control and at basic Army pay. They might be used to produce vegetables.

4—Support all other alien Japanese with enemy funds now frozen in this country.

"The present frozen funds of Japs amount to about \$130,000,000 with several hundred millions more that could be liquidated," the senator said.

Oakland Tribune
4-15-42

Prop 4-15-42

U. S. AID SOUGHT ON S.F. 'JAPTOWN'

Federal Officials Asked to Meet Supervisors on Blight Area

Federal officials yesterday were asked to join San Francisco is seeking a solution to its problem in "Little Tokio," where departure of the Japanese threatens to create a slum in the heart of the city.

Supervisor Chester R. MacPhee invited representatives of the Federal Reserve Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank and Alien Property Custodian to meet at the City Hall tomorrow with a supervisors' committee, real estate men and the many other groups that are urging a program for the blighted area.

At the same time Raymond D. Smith, secretary of the San Francisco real estate board, said that the board will ask the next legislature to pass a slum clearance act under which the area can be redeveloped with private financing. Smith said the board is assured of the support of similar boards at Oakland and Los Angeles, both of which face a similar slum menace.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Without a slum clearance act to provide authority now lacking, no permanent improvement of the area is possible, Smith said. He declared that little can be done with existing buildings because most of them are so depleted there is nothing on which to remodel.

Meanwhile a War Production Board official complicated the problem by giving his "off hand opinion" that "Little Tokio" cannot be used to house war workers because it cannot meet defense housing standards. He said he did not want his name used because his agency, for certain reasons, is not prepared at this time to participate in planning for the section.

WAR HOUSING URGED.

Supervisor MacPhee's resolution, which placed the "Little Tokio" problem before the board of supervisors, had proposed that the twenty blocks of the area be made available for war workers.

MacPhee explained he invited the Federal agencies to participate in tomorrow's meeting because they must be a party to any solution worked out. All of the agencies represent associations or individuals, including alien and American born Japanese, with financial interests at stake.

Smith said that while co-operation of Federal agencies will be required, the problem must be worked out by San Francisco.

"If a Federal housing agency undertook the job, there would develop all of the objections that are valid against a low cost housing project, and besides

act, with private money doing the job. Perhaps a city subsidy would be required to pay for lost values, but the subsidy would be repaid in higher taxes when values were restored."

Meanwhile Dr. William Voor-sanger, secretary of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association and past president of the State association, joined other public health experts who have urged that the city take advantage of the reconstruction opportunity offered by the Japanese evacuation.

"We know that bad housing and congestion are principal causes of the spread of tuberculosis," he said. "The emptying of this section now provides the best of all times to remove these causes."

there would not be a full restoration of values," said Smith.

SUBSIDY SUGGESTED.

"The best possible answer is to acquire that property under authority of a slum clearance

S. F. Examiner
4-15-42

Curp's

BRIGHTER SIDE

By DAMON
RUNYON

(Copyright, 1942, King Features Synd., Inc.)
Distributed by International News Service

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—The war seems much closer to one out here than it does in New York or probably anywhere else in the country. Perhaps it is only natural because this region is in the "theater of war," with fast moving interceptor planes not uncommon overhead and searchlights frequently probing the night skies, and with the population now in a philosophical state of mind that accepts a blackout as quite a matter of course.

But there are many little things that keep reminding you of the war aside from these manifestations, and men and women in uniform and the big evacuation of the Japs, and Army jeeps, beeps, creeps, or whatever they call 'em, dashing through the streets. At dinner time in some restaurants you perhaps notice the absence of familiar faces bending over your table and you learn that many foreign born waiters are affected by the curfew.

They have to be in their homes by 8 p. m. and remain there until 6 a. m., the former hour eliminating their value as servitors at dinner. They may live too far from their places of employment to reach their homes inside the deadline unless they start early. The same thing applies to quite a number of kitchen employees—Italians and Germans.

MOST of the restaurants that employed aliens have replaced them with citizens. Some keep a few old employes and let them work up to the time they have to lam for their homes. Many of the aliens have gone to Chicago and other inland cities where the curfew does not apply. The Japanese, of course, have no such alternative. They must go to the evacuation camps.

It gives one rather a faraway feeling to read out here of various activities in the East and elsewhere that have been suppressed in these parts—for instance horse racing. That includes the Kentucky Derby, which you remember is usually a hot topic in New York at this season of the year. I am told that it used to be rather hot here, too, about now but that was when Santa Anita had disclosed something in horse flesh that seemed to have Derby possibilities.

This year the southern California racing fans scarcely know the names of the contenders in the 1942 Derby that may be the last Derby on the old time scale until the end of the war. I do not like to sound this note of alarm to my friend Col. Matt Winn, but he

probably realizes it better than any one else. The rubber that usually carries so many thousands to Louisville may not be available in future years, if there was no other consideration.

IT HAS been my custom to give my readers the probable Derby winner about this time, a hold-over from the habits of my sport writing days and I see no reason to abandon the custom now. The horse is Apache, a steed belonging to Belair Stable. The last edition of the future book that reached me offered odds of something like 12 to 1 against Apache winning the Derby. It ought to be that kind of a price that he does not go to the post. Indeed, it ought to be that kind of a price against any horse nominated going to the post, such are the vicissitudes of horse racing.

Devil Diver is my second choice, which is not difficult in view of the fact that he beat the mighty Whirlaway at Keeneland the other day. Alsab is one I must string with for some part of the money. Alsab was the greatest 2 year old of 1941 but did not have much luck as a 3 year old in Florida. You may disregard his winter form. He will come again. Whirlaway has just the same kind of history.

The new racing barons of southern California who stocked up in a hurry a few years ago on horse flesh and found themselves stoking idle hayburners all the past winter have shipped their steeds to the various racing centers of the East and Middle West. Some of them shudder if they even hear a horse nicker because it reminds them of the feed bills.

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Business Trends and Comment

Japanese Economic Importance to Coast Reviewed

By **SIDNEY P. ALLEN**
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We know pretty well what the Japs have taken away from us through conquest so far. Economically the most important of her military grabs have been rubber and tin, as far as we're concerned. We have been economically dependent on the East Indies for these, and the loss of our source of supply obviously calls for quick and major readjustments.

That's only one war problem. Right here at home, in the three Pacific Coast States, the Japanese present another problem. Daily we read about and see evacuation proceedings, designed to clear the home front. This problem has economic importance, too.

In recent years, for instance, the Japanese have farmed about one-third of the total truck crop acreage in this coastal area. They have produced from 50 to 85 per cent of such table items as strawberries, snap beans, celery, cauliflower, spinach and peppers.

Concentration

Viewing the economic implications of the Japanese evacuation, the Federal Reserve Bank's Review for April reports that in 1940 Japanese farmers in the three States operated 6118 farms containing 258,074 acres and valued at over \$72,000,000. This was about 2 per cent of total farming activity on the Coast.

A figure like 2 per cent doesn't sound very impressive. But that's only a part of the necessary measure. In California alone, for instance, Japanese are estimated to have produced approximately 35 per cent of all truck crops in recent years. While there is no accurate gauge, it consequently seems likely that we may see a shorter supply of some edibles as a result of their removal.

The problem is further focused in certain communities. The study states that 33 per cent of all Japanese farms are located in the three counties in which are located the cities of Los Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma. Within these counties the Japanese farmers accounted for 63 per cent of truck crop acreage. County readjustment then, will be marked.

Other Upsets

While the farm problem is the most important, it is by no means the only economic repercussion to be expected from evacuation of the Japanese. Even though 45 per cent of all Japanese gainfully working were engaged in agriculture in 1940, a substantial proportion has been working in service and trade and other businesses.

Departure of the Japanese will aggravate an already existing shortage of domestic workers, as nearly 5000, or 10 per cent of the gainful workers, have been engaged in domestic service. This is an inconvenience, but more significant is the loss in some communities where Japanese have operated low-priced hotels and restaurants. Nearly 3500 have been engaged in such activities.

The Federal Reserve's statistics show that the Japanese population in the three Coast States was 112,353 in 1940, whereas the total number of Japanese in the entire country was only 126,947. Of the Coastal population, 93,717 were in California. It is apparent that the problem is very largely California's own.

Workers Here

The total gainfully employed on the Coast was 48,691 in 1940, with 40,374 being in California. More than 10 per cent of the total, however, came under the heading of unpaid family workers. A majority of Japanese farmers utilize their large families, accounting for the category.

Further illustrating the economic importance of the Japanese to agriculture in this area, the survey points to some facts regarding their work. The average size of their farms was 42 acres, against an average of 231 acres for all farms. Of the 42 acres, 76 per cent was under cultivation, against only 20 per cent for all farm land. The average value per acre of the Japanese farms, including buildings, was \$281 as compared with \$51 per acre for all farms.

One explanation for the higher value, of course, is that much of the land is located near large cities. Other figures show that of the working total, 28,456 are aliens, while 20,235 are citizens. Yet 71,484 or 64 per cent of the total Japanese population here are native-born or citizens.

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Aliens: U. S. Orders Alaska Cleared of All Japanese; Registration Set for Monday

The army has ordered Alaska cleared of all Japanese, it was learned yesterday as evacuation of 2500 Japanese from the Downey and Lawndal sections of Los Angeles county was completed under army supervision.

Both alien and American-born Japs in the Arctic territory must report to military posts by Monday for removal to the States.

The Los Angeles evacuation cleared zones including Vultee Aircraft plant, oil fields, manufacturing establishments and Los Angeles Municipal Airport.

Evacuees went to Santa Anita assembly center.

San Francisco FBI agents, taking advantage of a lull in Japanese

evacuation here, searched Sierra ski resorts for German agents and contraband. Many articles of interest were overturned but no arrests were made, FBI spokesmen said.

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Ag B

Valley Farms Seek Mexican Labor

S.F. Examiner - Apr. 15, 1942

A statement issued by the bureau, a private organization supported by San Joaquin Valley growers, said the monthly border count by the United States Department of Agriculture showed 6,119 migrants entered the State in March, 2,149 fewer than in March, 1940.

There was also an increase noted, the statement said, in migrants leaving the State, most of them believed to be returning to the Midwest.

"I did not drop my depth charges on the rough sea landing or take off," Pinter reported to his superiors, "as I had hoped that we might sight an enemy submarine crossing Windward Passage."

Influx of Migrants Lowest in 15 Mos.

FRESNO, April 14. — (AP) — The San Joaquin Labor Bureau, expressing hope the Government will "give serious attention" to the proposed importation of Mexican agricultural workers into California, reported today that the once widely-discussed influx of Dust Bowl migrants had dropped to a fifteen-month low.

"This is the first month in the past fifteen," the statement said, "that migration into California has fallen behind previous years."

S.F. Examiner - Apr. 16, 1942

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