


JULY — DECEMBER 1943


XV

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Four Freedoms

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: On June 27 The Chronicle reported and denounced editorially Mr. Webb's attack on Americans of Japanese extraction. Mr. Webb made it clear that his move is to deprive all Americans of Oriental ancestry of United States citizenship. His Federal Court action is an attack on Mr. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms and is in opposition to the recently published statements of Messrs. Wallace, Welles and Willkie. It is regrettable that the name of the Native Sons has been linked with a move so calculated to spread distrust and resentment among our allies and to provide dangerous propaganda for our enemies.

It is time for quite another sort of action by the United States. First, we should renounce immediately all extraterritorial rights in China. The move is small enough recognition of the epic heroism of our Chinese allies. Secondly, the Oriental exclusion act should be repealed and the immigration of Orientals be placed under appropriate quotas. The original purpose of the act, prevention of breakdown of our standard of living, has been achieved. The removal of the act would not threaten our way of life, but rather would fulfill its implications of equality of man before God and the law. It is a corollary of our declared purposes in waging the free world war.

JOHN LUTHER MOHR,
Berkeley.

are not wanted and not welcome in Kansas."

He directed Port of Entry Board employees and State Highway patrolmen to carry out his warning and turn back any Japanese trying to enter the State.

Negroes

Editor The Chronicle — Sir: There appears in The Chronicle June 27 a race baiting statement by former Attorney General U. S. Webb, in which he stated that, "except where American Indians were involved, only white persons were present at Bunker Hill, Lexington and Valley Forge." I cannot allow this to go unchallenged. Surely Mr. Webb knows enough American history to know that General George Washington, in desperate straits at Valley Forge, enlisted a battalion of Negroes from Rhode Island, all slaves, which he freed upon enlistment. At least 400 Negroes enlisted in the Continental Army, and most of them were not Jim Crowed, either.

A Hessian officer observed in 1777: "No regiment is to be seen (among the Americans) in which there are not Negroes in abundance, and among them there are able-bodied, strong and brave fellows." Mr. Webb should also know that Chrispus Attucks was an acknowledged leader of the Colonists in the struggle with the British soldiers in Boston known as the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770. He was the first to fall when the soldiers fired on the citizens protesting mistreatment of the townspeople. He was, therefore, the first martyr of the American Revolution. A statue to this Negro stands in Boston Common and Massachusetts honors March 5 as Attucks's Day.

Peter Salem, born in Framingham, Massachusetts, a slave until he joined the army as a private, became a hero of the battle of Bunker Hill. At a critical moment of the advance of the British forces under Major Pitcairn, he killed Pitcairn, and thus helped to stop the advance.

Many Negroes served as "Minute Men" during the early stages of the Revolution, the most prominent was Lemuel Haynes of Massachusetts. The records of every one of the original 13 Colonies show that each had colored troops.

In the War of 1812 the Negro was one-sixth of the naval forces of the United States. Commodore Perry observed later in reference to Negro soldiers: "They are as brave men as ever fired a gun. There are no stouter hearts in the service."

Speaking of the Negro in the Civil War, General Grant said: "The colored troops fought nobly."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, reporting on the record of the Negro soldier in the Spanish-American War, said: "No troops could be have better than the colored soldiers."

General John J. Pershing said of the Negro soldier after the World War: "I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops who exhibited capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

Yes, history teaches us that white Americans have not had to stand alone when our country was in danger; there were always colored Americans there to do their bit. Mr. Trianverit has done more to bring about this war in the Far East than Hiram Johnson and U. S. Webb. Now Mr. Webb wants to nullify our constitution for the benefit of his race hatred. It shall not be done.

Oakland. C. L. DELLUMS.

S. F. Chronicle
July 1, 1942

Ag 9/24

Labor Shortage

There is no question that the unskilled labor shortage now afflicting California agriculture is serious. The United States Employment Service reports calls for thousands of workers in sugar beets, the hay fields, the cotton and the orchards. Beside these calls the numbers of volunteers rounded up in the cities and sent out are pitiful.

On the other hand, why there should be such a shortage of this kind of unskilled labor for work which almost any normally sound person can do with a minimum of initiation is not clear. We do know certain facts: War industries have been and are recruiting labor from all sorts of sources; the Army has drafted large numbers of young men; in California the evacuation of the Japanese has removed a considerable quantity of agricultural labor. All this, however, does not seem to account fully for the sharp shortage of labor that can do this farm and orchard work. The draft, for example, has not touched the reservoir of middle-aged men who can do farm work.

Probably there is a good deal of movement. For one thing, different fields of farm industry are recruiting each other's workers. With the labor market so good there is probably a good deal of picking and choosing by workers, for which they cannot be blamed. In this event the more severe branches of field work must suffer. Haymaking is no snap and the labor situation in the hay districts is said to be the most critical just now.

Editorial

S.F. Chronicle

7/1/42

Shuman

"This Time For Keeps." . . Asami Kawachi reports the following conversation between a Japanese mother and her American-born little girl at the Santa Anita assembly center. Girl: "Mama, I want to go back to America. I want to play with Patty!" Mother: "Child, we are in America. See the American Flag?"

S. F. Chronicle

7-1-42

Inside
Camps

Nogouchi, the famed Japanese-American sculptor whose works can be seen in, among other places, N. Y.'s Rockefeller Center, moved here from the East last fall. Then came the war, and instead of returning to N. Y. and safety, he elected to stay here and set an example for other Japanese by moving with great good grace into an assembly center. Jeanne Reynal, the fashionable Montgy. St. artist, is trying to arrange for a showing of Nogouchi's works in a local museum.

L. F. Chronicle
7-2-42

The Merry-Go-Round

Governor Tugwell of Puerto Rico Stirs Up Capital Antagonism Which It Is Likely Will Cost Him His Job

By DREW PEARSON (Major Robert S. Allen in U. S. Army)

WASHINGTON, July 2—Rexford Guy Tugwell always had an unhappy faculty for putting his well-polished boots in the wrong place when he was a member of the original Roosevelt "brain trust." Now as Governor of Puerto Rico he is doing the same thing.

Tugwell is busily engaged in purging all U. S. officials in Puerto Rico who do not agree with him. And as a part of this purge he has recently written a letter to the Navy Department suggesting that Commander Tom Henning, Tugwell's naval aide and former Congressman from St. Louis, be transferred to Pearl Harbor, without being permitted to come to the United States en route.

What Tugwell fears is that Commander Henning may fall within the White House spotlight and become Governor of Puerto Rico himself.

Last year he was sent to Puerto Rico as Tugwell's aide. While visiting the United States about a month ago, Commander Henning was interviewed by ex-Senator Harry Hawes of Missouri, and Walter Jones, both interested in sugar.

After sounding out Henning on his views, Jones said: "I understand Tugwell is not getting along very well in Puerto Rico, and I'd like to propose your name for Governor."

To this Henning replied: "Absolutely no."

When Commander Henning got back to Puerto Rico he told the incident to Tugwell more or less as a joke, but the Governor ob-

viously was most irritated. Later Secretary Ickes wrote to Tugwell that he had proposed to Secretary of the Navy Knox, at Tugwell's request, that Commander Henning be transferred to Pearl Harbor. This was done.

But Tugwell was not satisfied with the transfer alone. The navy received a letter from him saying that Henning's name had been mentioned from time to time as Governor of Puerto Rico, and Tugwell hoped that in the transfer to Pearl Harbor, Henning would be ordered direct to his destination without visiting Washington or the mainland "in furtherance of his ambitions, whatever they may be."

The navy took the position that the U. S. Government had not yet reached a stage at which an American naval officer could be barred from visiting his homeland.

Ham Fish's Latest

The Federal Grand Jury probe of pro-Axis propaganda, in which Representative "Ham" Fish and his secretary, George Hill, figured so prominently, wrote finis to Fish's isolationist franking activities.

However, the New Yorker is still finding ways and means to use the taxpayers' money for his political ends. He now has gone in for another form of congressional boodle—nepotism.

Latest addition to Fish's office staff is a daughter, Elizabeth S. Fish, familiarly known in the capital's social whirl as "Zevah." Miss Fish made her debut several years

back and is active in the younger set. To what extent this background fits her for secretarial work is open to argument, but, thanks to her father, she is tapping taxpayers for \$2000 a year.

Flash Home-Front

Frank Grillo, able young secretary-treasurer of the United Rubber Workers, has made a very interesting suggestion to President Roosevelt. Grillo urged the President to make a fireside chat addressed directly to the millions of Americans who came from the six countries with which the U. S. is at war—Germany, Italy, Japan, Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania. Grillo, of Italian descent, says the overwhelming majority of these Americans are loyal and patriotic, but need to be "helped and enlightened," and he holds that the President is the one man to do this. "A fireside chat of this nature," he told Roosevelt, "would bring forth an outburst of enthusiasm from millions of humble workmen who have remained silent on account of fear of reprisals."

For the first time since World War I, the railroads can't get enough labor. Several years ago the carriers were laying off thousands, now they are hotly competing with industry for workers. . . . Chalk up another war-born substitute that will put money in farmers' pockets. The fiber left after sugar cane is processed for its juice is being used in place of unobtainable cork in cold storage insulation board. Not only is the cane substitute cheaper, but it is stronger and more effective than cork in keeping out heat.

(Copyright, 1942)

S.F. CHRONICLE
JULY 3, 1942

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The suit was brought seeking an order for Cameron King, San Francisco registrar of voters, to strike the names of 2600 Japanese voters from the register.

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S.F. CHRONICLE

JULY 3, 1942

PAGE 5

Olsen May Ask for Japs In Harvest

July 3
1942

LOS ANGELES, July 2 (UP)—Governor Olson tonight informed California that unless a sufficient supply of agricultural labor is obtained soon he may be forced to ask for the use of interned Japanese.

The Governor said, however, he first desired the citizens of California to make "a heroic effort" to save their crops by responding to the call for agricultural labor.

The Governor said the idea had been considered when the Japanese first were removed to relocation centers, but was dropped because of the "natural antipathy" towards having enemy aliens scattered throughout the State even though under close supervision.

To use the Japanese in the fields, he admitted, would call for "an entire change of policy on the part of the Federal Government and a change of sentiment on the part of farmers and employers of farm labor."

He pointed out that at previous conferences with farmers and public officials, the agriculturalists expressed themselves to the effect that they would rather see their crops rot than to employ any Japanese labor to harvest them.

Olson said any attempt to import Mexican labor would be subject to such delay that even if approved by this Government and the Mexican government it may be too late to save many crops, although he said every effort is being made to get Mexican farm hands.

He estimated that there would be a shortage of approximately 40,000 farm workers during the months of August, September and October.

S.F. CHRONICLE
JULY 3, 1942

Not Enough Volunteers to Pick Apricots

The first call for volunteer harvest workers—1000 of them—came to the San Francisco office of the United States Employment Service yesterday, and there were't enough volunteers to meet even this first call.

Approximately 1500 San Franciscans have registered with the USES and other volunteer agencies, but they have signed up for periods scattered over the next three months. Only a few hundred are available for immediate work.

The initial order was for the apricot harvest in Brentwood, in neighboring Contra Costa county. Orchard owners there need 800 people for cutting the fruit for drying, and 200 for picking. Cutting, while it pays less than picking, is easy work, and anyone can do it. Picking requires principally the ability to spend ten hours a day outdoors, in the sun.

W. Lee Sandberg, local head of the USES, said his staff had been busy all day yesterday calling and mailing cards to people who had registered to work during this period. The extent of the response, he said, could not be determined before today.

145 PLACEMENT AGENTS WANTED

Sandberg, asserting the demand for volunteer workers had only begun, announced designation of 145 volunteer placement representatives throughout the State to help put the volunteers where they are most needed.

Many public officials, businessmen, service station operators, school officials and others have offered their services to help speed the placement of workers in the field, Ralph C. Wadsworth, California director of the USES, declared. The 145 already designated will be placed in the 251 operating stations of the USES throughout the State.

Farmer representatives here declared that while the number of requests received in San Francisco yesterday was large compared to the number of volunteer workers registered, the real demands for workers would come next week. Apricots begin ripening in Santa Clara valley next week, they said, and many more hundreds of workers would be needed.

SHORTAGE WILL REACH PEAK SOON

While efforts were being made to meet these requests next week, the shortage of agricultural workers was expected to reach its peak between the latter part of July and the first of August.

The \$18,000,000 peach crop will begin ripening after July 20 and

Continued on Page 5, Col. 8

More About State Crop Situation

Continued from Page 1
will run through August 15. California's hop harvest begins in August and runs through September. Grapes, estimated this year at \$50,000,000, also begin to ripen in August, and the harvest runs for three months. Sugar beets will be ready for harvesting in September and cotton in October.

The labor problem was further complicated by the need for transportation to get workers from urban areas to the fields farm representatives said.

PRICE JUMP WILL RELIEVE CANNERS

Partial relief for canners, who yesterday saw a possible loss of the \$11,000,000 apricot crop, was provided when Alex Johnson, director of marketing for the California Farm Bureau Federation, announced a possible 15 per cent retail price increase will be allowed by the OPA on the canned and dried fruit pack.

THE EQUIPMENT YOU'LL NEED

Stressing the need for more volunteers to register with the San Francisco Wartime Harvest Council, the local office of the USES said volunteers should be prepared to furnish these items before going to the fields:

- 1—Bedding and blankets.
- 2—A tent, if possible.
- 3—Complete camping equipment, including pots and pans, plates, knives and forks and a small charcoal or wood-burning stove.
- 4—Food for a week's supply and money to replenish the supply at local food markets in harvest areas.
- 5—Work clothes, including a pair of high work shoes and a pair of low-cuts for a change; slacks or jeans, shirts, underclothing and other apparel for changes.
- 6—Toilet articles and other personal supplies and a first aid kit.

Meanwhile the local harvest council continues to enlist volunteers at five locations: Volunteer Office of Civilian Defense, 532 Market street; American Women's Voluntary Services, 665 Market, United States Employment Service, 1690 Mission, American Youth Hostels, Inc., 2031 Baker street, and the YMCA, 220 Golden Gate avenue.

S.F. Chronicle

July 3, 1942

Pages 1 & 5

Berk. Gazette July 3 1942

Japanese Right To Citizenship Upheld by Court

A suit challenging the right of Japanese to acquire U. S. citizenship and vote was dismissed by Federal Judge A. F. St. Sure today on grounds the question was decided 44 years ago by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The suit was filed by John T. Regan in behalf of the Native Sons of the Golden West. It sought to disenfranchise 2600 San Francisco voters of Japanese ancestry.

Judge St. Sure cited an old U. S. Supreme Court decision, based on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, declaring that a Chinese had the right to American citizenship because of his birth in the United States.

The 14th Amendment was passed after the Civil War primarily to grant franchise to Negroes.

U. S. Webb, former State attorney general, contended in behalf of the suit that the Nation's founding fathers and the framers of the 14th Amendment never intended that citizenship should be granted Asiatics.

Second generation Japanese born in the United States automatically acquire citizenship status.

Berkeley Gazette
July 3, 1942

Harvest Peril

SF

July 3, 1942

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To use the Japanese in the fields, he admitted, would call for "an entire change of policy on the part of the Federal Government and a change of sentiment on the part of farmers and employers of farm labor."

He pointed out that at previous conferences with farmers and public officials, the agriculturalists expressed themselves to the effect that they would rather see their crops rot than to employ any Japanese labor to harvest them.

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He estimated that there would be a shortage of approximately 40,000 farm workers during the months of August, September and October.

Seattle's Drive

SEATTLE, July 2 (AP)—War bond sales at the daily Victory Square hour noontime program topped the million dollar mark today, on the 52d day.

More About State Crop Situation

Continued from Page 1

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*S. F. Chronicle
July 3, 1942
Page 5*



Soft Old Fellow, eh?

SF Chronicle

Chester Rowell Questions Raised by Native Sons' Suit

July 3
1942

There is much more than law in these efforts to deprive native-born Japanese of citizenship, while conferring it on even alien-born Chinese. There is the test of ourselves, whether we shall repeat in this war what we now know to have been the blunders of the last war. And there is the exceedingly practical question what sort of American residents we are going to find these Japanese, after the war, if meanwhile we do our best to make them bad ones. This will apply to Germans and Italians if we decide to evacuate and segregate them, as we have done with the Japanese.

Legally, the question will settle itself. The courts will decide on the technical question raised by former Attorney General U. S. Webb on behalf of the Native Sons. Since the Supreme Court has already once decided it contrary to Mr. Webb's contention, and the language of the constitution is clear, that part will presumably soon be over. And the other movement, for an amendment to the constitution denying to the Japanese on racial grounds the rights which it would secure to Chinese and Negroes, is a process slow enough to give us time to cool off. Incidentally, Mr. Webb should brush up on his ethnology. He would preserve the citizenship of Negroes but deny it to "Hottentots." To what race, pray, do Hottentots belong?

The logical question is even more untenable. If war is the criterion, Germans and Italians and their descendants should have their cit-

izenship revoked and black Dravids should be eligible. Or, if race is to be the standard, Chinese are racially as distinguishable as Japanese, and Negroes are more so. By the one rule, Wendell Willkie would be excluded because his grandfather was German. By the other, the prize graduate of this year's class at the University of California would be excluded, because his father was Japanese. Neither makes sense.

Much more vital is the practical question: What sort of American residents, whether as citizens or non-citizens, are these Japanese going to be after the war if meanwhile we do our best to make them bad ones? The same question arises in still higher degree, because it has no racial aspect, if the plan is carried out to evacuate and segregate German or Italian aliens, as we have done with Japanese both aliens and citizens.

Potentially, there are at least as many German or Italian fifth columnists as there are Japanese, and they could be more dangerous because you can not tell them apart by their looks. And if the dragnet policy is to be applied to these, as it has been to the Japanese, it would have to include the citizens also. The most dangerous of all, the German Bundists, are all American citizens. And the Italians who, justly or unjustly, have been most loudly accused of Fascist leanings are also citizens, some of them native born. Nobody is proposing anything quite so wholesale as this, but if it were

applied only to aliens it would pile up a resentment after the war which would not be good for the unity of America.

As to the Japanese, the army has decided to take this risk, and all of us, the Japanese included, have accepted it as a military order, whether we personally agreed with it or not. It is important not to increase this risk by adding the Germans and Italians to it. Certainly it should not be applied en masse to the "stateless" refugees from Germany. And, even as to the Japanese, we should not make it worse by imposing or threatening to impose still further discriminations on them.

These Japanese, in any case, are going to remain in America. Most of the non-citizens are old, and have spent most of their lives in America. The citizens were born here, and except for the minority of "Kibei," who went to Japan for their education, they know no other country. Legally we would have no authority to deport them without the consent of Japan; or, if we forced them on a conquered Japan, their resentment at that injustice could make them more dangerous to us, in Japan, than they would ever be in America, under decent treatment. Racially, they are not a large problem; we have a hundred times as many Negroes. And culturally they will be whatever our treatment makes them. We should not conspire against ourselves.

The whole thing simply does not make sense. And it can be dangerous. It is better to think it over now than later.

cut page
July 3, 1942
J. J. Chronicle

Guns Will Parade in S. F.

San Francisco prepared for a wartime Fourth of July as large numbers of troops with full combat equipment arrived from Fort Ord for the Market street parade at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Heading the march from the Ferry building to Civic Center will be one of America's oldest, first-line infantry regiments in full wartime strength. Its battle honors include service in all major actions for more than a century.

They will be accompanied by a battalion of light field artillery, a platoon of combat engineers, a medical clearing company, a mechanized reconnaissance troop.

Colonel E. C. Macon, commanding the combat team, will ride at the head of the column to the reviewing stand on the steps of City Hall, where he will take the salute of his troops.

Thirty-two hundred soldiers and 400 cars will be the Army's contribution to the parade.

The Navy and Marine Corps will send contingents to march. Another military unit will be sent by the California State Guard.

Veterans and fraternal organizations will have their crack drill teams and uniformed bodies in the line of march.

And the American Women's Voluntary Services and the Red Cross Motor Corps will parade their station wagon units.

Mayor Rossi will be honorary chairman of the day with Supervisor Adolph Uhl as chairman and Charles Kleupfer as executive chairman.

John Rudd is parade director and Edward Sharkey is parade chairman.

During the day, military equipment will be on display in the Civic Center Square in front of City Hall.

At 1 p. m. in the Veterans' building auditorium, there will be a drum corps and drill team contest for the uniformed civilian members of the parade.

Metropolis

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PART TWO

The San Francisco Chronicle

CCCC** FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1942 9

Fireworks Prohibited On Fourth

This year's grand and glorious Fourth must be celebrated without fireworks.

State Fire Marshal Lydell Peck issued this warning yesterday, adding that sale and use of all fireworks is prohibited in the State because of the war.

"Exploding firecrackers afford enemy agents an excellent opportunity to work under protection," he said; "and with California in the combat zone citizens should realize this is no time to be shooting off fireworks for fun."

Chief Peck said that peace officers in every community will enforce the no-sale, no-use fireworks policy.

Civic and literary patriotic exercises will be held at 8 p. m. in the Opera House.

The troops from Fort Ord will be bivouacked in Golden Gate Park.

In Oakland's Fourth of July celebration, all of the United

Nations will be represented. But for the first time, the city's plans do not include an evening display of fireworks over Lake Meritt. War Production Board orders have stopped the \$3,500,000 annual American expenditure on fireworks.

Fourth of July will be started with the fourth annual regatta of the Northern California Outboard Association which will draw 70,000 persons, according to preliminary estimates.

Charles A. Beardsley, former president of the American Bar Association, will be speaker of the day at a patriotic rally to be held during the afternoon at Lakeside Park.

In Marin county, there will be dancing tonight and tomorrow night in Fairfax with a patriotic program the morning of the Fourth, followed by an Independence day program and concerts by the Hamilton Field Army band.

Celebrations will be held in the grove in Fairfax Park. A grove concert by screen, stage and radio stars tomorrow evening will be a highlight of the program. The three-day event closes Sunday night with a swing band program in the grove.

The Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, swamped with advance room reservations in the city, which they attributed to the results of recent newspaper advertising, promised to open a free rental bureau for the week-end in the Civic Auditorium. The city expected more week-end guests than ever before, according to M. C. Hall, manager of the chamber.

Willits will hold a three-day rodeo and frontier days celebration July 3, 4 and 5.

Because of the rubber shortage, a number of San Francisco fraternal organizations canceled out-of-town trips which had become traditional on the Fourth of July.

The Caledonian Club canceled the annual trip to California Park in Marin county and will hold instead

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By Light

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7-3-42

Jap Centers Will Observe The Fourth

Some 28,000 Japanese will observe the Fourth of July at the Manzanar, Tule Lake and Poston, Ariz., reception centers.

As the sun rises this morning over the mesas bordering the Colorado River valley, 8500 at the Poston center will gather for flag-raising ceremonies and a patriotic address by Wade Head, the project director.

This will be followed by the planting of the Founders' Grove of 40 mulberry trees purchased by the evacuees as a contribution to the landscaping of the center. Tonight, the evacuees will participate in a water pageant commemorating completion of the main irrigation canal to the relocation city.

Nearly 10,000 evacuees at the Tule Lake center will gather at 8 a. m. for flag-raising ceremonies to be conducted by the Boy Scout troop which has been organized there. Athletic and entertainment programs will be sponsored during the day.

Similar ceremonies and events are scheduled to take place at Manzanar.

*S. F. Chronicle
July 4, 1942*

*H
J. J. Jones - Trans.*

Money, Money All About, But Not a Cent to Spend

Federal Judge James Alger Fee of Portland sliced through a confused legal tangle here yesterday by awarding thousands of dollars in damages to 11 Japanese and then moving quickly to see they could not spend it.

He ruled the Monterey Sardine Industries, Inc., must pay \$16,000 to the Japanese crew members—six of them aliens—and Mate Bakovich, American owner of a San Pedro fishing boat.

Immediately he referred the case to U. S. Attorney Frank Hennessy, the Treasury Department and the alien property custodian to prevent a single penny of that money getting into the hands of the Japanese.

The suit was brought by Frank Manaka of San Pedro under the

"triple-damage" clause of the Sherman anti-trust act. Manaka charged the sardine group acted in restraint of trade when he and his crew were prevented from delivering sardines to the Del Mar Canning Company at Monterey during the 1940-41 season.

Judge Fee, sitting pro tem, ruled against the defense of the association and its 13 member companies that the Japanese crew would normally have been prevented from fishing because of union restrictions.

Court attaches claimed this was the first time since the start of the war that alien Japanese had won a money judgment in Federal court. They indicated Judge Fee's decision would affect other cases now awaiting trial in other parts of the country.

*S. F. Chronicle
1-4-42*

FR
Biddle

Biddle Points Way for U. S. After the War

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle warned today that history with its wars will repeat itself if Americans heed the counsel of isolation and are guided by their fears rather than their hopes.

"We of the United States alone cannot hope to make the world over so that there shall be no more have-nots," Biddle said in a transcribed radio address carried by short wave radio from Boston to the English-speaking people of the world.

He spoke under the auspices of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

"We alone cannot patrol the earth, and keep free the seas," Biddle said. "Alone, we aspire to do neither. What we can do, and what each one of the United Nations must do if they are to find security from new world wars, is first to find the way for action in concert; and then for each to put its own house in order to fit the vast responsibility it must assume in joining its neighbor nations to create a peaceful world."

Biddle cited a recent address by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, in which he declared that "those who write the peace must think of the whole world," and that "there can be no privileged people."

"We have gone to war knowing that it is a fight by and for those great populations of the world whose life-needs the peace conference of Paris was unable to fulfill," he said.

"The present governments of the United Nations are the creations of those same millions."

S. I. Chronicle

7-4-42

*True
narrative*

Evacuation of 1750 More Japs Ordered

The Army yesterday moved one step closer to complete removal of Japanese from California by ordering evacuation of Inyo and parts of Tulare, Fresno and Kern counties.

An estimated 1750 persons will be affected by the orders issued by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt.

Those from Fresno county will be transferred to the Colorado River Relocation Center between July 13 and July 16. The others will move to the same center between July 13 and July 15.

Completion of these orders, it was announced, will clear all of California, with the exception of Northern San Bernardino county, a small area surrounding the city of Fresno, Northwest Tulare county, and the assembly and relocation centers already established under military control.

S. L. Chronicle

7-4-42

SR
down

Editorial

Farm Crisis

Governor Olson says it is no use importing Mexican labor to relieve the farm shortage. It is too late in the season to do any good. Instead, if necessary, he will ask that Japanese from relocation centers be assigned to work on the farms. This, he admits, would require complete reversal of Government policy in this respect, and also a campaign of education in some localities where the farmers do not want the Japanese.

As the Governor says, it is too late to arrange the importation of Mexican labor. It is too late largely because last February when the plan was broached he stepped on it flat-footed. If he had not, the Mexican workers might now be in the harvest fields. The situation he created he now proposes to cure by having Government do a flip-flop on a settled war policy, and some lightning missionary work on farmers' opinion. He might as well veto the law of gravitation or postpone the harvest season.

July?

S. J. Chronicle
7-4-42

some news

Japanese Evacuation Deadline Set

Lieutenant General John L. De Witt yesterday ordered the last remaining Japanese removed from San Bernardino county by July 15.

Completion of these orders, the 105th affecting Japanese in the State, will clear all of California except Northwest Tulare county, a small area surrounding the city of Fresno, and the assembly and relocation centers already established under military control.

Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff of the War-time Civil Control Administration, yesterday announced plans for transfer of 4750 Japanese from the Pinedale assembly center near Fresno to inland points, starting July 15.

On that date, 4000 evacuees will be transferred from Pinedale to Tule Lake War Relocation Project in Modoc county, with 500 persons being transferred every day until the move is complete.

On July 23, another 750 Japanese will leave the Pinedale center for the new Colorado river center near Parker, Ariz.

The Japanese to be moved are those evacuated in May from Sacramento, El Dorado and Amador counties, and six families moved from Fresno early in May.

S. F. Chorisch
7-5-42

cit.

Disenfranchisement

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: May I express my appreciation of your very fine editorial on disenfranchising our citizens of Japanese ancestry.

How can we ask our American soldiers, especially those of Japanese ancestry, to give their lives for the principles of democracy throughout the world when we deny those same principles to minority groups among our own citizens?

ANNE GRAHAM.

Brentwood.

S. F. Chronicle
7-6-42

Repatrist

Tokyo

Editor The Chronicle — Sir: I say send the Japanese back to Tokyo. When this war is over there will be at least three or four million Japs less in the world, may it be more! Leaving plenty room for the Japs who have learned American ways to prosper in Tokyo. WM. GOODWIN.
San Francisco.

S. J. Chronicle

7-6-42

Japanese

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: I heartily agree with Maurice Keen's letter of June 29, only he should have mentioned the Japs as far as citizenship goes.

Why are a handful of people worried over a few Japs and fighting for their rights? We should make sure before we take Germans or Japs in our country as citizens whether born here or not.

The Japs especially should lose this most treasured possession. How many Americans-born Japs have we that are in sympathy with their parents' homeland? How can we know for sure that they are telling the truth if they pledge their allegiance to this country?

Do you think our people would receive the same courtesies if interned as their friends and relatives do here? My answer is no.
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S. F. CHRONICLE

July 6, 1942

Legion Urges Cleanup Of Un-American Groups

Postwar Job Program, Control of Japs,
Permanent Dies Committee Asked

By SAUL PETT

Staff Correspondent International News Service.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The 1944 American Legion convention today adopted a sweeping program intended to assure jobs for fighting Americans of this war and to cleanse the domestic scene of un-American elements.

With bitter, personal memories of soldiers selling apples after the "war to end war," the legionnaires demanded that all immigration be cut off until all present day veterans find work and the national unemployment figure falls to 1,000,000.

A resolution was adopted with unanimous approval at the second session of the twenty-sixth national convention, stipulating that the anti-immigration plank be written into the peace.

FOR JAP CONTROL.

The legionnaires demanded also that the control of "all Japanese in America" be transferred from civilian to Army authorities and that the War Relocation Authority (WRA) be disbanded.

All citizens "whose citizenship has been or will be revoked because of subversive activity," should be deported, the Legion declared, and all prisoners of war should be returned to their own countries.

The blue capped legionnaires, adopting the report of the Americanism committee headed by D. M. McDade of Oregon, also urged that the WRA be prevented from relocating inmates of the Tule Lake (Calif.) Internment Center who have refused to pledge their loyalty to the United States.

PERMANENT SAFEGUARD.

The Dies Congressional Committee Investigating Un-American Activities should be made permanent, the report stated, and all aliens should be denied the use of the air to broadcast for political purposes.

On one issue, the Legion reversed itself. It repealed a resolution adopted at the 1943 convention in Omaha which censured Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York for "misuse" of the franking privilege.

The resolution was nullified today as a result of an extended hearing on the subject before the Legion's national executive committee last May.

The Legion added, however, that "we reaffirm our dislike for any abuses of the franking privileges."

PRAISED BY SEAKERS.

The flood of resolutions climaxed a second day of speeches and messages by prominent personalities, all of whom praised the Legion and urged it to continue to help in rehabilitation

plans for veterans of World War II.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the convention that the Legion will have labor's co-operation in the job of supplying employment to the returning servicemen of this war.

Green addressed the convention after the delegates had heard Secretary of State Cordell Hull's special message read, in which he pleaded for aggressive support of world co-operation by the Legion, which he termed a powerful agency to further permanent world peace.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

The second day of the convention in Chicago's historic Coliseum featured an address by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the award of the Legion's distinguished service medal to Henry Ford, which was accepted by his grandson, Henry Ford II.

Rockefeller pointed out that the industrial and agricultural development of nations to the south of us would provide the United States with a market for its exports and employment for many of its returned war veterans.

S. F. Chronicle

July 6, 1942

Civil Liberties

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: Noteworthy in the report of the FBI regarding the arrest of eight Nazis landed in this country recently is the statement that two of them are American citizens who have turned against their country. These men are said by the FBI to be former members of the German-American Bund in this country.

During the time before this country was bombed into the war at Pearl Harbor, there was much criticism of the Bund and all its works, and statements were made that it should be abolished. If my memory serves, the American Civil Liberties Union actively upheld the right of American citizens to hold membership in the Bund and take part in its activities. It seems pertinent to recall this in view of these latest developments.

Now the American Civil Liberties Union again is championing three persons of Japanese ancestry who object to the action of the army in removing them, or seeking to remove them, from declared military areas where their presence is deemed undesirable from the standpoint of national safety. In spite of the high-sounding aims proclaimed by the A. C. L. U. whenever its activities are questioned, one cannot escape a feeling of doubt as to the wisdom of its activities and the common sense of its members.

No form of human government is perfect—our democracy is not perfect. The most that can be hoped from its unhampered working is "the greatest good for the greatest number." If in times of national peril and emergency individuals here and there must give up, for a time, some portion of their full civil liberties, it would seem that really sensible and patriotic citizens would accept it as one of the myriad disabilities attendant upon war. The safety of the Nation and the one hundred and thirty odd million people living in it is, and properly should be, paramount.

J. B. WELLS.

Maricopa.

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The Japs especially should lose this most treasured possession. How many Americans-born Japs have we that are in sympathy with their parents' homeland? How can we know for sure that they are telling the truth if they pledge their allegiance to this country?

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S. F. Chronicle
July 6, 1942

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L. F. Chronicle
7-6-42

Anti-Jap Sent

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S. F. Chronicle
7-6-42

Humor

The paintings and sculpture of Isamu Noguchi, the brilliant Japanese-American artist who came out from the East and voluntarily entered a Japanese assembly center, are now at the S. F. Museum; Noguchi spent the last war in an Army training camp at Indiana—as sort of a mascot to the soldiers!

S. F. Chronicle
7-6-42

Pro
A9

The Governor said he would ask General John L. DeWitt, the War Relocation Board and other Federal agencies to suspend further movement of Japanese until after a new hearing. Use of Japanese to pick crops, he said, offers the only solution.

He will meet tomorrow with General DeWitt and WRB representatives to urge employment of Japanese in behalf of San Joaquin Valley fruit and vegetable growers.

Hundreds of San Franciscans are already preparing to leave for jobs in the State's orchards, and more are urgently needed. More than a hundred adults are picking apricots in the Brentwood area in Contra Costa county.

S. F. Chronicle
7-7-42

Man-Power Needs Set at 20 Millions

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7

(UP)—This Nation must induct 19,900,000 persons into war activities—military and industrial—during 1942 and 1943, Brigadier General Frank J. McSherry of the War Manpower Commission said today.

Of this "staggering" total, he said, 10,500,000 additional men and women must be put to work in war industries this year and 2,500,000 more in 1943.

McSherry, WMC director of operations, presented his estimates of manpower and womanpower requirements at the 16th annual meeting of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia.

He said the Nation had "an ample supply of potential workers if we can bring them into our active labor force" but listed four ways in which "we must definitely change many of our employment concepts."

They were:

1.—Employers can no longer afford to set arbitrary age limits; they must consider using men over 45.

2.—Employers must appreciate the value of women in skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

3.—Employers can no longer afford to discriminate against Negroes and workers of other minority groups.

4.—Aliens, where it is possible under Government restrictions, must be considered for war production jobs.

S. F. Chronicle
July 8, 1942

pp Chin

U. S. Helps Japanese Girl's Romance With Chinese

✓

Cupid, aided by a pair of Government issue wings, helped pretty Jean Ikebuchi, 21, of San Francisco fly over the barriers of Santa Anita Japanese reception center to get a marriage license.

The wings were passes issued yesterday by the rarely sentimental Wartime Civilian Control Administration.

And the boy who pined outside the barbed wire fence until Miss Ikebuchi was freed for two hours, was Leonard Won, 21, San Francisco Chinese-American, who lives at 1016 Clay street.

In three days, Miss Ikebuchi will have another two-hour pass to become Mrs. Won.

Won said he and his bride-to-be had grown up together in San Francisco and "have been in love for years." Won is a welder in a San Francisco defense plant and said he decided to take a vacation and get married.

They haven't decided what to do after the wedding since the Japanese-American girl must stay at the induction center under wartime restrictions. Won might be able to apply for admittance to the Santa Anita Japanese community.

The Chinese-Japanese war had no effect on their romance, the couple said. Said Miss Ikebuchi: "After all, we're Americans."

S. F. Chronicle

7-8-42

typed

... The "House
of Lee" in Chinatown (once the
Yamato Hotel, a Jap spy center)
still hasn't opened for business,
acct. likker license trouble. . .

(Herb Caen)

S. F. Chronicle

7-8-42

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S.F. Chronicle
July 8, 1942

FARM LABOR: SURVEY TO SHOW WHAT'S NEEDED

An overall picture of California's farm labor problem—probable needs, estimated supplies of labor, what the counties are doing to meet demands and what they must do before other peak seasons arrive—is now being prepared and its completion will represent a major step forward in the state's food for victory efforts.

Closely related to the surveys the counties are making—and some of the counties have been at the job since the first of the year while others lagged—is the problem of transportation.

Men close to the situation feel that an answer to the problem of getting workers to the fields and orchards when and where needed will do much to meet the labor shortage, although it will not provide the complete answer.

Disclosure of the reports being made by the counties was received yesterday from Roscoe Bell, state representative of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, designated by the Department of Agriculture War Board to undertake the survey. He is acting with the State Agriculture Planning committee and its county sub committees.

Other developments on the farm labor front:

1—General De Witt gave a "no" answer to Governor Olson's proposal that Japanese be returned to farm areas to harvest crops.

2—The Senate Interim Committee on Economic Planning announced interest in a proposal to import Chinese from Cuba and elsewhere and arranged a meeting in Sacramento Friday to discuss the plan.

Bell said the county survey was meeting with "varying degrees of success," but said that at present practically all counties are co-operating in making known their needs for labor and estimated numbers of workers.

Many of the counties, he added, are taking up the problem of transportation and are attempting to work out plans for the use of school busses or other conveyances.

Too, counties are setting up offices for volunteer labor, in conjunction with the United States Employment Service, to list persons who will be available for work, as has been done in San Francisco and other cities.

He cited Santa Clara, Tehama and Merced counties as among those that have done much work in meeting their problems.

In announcing army refusal to permit return of Japanese, Governor Olson said he had been advised that it would be impossible to alter the evacuation program, which was originally drawn as a matter of military necessity and continues to be such.

When the Japanese were first evacuated, Governor Olson said sentiment in agricultural communities was strongly against any return. There has since been a decided change in sentiment, the Governor said, and numerous farmer representatives had called on him asking that he seek a change in the army policy.

Pursuant to those requests he had asked the change, he added.

He said he had discussed the proposal to import Mexican labor with authorities in Washington and that it would require an appropriation of several million dollars, and he had never heard of such an appropriation being made.

Meanwhile, he added, every effort is being made to search every

available source in the State.

He expressed hope that when the peak season arrived, the State would be able to handle the problem adequately.

He, too, commented on the plan to import 5000 Chinese from Cuba and others from Mexico, saying he had asked the Chinese Consul General in San Francisco to check on the number of Chinese available in Cuba and Mexico and to advise him fully of the problems involved.

Senator Robert W. Kenny, chair-

man of the Senate committee, made public a telegram he had sent Desmond Sullivan of the Sutter Packing Company, Palo Alto, arranging the conference tomorrow to discuss the Cuba importation plan, which he said Sullivan advanced.

S.F. CHRONICLE
July 9, 1942

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S. F. Chronicle
7-9-42

Brit R.

**England, Japan May
Exchange Nationals**

LONDON, July 9 (AP)—The foreign office announced tonight that negotiations were in progress with Japan for the repatriation of 1800 British and Allied nationals from Japan, Manchuria, China, Thailand, French Indo-China and the Philippines.

The repatriates should reach Britain about September 27, if the negotiations are concluded, the foreign office said.

S. F. Chronicle

7-10-42

Jap Girl Fears Trouble, Drops Wedding to Chinese

By United Press

ARCADIA, July 11.—Pretty Mio Ikebuchi today canceled her wedding to Leonard Won, San Francisco Chinese, because she feared he might be mistreated on his honeymoon at the Santa Anita war relocation center, where she is interned.

The 21-year-old Los Angeles Japanese girl said that although she and Won had loved each other long before the war, she was giving him up because he would be the lone Chinese among thousands of Japanese at Santa Anita.

"Most of the interned Japanese are loyal, but some of them might make trouble. I love Leonard too much to allow him to figure in anything that would prove painful or embarrassing to him," she said.

The couple applied for a license in Pasadena Monday, announcing they would be married today and that they would spend the honeymoon in the center.

Won, dejected, said he "understands," and will wait until the war is over.

July 11-1942 SF-Memo

S. F. News
July 11, 1942

F. R. WARNS U. S. AGAINST ALIEN DISCRIMINATION

By United Press

WASHINGTON, July 11.—President Roosevelt, issuing a statement to clarify Government policy on the appointment of aliens in war industries, said today that "general condemnation of any group or class of persons is unfair and dangerous to the war effort."

The President said "persons should not hereafter be refused employment, or persons at present employed discharged, solely on the basis of the fact that they are aliens or that they were formerly nationals of any particular foreign country."

His statement was based on a survey of the alien employment situation conducted by Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle, Secy. of War Henry L. Stimson, Secy. of Navy Frank Knox and Chairman Malcolm MacLean of the committee on Fair Employment Practice.

The President's statement noted that there are at present no legal restrictions against the employment of any persons in nonwar industries, and that even in war industries restraints are placed only on "classified" contracts, including secret, confidential, restricted, and aeronautical contracts.

The statement of policy was forwarded to Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission.

It directed that "special and expedited consideration" be given to nationals of the United Nations and friendly American republics as well

as "other aliens, including enemy aliens," within specified categories.

These include aliens who have served in the United States armed forces and who have been honorably discharged, aliens who have now or have had members of their immediate families in the armed forces, and those who have lived in the United States since 1916 without returning to their country of origin in the past 10 years.

Also included are aliens who have married citizens and have lived in this country continuously since 1924 without having returned to the country of origin within the past 10 years.

Likewise included are those aliens who declared their intention to become citizens and filed naturalization petitions before Dec. 7, 1941.

The statement directs aliens to lodge any inquiries or complaints of discrimination with the committee on fair employment practice, Washington, D. C.

In conclusion it noted that both employes and employers have a duty to report any INFORMATION CONCERNING DISLOYAL activities in war industries, to the FBI.

S. F. News

July 11, 1942

*Justice
Camp*

Postwar

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: Your recent front-page editorial concerning the Japanese was brought to my attention some time ago through one of your subscribers. I would like to take this opportunity to commend your policy of fair play.

Hermetically sealed as our community life is at Manzanar, sometimes we nisei citizens almost neglect the importance of the war and what is going on outside our little world. We realize that we shall have to face realistically a world that will be hostile to us as a race, and that the industrial and economic changes which war brings will have to be met objectively and courageously after we leave our pseudo-Utopian life of the evacuee relocation centers. Never before had I realized the terrific impact of various Fascistic forces throughout the world, which would deny peoples the fundamental liberty and the constitutional rights of a democratic country. CHICA SAKAGUCHI.
Manzanar.

*L. J. Chronicle
7-11-42*

Humor

Some of the Japanese in the Tanforan Assembly Center are raising loud cries of "gee whiz!" . . . Seems they get thirsty just like anybody else—and on a nearby hilltop, for all to see, stands a big, leering sign that reads: "Enjoy — Beer!" . . .

S. F. Chronicle
7-11-42

The Aliens: Loyal and Otherwise

Job Discrimination Is Decried By FDR; There's a Plan to Utilize All Friends of U. S. in War Effort

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that persons "should not hereafter be refused employment, or persons at present employed discharged," solely because they are aliens or former nationals of another country.

"A general condemnation of any group or class of persons is unfair and dangerous to the war effort," the chief executive said, in a formal statement designed to clarify the Government's position on employment of aliens and other foreign born.

He pointed out there were no legal restrictions on the employment of any person in non-war industries, and "even in war industries, if the particular labor is not on 'classified' contracts, which include secret, confidential, restricted, and aeronautical contracts."

GREATER UTILITY

Stephen Early, White House press secretary, said the new policy, designed to classify aliens, both friendly and enemy, with a view to greater utilization of their services in war production, would be put into effect immediately by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the war manpower commission.

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's statement:

In order to clarify the policy of the Government in regard to the employment of aliens and other persons of foreign birth, the President today issued the following statement:

1—Persons should not hereafter be refused employment, or persons at present employed discharged, solely on the basis of the fact that they are aliens or that they were formerly nationals of any particular foreign country. A general condemnation of any group or class of persons is unfair and dangerous to the war effort. The Federal government is taking the necessary steps to guard against, and punish, any subversive acts by disloyal persons, citizens as well as aliens.

NO LEGAL RESTRICTIONS.

2. There are no legal restrictions on the employment of any person (a) in non-war industries, and (b) even in war industries, if the particular labor is not on "classified" contracts, which include secret, confidential, restricted, and aeronautical contracts.

The laws of the United States do provide that in certain special instances involving government contracts an employer must secure from the head of the government department concerned permission to employ aliens. Section 11 (a) of the Act of June 28, 1940 (Public No. 671, Seventy-sixth Congress, Third Session) contains a provision that:

"No aliens employed by a contractor in the performance of secret, confidential, or restricted government contracts shall be permitted to have access to the plans, or to participate in the contract trials, unless the written consent of the head of the government department concerned has first been obtained . . ."

The air corps act of 1926 has a similar provision:

" . . . No aliens employed by a contractor for furnishing or constructing aircraft parts or aeronautical accessories for the United States shall be permitted to have access to the plans or specifications, or the work under construction, or to participate in the contract trials without the written consent beforehand of the secretary of the department concerned."

There are no other Federal laws which restrict the employment of aliens by private employers in national war industries. There are no Federal laws restricting the employment of foreign born citizens of any particular national origin.

3—Where, under the law, permission to employ aliens is required from the War and Navy Departments, the alien shall go to the nearest office of the United States Employment Service, which will furnish him with application form, and assist him in filling it out. The completed form will then be submitted by the alien to the employer, who will fill out the reverse side of the form, and then immediately forward same to the department concerned. Upon receipt of the application, the department will act promptly thereon, in the normal case within 48 hours, and give its approval or disapproval, either of which shall be subject to change at any later time.

4—In passing upon applications for permits, the department will give special and expedited consideration to nationals of United Nations and friendly American republics, and any other aliens, including enemy aliens, who come within the following categories:

A. Aliens who have served in the armed forces of the United States and have been honorably discharged.

B. Aliens who have, or who have had, members of their immediate family in the United States military service.

C. Aliens who have resided in the United States continuously since 1916 without having returned to the country of origin within the last 10 years.

D. Aliens who have married persons who, at the time of marriage, were citizens of the United States and who have resided in the United States continuously since 1924 without having returned to the country of origin within the last 10 years.

E. Aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States and who had filed petitions for naturalization before December 7, 1941.

COMPLAINT PROCEDURE

5. Any inquiries or complaints by aliens, pertaining to specific instances of discrimination, or international failure to carry out the above procedure, should be referred directly to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Washington, D. C. This committee will consider the complaints and take such action as may be warranted in the particular case.

6. Any information concerning disloyal activities in war industries or elsewhere, or indications of disloyalty on the part of persons employed in war industries, should be reported immediately to the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Employees have the same duty in this matter as have employers.

S. F. CHRONICLE

JULY 12, 1942

SEDITION

Rest Cure

When Mexican secret agents in a Vera Cruz coast town fortnight ago investigated a Hitler-like little man, the German-American Bund lost its second Fuehrer to American authorities. Dispensing with red tape, Mexican and U. S. agents moved so swiftly that eight days after his apprehension in Boca del Rio, Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, flanked by two FBI agents, was standing before a Judge in a New York courtroom.

Kunze, self-styled third generation American who wants "a white man's United States," became the acting U. S. Bundsfuehrer when Fritz Kuhn was sentenced to from two and one-half to five years in Sing Sing for larceny and forgery in December, 1939. Last month a Federal Grand Jury in Hartford, Conn., indicted Kunze, along with five others, on a charge of con-

July 12, 1942

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S. F. Chronicle

7-12-42

Humor

You Can't Hear The Bells for the Roar of Guns

Wedding bells are not ringing today for Mio Jean Ikebuchi and Leonard Won, both 21 and in love, both of San Francisco.

Won is a Chinese-American. Miss Ikebuchi is Japanese-American.

He is a welder in a San Francisco defense plant. She is in the Santa Anita Japanese assembly center, awaiting movement to a war relocation center.

Because they had been school-day sweethearts, the Army allowed Miss Ikebuchi two hours away from camp several days ago so they might get a wedding license. They did.

But yesterday Miss Ikebuchi changed her mind.

S. F. Chronicle
7-12-42

The Labor Shortage

U. S. Will Be Asked to Use Enemy Aliens

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—A plan designed to ease the skilled labor shortage by reclassifying enemy aliens will be offered in Washington tomorrow to Solicitor General Charles Fahy by a group of industrialists, labor leaders and educators, President Ernest Angell of the Council for Democracy said today.

"In the midst of a developing labor crisis," Angell said, "we are failing to utilize that section of our labor force which contains perhaps the highest percentage of skilled workers," adding that many employers refused to hire any but American citizens because of the use of the term "enemy alien."

President Roosevelt asserted in a statement yesterday that hereafter no persons should be refused employment or those currently employed be discharged "solely because they are aliens or former nationals of another country."

The chief executive said a general condemnation of any group or class of persons was unfair and dangerous to the war effort.

Angell said the plan would create a new category—"certified" or "friendly alien"—covering persons of enemy nationality whose loyalty to the United States was established by tests and standards approved by the Department of Justice.

He added the present system was creating uneasiness among loyal aliens because of the threat of possible evacuation and the tension has spread even among naturalized citizens and second generation Americans.

Angell emphasized that official vigilance would not be relaxed under the plan.

The delegation that will visit Fahy, who is director of the Justice Department's war division, includes Ralph Flanders, president of the Jones and Lamson Machine Co. of Springfield, Vt.; Dr. William Allen Neilson, president emeritus of Smith College; Robert Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor; Professor Harlow Shapley, Harvard University astronomer, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Johns Hopkins University president.

Olson's Plan For Jap Workers Is Denounced

Use of Japanese to take up the slack in an agricultural labor shortage, as advocated by Governor Olson, was decried yesterday as "typical of an administration without the most elementary comprehension of the seriousness of the war emergency in California."

Criticizer was Justus F. Craemer, Orange county citrus grower and president of the State Railroad Commission.

Taking cognizance of the Governor's proposal in a formal statement, Craemer said:

"General DeWitt himself has had to refuse this demand of the Governor for release of the Japs. To me, it is incomprehensible that any man could hold office for Governor of this State as long as Olson has held it and still be blind to a situation that is evident to every loyal and thinking Californian."

"One of the most splendid operations of our Army, in cooperation with a vigilant FBI, has been to round up Japs in time and put them where they can do no harm."

"I have no doubt whatever that the Federal authorities in California performed a most timely and valuable service in their amazingly fast and thorough handling of the Japanese alien menace. To permit the Governor of California, or any other man, to undo their work is unthinkable."

The American Panhellenic Federation will meet tonight to draft a formal policy opposing the use of "deserving alien enemies" to pick crops in the Pacific Coast area.

S. F. Chronicle
July 13, 1942
Page 2

Ex
Astoria

Jap Citizens May Lose Right to Vote

Evacuated Japanese, although American citizens by reason of birth in the United States, cannot acquire a residence for voting purposes in any of the inland California counties to which they have been removed.

Attorney General Earl Warren so advised Assemblyman Thomas J. Doyle of Los Angeles yesterday in an opinion clarifying the voting rights of thousands of evacuated California Japanese.

S. J. Chronicle
7-14-42

Shunt

Heco

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: In your issue of May 21, 1942, under the caption: "S. F. Clear of all but 6 sick Japs," I note that Joseph Heco—not the first Japanese to visit San Francisco, but certainly the first Japanese to become an American citizen is mentioned.

In the 6th paragraph of the same article, the arrival of Heco and his departure is spoken of as a mystery. It was a mystery until Joseph's own diary, his scrap books, letters, photographs, etc. were brought out from Japan by a professor from the Japanese Imperial University on practically the last boat.

I have the diaries in my possession. They are the most amazing transactions of Japanese times and Japanese-American relations through the Perry days and the Long Isolation to the time of Meiji possible.

The story of Heco reads like a Nordhoff-Hall opus. And most surprising, Heco himself seems to be history.

This is the finest bit of Californiana and Japonica that I have ever seen. The story should be printed so that Americans may better know the enemy and themselves.

RUTH OSBORNE,
Gardena.

S. F. Chronicle
7-14-42

Suppl

A Japanese Writes Us A Letter

The following letter, received yesterday by Chronicle Columnist Chester Rowell, tells its own story:

Dear Mr. Rowell:

Although 100 per cent of my \$3.17 pay check isn't very much compared to the 10 per cent of others, please enroll me as a member in the "10 Per Cent War Savings Plan" with my first pay check as a kitchen worker at the Tanforan Assembly Center.

With an unshakable faith in America and its great leaders, I remain

Very truly yours,

GEORGE ISHIDA.

P. S. Please send me my savings stamps and especially my membership button.

Enclosed was a U. S. Treasury check for \$3.17. Mr. Ishida's stamps and button should reach him today.

S. L. Chronicle
7-14-42

Evac

3500 Japs To Be Moved From State

More than 3500 California Japanese, now in the assembly center at Turlock, will be moved to a new relocation center on the Gila river in Arizona, the army announced here yesterday.

The move is expected to be carried out between July 18 and August 1.

Many of the evacuees now at Turlock were brought from Alameda county. Others were moved there from Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Sacramento and Los Angeles counties.

The new Gila river center—approximately 16,000 acres of Indian reservation land—will accommodate 15,000 people. The evacuees will be used to grow vegetables and other specialty crops. Officials indicated food processing plants will be established on the site.

At the same time, army authorities announced the 4000 Japanese now at the Pinedale assembly center near Fresno will begin moving to relocation centers this morning. Some will go to the Tule lake center in Modoc county, others to the Colorado river relocation project near Parker, Ariz.

L. J. Chernile
7-15-42

Color

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: In these days when racial antagonisms, superiority complexes, lust for power and wealth and other neurotic and anti-social forces have brought civilization to the brink of chaos, it is indeed disheartening to find in our own boasted "last citadel of freedom," the same forces rampant which have brought this disaster upon the world. I refer to the attempts to exclude Japanese from citizenship now being made by the Native Sons of the Golden West and other groups of so-called exclusive Americans, on the sole ground that they are not white. The enactment of such a law would mean signing a pact with the Devil, the payment of which would result in the most terrible conflict that could visit this world, a racial war, the white man on one side, the colored man on the other. Even the American Legion, which fought one bloody war because of the same racial superiority complexes, have learned no lesson from their experiences but are now trying to make certain that their children and their children's children will fight wars more disastrous.

The yellow and brown races make up three-fifths of the peoples of the world. A large share of the peoples of South America are not whites. When to these are added the black races, it becomes evident that the white man is woefully outnumbered. There are no better fighters than the yellow races and the Indians, the nomads of the rest of Asia and the fierce tribes elsewhere in the world. A large share of the Soviet Union belongs to these colored races and it is they, with the yellow Chinese and the Indians who stand between the white man and slavery today. These groups seem to have forgotten that fact. There is no better way to turn all these peoples—our Allies now when we need them so desperately—against us than to get smug and snooty about the biological accident of color.

The spread of technical efficiency from the U. S. S. R. to China and India, already beginning, will provide these peoples with arms equal to anything we can produce. Vastly outnumbered and with no superiority in fighting equipment, what will be the outcome of war between the white and colored man? The complete loss of "face" with the colored races has already made them our equals in their eyes. We cannot regain that by passing laws that would make this country an object of hatred by all the colored races of the world.

Our commander in chief and our statesmen are working toward a world where "all men in all lands" shall live in peace and freedom from want and fear. This means the colored man as well as the white. Our only hope for future peace lies in carrying out this program. Those who are trying to stir up racial hatred by discriminating against any people because of color are fighting on the side of the enemy and against future peace. To our shame be it said that we in California are so lacking in foresight that we are trying to bind shackles upon future generations that may mean their doom. OLIVE SWEZY.

Carmel.

L. J. Chronicle
7-15-45

SP
Pac. Coast Cong

WRA Charged With Being Too Easy With Japs

Pacific Coast Congressmen yesterday attacked the War Relocation Authority for too many liberties extended to Japanese now in evacuation centers.

They demanded the WRA hold up its announced plans to release Japanese students from the camps to finish their studies.

They called for increased guarding and erection of fences around the huge Manzanar relocation center in the Owens Valley.

Rep. Leland M. Ford (R., Cal.), chairman of a special subcommittee, declared in Washington he had been promised all the evacuation camps would be fenced. At Manzanar, he said, the evacuees moved freely back and forth without any white guards as far as he could see.

A flat denial of insufficient guarding was issued immediately by Roy Nash, director of the Manzanar camp, who asserted military police guard the center at all times, armed soldiers patrol the area and no Japanese are permitted to leave the center unescorted by guards or supervisors.

S. L. Chronicle
7-17-42

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S. I. Chronicle

7 - 17 - 42

Humor

... A teacher reports,
rather gleefully, that after the last
Japanese school kid in her class was
evacuated, one of her white students
sighed: "Now maybe WE can get
some good grades!"

Herb Caen
(S. F. Chronicle)

7-18-42

Religious groups

Japanese Citizenship Will Be Dr. Pierce's Night Topic

"Should American Citizenship Include Japanese?" will be discussed at 7:45 p. m. tomorrow by Dr. Jason Noble Pierce, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Post and Mason streets. Dr. Pierce has returned from a brief vacation and will be in his own pulpit for two Sundays before completing his vacation. His topic at 11 a. m. tomorrow will be "So Human and So Divine." A mixed quartet will sing "Near to the Heart of God."

Questions set for consideration in connection with the evening service include "What Is Meant by the Statement, 'The United States is a white man's country?'" "What does it signify when a patriotic body like the Native Sons of the Golden West advocates the exclusion of Japanese from citizenship?" "What important issues are at stake and what has Christianity to say?"

"The Secret Teachings of Jesus" will be the topic to be discussed by Dr. D. C. Williams before Dr. Pierce's Bible class at 10 a. m.

S. J. Chronicle
7-18-42

CT
Attorney H. L.

Ford said the people of Owens valley were deeply concerned about failure to fence and guard the camp, and charged that the Government had broken its word with the people of the valley. He said the camp was being conducted as a "social experiment" and there was a great deal of dissatisfaction on that account. He opposed such a plan and asserted the people of the county were fearful of what would happen if the Japanese American citizens were permitted to vote in Inyo county.

"There would be more Japanese voters in Manzanar camp than in all the balance of the county," Ford said. "If they were permitted to ballot there, they could elect a Japanese to every office in this county."

If such a thing ever was attempted it would, in his opinion,

bring civil war to the county, he said.

(Attorney General Warren has given his opinion that evacuated Japanese American citizens cannot acquire a residence for voting purposes in any of the inland counties to which they have been removed, but would be obliged to vote by absentee ballot in their home districts.)

S. L. Chronicle
7-19-42

Reyn

Evacuation Camps

Rep. Ford Finds the Food Is Good, But That Accommodations Are Slow

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP)—Representative Leland M. Ford (R., Cal.), chairman of the Japanese Evacuation Subcommittee of the Pacific Coast delegation, has reported to the subcommittee on condition in the three California evacuation camps.

He first visited Santa Anita and said the flavor of the food was better "than we have ever received in the House of Representatives restaurant." He said the food was plain but wholesome. He criticized the slowness with which accommodations were furnished the Japanese, but said most of the minor complaints had been adjusted. Ford also found conditions good in the camp at the Parker Indian reservation.

But he criticized bitterly the failure to fence the camp at Manzanar.

NOT COMPLETELY FENCED

"One thing I want to impress, particularly on this committee is that we were told these camps would all be fenced and these Japanese would be under Federal guard. Mr. Roy Nash, who was then project director under the WRA, told me the area would not be completely fenced. I told Mr. Nash that was exactly the opposite to what the committee was told. He said these people did not need to be fenced or guarded. I said the committee thought they should, and in the long run we were going to try to see that they were guarded."

Ford also complained that at dinner time in the camp he was invited to a table with a group of Federal employes who were fed steaks, fried potatoes and the usual full meal that "these people would like." He chose to eat with the Japanese and found they received the usual Army rations served at the other camps which, he said, was plain, clean and of sufficient quality.

S. J. Chronicle

7-19-42

Ref.
Christian Ch.

Japanese Evacuation Called 'Regrettable'

LOS ANGELES, July 18 (P)—Isolation of Japanese-Americans in assembly centers is termed "regrettable" by the Southern California Convention of Christian Churches and Churches of Christ.

In a resolution adopted yesterday, the convention said concentration of Americans of Japanese ancestry is "especially regrettable" because "no case of sabotage or general subversive activity is on record against the Japanese." It added that they have been "discriminated against, in that descendants of other Axis nations have not been similarly treated."

It proposed establishment of Government boards to consider individual cases.

S. L. Chronicle

7-19-42

GENERAL DeWITT ON GUARD

Lieutenant General DeWitt, western defense commander, does not propose to permit any relaxation of wartime restrictions on evacuated Japanese or to consider any changes in the Army's program of clearing persons of Japanese descent from California for the war's duration.

Every Californian will cheer the general's adherence to his steady and considered defense measures. The revelations of Axis sabotage and espionage plots from the East Coast, from the Panama Canal zone and from Mexico give support to General DeWitt's action, and reassure us that our western defense commander knows that we're in a real war.

Governor Olson had asked General DeWitt to consider a change in the Japanese restrictions to permit the use of interned farm workers in orchards and fields this Summer. In view of the immense jeopardy faced by the Nation and the whole free world in this most critical year of war, it is obvious that he misjudged our patriotic farmers when he assumed they would welcome any such "solution" of their problem as that proposed. At any rate, the Governor was compelled to admit that General DeWitt had put his foot down flatly and positively on the scheme.

Oakland Tribune
July 20, 1942
Editorial Page

Ex of loyalty

**Patriot
Jap-American**

The War Department knows how one Japanese internee feels about his enforced confinement at the Manzanar, Cal., concentration camp. They have a letter he wrote to a friend, a longshoreman.

"The workings of democracy are clearly demonstrated before our eyes," said Karl Yonada, the internee. "There are many union members here. Every one appreciates the treatment given us by the Government authorities in charge. Those of us who are American citizens of Japanese ancestry are grateful to our Government for the way this grave question of evacuation is being handled. What a difference from Fascist controlled countries!

"We are conducting a campaign on 'it's a sin to waste tin' and are saving old newspapers as well. In two weeks of operation the postoffice sold over \$500 in war bonds and stamps."

*San Francisco Chronicle
July 20, 1942*



San Francisco
July 22, 1942

GRIN AND BEAR IT - - - - - By Licht



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Reg. U. S. Pat. Off., All Rts. Res.

"So soon glorious victory ours, I go back to gardening job in good old U. S. A.!"

*San Francisco Chronicle
July 22, 1942*

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Lincoln's Answer

The Civil Liberties Union has joined the Congregational church in deploring the mass evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the Pacific Coast. At the outset of the American Rebellion, Abraham Lincoln took cognizance of this same ideological conflict in a democracy. In his special message to Congress on July 4, 1861, he said:

"This issue embraces more than the fate of the United States. It presents to the whole family of man the question whether a constitutional republic or democracy—a government of the people by the same people—can or cannot maintain its territorial integrity against its own domestic foes. . . . It forces us to ask: 'Is there, in all republics, this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government of necessity be too strong for the liberties of its own people, or too weak to maintain its own existence?'"

How Abraham Lincoln answered that question is on the record. In time of war a democracy to survive must shift its attention from protection of the individual to protection of the whole. For the individual has no protection if the whole is destroyed.

San Francisco Chronicle
July 24

THE FBI REPORTS TO THE PEOPLE:

The past crucial year has been the most successful in the history of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Director J. Edgar Hoover announced yesterday in his annual report for the fiscal year period ending on June 30.

Emphasis on the protection of the Nation's internal security brought widespread arrests for espionage, sabotage and sedition. In 97 per cent of all cases taken to Federal Court, convictions were won.

Already on war-time footing when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, the FBI moved into action with co-operating enforcement agencies and took into custody nearly 1000 enemy aliens, half of them Japanese. They also seized caches of prohibited materials like guns, ammunition, short-wave radios and explosives.

Two major spy rings were unmasked and 56 persons convicted of espionage or failure to register as foreign agents, with others awaiting trial as the year closed. Two persons have been con-

victed of sedition, while several others are now being tried or are under indictment.

Although more than 200 persons were convicted of sabotage during the year, the FBI found no evidence of any single act of foreign-directed damage. Industrial damage was due to malicious mischief, industrial accidents or, in some cases, disgruntled employees.

The bureau also gathered evidence for the enforcement of the selective service act, obtaining 1083 convictions for violations.

In addition to its work connected with the war, the FBI successfully continued its work in kidnaping cases, bank robberies and violations of the white slave act.

An important educational campaign carried on by the FBI has been its National Police Academy, which held 18 sessions during the year, training law enforcement officers in modern, scientific procedure. It also conducted civilian defense courses for police and war traffic schools.

San Francisco Chronicle
July 26

Twenty

Japanese Brutality

The account of Japanese treatment of Americans interned in Japan, given us by Robert Bellaire, United Press Tokyo manager, now at Lourenco Marques on his way home as one of the exchanged Americans, does not make pleasant reading. The Japanese police neither understand nor are made to understand by their Government the requirements of decency imposed by civilization in the treatment of innocent enemy nationals caught in their country by the outbreak of war.

All we can do on our side is to go on treating with full decency and humanity the Japanese who are in like case in our country. For our own honor, and the honor of the civilization we are upholding against Axis assault, we cannot, by any acts like theirs, put ourselves in the class of the Japanese police. This is also the best safeguard against worse actions by the Japanese on their side.

San Francisco Chronicle
July 29, 1942

Released Newsman Tells How Japs Treat 'White Barbarians'

(The following dispatch is by the former Tokyo correspondent of the New York Times, who arrived in Portuguese East Africa after having been released from detention in Japan.)

By OTTO D. TOLISCHUS

(Copyright, 1942, by the N. Y. Times)
LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 27—Enough information on the systematic terror and torture with which the Japanese military and police are trying to exterminate the "white barbarians" in the Far East has leaked out in Japan to make some Japanese who are sensitive to world opinion frankly ashamed.

This, together with the growing

loss of Japanese lives, increasing shortages of food and other necessities and the effects of the American air raid, is producing soberer second thought about the war than prevailed during the period of first Japanese victories.

Although the mistreatment of prisoners was ameliorated by courageous deeds and kindness extended to unfortunate captives by individual Japanese, especially Japanese women, the Japanese military and police followed traditions reaching back to primitive ages and previously demonstrated in China. These practices ranged from disregard of diplomatic courtesies to the imprisonment and torture of American and British

newspaper correspondents, businessmen and missionaries, the massacre of British and American wounded at Hongkong and Wake island, the massacre of British miners in Thailand and the rape and subsequent slaughter of British women and girls, including war hospital nurses.

A full account of Japanese methods is still difficult because pending submission of his official report to Washington, Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, issued an interdict to all Embassy members against revealing information. Some victims were reluctant to talk, either because they have relatives or they

hope to return to the Far East after the war.

Individual missionaries even attempted to suppress all mention of unpleasant facts, but the vast majority felt that the facts should be told, if only for the benefit of the Japanese people.

The following material represents authenticated facts, based on personal experiences and the testimony of reliable witnesses, transmitted by those aboard the evacuation ships:

All embassy and consular staffs of North and South American nations, of the British empire, and of other allies in Tokyo were confined to embassy and legation compounds and held incommuni-

cado while police camped in residences, entering private apartments at any time of day or night.

Some South American consular officials, including Alfredo Lertgra, the Peruvian Consul in Yokohama, and Joaquin Zavala Y Urt Echa, Nicaraguan Consul in Tokyo, were held in solitary confinement in their hotel rooms. Senor Zavala was taken to a police station and divested of his overcoat, despite the cold. He was stricken with typhus fever, and became critically ill.

Jose Luis Sarvie, Bolivian Consul General in Yokohama, was confined indoors at his home until stricken with spinal tuberculosis. He is now in a serious condition.

The Brazilian staff, including the Ambassador, was locked in the Embassy building and not permitted to take even a walk, while police cooked putrid fish in the Ambassador's parlor. In February the wife of Pedro De Alcantara Nabuco, First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy, died of double pneumonia.

The Peruvian Legation was stoned and shot at, but there was no damage. When Brazil adopted reprisals, confining Japanese diplomats, Brazilian diplomats were permitted to go to a seaside resort and other South Americans were transferred to a summer resort.

Outside Tokyo officials fared

Continued on Page 3, Col. 1

San Francisco Chronicle
July 28, 1942
(over)

Back From Tokyo

More About Jap Torture Of Prisoners

Continued from Page 1

worse. Addison E. Southard, American Consul General in Hong-kong, was dragged from his bed in the Consular building by a Japanese soldier, who pushed a revolver against his chest with such force as to form a scar and demanded his wrist watch.

"I thought my last moment had come," Southard said, "but the soldier failed to pull the trigger."

Later Southard and the rest of the Consular staff were confined in private homes in the line of fire of the opposing forces. Then they were transferred to the concentration camp at Fort Stanley. At both places they suffered from insufficient food and were subjected to indignities from Japanese guards, who forced the officials to line up for roll call and stand at attention twice daily.

In Bangkok, Thailand, Japanese forces occupied the American Legation and hauled down the American flag before Thailand entered the war. This procedure alarmed the German and Italian legations, which made "friendly representations" and the Japanese evacuated the building.

In technically neutral French Indo-China, American and British Consular staffs were arrested at 3 a. m. December 8 and later were interned. O. E. Chubb, American Consul at Hanoi, was held in solitary confinement for a month and then was taken to the Japanese military barracks at Haiphong. Finally he was interned in a private residence in Hanoi.

Sydney Bron, American Consul General at Saigon, was requested to open the Consular safe, and when he refused was warned: "Of course, we can take you outside and shoot you." However, he continued to refuse.

Richard W. Child, clerk in the American Consulate at Yokohama, was repeatedly slapped by the police when he stepped out of line during a "victory parade" after the fall of Singapore, in which interned Americans and Britons in Yokohama were paraded through the streets. When he fought back he was tied with rope and jailed for six days.

The fate of officials was enviable compared to that of citizens. Virtually all men and many women of all enemy nations and many neutrals under Japanese control were interned. Scores were thrown into prisons, where many Britons still remain. Many were tortured and sentenced to long prison terms, from which the Americans were rescued by the exchange agreement.

In Tokyo and Yokohama seven American newspapermen and one Canadian newspaper woman were arrested and held in solitary confinement under conditions of severest hardship for six months on charges of espionage and violation of the national defense act. The latter offense consisted of sending political, diplomatic and economic news to their newspapers.

During examinations 3 American newspapermen, Mr. Wills, publisher of the Japan Newsweek and representative of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Jasper N.



OTTO D. TOLISCHUS
He sat in Jap style

Bellinger, an employee of the Japanese Times Advertiser, and myself, and Miss Phyllis Argall, correspondent of the News-Chronicle of London, were subjected to physical torture.

Miss Argall was tied up and handcuffed when she was arrested and was repeatedly slapped until her face was cut. Wills was slapped during the whole examination period, lasting more than three months. He was forced to squat for hours in Japanese fashion, with the result that he still is suffering an injury to his left knee. Bellinger was slapped, kicked on the shine and forced to stand for hours with his hands above his head.

I likewise was accused of espionage and secret intelligence work for the American and British embassies and of coming to Japan on a "secret mission," which the police seemed to connect with the German-Japanese alliance pact. To force a confession, the police threatened me with firing squads as an alternative of instantaneous death at the hands of the examining police. For four days early in January I was forced to squat for hours in the Japanese fashion, while four policemen slapped my face, kicked me and made feints at strangling me until my knees were covered with open wounds, and I was a physical wreck.

"All newspapermen are spies," the police said, "because they try to find out the truth. Japanese correspondents abroad are spies; so are Japanese newspapermen at home. We could arrest all of them."

When I failed to break down, all the charges were dropped and the examination centered on charges that my dispatches violated the national defense act. Proof to the police was the fact that the censor had eliminated sentences and paragraphs amounting to less than one-half of 1 per cent of the total. The police held that the mere fact that the censor had eliminated such passages showed they were bad for Japan and therefore criminal.

Generally the British were treated more severely than Americans, and 12 Britons were suicides. Among them was Ed. Stagg, manager of the Chartered Bank of Yokohama, and John Watson, manager of British real estate interests in Harbin and father-in-law of the British Vice Consul; H. F. H. Kruger, marine adjuster, died in prison as the result of exposure. J. A. Hewitt, a missionary, died in an insane asylum after imprisonment.

atrocities

War Prisoners: Japs Often Force

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 27—With the release of United States newspapermen from Japan, an insight into Japanese propaganda methods can be provided. One of these consists in sending slugging squads to concentration camps to extract, by persuasion if possible and by force if necessary, statements from prisoners testifying to their good treatment, which are broadcast or printed in the Japanese-controlled press.

A typical example, which was

repeated everywhere, is the experience of Tokyo internees. Six newspapermen, Leo Chamberlain, head of the National City Bank of Tokyo, and Dr. Theodore Walser, representing the missionaries, were taken by the police to a hotel for a gathering under the alleged auspices of the "Pacific War Relief Committee."

After seeing a movie showing Japan's war achievements they were served an excellent luncheon, following which the "chairman" made a speech emphasizing that the war need not destroy the personal friend-

ship between Americans and Japanese and asserting that the luncheon had been organized in that spirit.

He then invited his guests to record broadcasts telling their friends at home how well they were treated.

(Domei, Japanese news agency, broadcast Monday a Manila dispatch in which R. P. Cronin Jr., who was chief of the Associated Press bureau at Manila when the war began, is quoted as saying that the lot of Americans interned there, while "not a bed of roses, could have been much tougher." One fea-

Testimonial of 'Good Treatment'

ture of Japanese treatment of their captives has been numerous efforts to obtain, by various methods, statements putting such treatment in a favorable light.

Walser broadcast a message saying that on the whole the Americans were being well treated and that he hoped the Japanese in America would be treated as well. A few others delivered brief messages, merely identifying themselves, but virtually all the newspapermen refused to speak.

Thereupon the chairman requested his guests to write articles on

set topics which, he said, could be sold to the press in the Far East for 4000 yen to provide funds for the relief of war prisoners. Prior to this, he said, private rooms would be furnished where the guests might take a bath.

All of them objected and offered to provide cash for relief and said they would forego the bath. Only then did the slugging squad display its true colors. The guests were told frankly that they must write and that if they refused their reprisal would imperil their exchange and that in any case they would be held in their rooms with-

out food and water until they complied.

When they still refused, one slugger identified as a high official of the home office went into action. Joseph Dynan of the Associated Press was hit in the jaw right in the hotel lobby. Other Japanese guests suffered broken dental bridges. Robert Bellaire of the United Press was choked by his own necktie, and Walser, who had been promised a day at home and who attempted to leave the hotel, was forcibly pushed back and cursed until he consented to write.

(Copyright, 1942, by the New York Times)

San Francisco Chronicle
July 28, 1942

show - Jap

Hawaii Jap Slain By Beach Sentry

HONOLULU, July 27 (AP)—Army authorities said today that Ghchiro Uyeno, 52, a Japanese alien, was shot and killed by a sentry Saturday night, when he failed to halt when challenged and attempted to run from a beach position where he had been standing.

Authorities said today that Uyeno had violated three military regulations: First, the curfew; second, being in a forbidden area adjacent to a military installation; third, failure to obey the sentry when properly challenged.

July 28

*San Francisco Chronicle
July 28, 1942*

Relocation

Manzanar

July 28

Have the Japanese a sense of humor? From things we hear about Manzanar it is evident that young Japanese-Americans at least have one and it is working well. Representative Leland M. Ford of Santa Monica had already charged that Manzanar has been turned into a "social experiment" and Editor George W. Savage of the Inyo Independent has been calling vigorously for the expulsion of the "social workers" at Manzanar and management by the Army.

Our independent information is that the social workers now running Manzanar are not entirely unwelcome to the young Japanese-Americans of the camp. Manzanar has a larger proportion of the young "intellectuals" of the "advanced" type than any other Japanese re-location center. They are said to be vastly amused at the ministrations of the Washington social workers. In a naturally depressing place like Manzanar on its bleak sands this is an unexpected diversion. These boys and girls are just laughing their heads off.

Chronicle

San Francisco Chronicle
July 28, 1942

Prisoner of Jap Gestapo: 'They Degraded Us In a Studied Plan to Break Our Morale'

(Morris J. Harris, for 15 years chief of the Associated Press bureau in Shanghai, is a native of Columbia, Mo., and a former Kansas City newspaper man. He worked on the Japan Advertiser and on the Manila Bulletin before going to Shanghai. Following is a delayed dispatch received from him as the exchange liner Gripsholm sailed for the United States.)

By MORRIS J. HARRIS

Associated Press Staff Writer

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 24 (Delayed) —I spent 72 days in a Japanese military prison.

The days of uncertainty which followed Pearl Harbor were climaxed before dawn on March 5 when a squad of Japanese military secret police banged on my door with pistol butts and demanded that I hurry out.

For the next two and a half months armed guards watched me day and night. The cell was never dark. Arc lights blazed throughout the nights. There was no bed. I slept on the bare cold floor.

My captors supplied only a thin, vermin-ridden blanket which I dreaded to touch.

Each mealtime I got one bowl of cold rice or a chunk of bread. Drink was an infrequent gulp of a dish-watery tea from a filthy bowl which a dozen coolies used without washing.

Bugs thrived within the cell. My toilet was a wooden bucket.

In all the 10 weeks I was in jail I was allowed only two hot baths, and these were in a concrete tank with many others. A few weeks passed before I was permitted to shave.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

The majority of the prisoners, like me, were British and Americans and

as foreigners and political prisoners were not supposed to be thrown in with common criminals, but this was done apparently as a studied plan of our captors to break our morale by subjecting us to degradation.

I was jailed in the secret police Shanghai headquarters, formerly a dirty old Chinese hotel.

The jail was a war-time affair with cell bars of wood four inches square and about an inch apart, allowing no vision outward and little air inside. The place was in a deep slum district and the stench was overpowering. A cage, 10 by 20 feet, held an average of 20 prisoners.

We had barely space to lie down at night. All day we sat on the floor, sometimes with our backs against the concrete walls. We were not allowed to talk and were given nothing to read. No scrap of news was allowed to reach us.

Frequently the guards punished some whispered infraction of the rules and we were then forced to sit cross-legged or kneel for prolonged periods.

NO CHARGES BROUGHT

A few minutes of this renders the legs of foreigners near to paralysis. Sometimes we were punished like this until we reeled. If the guards felt particularly irritated they entered the cells and belabored their victims with clubs or swords.

When I entered the prison I was thoroughly searched and everything of convenience or possible harm was removed, even my eyeglasses.

My shoes were taken from me. This increased my suffering in the cell which was cold in the raw March weather. Why I was there remained a partial mystery. No charges were brought.

I sat in the cell five weeks before I was questioned. After weeks of interrogation on all manner of subjects I was required to sign a report in Japanese with my thumb

print despite by ignorance of the contents.

I had distinguished company as numerous leading Shanghai American business men and other correspondents were simultaneously arrested. They were held for varying periods from a few weeks to many months. In general all appeared to be there because of the farflung Japanese espionage search, but there were no specific charges against them.

On May 15 an officer whispered to me: "You are released. Get your things."

I was required to sign a pledge that I would voluntarily return to their authority if they desired.

After a few weeks of home recuperation, I was outwardly recovered. But the nervous reaction from my experience still lingers.

San Francisco Chronicle
July 29, 1942

Evac

New Japanese Exodus Will End Aug. 7

The last of California's pre-war Japanese population will be evacuated to relocation centers by August 7, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt announced yesterday.

This means the removal of Japanese from Tanforan and similar assembly centers in the State to Manzanar or other relocation centers.

Approximately 6000 Japanese from portions of Fresno and Tulare counties lying within Military Area No. 2 will start their exodus Sunday for Arizona where they will spend the duration of the war. Registration of the group was completed Tuesday by the Wartime Civil Control Authority.

Military Area No. 1, comprising Western portions of California, Oregon, Washington and Southern Arizona, was completely evacuated by June 7. A total of 109,000 Japanese will have been transferred by the Army with the completion of this final movement.

Meanwhile Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff, civil affairs division of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, denied rumors that curfew regulations for enemy aliens had been relaxed.

"There has been no change in the terms of the original proclamation," he said.

"All alien Germans and alien Italians must be within their places of residence between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. and at all other times all such persons shall be only at their places of residence or employment, or traveling between those places, or within a distance of not more than five miles from their place of residence."

San Francisco Chronicle
July 30, 1942

Evac.

Last of State's Japs Will Leave For Arizona

The last Japanese still at large in California—about 6000 in eastern Fresno and Tulare counties—will start their migration on Sunday to relocation centers in Arizona.

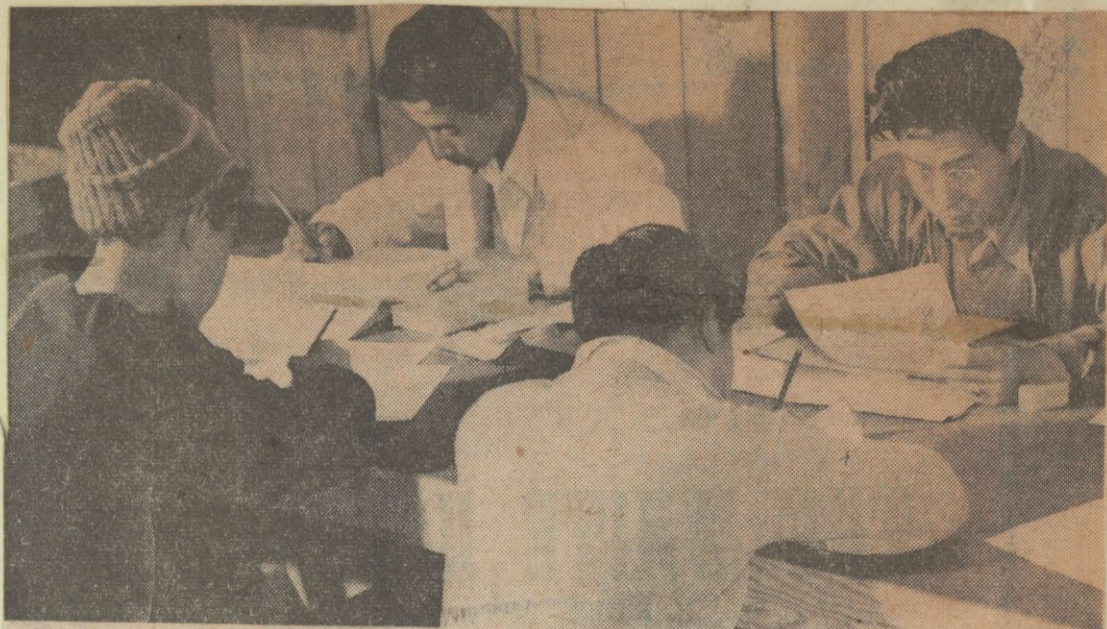
This was announced here yesterday by Army officials as the Japanese control program neared its end. The last clearance is expected to be completed by August 7.

The final steps will be the transfer of thousands of Japanese now in small temporary assembly centers throughout the West Coast to large permanent relocation centers in the interior.

Procedure through which American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their families may obtain permits to leave relocation centers to accept jobs as announced by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority. Such permission will be granted only to American-born persons who have never lived in Japan or attended school there.

A resident of a center who has a definite offer of a job outside the Western Defense Command—including Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Montana—may apply to the center director.

San Francisco Chronicle
July 31, 1942



THE PRESS—Four young Japanese get out the Tanforan "totalizer" (Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. Army)



ART AT TANFORAN—Two Japanese-Americans explore picture books

(Photo by Signal Corps, U. S. Army)

San Francisco Chronicle
8/16/42

Eval

Armed Guards Take Possession of Terminal Island

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP).—Hundreds of soldiers, riding in trucks with fixed bayonets and mounted machine guns, took possession of Fish Harbor and 40 acres of surrounding territory on Terminal Island today under a federal condemnation writ that paved the way for the clearing of Japanese from the area, which adjoins naval establishments.

Navy planes, wheeling overhead, lent a further warlike atmosphere to the move, but the evacuation of the Japanese largely was orderly and voluntary.

Some said they were going to inland California communities, while a few indicated they were headed for as far away as Arizona.

Call Bulletin
2-23-42

8000 Aliens Must Be Out By Midnight

**Exodus From Banned
Area on Full Blast;
Others Face Curfew**

More than 8000 enemy aliens must be out of 46 prohibited zones in Coastal States by midnight, and some 100,000 others living in restricted areas will go under curfew regulation at that hour.

The only exceptions in the wholesale evacuation, said U.S. Attorney Frank Hennessy in San Francisco, will be invalids hospitalized or under the care of a reputable physician and aliens over 75 years of age.

However, he indicated that special permits may be granted some aliens in curfew areas after submission of evidence of loyalty and investigation by the F.B.I.

Possibility of issuance of such permits was voiced to hundreds of aliens, mostly Italian, who crowded his office throughout the day. Authorities pointed out that the Italian conduct the city's scavenger, janitorial and window washing businesses and the curfew regulations would not permit them to work.

EXCEPTIONS AGREED UPON

Exception of the aged and infirm from the evacuation order was agreed upon, Hennessy said, in a conference today between Lieut. Gen. John DeWitt of the Western Defense Command and Wallace Howland, assistant alien co-ordinating officer for the coast.

In some sections, Vallejo and Martinez, for example, the exodus of Japs, Germans and Italians was reported virtually complete last night, while in others moving was reported underway at top speed today. Enemy aliens found in the prohibited areas tomorrow face immediate arrest and interment.

In Washington, Rep. Alfred J. Elliot (D., Tulare) demanded removal of Japanese from the West Coast to "concentration camps somewhere damned quick."

As the evacuation proceeded, Tom C. Clark, regional co-ordinator of alien control, indicated that military authorities will have the final say and that they already are working on extension of restricted and forbidden zone areas.

Testifying before a House committee session yesterday in San Francisco, Clark said that further evacuation of enemy aliens and even citizens whose loyalty was suspected, might be expected following tonight's deadline. Other witnesses urged immediate evacuation of all Japanese, regardless of citizenship.

The committee adjourned its San Francisco sessions last night to go to Portland for a hearing Thursday and intimated that it might return here later.

Oakland Tribune
2/24/42

Idle Transportation

Editor The Chronicle — Sir: I read with interest Miss O'Brien's article about the Japanese people, and it dawned on me that perhaps you might be the key to my solution. Well, in this crisis, with China allied along with our United States, we the Chinese are doing our utmost. My brother is in the Medical Division and I am in the Navy Air Station helping to maintain our seaplanes in top shape.

The Japanese, those who are citizens, are eager to serve our country. They can, and here it is. There are still a great many of them possessing well-kept cars stored up. They know that by fall they will be re-located eastward, and they will surely lose their cars in their entirety. Nobody can afford to storage their cars year in and year out. Perhaps they had visualized their return soon. The facts, if brought to their common senses, will make it a folly to do so.

My friends at the station have talked this over, and I've been selected to bring this subject up, that when Miss O'Brien goes down there again for her bridge game, she might bring this up, for we need transportation pretty bad, and in this case, where patriotism is rampant, loyalty to our Flag is essential proof.

GEORGE LEONG WONG,
San Francisco.

S. F. Chronicle
5/26/42

7.B.2

Former Jap YWCA Secretary Guilty

Lincoln Seichi Kanai, 34, former secretary of the Japanese YMCA of San Francisco, who fled to Milwaukee when the Army set up its Japanese "exclusion law," was found guilty of leaving a prohibited district and failing to report for an internment camp by Federal Judge Roche yesterday. He was sentenced to six months in jail.

San Francisco Chronicle
5/26/42

Pro Japs

Life at Tanforan 826

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: We have found the article by Miss Maureen O'Brien, in The Chronicle of August 16, concerning her visit to Tanforan for the most part interesting and worthwhile.

However, some of her statements must surely cause false easiness. We have many friends at Tanforan who are honest, good-natured and uncomplaining. We have found through their conversation and letters that an accurate picture of life at Tanforan is not nearly so rosy as Miss O'Brien has painted it. For instance, she stated, "... The evacuees are accorded complete privacy" in their barracks. Yes, if you can call living in a unit where one can hear the slightest whisper throughout the house—if you can call it privacy when the Army officials can walk in your "room" at any time and confiscate any article they consider "dangerous" (such as chisels and baseball bats)—if you can consider a room private when the walls only go up about seven feet leaving the rest of the space up to the roof empty.

Miss O'Brien quotes her friend as saying, "The authorities have inaugurated such a fine educational and recreational program down here that our people never have 'nothing to do.'" We don't suggest that she misquoted him, but we are sure that that is not the general feeling of the evacuees. From our visits there we have found that time hangs, very, very heavily on their hands. Education of the children is only voluntary for them. The activity of adults is so restricted that many skilled and talented men have been reduced to making toy boats and sailing them in a dirty pond for amusement. Japanese books and papers, the only source of pleasure for those who do not know English, well, have been confiscated along with phonograph records.

MR. and MRS. E. C. LINSLEY,
Berkeley.

S.F. Chronicle
8/26/42

Interned Japanese On Coast Keep Up Legion Rules, Rites

By DAMON RUNYON

Some of our citizens may become a bit impatient with the example of American tolerance that I here relate. Others, I suppose, will see in it another example of the spirit of fairness and justice that makes this the greatest Nation the world has ever known.

There are in existence at this time in California two posts of the American Legion composed entirely of Japanese, nearly all now in internment camps. The members are, of course, veterans of World War I, otherwise they could not belong to the Legion. They are American-born Japs and consequently American citizens.

All of them got the bonus. Some of them receive disability pensions. A few hold American decorations for meritorious service under our flag. One post is the Townsend Harris Post of San Francisco, the other the Commodore Perry Post of Los Angeles, the latter named for the great American sailor who opened the Hermit Kingdom to the world long years ago, little knowing he was unleashing a devil's brood that would later be guilty of the most damnable treachery against his native land.

Now In Evacuation Camps

The Townsend Harris Post has about 28 members, the Commodore Perry Post 78, most of these now in the evacuation camp at the Santa Anita Race Track in Southern California, where they hold

regular meetings and meticulously observe all the various forms and rituals of the parent organization, and thereby hangs my tale.

The American Legion would probably like to get ride of the Jap posts and in fact the California Legionnaires are on record as favoring deportation of alien Japanese after the war and depriving those born in the United States of citizenship. These suggestions, in my opinion, will later on be questions of tremendous gravity throughout the country. There is a great legal problem involved in the idea of stripping the American-born of citizenship, and yet it is clear that something must be done to eliminate forever the danger of a large number of suspect peoples in our midst in time of war.

They're Doing Their Best

But getting back to my original strain, it seems that as long as the Jap posts comply with the Legion regulations, only the most arbitrary action on the part of the Legion as a whole can shake them out of the national organization. If the Japs failed to hold meetings and carry out the Legion practices, they could be automatically sloughed for cause. However, the little brown vets are mighty particular about observing the rules down to the smallest detail.

In fact, it is said their meetings are letter perfect as far as the code is concerned. It is an odd situation, as you must agree, that finds semi-prisoners in what are considered enemy alien camps preserving the rituals of one of the most highly patriotic American orders in existence. You can just imagine how a similar situation would be met in Japan.

Among the Legion customs, though not a hard and fast rule, is that of interpost visiting. That is to say, one post will go a-calling on another, the Legionnaires being by nature most sociable. I suppose the Japs have been unable to keep up this custom since the internment camps were opened. Anyway, it is quite likely they would have found the welcome matts missing from the stoops of other posts.

As indicated by their recorded attitude, the California Legionnaires, while perhaps admitting the probability of loyalty to the United States on the part of some Japs, are completely opposed to the race as a whole though their tolerance of the Jap posts proves that they are tempering their opposition with justice.

Commercial Appeal

8/27/42

P. 4

Bored

8/27

Four Japanese youths, trying to escape from the Santa Anita enclosure on a recent night, were captured by military guards. Upon being questioned, they admitted that they had left regularly every week to see the new movie at the Arcadia Theater. "You must be real picture fans to risk a bullet in the head," commented Russell Amory, boss of the place, when questioning the boys. "Naw," replied one in bored tones, "we just get tired looking at Japs all day."

—Script, L. A.

S.F. Chronicle
8/27/42

7.13.2.

White Russian Admits He Was Jap Agent, Says FBI

A White Russian, who assertedly deficient. He lived at 2472 Sutter street. admitted he had been a secret agent for Japan in China, was arrested by FBI agents last night on charges of falsifying his Selective Service questionnaire.

Nat Pieper, San Francisco FBI chief, said the man is known as Captain Gary Stanley, but his real name is Igor Alexevich Stepanoff, born in Harbin, Manchuria, August 17, 1914.

He told FBI men that from 1936 to 1939 he had been a secret agent in the counter-espionage division of the Japanese gendarmerie in China.

PERSUASIVE METHODS

Methods of making suspects talk, he said, included pushing phonograph needles under the person's fingernails and scratching their chest with a bayonet.

Stepanoff has been employed by Bay Area manufacturers since he arrived here in September, 1940, on the President Coolidge. He is reported to have advocated slowdowns in work.

The FBI charged him with falsifying his Selective Service questionnaire in reporting that he was supporting a mother who was physically

SAYS HE WAS IN ARMY

He told FBI agents he had served with a Russian army in China from 1933 to 1935, later serving as an investigator with the British and later French municipal police in Tientsin.

He said that in 1939 he attended the Russian Imperial Military Academy and fought with the Soviet armies as a captain against the Finns.

He said he was captured in Norway by the German army and later escaped from a prison camp. He entered San Francisco from Shanghai.

He is a weight lifter and was a professional wrestler in China, according to the FBI report.

For a few months he was an agent for a dry cleaner near Fort Ord. He registered as a Russian alien.

Stepanoff will be taken before the U. S. Commissioner today. He is held in \$2500 bond.

S.F. Chronicle
8/28/42

Relocation

Japs at Merced Will Be Moved To Colorado Base

All Japanese in the Merced Assembly Center will be moved to Granada, Col., by September 10, the Wartime Civil Control Administration announced yesterday.

Daily, beginning tomorrow, approximately 400 Japanese will be moved from the Merced center until all 4300 have gone, Colonel Karl R. Bendetson, chief of the WCCA, said.

The Merced center, which opened in May, received its population from Northern California counties.

San Francisco Chronicle
8/31/42

Manzanar

10,000 Japs Build Typical American City

Manzanar, war-time home for 10,000 evacuated Japanese, has become a typical American city.

Transferred to their new "boom town" over in the Owens valley, its people are working, playing, learning, governing and planning just like the folks in Peoria, Podunk—or San Francisco.

They are putting in a 44-hour week at their jobs, buying War bonds, growing Victory Gardens, reading newspapers, listening to the radio, playing baseball, dancing the rumba, and suffering from athletes' foot.

Those who are American citizens—about 65 per cent of them—are making camouflage nets for the Army and doing other war work.

Their children are going to school, from kindergarten to university extension classes, their farmers are growing everything from cucumbers to guayule, their business men are running stores, their carpenters are putting up buildings, their engineers are installing irrigation systems, and their doctors and nurses are building up public health to record standards.

This was the picture given to the Commonwealth Club yesterday by Roy Nash, director of the 6000-acre project on the other side of the Sierra Nevada.

"These people," he said, "are being given every freedom consistent with military necessity.

... freedom of the press, freedom to criticize, freedom to receive news, to write and receive uncensored mail, to listen to long-wave radio, freedom of religion."

They have these liberties and others—but within limits. They cannot leave Manzanar, they must be within the mile-square area between 8 at night and 6 in the morning, they are constantly under supervision of outside guards (military police) and inside guards, their own people.

The men and women are working at the jobs they are best qualified to handle—44 hours a week. They receive good food—at 38 cents a day, housing, medical care, recreation, education for their children, Americanization for their elders, a chance to govern themselves.

Soon they will receive clothing made in a clothing factory to be under way next month at Manzanar. They receive no wages as such, but a small monthly cash allowance.

San Francisco Chronicle
August 1, 1942

PRISONERS

Hospitality

Americans whose friends and relatives are prisoners of war are fans of Japanese short wave broadcasts. For the Tokyo programs feature recordings by prisoners who usually tell the folks back home that they are getting along fine and being well treated by the Japanese. But with the arrival last week of American correspondents in the Portuguese African port of Lourenco Marques, U. S. citizens learned just how much such assurances are worth.

The experience of a group of newsmen and missionaries in Tokyo was typical. They were taken to a hotel for a meeting of the "Pacific War Relief Committee." There they were lavishly lunched, shown a movie on Japanese blitzkrieg, and told by the "chairman" that the war need not affect personal friendships between Americans and Japanese.

Then they were "invited" to record messages for broadcast to America and write articles on set subjects to be sold

to the Far Eastern press for 4000 yen apiece, proceeds to go to relief of war prisoners. When they refused, a slugging squad, which included a high official of the Home Office, took over. The guests emerged with bruises and missing teeth. They wrote the articles.

Conditions in concentration camps and prisons, the newsmen wrote last week, have been serious. Internees were often placed with criminals in cells so crowded they had to take turns sleeping, some standing to make room for those lying down.

The diet of prisoners consisted mainly of small portions of vegetable soup and rice bread. There was no fuel. As a result, internees have lost an average of 20 pounds, suffered softening of the teeth, beri-beri, pellagra and dysentery. Many have been forced into land clearing and dock labor for a little extra food. In the camps "former millionaires could be seen sweeping gutters, and titled Englishwomen sorting cigarette butts for the pipes of their distinguished husbands."

All reports agreed that prisoners are in urgent need of almost everything—food, clothing, soap, tobacco, vitamins, medical supplies, and reading matter.

San Francisco Chronicle
August 2, 1942

FBI in N. Y. *Aug 2*

87 Aliens With Aleutian Maps Taken

By the United Press

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Seizure of 87 Axis nationals, who possessed navigation charts and maps showing the depth of waters around the Aleutian and Pribilof islands, was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation office here.

The charts, made in Japan, were worn, indicating they had been used frequently, P. E. Foxworth, chief of the FBI office, said. In addition to designating depth of the waters in the Aleutians and Pribilof areas, the maps listed air and sea distances between the islands, the United States and China.

GERMANS, ITALIANS COMPRISE GROUP

Foxworth described those seized as "dangerous aliens." They were rounded up in the New York metropolitan area last night and consisted of 66 Germans, 15 Italians and 6 Japanese. All were of military age and had refused to serve in the United States armed forces, Foxworth said.

In addition to the maps and charts, FBI agents also found the aliens had cameras, ammunition, flares and propaganda leaflets. Obscene literature also was in their possession, Foxworth announced.

Fifteen of the 66 Germans had registered with the German Consulate for service in the Nazi army. Four of them had been in the Nazi army and navy, two of them in the last war. Seven readily admitted entering this country illegally, five others had made application for repatriation to Germany so that they could fight against the United States.

JAPS SEIZED IN NIPPON CLUB

All of the Germans were members of various German organizations. One of them admitted corresponding with the parents of Helmuth Leiner, one of the eight saboteurs now being tried in Washington. Another alien had an uncle and 16 cousins in the Nazi army, the uncle holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Japanese were seized in the Nippon Club, a gathering place for Japanese in New York. Three admitted illegal entry into this country and said they were members of the Japanese Association, an imperial society.

The other three were members of the Hokoku-Dan, believed to be a patriotic group closely affiliated with the Black Dragon Society. The leader of this group had the navigation charts which were seized by the FBI.

"I MUST OBEY EMPEROR HIROHITO"

Both groups had collected tinfoil and funds, which they turned over to the Japanese Consul, according to the leader of the Hokoku-Dan.

He said: "I want to see Japan win the present war. I would not fight against Japan under any circumstances. My Emperor Hirohito is a good man. He is my ruler. I must obey him."

Of the 15 Italians, four were in this country illegally, three since 1939. Two were members of the Fascist party, while two others had filed to be repatriated so they might aid Il Duce.

San Francisco Chronicle
August 2, 1942

Arrests

**Jap Arrested For
Leaving Military Zone**

Lincoln Seichi Kanai, 33-year-old former secretary of the Y. M. C. A.'s Japanese branch here, was brought back to San Francisco from Wisconsin yesterday on a charge of leaving Military Zone No. 1 without permission.

In custody of the U. S. Marshal here, he wrote an elaborate statement contending that no Japanese of American citizenship should be treated differently than any other citizen.

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San Francisco Chronicle
August 2, 1942

Contraband

JAP SABOTAGE CACHES FOUND NEAR SANTA ANA

SANTA ANA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Sheriff Jesse L. Elliott today reported discovery of two Japanese caches of poisons, other chemicals, dynamite and photographs of oil fields and military establishments which he

expressed belief were intended for sabotage.

The caches were found by tenants who had taken over farms of Japanese removed to assembly camps.

The Westminster Farm, where the poisons, other chemicals and photo-

graphs were found, was near a reservoir which supplies the Huntington Beach area and near an oil tank farm, said Elliott.

A San Juan Capistrano farmhouse, near gas and power substations, yielded 96 sticks of dynamite.

San Francisco Chronicle
August 6, 1942

Evac

7

COAST JAPS WILL MOVE SOON

More than 12,000 additional West Coast Japanese will start moving Sunday to their permanent wartime homes in the interior, Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen of the Wartime Civil Control Administration announced here yesterday.

Approximately 5300 now at the Pomona Assembly Center will be

transferred during a 10-day period to the new Heart Mountain Relocation Center near Cody, Wyoming. From the Puyallup Assembly Center in Washington, about 7200 will be taken to the Minidoka Relocation Center near Eden, Idaho.

The moves will close out the two assembly centers.

San Francisco Chronicle
August 6, 1942

Fifth Col

M

**Japan Sought Data
On L.A. Waterworks**

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 6. — (U.P.) — Eight years ago Japan attempted, through its consulate here, to obtain detailed information about the vast water facilities serving this city, according to a letter made public today by H. A. Van Norman, chief engineer.

Van Norman said he refused the request on his own initiative after submitting it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which gave it to the Army, only to have it returned.

Oakland Tribune

2/6/42

Chronicle

A Movie Of the Japs In China

Mark L. Moody's "Ravaged Earth," first feature length account of Japanese barbarism in China, comes to the screens of both the Clay and Larkin Theaters on Friday.

Released in its original form, the picture claims to corroborate the shocking news stories of Japanese atrocities in China.

Concluding their runs Thursday night are "The Edge of the World" at the Clay and "Beethoven Concerto" at the Larkin.

San Francisco Chronicle
8/9/42

Evacuation

Editor The Chronicle — Sir:
Judge William Denman's attack on Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt is so exaggerated that San Franciscans as a whole undoubtedly are rather embarrassed about it. Why should General DeWitt, who has a tremendous territory to protect, worry or be worried about staging a theatrical practice for San Franciscans, who are perfectly capable of looking out for themselves. Undoubtedly the OCD and the Red Cross have a carefully laid-out plan of evacuation which has been approved by army heads, and when they are ready to announce the plan to the public they will do so.

Let us hope that Judge Denman's ill-timed attacks do not elicit information which might be of service to saboteurs, whose business it is to disorganize the carrying out of such plans.
DOROTHY DEMING WHEELER.
Santa Cruz.

San Francisco Chronicle
8/9/42

Gripsholm at Rio

U. S. Goes Over Ship for Axis Agents

(Editor's Note: Max Hill of Colorado Springs, Colo., was the Associated Press chief of bureau in Tokyo from 1940 until the outbreak of the war between the United States and Japan. He is being repatriated with other North and South Americans on the Swedish liner Gripsholm which arrived at Rio Janeiro today.)

By MAX HILL

Associated Press Staff Writer

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Aug 10 (P)—United States authorities are taking elaborate precautions to insure that Japanese or Axis agents are not introduced into the United States aboard the repatriation liner Gripsholm.

The strenuous efforts to check the sympathies and leanings of all non-officials aboard is shown by the provision requiring passengers to list five native-born Americans who will testify to their loyalty.

All passengers who are not United States citizens also are being fingerprinted and extensively questioned.

Reliable quarters said high government officials feared that the drastic sweeping up of Japan's fifth column in the United States soon after the start of the war might have resulted in an attempt to send a fresh corps of agents via the Asama Maru and Conte Verde, the liners which brought us from Japan to Portuguese East Africa where we boarded the Gripsholm.

Among the passengers were some Nisei, United States-born Japanese and some Chinese who say they are pro-Chungking.

Besides United States citizens there also are a number of South American diplomats.

When we left Japan it was reported the Japanese were launching a new and rapidly expanding program of construction of wooden freighters to replace their losses in the South Seas and supplement an already over-burdened merchant marine tonnage.

The program for wooden ships indicated the supply of iron and steel was not sufficient for all current needs.

San Francisco Chronicle

8/9/42

200 Soldiers Quell Jap Riot At Santa Anita

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (AP)—Two hundred military police were called inside the Japanese assembly center at Santa Anita last Tuesday to quell a disturbance, the Wartime Civilian Control Administration disclosed today.

One of the evacuees, suspected of being an informer, was set upon and badly beaten by a huge crowd of Japanese. He was rescued by the soldiers and taken to a hospital.

The WCCA statement follows:

"After being stationed within the Japanese assembly center at Santa Anita for three days, the result of a disturbance, accentuated by an assault upon an evacuee of Japanese and Korean ancestry, Tuesday afternoon, the military police were withdrawn Friday evening.

"The assault upon the evacuee occurred during the routine inspection by the interior police. Suspected of being an informer, the evacuee was set upon by several hundred other evacuees.

"A milling crowd of about 2000 Japanese gathered almost at once. The military police stationed outside the center were summoned. Some 200 were ordered in. The beaten evacuee, badly but not seriously hurt, was rescued by the soldiers and removed to a hospital.

San Francisco Chronicle

8/9/42

Reloc

Trainload of Japs Arrives in Wyoming

Chronicle

Eventually There'll Be 10,000
In New Alien City Near Cody

DENVER, Aug. 8 (U.P.)—The first trainload of an eventual mass migration of 10,000 West Coast Japanese was en route to the Heart Mountain relocation center near Cody today—ready to establish what will become Wyoming's fifth largest town.

Built on the barren foothills at the familiar east gate of Yellowstone National Park, the camp offers 19 blocks of apartment-type barracks where Japanese families—citizens and aliens alike—will form their own community and stay under Government supervision for the rest of the war.

But it will be no concentration camp such as the Axis nations maintain for citizens of the United Nations, according to Regional Chief Joseph H. Smart of the War Relocation Authority.

The Japanese will have their own city council and will select their own mayor. They will set up and operate their own fire department. Doctors will be Japanese, with the exception of the chief medical authority.

There will be stores, barber shops, beauty parlors and recreational centers, all operated by the Japs themselves. Such sports as baseball and wrestling will be encouraged.

Schools will be operated 12 months a year in the center to continue the American education of the Japanese children. Most of the teachers, Smart said, will be Americans, "but full use of any competent Japanese teachers available will be made."

Project Director Christopher E. Rachford said experience at other camps had taught the WRA that the Japanese migrants are extremely anxious to work.

"Work opportunities will be given them," he said. "The task of building a city of 10,000 on a virgin prairie in a few months is a huge one, even when virtually all of the construction is temporary in nature."

Much of the work still is to be done, and will be accomplished by the evacuees as they arrive."

The Japanese will help complete a huge irrigation project for the district, temporarily abandoned when war started. They will plant large crops and attempt to raise all the food consumed at the center.

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San Francisco Chronicle
8/9/42

FBI Arrests 33, One With Maps Of N. Y. Harbor

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (AP)—The arrest of 33 enemy aliens, one a photo-engraver who possessed navigation maps of New York harbor and Long Island sound waters, was announced today by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Other contraband seized included two telescopes, owned by a 23-year-old German, who, the FBI said, took frequent bicycle trips up the Hudson river.

P. E. Foxworth, assistant FBI director, said another German was a radio instructor for the National Youth Administration in New York, a job he held at the time of his arrest yesterday. He came to this country in 1926, but never became a citizen.

Those arrested and sent to Ellis Island for internment hearings were 25 Germans, 6 Italians, 1 Japanese and 1 Hungarian.

San Francisco Chronicle
8/9/42

7.13.2.

Seven Japs Held On Bribe Charges

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10 (AP)—FBI agents today arrested seven Japanese on charges of conspiring to bribe Federal officers to let them run gambling games at the Santa Anita Reception Center, where 19,000 evacuees have a lot of spare time on their hands.

Federal agents said they had evidence that rival Japanese groups had been fighting among themselves with fists and knives over which group should control gambling.

San Francisco Chronicle
8/9/42

Legion Scores Release Of Nisei From Camps

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 11 (UP)

—The Ohio department of the American Legion, which concluded a three-day war convention yesterday, adopted resolutions condemning the release of American-born Japanese from internment camps as detrimental to civilian morale.

S. F. Chronicle

Aug. 12, 1942

P. 4H.

Relocation

Relocation Washington Begins Moving Jap Evacuees

Evacuation of 7000 Japanese from the Puyallup, Wash., assembly center to the Minidoka Relocation center near Eden, Idaho, began yesterday but completion of the shift will be delayed to assure that adequate accommodations will be ready.

This was announced here yesterday by Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff of the civil affairs division, Western Defense Command. He said there would be no transfers from August 22 to August 28, but that on the 29th transfers would be resumed at the 600-a-day rate until completed.

The Japanese are principally from Seattle and Pierce county, Washington.

San Francisco Chronicle
8/16/42

Aliens: Bridge Has Invaded Realm of the Assembly Camp

A Report On
Tanforan

By MAUREEN O'BRIEN

Did you ever wonder what happened to Joe Sano and Paul Kasugai . . . he translated all the works of Culbertson into Japanese before he'd played more than a hand or two of bridge, remember? . . . and Mas Sakamaki and Ken Yabe and Earl Tanbara . . . Earl's greeting, when he called the old Northern California Bridge Club for rubber matches several years ago, was always "Hello, Mabel! This is Dillinger!" . . . and Taki Domoto . . . Tanbara and Domoto was always a team to be reckoned among the favorites in any championship back in the early 30's when duplicate was in its infancy and when we, too, were first breaking into the board arena?

Did you ever wonder what happened to all of them when December 7 took them out of our midst and away from the tournament lists where we met them and competed against them so often before that midwinter Sabbath morning which turned our world into a fair excuse for a chuck-a-luck cage?

Well, we started wondering about them in earnest several weeks ago when letters postmarked San Bruno and Salinas and bearing not these signatures but ones strongly reminiscent of them, started trickling into the column requesting information on all sorts of matters pertaining to tournament bridge.

Our first impulse, which would probably have been yours, was to brush off these requests. Wearers of these names or ones akin to them had given us of America another slogan to place beside "Remember the Maine." We wanted no friendly traffic with them.

And then a small doubt crept in.

We've never had much use for bigots or false patriotism. We talked with our boss, who is certainly no less rabid an American than his hired hand. We conferred with the authorities in the United States Army and we realized that assembly centers . . . yes, that's where those letters were coming from, the Tanforan assembly center at San Bruno and the Salinas assembly center at Salinas . . . are just what their name implies.

They are in no sense concentration camps or prisons. They do not harbor criminals. And some 63 per cent of their population is made up of American citizens, and many of them are as loyal to the land of their birth as we are.

And that's how come we spent the great part of Wednesday at Tanforan assembly center on a pass from the Wartime Civil Control Administration which reads in part:

"The individual named below is authorized to visit Tanforan center, on or about August 12, 1942, for the purpose of consulting certain Japanese evacuees regarding methods of conducting duplicate bridge tournaments . . .

"Maureen O'Brien, Contract Bridge Editor, San Francisco Chronicle."

We did consult with "certain Japanese evacuees," Ken Yabe . . . the only one of all those we knew before who is still at this center . . . with Ken Baba, Kichinosuki Takeuchi, James T. Nishimura and William T. Yamazaki. It was a phrase from a letter from Yamazaki which started that doubt that grew until it sent us on the Wednesday mission. That phrase tells its own story . . .

"We have more time down here than we used to have (not much time lost between work and meals, etc., because of the unusually short distances to all places) so we like to play bridge . . ."

We consulted with them on tournament direction and rating points and how Takeuchi, who has charge of bridge instruction since Joe Sano left, will handle the 200 bridge players in that community of 8000, originally planned for 5000, when he runs the big duplicate and progressive bridge party he's planning for the near future; and how Yabe will perfect his plan for rating the players; and how Nishimura and Baba and Yabe will convert the Mitchell matches on which they've started their duplicate fans into the more intricate movements of Howell and individual contests.

But we arrived at the center at 10:30 in the morning and our meeting with the bridge players was not until 1. Would you like to hear some of the things we saw and heard as we waited in the huge administration office to present our credentials and letter of introduction to Center Manager Frank E. Davis; and as we lunched

with Recreation Director LeRoy Thompson; and as we returned along the wide veranda that overlooks the grounds and buildings where the 8000-odd live and work and play?

A newspaperman who visited the center a couple of months ago had warned us when we told him we were making the trip and hoped to be permitted to go into the center proper, that we'd be very depressed. Well, we weren't depressed at all. In fact we're darn proud to belong to a country that can do such a swell job of building morale and laying a foundation for the future. For, to our notion, that's just what the WCCA is doing, at least in the one center we've looked at.

In the administration office we saw rows upon rows of typewriters being busily worked by girls, a large majority of them Japanese, a goodly sprinkling of Caucasians, all of them in the same very American dress and with hair-doos which made it difficult to tell from the back which were descendants of one race and which of the other. Since this is only a temporary assembly center and there's a great scarcity of jobs . . . enough for only about 20 per cent of the population . . . we asked why all the office work was not done by Japanese. Almost all of it is, was the reply. We have Caucasians working only on the teletype, which is our lifeline, and on the pay rolls and other matters dealing with finances.

Coming out of the bridge meeting, Nishimura took us into the long, wide room filled with young Japanese girls all busily printing on cards which they were filing away in index boxes. These girls, under his direction, were making a complete file of 120,000 evacuees from all over the country. That file will be valuable not only to the army, but in aiding in rehabilitation after the war is ended. For each card contains all information about one individual . . . his family, his forbears, where he lived and what his occupation was before he came to the center.

We turned to Nishimura and said, "With such a paucity of work, I guess it's the lucky ones who have the jobs down here?"

"We-e-ll . . . yes," he replied hesitantly.

"I don't see why you even hesitate about that reply," I said. "You come from a race which is noted for its energy. I should think you'd go crazy with nothing to do."

"But that's just the point," he explained. "The authorities have inaugurated such a fine educational and recreational program down

here that our young people never have 'nothing to do'."

And it's true. There's a miniature nine-hole golf course, which we could see was being well used. There are badminton courts, none of them going to waste, in all the huge room which used to be the lounge and restaurant of what was Tanforan's clubhouse. There are pingpong tables, every one of them taking a thorough pounding. And baseball? . . .

There are six baseball diamonds on which 109 teams of 17 leagues . . . visualize that in a community of 8000 souls . . . compete every week! There are many more teams, Recreation Director Thompson tells us, but 109 of them compete every week.

There are 20-odd boys' clubs. Wish we could remember all their fabulous names! The one that sticks with us is "Heavenly Devils." Beautiful?

As for the education program, there's an Americanization class which is heavily patronized with a large majority of the older generation bending their concentration on learning English and all about American civics and government. There's an art school under the able direction of Professor Chiura Obata from the University of California. It boasts more than 600 students developing their talents for painting and sculpture. Is the general education of the school-age children

San Francisco Chronicle
8/16/42

(over)

being carried on? The State Board of Education has placed the stamp of its approval on this part of the work.

We felt very fortunate Wednesday in being a bridge editor. Without the excuse of very good business we'd never have put a foot inside the center proper. The army would not have permitted it. A fine thing, that, we agreed, when we heard about the hundreds of visitors who storm the guarded gates of Tanforan each Sunday, clamoring for passes. "Are these people who have known the evacuees previously?" we asked. For the great part, no, we were told. They are curiosity-seekers. The evacuees rightfully resent them and the only real break in morale occurs, we were told, after the week-end. Except in rare cases of exhibitionism it is not human nature to enjoy playing the part of an inmate in a zoo.

At that the breaks in morale can't be too serious. For we hear, too, that the police blotter which is run by the civil guard inside the center is as clean as the day it was installed. You see while the army stands guard at the gate and outside, order is kept inside by a civilian police force.

Most of the population is made up of family units, each with its own house. They eat, however, in mess halls and the menus tell us the food is good and the recipes are those they were accustomed to before coming here. We did not go into any of the barracks or mess halls. There the evacuees are accorded complete privacy. There, not even Caucasian employes at the center may intrude on them.

What would any of the youngsters like more than anything else? A milk shake! What would any of the men ask as sole wish from Aladdin's lamp? One bottle of beer! Think of that and the tantalizing beer sign which blinks on a hill you can see from any spot in the center!

We'd like to ramble on about Curly . . . so-called no doubt because he has the straightest hair we saw all day . . . and the Golden Gloves bout he trained for so diligently by running around the old race track till he was in perfect condition. He almost won the match, too, for he got in the first punch. But the other boy had had professional training and got in the second punch, which ended the encounter.

We'd like to tell you how the boys from 18 to 25 or thereabouts envy their friends who were inducted into the army before December 7. And we'd like to describe how they get out the newspaper, English language, of course. It's called the Totalizer.

We'd like to go on about a ton of other interesting things we saw and heard on that very interesting day, but . . . guess our authorities here on The Chronicle would like a little space in the paper for something besides a bridge column. And maybe you'd like just a snack of talk about bridge and a bit of data on who won what in the local tournament lists. So—

That's all about Tanforan until Takeuchi's bridge party.

OTHER RESTRICTIONS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31 (U.P.)
New restrictions were aimed at enemy aliens today on the heels of Federal orders barring them from prescribed defense areas.

Gov. Culbert Olson authorized the State Department of Agriculture to revoke food products licenses of enemy aliens and announced he would seek Federal approval of an order to revoke their business and professional licenses.

Berkeley Gazette
1/31/42

Evac

6000 Remaining California Japs Will Go by August 11

The last 6000 Japanese in California will be evacuated from their homes and farms by August 11.

Orders for their removal were posted yesterday by the Army in portions of Fresno and Tulare counties, the last areas in the State to be cleared.

The Japanese will register next Monday and Tuesday at Sanger, Reedley and Visalia, and will be moved to a still unannounced relocation center within the next two or three weeks.

With approximately 103,000 al-

ready evacuated from California,

Washington, Oregon and Arizona,

Army officials announced more

than 30,000 of them are already

in permanent relocation centers.

The remainder are still in temporary assembly centers from

which they are being transferred

to relocation centers as rapidly as

possible. Three of these temporary

stations have already been

closed, and all Japanese have been

moved from the Sacramento,

Marysville and Salinas centers.

San Francisco Chronicle
July 31, 1942

Court Upholds DeWitt In Japanese Test

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 2.—(AP)—A federal court order, returned in what had been brought as a test case, has upheld the army's authority to intern Japanese, both alien and native born.

The order, entered by District Judge Martin I. Welsh of Sacramento, overruled a demurrer by the American Civil Liberties Union to the internment of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, an Oakland Japanese held at the Tanforan racetrack assembly center.

The union argued that President Roosevelt had no right to direct the Japanese roundup and Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt no right to execute the president's orders. Government attorneys contended that congress had delegated full authority to the president and DeWitt was doing no more than obeying his commander in chief.

Judge Welsh submitted no opinion with his order yesterday, but A. J. Zirpoli, United States attorney at San Francisco, said he understood one is in preparation.

Presno See
Sept 2, 1942

Anti-Jap

Tanforan

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: It would be interesting to know what could cause Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Linsley of Berkeley to write their letter of August 26. They say they have friends (Japanese) at Tanforan who say that conditions there are not what we find at the Palace. A war provoked by the treachery of Japan's "best men" necessitated the removal to camps of all members of the enemy race and every care was and is taken to make such removal as little inconvenience as possible. The Government has been patient and fair. This has been acknowledged by some of the persons removed. The Japanese nationals and their kin are mighty lucky to be in this country and not Americans in Japanese camps.

San Mateo. W. C. NEWMAN.

San Francisco Chronicle
7/3/42

F.B.I.

He Just Couldn't Be a Jap Spy

MECHANICSBURG, Pa., Sept. 2 (UP)—Federal Bureau of Investigation and Naval Intelligence agents thought a well-dressed Oriental they seized from a bus yesterday might be a Japanese spy.

After intensively questioning him and telephoning his mother in New York, they learned that he was Wellington Koo Jr., son of the Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain.

San Francisco Chronicle
9/3/42

Property
disposition

Alien Property: U. S. Seizes Assets of 30 Japanese Firms for Government Use

America yesterday seized all assets in this country owned by the powerful Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests, the K. K. K. line and 27 other Japanese firms.

Their assets and property are now being studied and inventoried, and will be used or stored for the best interests of America.

Announcement of the order was made in Washington by Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian.

Other companies involved on the West Coast include:

Hinode Petroleum Co. of Los Angeles — exporters of petroleum to Japan.

S. Ishimitsu Co. of Los Angeles — exporters of agricultural products to Hawaii.

Tsutakawa & Co. of Seattle — wholesale and retail food dealers.

Yamacho & Co., Ltd., of Seattle — exporters of lumber to Japan, importers of bamboo ware, silk, cotton, foods and cheap Japanese novelties.

Yamashita Shipping Co. of Seattle — general shipping agency for ships and cargoes in international trade.

The action struck primarily at assets in this country owned by Japanese individuals or companies in Japan. Most heavily affected will be Mitsui & Co., representing the Mitsui family—the “Rockefellers of Japan,” and Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha.

Both maintained large offices in San Francisco before the war, and were involved in such businesses as banking, insurance, importing and exporting.

The Mitsuis alone maintained vast fleets of freighters on the Pacific to exchange Japanese silk and rice for wheat, iron, chemicals and machinery.

Government officials here likewise asserted the Mitsuis and the Mitsubishi also engaged in propaganda, and many of their former San Francisco employes are now held in American internment camps as dangerous enemy aliens.

A. L. Stoner, alien property custodian for California, declared here his office is now investigating the records and the physical and intangible assets owned by these and the other companies named.

“All these companies,” he said, “were actually taken over by the

Government immediately after the beginning of war. Since then, the Federal Reserve Bank has acted in a supervisory manner.”

Bank representatives have prevented any destruction or loss of these Japanese-owned assets.

“Now,” Stoner asserted, “we’ll go ahead and take over the assets we find.”

In many instances, it was learned, the Japanese-owned companies here were practically stripped of all assets substantially before Pearl Harbor.

The bombing at Pearl Harbor was timed so that no Japanese vessels were trapped in any American port. Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha and Kawasaki Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha, Ltd., affected in yesterday’s order as operators of the K. K. K. line, had arranged that none of its transpacific freighters was in this part of the Pacific on December 7.

The seizure orders will be expanded until all Japanese-owned interests in this country will be taken over and either operated or stored under American control.

San Francisco Chronicle

9/2/42

atrocities

Hongkong

Oakland Boy Tells of Jap Ruthlessness

The pageant of madness, terror and hysteria that played itself out in the days preceding and following the fall of Hongkong is described in a letter written to friends in Oakland by Philip Harman, 21-year-old Oakland tennis star.

Harman returned to this country on the repatriation ship Gripsholm and is now in a New York hospital recovering from the hardships of Japanese internment and disease.

A tennis professional at a Hawaiian hotel, Harman left the islands for China last October on an exhibition tennis tour for the benefit of United China Relief. He was in Hongkong when the Japanese launched the attack which culminated in the British surrender of the city.

"I never will forget Christmas, 1941," Harman wrote. "We knew the Japs were nearing the city. We knew the British were losing a lot of soldiers. My Christmas meal consisted of—nothing. About 4 p. m. word spread like magic throughout the city that the Governor of Hongkong had surrendered.

"It was then that the panic started. All the foreigners expected to be killed. All the women were hysterical."

Harman said that with others he went to the basement of the hotel in which he was living and destroyed \$75,000 worth of liquor to keep it out of the hands of the Japs.

He returned to his room and waited.

"The Japs finally came," Harman wrote. "There were 12 of them. They ordered me to stay in my room."

Several days later they came and took him away.

"What happened to me in their clutches is too horrible to describe. They suspected me of being connected with the Chungking government because of my association with high Chinese officials. I will never be able to forget it. They beat me horribly and left me. I stayed in bed until January 5, when they took me to a concentration camp."

No food was given the camp prisoners for two days. Then, on the third day, they were given two bowls of rice. In their extremity, they killed and devoured two dogs.

Meanwhile, Hongkong was a city of madness—the Japs mad with power, the Chinese with hunger, the whites with fear.

Harman said the Jap soldiers ravished every white woman "they could get their hands on." He said they stormed into hospitals and ravished women as they lay sick and helpless on hospital beds.

Eventually, Harman said, he was transferred to Stanley Prison and, with other prisoners, was placed under the control of a Japanese fifth columnist who had been a Hongkong barber for 10 years prior to the war. He remained there until the departure of the Gripsholm.

He was met in New York by his

San Francisco Chronicle
9/4/42

S. F. School to Give Class in Jap Language

For the first time in its history, the San Francisco School Department will conduct a Japanese language course.

Deputy School Superintendent Robert F. Gray said yesterday Japanese language classes will be held at Galileo High School at the request of army officials.

It will teach the language to army officers, who will thus be enabled to interview Japanese prisoners. The instructor will be Miss Emily Wiley of Berkeley, who for many years was a resident of Japan.

Gray also said the School Department is conducting a Spanish language class for army officers at the Presidio.

San Francisco Chronicle
9/4/42

Some Mixed Jap Families Released

Some white-Japanese mixed families in relocation centers of the Western Defense Command have been released, the Wartime Civil Control Administration announced last night.

Only families with children are considered for release and they are few in number, the WCCA said, because the Japanese frown on marriages outside their race.

In cases where there is a Japanese woman and a Caucasian husband (if he is not an enemy alien), the family may remain inside the Western Defense Command if given Army approval, but where the races are the reverse they may not stay within this zone.

Many applications have been made for releases, but only a few have been granted thus far, the WCCA said.

San Francisco Chronicle

9/4/42

anti-jap.

Evacuees

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: After reading Miss Masaka Labuchi's letter in the Safety Valve, September 1, my blood boils. As far as any Japanese birth being an accident, it was not; it was an order from Japan. I wonder how many persons of American blood in Japan are indulging in dances, card parties, baseball, basketball? I wonder what kind of educational and recreational facilities the Japs provide for our boys?

Sonoma.

M. SOLEY.

Accident of Birth 96

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: I have read the letter by Miss Masako Tabuchi and would say to her: You cannot get away from the "accident of birth" as long as you are in a mortal world, be your country a democracy or otherwise.

It's a fine idea to "count your blessings" and to remember the things you mention as sufferings are only a small part of those hardships embraced gladly by the pioneers of this country. Be thankful you are not "by accident of birth" one of those devoted white missionaries who suffered the water cure at the hands of the Japanese.

DORA N. CROSBY.

Palo Alto.

San Francisco Chronicle
9/5/42

FBI Raids: Three Publishers Seized; 142 Aliens Arrested in Sweeping Roundup

The Federal Bureau of Investigation cracked down hard yesterday on enemy agents and aliens in Washington, New York City and Chicago.

In a series of swift moves, FBI agents:

1—Arrested Hilton Smyth of New York, Irvine Harvey Williams of Wilton, Conn., and Walker Grey Matheson of Washington, magazine publishers, on charges of acting as agents of the Japanese government.

2—Arrested William Bernard Wernecke, nationally known German-American bund leader, in a raid on his home near Chicago.

3—Arrested 142 aliens in raids in New York City. They included 116 Germans, 22 of whom are women, 11 Italians and 15 Japanese. In the raids, the agents seized much contraband and detailed maps of the Pacific Coast.

The United Press stated that Smyth formerly was public relations counsel of the Japanese Consulate, while Matheson was employed as a news analyst by the office of Inter-American Affairs. Matheson recently was discharged

by the Rockefeller committee.

Said the United Press:

They are charged specifically with acting as agents of a foreign government without prior notification to the Secretary of State. The act provides a maximum penalty of 10 years imprisonment, \$5000 fine, or both.

They were held in \$10,000 bail today when arraigned before a U. S. Commissioner in New York city.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said that Smyth and Matheson, with \$15,000 provided by the Japanese Consulate, purchased the magazine, The Living Age, in June, 1938.

"Thereafter until August, 1941," Hoover said, "their publication of the magazine was underwritten by the Japanese Consulate to the amount of approximately \$2500 per month.

"These funds were advanced in consideration of the magazine's featuring at least one pro-Japanese article in each issue, some of the articles consisting wholly of reprint material furnished by members of the Consulate."

Williams was employed as a book-

keeper by Smyth & Matheson, became co-owner of the magazine and later was named president and treasurer.

In addition to publishing the magazine, Smyth drew a salary of \$500 per month from the Consulate from late in 1937 to November, 1941, Hoover said. During this time he served as a public relations counsel.

Matheson conducted a survey in New York on Communist activities for the Consulate, Hoover said. His work as a news analyst with the Rockefeller office of inter-American affairs was of a nonconfidential capacity.

A native-born American, Smyth had been a newspaper man and free lance writer. In December, 1938, he organized the Harrison Hilton Publishing Company, Inc., New York city. In the following year he shared in the purchase and publication of the magazine Current History, and later participated in the operation of several other magazines.

Hoover said that Smyth helped organize Scribner's Commentator, and acted as its advisory editor

for a while. Since then he has been writing fiction for popular magazines. He is 41 years old.

The FBI chief said Wernecke had been placed "under observation" before the eight Nazi saboteurs stole into this country from submarines, and that he had been seen with one of them—Hans Herbert Haupt—in June.

Hoover announced, according to the Associated Press, the prisoner was charged with violating the selective service law, and stated that he engaged in military drills and associated with rifle groups on his country property and possessed "a large quantity of firearms, explosives and dynamite."

"Wernecke associated with Fritz Kuhn, Otto Willumeit and Elizabeth Dilling," Hoover said. "In December, 1938, Wernecke drove Willumeit and George Froboese, bund heads in the Middle West, to New York for the German Trade Fair.

"Wernecke has corresponded with William Dudley Pelley, the Silver Shirt Legion leader who was sentenced to 15 years in prison for his treasonous activities."

San Francisco Chronicle
9/6/42

Japanese Language

At the request of Army officials, a San Francisco public school will for the first time teach Japanese, when a class opens at Galileo High School. Army officers will be the pupils. The purpose is to equip them to question Japanese prisoners. There is another good reason to make such classes more general. After this war we should be able to tell the Japanese in their own language what to do. Or, we should be able to understand what they tell us and jump before the whip cracks. Which way that is going to be is up to us.

San Francisco Chronicle
9/8/42

Anti-Jap.

Japanese Camps

Editor The Chronicle — Sir: I have been reading the articles from some of your readers relative to the treatment of the Japs in the camps and the article by ex-Ambassador Grew; recently I heard a returned missionary from Korea tell how very badly our own people were treated in Korea years before we even had any idea of war with Japan.

I'm giving two enlisted men to this effort and have friends whose only sons are now in Jap hands in occupied territory.

I have many times passed the camp in which the Japs are being housed at Salinas and think the setup looks much too good.

AMELIA C. FLINTJER.

San Jose.

San Francisco Chronicle
9/8/42

atrocity

Japanese Internees

The sudden burst of Japanese propaganda accusation that Japanese internees in America are being mistreated springs from rage that Ambassador Grew has told the Nation of the inhuman treatment of Americans in Japan, amounting to deliberate physical torture. Forced by the Government to "broadcast distorted news," Tokyo says of Grew's revelations.

Tokyo has not been disturbed by what returned Americans, including news correspondents, have said about Japanese abuse of internees. Tokyo was not upset by Marsman's disclosures of fiendish cruelty inflicted at Hongkong. But Ambassador Grew is official and Japanese recognition of his character gives weight to his charges. This stirs Tokyo to hysterical fury.

Any American, even one who does not know Grew, knows what absurdity it would be to "force" him to make false accusation. And any American knows that there has not been a single case of official abuse of any Japanese in America since Pearl Harbor, and not a single case of official manhandling in any instance where there was not physical resistance. Internment has been a hardship, but every internee has been sheltered, clothed, fed on American standards, and allowed American visitors with the least possible restriction. We do not have to defend ourselves on the Tokyo accusation, but it is well to state the facts.

S. F. Chronicle
9/9/42

Face-Lifting Fails On Oakland Jap

An Oakland Japanese who had his face lifted and posed as a Spaniard to avoid compliance with Army exclusion orders was placed on five years probation yesterday by Federal Judge St. Sure.

The Japanese, Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, 23, was remanded to the Tanforan assembly center, where he was immediately recognized by many friends.

"I guess the face lifting job was no good," he said.

S.F. Chronicle
9/9/42



CHARLES YOSHII
"Haw haw"

Sweigert Cartoons Get a Nipponese 'Laurel Wreath'

Cloyd Sweigert, The Chronicle's editorial cartoonist, has received a made-in-Japan laurel wreath.

It was woven verbally by Nippon's American-born and American-educated "Lord Haw Haw," during a recent short wave broadcast to this country.

Sweigert, together with three other cartoonists, was catalogued with some feeling as, "dumb, lousy and mediocre" and in addition, was hailed as "thick skulled."

The announcer is believed to have been Charles Yoshii, a graduate of the University of Oregon whose pre-war activities included radio announcing in Los Angeles.

Unruffled, Sweigert thinks Japanese notice of his drawings is "amusing."

San Francisco Chronicle
9/11/42

Anti-Japs.

Not Penalized

9/11

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: Perhaps Miss Masako Tabuchi is "sorry" now that the hornets, whose nest she stirred up, are beginning to sting her! If any Japs want us to believe that they are one-half American at heart, they will understand that they are not being "penalized" but confined for their own protection as well as ours. As for the things they miss and long for, let her stop and think how much we are all suffering and going without.

I do not advocate torturing anyone, but such lack of appreciation is going to make many wish the Japs had only food and shelter and all the unappreciated diversions abandoned and the money spent on such used for our own boys. Might also suggest that Miss Tabuchi and others with time on their hands try doing something for others. Perhaps if the American Red Cross would not give her something to do, she could help some of her own people in learning to read or caring for the many babies "ordered by Japan."

HAZEL V. WEEKS.

Pescadero.

S.F. Chronicle

9/11/42

Enemy Aliens

The police of Cleveland, Ohio, tracing down a New York license number of an automobile in which an excited woman reported four Japanese were driving in a furtive and suspicious manner, were informed by the authorities of Batavia, New York, that the men are full-blooded Indians who live near there. The Indians, probably Iroquois, would have been surprised had they been picked up in Ohio as enemy aliens in a land they owned before the woman who turned them in got here. They might have said they were hanging around to be handy in case some people wanted to keep the threat to give the country back to the Indians.

S. J. Chronicle
9/12/42

agri

6000 Jap Evacuees Aid In Farm Work

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Approximately 6000 of the 120,000 persons who were moved from the restricted military area of the West Coast because of Japanese ancestry are helping to relieve farm labor shortages elsewhere in the United States, officials reported today.

All those leaving the relocation centers for work do so voluntarily. Employers wishing to obtain their services must sign a contract setting up wages and working conditions and must assume the cost of transporting the workers to their jobs and back when their work is done. The workers cannot be used to displace local labor and employers cannot pay them less than the prevailing wage in the locality.

Virtually all those who have left the centers so far have gone to work in the sugar beet fields, where the labor shortage has been particularly acute.

A majority of those in the centers were born in this country and consequently are citizens, and approximately 30,000 of them were agricultural workers before the war, a placement officer said.

S. F. Chronicle
9/14/42

Pro-Jap.

American Japanese

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: One interesting note in your Safety Valve today suggests that Japanese-Americans in "assembly centers" should not complain. I wonder if the writer understands the situation?

Not because they are Japanese, but because I know the character and ideals and records behind their friendly faces, I cherish the friendship of many Japanese who are now prisoners in Tanforan. We admire their spirit when they have not complained, for we know they had ample reason to do so. Whatever your honest definition of "American" may be, these folks are American, and Americans do not enjoy being deprived of their liberty without so much as a charge being made against them, not to mention a trial. Seeing shotguns and bayonets across barbed wire day in and day out does not contribute to a developing confidence in the democratic way of life. Nor does it help to face a future in Utah on desert, sub-marginal land, exiles as surely as any victim the Czar sent into Siberia.

The California Conference of Methodist Church voted, in annual session this summer, in favor of selective judging of individual cases. If this is done, those Japanese-Americans who are released will have the mark of Government O. K. on them, and should be freely accepted back into their country's life. Let apply our prized democracy here at home.

DAVID A. McMURDO.
Berkeley.

S.F. Chronicle
9/15/42

Migration: 500 Tanforan Japs Off to Abraham (Utah)

Five hundred Japanese yesterday began a journey from which there will be no return until the end of the war.

At Tanforan Assembly Center they boarded a 16-car train bound for a relocation center 140 miles south of Salt Lake City.

According to legend, during the early part of the last century the Mormons tried to farm this acreage on the edge of the Sevier desert, but failed. However, as they turned their backs on the land, Abraham, one of the Latter Day Saints, predicted that "some day another people will come here and make this bloom."

The relocation center has been given his name and eventually 7800 Japanese from Tanforan will be transported there to make his prophecy come true. Already 9000 acres are planted in alfalfa, according to War Relocation authorities, and the new settlers will add thousands of acres of sugar beets.

For some, yesterday's farewell was sad because it was one more step away from the life they had known in California before the war.

But most were smiling as they boarded the train, carrying suitcases, bedding rolls, cardboard boxes, pillows, tennis raquets and even tin cans filled with marigolds and larkspur.

Mrs. Tomoye Takahashi, a 1937 graduate from the University of California and supervisor of adult education at the center, expressed the majority opinion.

"We are looking forward to building a model community for the duration," she said.

Dr. Kazue Togasaki, head of the maternity center where 54 babies have been born since May 1, explained that advance workers sent last week to Abraham had written enthusiastic letters.

"They were very encouraging," she said.

Details of the transfer were arranged by Frank E. Davis, camp manager, and carried out by the Japanese.

This was the first large contingent to leave Tanforan since the first evacuees arrived May 1. Officials expect to move 500 a day until September 22.

may
A. F. Chronicle
9/16/42

Japanese Birth Rate

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In the London Review, Population, Dr. S. J. Holmes, expert on population's trends, states:

"The Japanese crude birthrate in California reached 69.93 per 1,000 . . . since the Japanese population at that time consisted largely of males (111 males to 100 females) the rate was still more impressive. The white birthrate was 18.60. The Japanese birthrate being over three times as high as that of the whites, it was easy to predict that it would be only a few generations before the majority of the inhabitants of California would be Japanese."

Thus it will be seen how successful is the militarist group of Japan. It insists upon an excessively high birthrate, both in Nippon, and among its overseas dual citizens, including those born in the United States. When one links this menacing fact with the treachery of the Japanese gangsters in control of Tokio, one grasps how serious is this trend which eventually will build up in the Pacific Coast a large group of potential fifth columnists.

The undersigned, who has been trying for some forty years to awaken American public opinion, asks whether American citizenship should not be canceled as to all Japanese who have refused to use the opportunity, which was theirs, to end their allegiance to the mikado.

H. J. McCLATCHY,
Secretary, California Joint
Immigration Commission,
Sacramento.

Fresno Bee
Nov. 16, 1942



A crowd of Tanforan japs leaves to help fulfill a prophecy

S. F. Chronicle
9/16/42

Judge Questions DeWitt's Power In Test Decision

1942
PORTLAND (Ore.), Nov. 17.—(AP)

Federal Judge James A. Fee, in a test case decision, questioned the right of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt to issue regulations governing civilians in the western defense zone without a proclamation of martial law.

Observers here said the decision handed down yesterday, if upheld, may ultimately affect numerous army proclamations, including:

The order evacuating persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and citizen, from the coastal area; the order evacuating others termed "potentially dangerous" by the Wartime Civil Control Authority, and even the order for a coastal dimout, although most cities since have passed ordinances to enforce the dimout.

Civil Law Is Supreme

Judge Fee's decision said while martial law is not declared, "the civil law in this country is supreme. Neither directly nor indirectly can the military power become dominant . . . the congress of the United States is in session and consists of the elective representatives of the people. To this body alone is committed the ordinary power of passing laws which govern the conduct of the citizens, even in time of war."

Japanese Institutes Suit

The man who instituted the case, Minoru Yasui, 26 year old American born Japanese of Hood River, Ore., thus won a point for American citizens of Japanese ancestry, but he lost his own suit, which was a test of the alien curfew regulation, issued before the Japanese were evacuated.

Judge Fee ruled while the curfew does not apply to citizens, it does affect aliens. Then he ruled that Yasui was an alien, because he had been a paid agent of Japan and by his actions had shown a decision to be loyal to Japan. Judge Fee set Wednesday for sentencing.

Spokesmen at General DeWitt's headquarters in San Francisco said "all military orders and proclamations of this headquarters remain in full force and affect."

2 Museo Bee

Nov 17, 1942

Relocation

4200 Japs to Move From Tanforan *9/17*

The Army will begin moving 4200 Bay Area Japanese from Tanforan assembly center to a relocation center 140 miles south of Salt Lake City on Tuesday.

The transfer of the evacuees will be made by train at the rate of 500 a day. An advance party of 200 are already at the relocation center at Delta, Utah.

No plans were announced for the removal from Tanforan of the remaining 3500 Japanese. Most of the Tanforan evacuees are from the Bay Area.

Tomorrow an advance party of 200 will go from the Stockton assembly center to a new relocation center in Desha county, Arkansas, in the Mississippi river delta.

The Army did not announce when or where the remaining 4000 at Stockton will be moved.

Both the Utah and Arkansas relocation centers have a capacity of 10,000 persons.

*S.F. Chronicle
9/17/42*

7R
Registration

Identification *****

If an alien previously registered as such while living on the West Coast, must she register again under the new law? If any alien registered in another state, giving that state as a temporary address, must she register under the new West Coast law if she intends to make her home here?—H. G. Sacramento.

TO BEE JAN 17 1942

Under new regulations, all enemy aliens (14 years of age or older), that is, aliens from Japan, Italy, Germany or Austria, must apply for certificates of identification and they must bring with them their "alien registration receipt cards," issued to those who complied with the Alien Registration Act of 1940. Enemy aliens residing in California, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and Idaho must have applied for the certificates at any first, second or third class post office between February 2nd to 7th, inclusive, while those from all other states must apply between February 9th to 28th, inclusive.

If an enemy alien from a western state cannot be in his state during the designated registration dates, he should register in the state he is in at the proper time. If he leaves that state before the registration period, he should register immediately on arriving at his home. If he intends to reside in another state permanently, he should register here.

Sacramento Bee
1/17/42

110,000 Japs: Army Will Finish History's Most Humane Evacuation Nov. 1

By MILTON SILVERMAN

In three days the army will finish a job unparalleled in the history of mankind—the ticklish, dangerous assignment of moving more than 110,000 Japanese from the West Coast.

In seven months these people—men, women and children—have been moved from the strategic harbors on the Coast, away from airfields, camps, naval bases, radio stations, oil fields, refineries, war industries, vital bridges and tunnels and power stations.

They were moved efficiently—for the fear of Japanese spies and saboteurs was spreading over the country.

And they were moved kindly—first, because that was the way the army wanted it done; and, second, because the slightest slip—the least intimation of a “bayonet evacuation” would have brought reprisals and inhumanities heaped on American prisoners in Japanese hands.

The entire job will be completed by November 1, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt announced yesterday, with the removal of the last Japanese from assembly centers at Santa Anita and Fresno to permanent relocation centers in the interior.

NONE SO HUMANELY

Responsibility for the program and credit for its success goes to Colonel Karl R. Bendetson, 34-year-old head of the Wartime Civil Control Administration and General DeWitt's official representative in handling civilian problems.

This evacuation of Japanese was the first of the problems handed to the WCCA, and Bendetson conducted it as if he were ordered to move dynamite in human form.

Never before has such an evacuation been handled under such stress in such a way.

There have been great evacuations before—the movement of the Jews from Egypt, of the Acadians from Canada, of the Germans from the Caucasus and of the Poles, the Czechs, the French and Hollanders under the Nazis, and even of the Okies to California.

But not one of these was conducted so humanely with such speed in time of bitter war.

The Japanese in California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona can protest loud and long over the reasons for evacuation. They can't complain about the method.

IT WAS MIRACULOUS

This writer watched practically every phase of the evacuation—the pleasant parts, the pathetic parts and the ugly parts. It was done almost miraculously.

I saw the army move into this delicate action when the life of a Japanese in some American cities wasn't worth a counterfeit yen.

I heard angry, outraged Filipinos in Salinas call for the instant lynching of every Japanese—“One Jap for every Filipino slaughtered on Bataan.” And I watched the army

move into this hotbed and quickly put every Japanese behind the safe confines of the Salinas assembly center—and do it without incident.

In San Pedro I saw the other extreme—individuals and groups of Caucasians swearing to the loyalty of all Japanese, and again the army moving in, clearing out the Japanese with the same calmness.

I watched the army build temporary shelters for 100,000 Japanese in four weeks—move the evacuees by the thousands in caravans and special trains—feed them and house them and protect them, supply them with medical care, arrange for schooling and recreation and work.

I saw the army and other Federal agencies arrange for the sale or storage of Japanese property and watched Government men stop the preying of unscrupulous Americans on ignorant, frightened Jap farmers and merchants.

MANZANAR

I lived at Manzanar with the Japanese, talked to them, listened to their tales of woe, of excitement and even—actually—of pleasure.

They had plenty of reasons for complaint—some good reasons, some bad—but virtually all of them were directed against the civilian agencies which were running the centers, and definitely not against the army, which had evacuated them from their homes or farms and brought them to the centers.

Most Japanese, according to their own stories, had an intelligent understanding of the necessity for evacuation. Most realized their lives would have been in constant danger on the Coast.

They had no love for the army, but they had respect for it—for the army's attitude, for its ability to keep families and groups and even entire communities together, for its willingness to let the Japanese govern themselves wherever feasible.

Today these 110,000 Japanese are out of the strategic Coast area, relocated permanently in 10 huge inland centers—two in Eastern California—at Manzanar and Tule lake; Parker and Gila river, Arizona; Abraham, Utah; Minidoka, Idaho; Granada, Colorado; Heart Mountain, Wyoming, and Rohwer and Jerome, Arkansas.

The treatment they received is giving them—and the Japanese in Japan—an almost forgotten picture of America:

This country can hold to its democratic ideals and still be quick, firm and sure.

10-29-42

Older Japanese Internees Prove to Be the Happier

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29 (AP)—The American Red Cross said today in a survey report made public by Secretary of War Stimson, that elder Japanese aliens held in evacuation camps "apparently feel that they are being extremely well treated." Stimson said the Red Cross received the greatest number of complaints from the younger Japanese evacuees, "many complaining over losing contact with outside Caucasians." Many of the elder Japanese, the Red Cross reported, stated "they never expected to get such good care."

Los Angeles Times

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1942

Challenge to DeWitt Needs Swift Appeal

The ruling of United States Judge Fee in Portland that Gen. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Area, is without authority over citizens in the absence of martial law is one that should be appealed swiftly to the United States Supreme Court.

It would be a great pity if the reasonable and moderate regulations of this sensible and efficient commander were to be set aside on technical grounds. The necessities of the Japanese situation in the Western States have been admirably served by Gen. DeWitt; but if Judge Fee is right, this region may have to go under martial law, since we need these regulations.

However, Judge Fee appears to have gone somewhat afield from what was before him and to have transgressed the beneficial rule that courts do not rule on more than is necessary to decide the main point at issue. A finding that Gen. DeWitt does have power over aliens and that the Japanese who appealed to Judge McFee from the alien curfew order had forfeited his citizenship would have sufficed to dispose of the matter, and the rest of what

Judge Fee says looks like what lawyers call "obiter dicta." Obiter dicta, while it may be persuasive, is not considered as establishing a positive precedent.

Whether in his remarks on these possibly extraneous issues Judge Fee has considerably broadened the rule in the Milligan decision referred to trial before military commissions, and there have been no trials before military commissions nor any attempted in the Western Defense Command. There seems, therefore, good ground for taking this case up to the highest court, and hope that there Gen. DeWitt's powers, as he has been exercising them, will be affirmed, without any necessity for overruling the Milligan case.

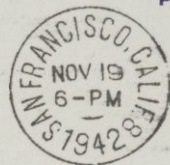
As a matter of strict law, Judge Fee may or may not be correct. The chances seem to be that he is not. There is always a sort of legal "no-man's land" when war forces the necessary intrusion of military rule into and alongside civil affairs, and oftentimes the particular questions have to be decided in the light of military exigencies. The effect of Judge Fee's ruling, if it is sustained, could be very unfortunate.

WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
AND FOURTH ARMY

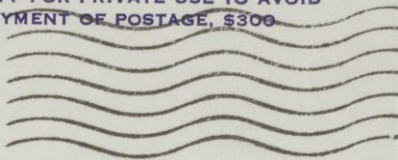
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BERKELEY, CALIF.

Colonel Honored Roosevelt Awards DSM To Bendetsen

Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, 34, who directed the evacuation of 110,000 Japanese from the West Coast, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by direction of President Roosevelt.

According to the War Department's announcement, Bendetsen was cited "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service in the performance of duty of great responsibility."

A graduate of the Stanford Law School, Bendetsen served with the Advocate General's department in presenting the selective service act and the national guard act, and in drafting the soldiers and sailors' relief act and the selective service act.

Later he prepared the legal steps for Air Associates, Inc., and took over airplane plants under this organization when labor troubles threatened to stop production.

As a result of investigations on the West Coast, he prepared the presidential executive order which directed the establishment of military areas and began the exclusion program. When General DeWitt organized the civil affairs division of the Western Defense Command to handle the evacuation, Bendetsen was put in charge as assistant chief of staff and head of the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

U. S. Born Jap Gets Year as Alien Agent

PORTLAND (Ore.), Nov. 18.—American citizen from the West, Minoru Yasui, the American born Japanese lawyer who won a test case challenging the Army's right to evacuate him, today was sentenced to a year in a Federal road camp and fined \$5,000.

Federal Judge James A. Fee upheld Minoru's contention that, in the absence of martial law, Lieut. Gen. J. L. De Witt did not have the power to exclude an American citizen from the Western Defense Command.

Then the judge held that Yasui, despite his American birth, had forfeited his citizenship because he had been employed as a propaganda agent for Japan.

Having forfeited his citizenship, Yasui thus became an alien subject to the alien curfew law, the judge held. Then he decreed that Yasui was guilty of violating the curfew, and assessed the year's confinement for that offense.

In his ruling the judge said there was no doubt about the Army's authority to exclude an alien.

Yasui challenged the contention that he had relinquished his citizenship.

There was speculation that Judge Fee's rulings for and then against Yasui would further complicate an already complicated legal problem in the Pacific coast area.

Federal courts in California have made rulings tending to uphold the Army's authority to move American citizens.

The Federal court at San Francisco has also held that a Japanese-American born in the United States cannot be deprived of his American citizenship — a ruling apparently in conflict with that of Judge Fee.

S. I. Examiner

November 19, 1942

Page 5

Trouble Reported In Japanese Center 1942

POSTON (Ariz.), Nov. 20.—(P)—Norris James, press and intelligence officer for the War Relocation Authority, announced a "disturbance" occurred today at the Japanese relocation center here.

James said there was no loss of life or damage to property.

He said a statement will be issued by W. Wade, Head, director of the center, later and no details can be released until that time.

James declared the situation is completely under control.

The Poston center, on the Colorado River Indian Reservation about twenty five miles south of Parker, is occupied by approximately 20,000 Japanese evacuated from the Pacific Coast.

James Bee
Nov. 20, 1942

8500 INTERNED JAPS DEFY U.S. AIR STRIKE

Africa
(Continued from page 1)
forces which crushed the enemy resistance. United States and British armored units were declared to be pouring across the Tunisian border from Algeria in force without opposition.
ENEMY HARD HIT
The Morocco radio broadcast the second communiqué issued by French General headquarters that the North Africa and disclosed that the Axis might have been hit exceed- ingly hard in the initial clashes. The communiqué said that the "day was quiet" and added: "The enemy has not renewed his attacks." The Algiers radio said that strong Allied paratroop forces proceeded steadily eastward without contact.

The Post Enquirer

November 21, 1942

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8500 INTERNED JAPS DEFY U.S. IN STRIKE

Four-Day Sitdown At Center

POSTON, Ariz., Nov. 21 (U.P.). — With the return of W. Wade Head, director of the Japanese relocation center here, expected momentarily, a statement was expected to be issued late today in connection with the four-day general strike of Japanese at the center.

A total of 8500 members of the colony have for four days refused to do any of the work assigned to them.

Wade has been attending a regional conference of directors of the relocation centers at Salt Lake City, Utah.

The strike was believed to be the first mass defiance of authority since the war relocation authority began the task of removing over 160,000 Japanese from the states of Oregon, Washington and California to inland relocation centers for the duration of the war.

The Post Engineer
November 21
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Jap Strike: Pro-Axis Group Forces Camp Rebellion

PARKER, ARIZ., Nov. 23 (AP)—A defiant group of pro-Axis Japanese evacuees who overthrew their community government five days ago and terrorized workers to bring about a complete shutdown of operations in the largest of three units at the Poston Relocation Center were quelled today.

W. Wade Head, superintendent of the center, who announced the disturbances had ended, declined to say what method was used or what was done with the recalcitrants, whom he described as a "small but well organized pro-Axis group."

He did disclose, however, that military police aided in restoring order at Unit No. 1, where the agitators had barricaded themselves at the community jail. Last night they flew banners bearing Japanese characters and blared forth Japanese martial music over some sort of loud-speaker equipment.

Norris James, public relations and intelligence officer, said the trouble makers originally protested the arrest of two men who participated in gang fights between aliens and American-born evacuees. They were charged with beating another resident of the camp.

Taking advantage of the excitement thus created in the mile-square camp, which has more than 8500 residents, the recalcitrants seized the so-called city council, or local government, normally made up of American-born citizens. Through a reign of terror, they forced 6500

workers, most of them youths and women, to quit their jobs.

"The strategy of the pro-Axis group apparently was to deliberately attempt the destruction of the Americanism of the American-born Japanese," Head stated. "In this they have failed, because the other two Poston units which have populations of 4000 and 5000, respectively, have had the situation under their control at all times, and have loyally co-operated with the administration."

Head lauded the "hundreds of fine, loyal American-born Japanese who have . . . worked as a team in defeating all pro-Axis groups without bloodshed or loss of property."

James said the force of military police which normally patrols the camp had been greatly strengthened and today were patrolling all roads in the vicinity and the Colorado river side of the camp, which provides a shield of dense underbrush for agitators who might seek to escape.

Neither James nor Head would say definitely that workers, most of whom manufacture camouflage nets, had returned to their jobs.

CHRONICLE, November 27, 1942, p. 14, Ed.

Japanese *OWC Nov 27 / 14*

For humane reasons and to obviate propaganda charges that the Japanese evacuees are being abused, steps should be taken to stop the disturbances that occur in villages established as a war measure. Wherever groups are brought into involuntary proximity, emotional conflicts are inevitable. It might be well to have two kinds of camps and permit each resident to decide which one to occupy, subject to approval by its governing committees. There are some Japanese who are antipathetic to others. Neither should have to endure the ordeal of arbitrary association.

MANAR, Dec. 7 (UP). Authorities enforced martial law at the Manzanar Japanese center today after one Japanese was killed and nine others

wounded in an outbreak of pro-axis violence on the eve of the anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Shots were fired at a mob of Japanese last night when tear gas failed to halt an attack on the camp police station in the second flare-up at the center in 24 hours.

LOYAL JAP

Ralph P. Merritt, director of the center, announced the mob was attempting to seize Ted Uyeno, who was considered loyal to the United States. Uyeno had been removed from the camp to safeguard his life after an outbreak Saturday night and returned last night when the demonstrators promised to disperse.

The mob was said to have attempted to storm the police station using a driverless automobile as a battering ram.

Tear gas proved ineffective because a breeze carried it away.

Shots then were fired, killing one Japanese. Another was wounded so seriously he was expected to die. Another suffered a broken leg and seven others were wounded. All were removed to the camp hospital.

The center had been placed under martial law earlier yesterday because of the previous outbreak between pro-axis elements and Japanese loyal to the United States. Merritt said military police were called when the regular police force could not quell the disturbance.

BLAMES ALIENS

In a statement on the first outbreak, Merritt blamed the alien Japanese in the camp, which housed 10,000 persons, and said American-born Japanese made a loyal effort to avert the outbreak.

The trouble began Saturday night when six masked men attacked Fred Toyama, president of the Japanese-American Citizens league, a group considered by the camp administration to be loyal to the United States.

The attackers disappeared before camp police, summoned by other Japanese, arrived. Toyama, severely beaten, was removed to the camp hospital.

The disturbance drew a mob of about 1000 which heard pro-axis orators assail the United States and extol Japan. An attempt to take Toyama from the hospital was frustrated by loyal attendants who, with approval of authorities, spirited him from the camp.

MORE THREATS

Threats then were made against Uyeno. Authorities took him to Inyo county jail at Independence for his own protection.

Merritt said he talked with leaders of the large group which sur-

Jap Riot

(Continued from page 1)

rounded the hospital and obtained a promise of no further trouble.

But when other groups began gathering Sunday morning, muttering threats to kill Toyama if he were found, Merritt called upon Capt. Martin Hall of the military police detachment stationed outside the camp to take charge.

"On the eve of the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor, pro-axis groups among the Japanese at Manzanar brought on a crisis that made necessary the calling out of military police and the placing of Manzanar under martial law as a protection for the people of Manzanar and Inyo county," Merritt said in his statement.

"Whenever in the opinion of military police complete order has been restored and the FBI and other government agencies have completely cleaned up the agitators and leaders, the camp will be returned to its normal administration."

4500 PRO JAP

All precautions were being taken to avert possible open violence, camp authorities said.

Merritt's statement said that of the 10,000 Japanese in the camp, approximately 4000 are aliens while another 500, though American born, were educated in Japan and sympathize with the Tokio government.

The balance, he said, are American born and pro-American. "I pay tribute to the efforts of these loyal people but the percentage of the camp against them has made the situation a difficult one," Merritt said.

MANZANAR JAPS RIOT!

MOB ATTEMPTS TO SEIZE MAN LOYAL TO U. S.

Second Outbreak in
24 Hours; Camp
Under Martial Law

By United Press

MANZANAR, Cal., Dec. 7.—Military authorities enforced martial law at the Manzanar Japanese relocation center today after one Japanese was killed and nine others wounded in an outbreak of pro-Axis violence on the eve of the anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Shots were fired at a mob of Japanese last night when tear gas failed to halt an attack on the camp police station in the second flare-up at the center in 24 hours.

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Auto Used as Battering Ram

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Other groups, however, began gathering Sunday morning muttering threats to kill Toyama if he were found. Mr. Merritt then called upon Captain Martin Hall of the Military Police detachment stationed outside the camp to take charge.

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The San Francisco News

December 7, 1942

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Manzanar Riots

The disorder at Manzanar is the most serious but not the first and will not be the last. It is inevitable when antagonistic elements are kept in close proximity.

There are decent Japanese, some not so loyal but willing to behave, some vicious bad actors. We have not time or skill to penetrate inscrutability and discriminate as with groups whose psychology and language is more familiar. Total segregation is the consequence and it imposes on the decent ones not only inconvenience and discomfort but also exposes them to malignant dispositions of which we rid ourselves by bundling them all off together.

There has been much solicitude and leniency, as there should be for the benefit of the innocents, and it is used by the bad actors to make trouble for the loyal Japanese they hate even more than they hate us. These elements also have a deeper purpose, to provide material for propaganda to show we are treating Japanese badly.

We cannot select on the basis of the disorders because the bad actors are sure to plant their kind on the other side. There is no ready-made solution. As with other matters, we must make the best of it and increase protection inside the camps. This, of course, means more restriction, which the decent ones now endure but find onerous.

Manzanar Jap Relocation Center Under Martial Law One Killed, Nine Wounded in Pro-Axis Uprising

By Associated Press

MANZANAR, Dec. 7—The Japanese relocation center here was under martial law today after a pro-Axis anniversary celebration of the Pearl Harbor attack precipitated a riot in which one Japanese was killed and nine wounded.

(The United Press reported that all non-Japanese personnel of the Manzanar relocation center were evacuated late Monday night as the Army took complete charge of the camp.)

(The precautionary move of removing non-Japanese, especially women and children, will remain in effect until authorities are convinced that pro-Axis sympathizers among the 10,000 Japanese in the camp have been weeded out.)

Several have already been removed.

(The Army permitted the announcement that military police on duty at the camp have been augmented by detachments of regular Army units.)

Military police, said Director Ralph P. Merritt, fired into a milling crowd of 4000, in which Japanese-born or Japanese-educated shouted "Pearl Harbor, Banzai! Banzai!" and jeered other Japanese of pro-American sympathies who were endeavoring to assist camp authorities in restoring order. He gave this account of the violence:

Part of the crowd surged toward the soldiers and were met with tear gas bombs. The fumes were blown away, however, and the Japs swept

forward, hurling stones. The soldiers then opened fire. This halted the shouting, gesticulating mob, and sullenly they obeyed orders to return to their bungalows.

Trouble between Axis and American factions among the center's 10,000 residents flared Saturday night. Small groups milled through the streets, but the center's Japanese and Caucasian police quieted them. There was no further disorder until yesterday, when approximately 1000 Kibei—anti-American Nipponese—assembled in a firebreak.

Pro-Axis leaders harangued the crowd and loyal Japanese who attempted to quell shouts of "Pearl Harbor, banzai!" jeered and insulted. The meeting broke up in a free-for-all in which I Tayama, president of the Jap American Citizens' League, was so severely

beaten he was taken to the camp hospital. Another pro-American Japanese, Tay Uyemo, and his family were taken for safety to the Inyo County Jail at Independence.

The crowd then surrounded the hospital and demanded that Tayama be turned over to them. A doctor spirited Tayama to safety. The crowd proceeded to the administrative offices, shouting for the return of Uyeno.

It was at this point, Merritt continued, that he asked the assistance of troops and the invocation of martial law. Military police, encamped near the center, at once were moved in. Soldiers patrolled the streets and quiet prevailed for several hours. But the crowd formed again late in the night, ultimately forcing soldiers to use tear gas and gunfire to quell the new uprising.

JAPS PLEDGE AID.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the slate, numerous Japanese groups affirmed their loyalty to the United States, while condemning Japan's aggression.

Saburo Kido, 1623 Webster Street, San Francisco, national president of the Japanese American Citizens' League, wired Admiral Greenslade, commandant of the Twelfth Naval District:

"Japanese Americans are stunned and horrified . . . we unequivocally condemn Japan."

Kido also thanked Mayor Rossi thanks for police protection extended to members of his race.

S. G. Sakamoto of Fresno, president of the Japanese Association, declared his members were "duty bound to report any Japanese who may come under suspicion." The Stockton unit of the association pledged "we will do our part."

S. F. EXAMINER

12/9/42

Boy Scouts Protect Flag At Manzanar

MANZANAR, Dec. 9 (P) — The story of how 12 heroic young Japanese-American Boy Scouts stood off a milling mob which last Sunday tried to seize the American Flag in the midst of a fatal riot celebrating the Pearl Harbor anniversary was told today by Ralph P. Merritt, director of the relocation center here.

One man was killed and eight injured when soldiers fired into the rioters after repeated warnings to stop advancing were ignored.

Merritt said the Administration building flagpole was near the area where the mob formed, with the Stars and Stripes waving in the fresh breeze.

"One of the pro-Axis sympathizers," he continued, "started for the flagpole to haul down the Flag. The Boy Scouts surrounded the base of the flagpole. They had armed themselves with stones the size of baseballs. They defied the agitators or the whole mob to touch the Flag. And the Flag was not hauled down."

Merritt did not say whether reinforcements went to the aid of the small band or whether their countrymen in the mob withdrew.

Chester Rowell Problem of Differing Groups at Manzanar

It is evident that the super-reticent official reports of the Manzanar riot, together with the restriction or embargo on all other sources of information, have not given us the full background of what led up to the relocation center riot. It may even be that the common notion that persons of Japanese ancestry, even when they are Americans, are inscrutable anyway, has convinced the authorities themselves that it is a mystery past finding out.

However, it is clear from the official version, and the little that could come out in the first semi-official account, that here is a problem far wider than a single riot by a few men in a single camp, and that it calls for consideration, and if possible action, much more comprehensive than the mere apprehension and proper treatment of those responsible for this riot.

According to the official joint report, "the disturbance was caused by a relatively small group of evacuees," and "the great majority of residents at Manzanar and other relocation centers are loyal to the United States and completely in favor of orderly processes of government."

The first "small group" in fact, consisted of six men, who beat up Fred Tayama, a leader of the aggressively loyal group. What immediate grievance they claimed to have against Tayama beyond the fact that they called him an "informer," does not appear. But the subsequent "crowd," which demanded that Tayama be released to them, evidently with the purpose of killing him, must have been much larger, since, when the military police finally fired, eleven of them were injured, one of them fatally and another seriously.

From the word "Kibei," which vaguely slipped through the first reports, it may be inferred that

the "group" in question was largely or wholly American-born young men, who are legally American citizens, but who returned to Japan for their education and are in some cases "cipahgiores ipsis cipangibus"—"more Japanese than the Japanese"—in their sentiments. These "Kibei" are of the rioting age and, by all accounts, conducted themselves like hysterical adolescents, while the non-citizen aliens in the camp are nearly all of middle age or older, and have lived in America most of their lives. The "Kibei," moreover, were selected or self-selected persons, who went to Japan for the secondary or higher education of their formative years, while most of the alien Japanese came here as poor peasants, with only an elementary education in Japan, and spent their formative and mature years under American surroundings. Thus, numerically, the "great majority" of the "residents" at the relocation centers, who are certified as loyal and law-abiding, must include a large part of the elder aliens, most of the native-born and American educated and presumably some of the "Kibei." Like other people, these evacuees are justly classifiable by their character and sentiments, rather than by racial or citizenship status.

What now comes out is that the herding of all these groups in the same camps, on purely racial grounds, produces a situation already strained, and bound, if the war lasts long, to become impossible and dangerous.

The army, in the beginning, made no distinctions, because it wanted to get its part of the job over quickly. That emergency policy, whether right or wrong, has been accepted. But there is a long-range problem which there is now time to consider.

These persons of Japanese birth or ancestry—and there are over

100,000 of them—are going to be with us, after the war, as useful, doubtful or dangerous members of the community. We might perhaps legally deport the elderly aliens, if Japan would accept them, but a large part of them have always been, and are now, regarded as perfectly safe residents and neighbors, barred from citizenship by our act rather than by their desire. The "Kibei" can be punished, for any crimes any of them may individually have committed, but legally they are citizens, and in the absence of individual wrongs are entitled to their rights as such. And the majority who are Americans by birth, education and sentiment, differ from the rest of us only as do the Chinese, by complexion and countenance.

Accepting the military decision that the place for all these groups, during the war, is outside this military district—why should they, in the places where they are permitted to reside, be treated differently from Americans or friendly aliens of other ancestries?

There are doubtless some dangerous individuals among those of Italian blood, some of whom may not yet have been caught. But we have officially classified all the rest of the Italian aliens as "friendly," and the citizens, by birth or naturalization, as just Americans. We should do the same with the "stateless" refugees from Nazi Germany, and will presumably soon do so. And we have not segregated German aliens, except for individual misconduct or the suspicion of intending it.

The Japanese problem is more difficult because their physical difference is visible. But it can be solved, with safety and justice, if that is what we want to do. And the post-war problem will be enormously simplified, if we do so.

SB. Wash

SCHOOL CLOSED

A Japanese language school in Seattle, which has about 800 students, was closed for the first time since being founded nearly 40 years ago. The principal was taken from his home and locked up.

S.F. Chronicle
12/10/41

Manzanar Center Japanese Camp Groups Split, Some Jailed

MANZANAR, Dec. 10 (P)—The War Relocation Authority disclosed today that soldiers are still maintaining order in this Japanese camp where one man was fatally shot in riots last week-end and that leaders of the disturbance are being held in Inyo county jails.

The Authority also announced that a relocation program to return loyal Japanese-Americans to gainful pursuits outside relocation camps is being speeded.

The Relocation Authority's statement was made after conferences here between military authorities and officials of the center and E. R. Fryer, deputy national director of the War Relocation Authority, who arrived yesterday from Washington.

Fryer came to investigate the Pear Harbor day celebration by Axis sympathizers in which ten members of a mob were shot, one fatally.

The statement follows:

"Two vast moves were made within the center this afternoon.

"One: Immediate segregation of known Axis sympathizers and other unruly elements. Already many of the leaders of this group have been placed in Inyo county jails through the co-operation of the Board of County Supervisors and Sheriff Sam R. Spear. Military and internal police began systematically to remove others known to be in this category.

"Two: The relocation program for Japanese-American citizens known to be loyal to the United States was stepped up to allow these people to relocate in gainful work outside the strategic military zone of the Pacific Coast.

"A small group was moved this afternoon to a CCC camp at Death Valley, which is the nearest available housing unit and from which they will be processed to outside work within the next few weeks.

Ralph P. Merritt, the Center's director, said that peace and quiet prevails throughout the Center at present, although internal security is still being maintained by the military.

"The director estimates that by the week-end all normal functions of the camp will be operating."

Daily Cal
12-11-41

'I' House Establishes Bureau To Aid Japanese Students; Residents Worry Over Relatives

International house is establishing a bureau of information and service for all registered University students of Japanese ancestry under authority from Monroe E. Deutsch, provost of the University, "I" house authorities announced yesterday.

"We are now gathering information as to these students, practically all of whom are American citizens and we are seeking in every way to help them in meeting these regulations," Allen C. Blaisdell, director of the house, said.

All students of Japanese ancestry are asked to communicate with the bureau at their earliest convenience. "Information has been sent to all students with whom we could get in touch, but our lists are not complete," Blaisdell said.

The bureau will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. every day, including Saturday and Sunday until the end of the semester.

There are 15 Japanese residents at International house at present, including six women and nine men. All residents of German birth are refugees from the Nazi government. There are no Italians.

Commenting on the current crisis, Blaisdell stated that "authorities of International house are recognizing

the full seriousness of the present situation and are seeking to cooperate with community officials to establish the proper functions of staff and residents under any developing plans for community civilian defense."

Lights were turned out at all central controls at the house at 2:45 a.m. Wednesday when air raids sirens sounded in Berkeley.

Residents had been informed previously that lights would be turned off five minutes after they had been warned by flashing of all lights. Corridor lights remained on but were dimmed throughout the evening. Alarm and all-clear signals were but faintly audible in parts of the house.

Several students received letters and telegrams from home, at least one being asked to return home.

So far as is known no students have left because of the crisis.

Page 11. Cyclopedia 1.

In addition to the restrictions placed on credit, many Japanese nationals faced investigation by FBI agents. In California, the FBI rounded up and arrested 570 Japanese, German and Italian aliens yesterday, 169 of which were in Northern California. Ninety-two of the 169 were Japanese.

Daily Cal
12/11/42

Anti-japs

Two Who Followed The Kaisai Plan

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: Evidently Kenji Kaisai thinks the panacea for those who do not readily accept Japan's "new world order" policy is to invite them to visit Japan to "see the natural beauty of the country and to feel the human touch of the Japanese." I doubt whether this would work.

There are hundreds of people who have been there and have come back with impressions no less unfavorable than that held by Mr. Philip Thayer, whose letter had aroused the ire of Mr. Kaisai. Just as a proof of this statement, I wish to cite two notable cases.

One is the case with Dr. James Scherer, who had taught in Japan for over 10 years before becoming Cal. Tech's president. Then he no living American understands Japan better. Yet he was the very one who wrote "Japan Defies the World," a book extremely disagreeable to the Japanese government.

The other case is that of Dr. Utley, a famous British philosopher. Dr. Utley spent several years in Japan studying Japan's cultural and social problems. The result of her effort was her widely read book, "Japan's Feet of Clay," a book even more unfavorable to Japan than Dr. Scherer's.

Santa Cruz. SAM KONG.

S. L. Chronicle

12-12-42

PEOPLE

Nisei, Issei, Kibei

Between Death Valley and the Sierra Nevadas, about 270 miles northeast of Los Angeles, there are 5800 acres of Owens Valley watershed, now the Manzanar Relocation Center. In neat, bare wooden barracks, with their own schools and recreation halls, some 10,000 Japanese have been living peacefully since last March.

Like the other relocation centers, Manzanar houses doctors, lawyers, merchants and poor men. They include Nisei, American-born Japanese; Issei, Japanese-born, and Kibei, American-born Japanese educated in the Imperial islands. They had their own civilian government and police force.

Last week end, nine-month-old Manzanar produced its first political incident. Stripped of excitable adjectives and worded carefully so as to not over-emphasize isolated trouble, the War Department and the War Relocation Authority described the disturbance:*

Saturday night six men entered the residence of Fred Tayama (President of the Japanese-American Citizens' League) and beat him so severely he was taken to the camp hospital. Immediately three evacuees were taken into custody and one of them transferred to the jail at nearby Independence. The next morning crowds gathered in the center streets and selected a committee, which met Camp Director Ralph P. Merritt at the main gate and asked the return of the jailed man. Merritt agreed that the evacuee would be brought back to Manzanar if the committee would guarantee that there would be no more meetings or gatherings, order would be maintained until the proper hearings could be held and the group would deliver to the authorities the men who had beaten Tayama.

The crowd dispersed and about mid-afternoon the jailed man was returned to the center police headquarters. But that night two large groups assembled—one at the hospital, demanding that Tayama be turned over to them, and another at the Internal Security Headquarters. When Tayama was spirited from his bed to military barracks, the first crowd joined the second at the police building.

Merritt refused to release his prisoner and became alarmed when some members threatened to kill Tayama, "as well as all other informers," and started to throw stones at the center policemen. The director called the military police, stationed nearby, to keep order. But the milling Japanese

refused to go home and began to advance on the prison guard, who, when tear gas was blown away by a high wind, threatened to open fire. The crowd kept coming—the M. P.s fired, killing one man, critically wounding another, and injuring nine others.

"Both the War Department and the War Relocation Authority are of the opinion that this disturbance was caused by a relatively small group of evacuees and that the great majority of residents at Manzanar and other relocation centers are loyal to the United States and completely in favor of orderly processes of government."

What actually happened and why was open to conjecture and everybody was guessing. Early reports, held by the Army until Washington censors and the Ninth Service Command could be checked, described thousands of pro-Axis Japanese charging about the camp crying, "Pearl Harbor! Banzai! Banzai!" Tamaya's assault was supposed to have followed a Pearl Harbor anniversary celebration by the anti-American elements which he tried to quash. Another version said trouble had been brewing for months between the two factions. High point of the confusion came when one news agency described the imprisoned man as pro-American and jailed for his own pro-

tection and another agency named him pro-Axis.

Then, abruptly as the excitement started, it was over. Deputy National Director E. R. Fryer of the War Relocation Authority breezed in from Washington and laid down the law. Immediate segregation of known Axis sym-

pathizers and other "unruly elements" was ordered and the program to allow loyal Japanese-Americans to work outside the centers speeded up.

"Peace and quiet prevails," said Merritt.

*Authorities feared that hysterical reports might cause the Japanese to retaliate on American prisoners.

U. S. Judge Challenges DeWitt 'Rule'

Lieutenant General John L. De Witt's authority to regulate the life of citizens in the Western Defense Command was challenged yesterday by Federal Judge James A. Fee in Portland.

The ruling struck at military orders which evacuated more than 60,000 American-born Japanese from the West Coast.

It denied the constitutionality of the curfew law as it applies to thousands of American-born Japanese at liberty in other Western States.

It challenged the exclusion orders under which such citizens as Sylvester Andriano, Ettore Patrizi, Clayton Ingalls, Joseph Goutte and scores of others have been excluded from the Western Defense Command.

It even appeared to be involved in General De Witt's proclamations concerning dim-outs and restricted lighting.

Judge Fee declared a military commander has no right to make laws governing citizens unless there is first a declaration of martial law. No state of martial law has been declared.

"There is a pernicious doctrine known as 'partial martial law,'" he stated, but declared it cannot "be justified by any sound theory of

Continued from Page 1
civil, constitutional or military law."

At General DeWitt's headquarters here, spokesmen had no comment other than to announce that "all military orders and proclamations of this headquarters remain in full force and effect."

Federal attorneys, moreover, indicated that Judge Fee's ruling would make no great difference for several reasons—first, it is a ruling of a District Court, not binding on other districts; second, it can be overruled by a higher court, and, third, other Federal Judges have ruled previously in favor of General DeWitt.

The Portland case and Judge Fee's ruling concerned a criminal charge brought against Minoru Yasui, a Japanese accused of violating the curfew law. Judge Fee found Yasui guilty.

Then, incidentally, he brought in the other issues.

"It follows, therefore, in this case, that the regulations issued by his sole authority, even though it be established that the territory on the Pacific Coast . . . has been invaded and (is in imminent danger of invasion, confer upon the military commander no power to regulate the life and conduct of the ordinary citizen, nor make that a crime which was not made a crime by an act of Congress."

In spite of the presidential proclamation under which General DeWitt acted, the Portland judge maintained only the Nation's legislature can make laws.

"The Congress of the United States," he said, "is in session and consists of the elective representatives of the people. To this body, alone, is committed the ordinary power of passing laws which govern the conduct of the citizens, even in time of war."

If General DeWitt had proclaimed martial law, he would thereby have power to order citizens around, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and virtually to act as sole dictator over every man, woman and child. But no martial law has been declared on the West Coast.

"The orders of General DeWitt are void as respects citizens, but are valid with respect to aliens," the judge wrote.

He quoted extensively from the famed Milligan case of the Civil War in holding that power over citizens, even in military areas remains vested in the civil courts.

"Where there is no declaration of martial law by Congress or the President or the General in this area, and when there has not been even a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus," he declared, "there is a strong implication that in the judgment of the political authorities no necessity justifying such action (contrary to ordinary law) exists."

In his ruling on the defendant, an American-born son of Japanese aliens and assertedly a paid agent of the Japanese government, Judge Fee said the curfew order was "unquestionably" void in so far as citizens of the United States were concerned. But the Judge held Yasui was an alien and convicted him of violating the order.

Japanese Loyal to U.S. Are Released

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Approximately 200 of the 110,000 West Coast Japanese who were sent to War Relocation centers after Pearl Harbor have been released to resume normal activity in American life.

Statisticians of the War Relocation Authority estimated today that others are emerging at the rate of about 10 a day, after being investigated for character and loyalty to the United States. They leave voluntarily to take regular jobs outside the proscribed areas of California, Western Washington and Oregon, and Southern Arizona.

The WRA said it was fostering this method of dispersing some of the Japanese, about two-thirds of whom are native United States citizens, as one means of solving the crowded relocation problem now centered in 10 camps.

The granting of indefinite leaves to those obtaining regular work supplements the program under which some 250 were allowed to transfer from Pacific Coast to Midwestern and Eastern colleges, and under which large groups were granted temporary leave for seasonal work.

More than 9000 were allowed to go out on temporary leave to help harvest sugar beet crops in the West, but most of them have returned to the centers.

Those who have gone out on indefinite leave have been offered jobs as domestic servants, nurses and clerical, restaurant, laundry and floral nursery workers.

In addition, there have been a few mechanics and "one or two" engineers.

None is allowed to displace another worker or cut under the prevailing wage for his type of work.

John Baker, director of WRA's office of reports, said there are "very few" pro-Axis sympathizers among those remaining in the centers.

Life In A Japanese Relocation Camp In Arkansas



An American soldier of Japanese descent, visiting the Jerome Relocation Center for evacuees from the Pacific Coast, attends a dance given by the staff of the center's hospital. The girl, an evacuee, is employed in the hospital.



American-born Lillie Endo works as secretary to one of the administrative officers of the relocation center. Before being required to leave her home in California she was a secretary in San Pedro.

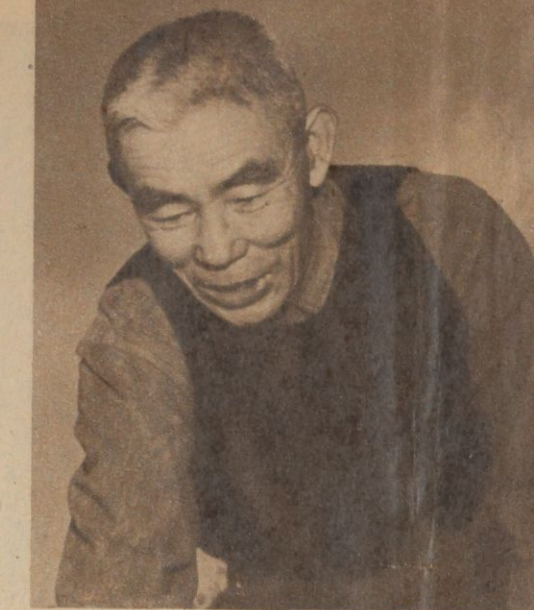


The Rev. G. Kono, a Buddhist priest, in his barrack living quarters. Many of the Jerome residents are Buddhists, although the majority are listed as Christians. Shintoism, with its Emperor worship, is barred at the center. No churches have been completed yet.



View of the residential part of the 10,000-acre Jerome Relocation Center, near Dermott, Arkansas, where the Government, through the War Relocation Authority, has settled some 8,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who were living in the Pacific Coast region when

Japan attacked this country. The center is not a concentration camp, although its residents are not allowed to leave without special permission. The people in the foreground are entering a mess hall; there is a mess hall for each block of 12 barracks in the center.



One of the older generation of Japanese-Americans.



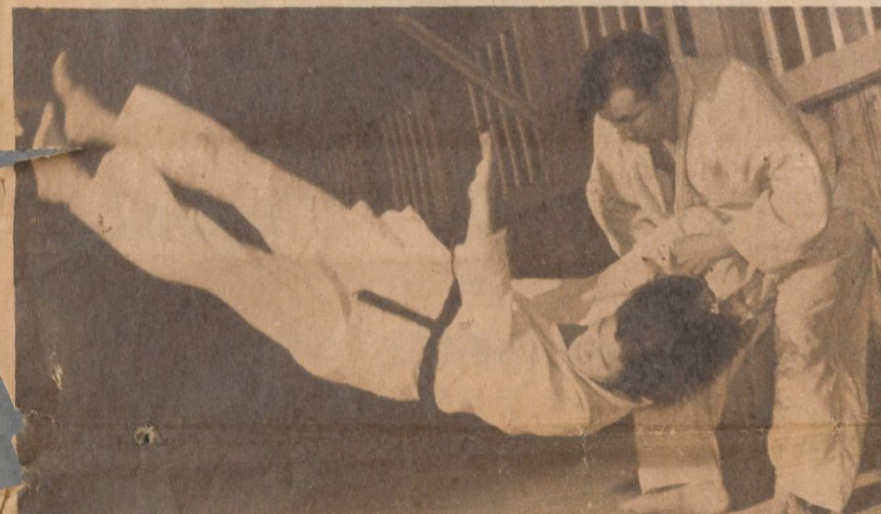
Mrs. Haruko Furukawa and her two-week-old son, Takashi Fred, who was born in relocation center hospital.



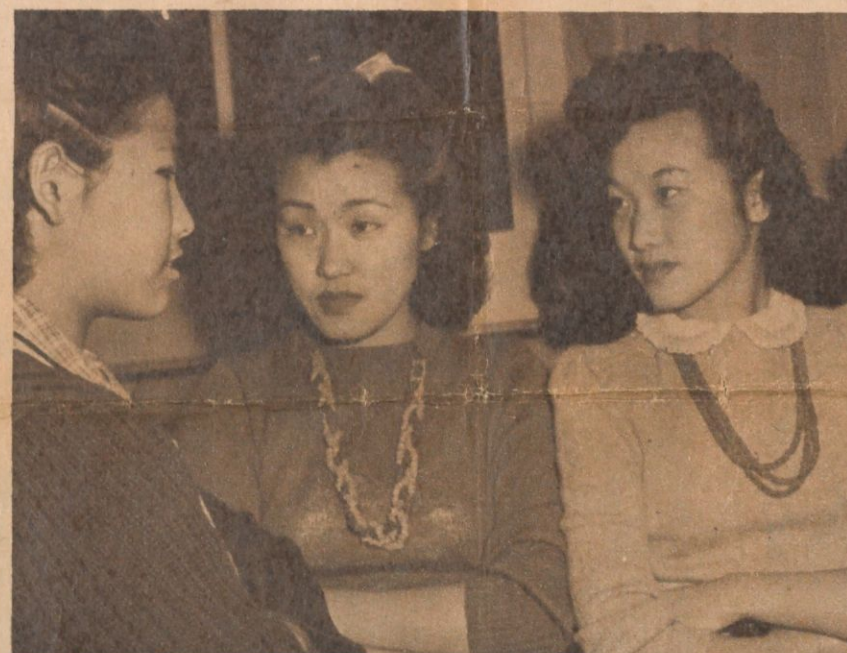
D. J. Hudson (left), of the Jerome administrative staff, in conference with a group of evacuees. The man wearing plaid shirt is Johnson Kaibo, formerly head of an insurance agency in Fresno, California, now

chairman of the temporary community council elected by the center to govern it. The evacuees have their own police force and fire department. A detachment of military police stationed at the center keeps order.

CAMP RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES



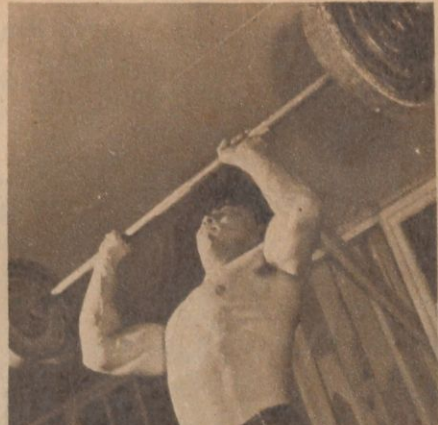
The recreation hall provided with each block of barracks is well patronized by the younger evacuees. Two experts are engaged in a judo bout.



Evacuee girls of high school age, typically American in their use of slang and cosmetics and fondness for jitterbugging.



Miss Bessie Nekashima playing table tennis. A student in Long Beach Junior College when war broke out, she is now active in arranging athletic and social events for women at the center.



Nobuo "Lefty" Kume putting up a 170-pound bar bell.



Nine-year-old Charline Koyanagi does a Hawaiian dance as an entertainer at the hospital dance. In the background are members of the newly-organized Aloha Serenaders. A dance band has been formed, and a symphony orchestra is being organized.



Eighteen-year-olds registering for the draft at the Jerome center, in the office of the superintendent of the elementary school. The young woman seated in front of the boy wearing a mackinaw coat is an evacuee teacher.



Paul A. Taylor, director of the Jerome Relocation Center, talks with one of the residents who doesn't speak English, the girl serving as interpreter. About 75 per cent of the evacuees are American-born citizens.



This small boy finds much to wonder at in new environs.



Community effort—evacuees cutting wood for their stoves. This is volunteer labor. About 4,000 of those at the Jerome center are employed by the WRA, at jobs ranging from manual labor to professional work; the pay ranges from \$12 to \$19 a month.



One of the smaller evacuees, who plays tirelessly about the settlement.



The new postoffice, called Denson, in the Jerome Relocation Center.



Women of the community help with the wood-cutting.

(Photos by Paul Berg, a PICTURES Staff Photographer)

Rene Miyake, who was a lawyer in California, continues to use his training by helping with the center's legal aid service. The evacuees have a good many legal problems concerning property left behind when they were moved from the coast.



Mrs. Helen Tato works in the kitchen of one of the mess halls.



Mrs. Tato does the family washing in the house which provides laundry, bath and toilet facilities for the residents of her block.



The Tato family at lunch in their block mess hall. From left: Emiko, 2 years old; Dick, 6; Satoshi Tato, a truck farmer in California, now employed as a tractor mechanic; Ted, 5, and Mrs. Tato.



The Tato family in its new home, a barrack room 20 by 25 feet in size; one end has been curtained off to make a bedroom for the children. The Government provides a cot, mattress and three blankets for each person, and a heating stove for each family.

For list

Release Census of Alien Japanese in Oregon Counties

HOOD RIVER, Ore., Dec. 30—Hood River county has the second largest population of alien Japanese in the state of Oregon, according to census figures recently released.

The actual number, according to the 1940 census figures, was 162, but several have returned to Japan since those figures were compiled, and the number at this time resident in this country would be nearer 150 than the census figure.

The children of these residents, America born and American citizens, number probably less than 300, if the average number of children per family in the state as a whole is accepted.

The highest concentration of alien Japanese in Oregon is, naturally, in Multnomah county, in which there are 968 alien Japanese, largely in the Portland area.

In other counties, the census figures of alien Japanese are as follow: Washington 105, Marion 70, Clatsop 54, Clackamas 52, Wasco 34, Malheur 37, Jackson 20, Yamhill 24, Polk 15 and smaller numbers in Lake, Lane, Linn and Umatilla.

The Nichi Bei
12/21/42

Japanese *CR Daily*

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: The newspapers reported that in a riot by pro-Axis Japanese at the relocation camp in Manzanar, California, Fred Tayama, the president of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, was wounded when he tried to prevent some Japanese who had been born in Japan from celebrating the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor. Mr. Tayama was described as a leader among the anti-Axis Japanese in Los Angeles both before and after we entered the war.

It seems to me monstrous that a citizen who has proved his loyalty as Tayama has, should be incarcerated in what amounts to a concentration camp. Surely, the Government can set up a system for separating the unquestionably loyal West Coast Japanese from the rest and releasing them. Neither the Germans nor Italians have all been rounded up and taken up from their homes as have the West Coast Japanese. The only basis for treating the Japanese that way is a racial one, and that old and vicious pattern of racial discrimination should not be our policy.

ALFRED BAKER LEWIS,
New York city. *199*

Humor

HERB CAEN

It's News to Me

Monday Medley:

So sorry note: When the NYK Line began folding down its local office a few wks. back, it handed out fat bonus checks to dismissed executives. One of these gents got a check for \$5000—on the Sat. before Pearl Harbor. Instead of cashing it immediately, he kept it to wave before the goggled eyes of his pals. Then came Sunday and the war, and now, poor kid, he can't cash it at all acct. the freezing of Jap assets here! Like most Japanese documents, his check is now just another scrap of paper . .

Herb Caen (S.F. Chronicle)

12-22-42

Exp 72

... Insistence: The largest "I Am an American" sign I've seen in the Bay Region is over a Japanese store at Eighth and Franklin in Oakland—in the old Galindo Hotel building. Incidentally, how many of you remember when the Galindo (built 1873) was the fanciest hotel in the E. Bay, even rivalling the Palace?

America: Red Cross headquarters needed some schoolkids, few days back, to work as pages and elevator operators—so they asked Lowell, Poly and the other high schools to send over eligibles. In a short while, six bright young students arrived, ready to work. Three were white. The other three were Japanese ...

Hert Caen (S. F. Chronicle)

12-22-42

Gift pg 2

Japanese Offer a Proof of Loyalty

What we have been urging all Americans to recognize, the loyalty to America of fellow citizens and fellow residents of Japanese antecedents, San Francisco Nisei are demonstrating by their organization of a special chapter auxiliary to the Red Cross. The Nisei are American born, of Japanese ancestry. They, like other groups of the various racial and national stocks that make up heterogeneous America, are not to blame for defects of any persons in their groups. Neither are those not native born. It is actions, not antecedents, that count. These Americans of Japanese extraction would, of course, be welcome in the general activities of the Red Cross without establishment of a special chapter. In so establishing it they achieve the double purpose of serving national needs under the Red Cross and of calling attention to the spirit that exists among them. If it seems to distinguish them by their own action as a unit apart, it is a distinction already forced upon them by the hysterical judgment of many Americans. This being so, they step forward to let their fellow Americans know that they are loyal.

S. F. Chronicle

12-22-42

Reputation

ENEMY ALIENS

Ex-Diplomats

Axis diplomats in Washington were a downcast crew. The U.S. could not let them leave until U.S. diplomats in Axis lands could leave too. Likelihood was that Ambassador Grew and his staff would get out of Japan by way of Russia and Alaska. But meantime Ambassadors were a drug on the market. In Washington the German diplomats bought trunks; the Japanese sent out for food, were no longer trusted by their grocer, and had to pass the hat to pay for it. They sat around the Embassy drinking whiskey gloomily. Their American chauffeur, driving out for the last time, was jailed for drunkenness.

It was 8 a.m. when German Chargé d'Affaires Hans Thomsen slipped out of his embassy to deliver Germany's declaration to Secretary Hull. When the Secretary did come, Dr. Thomsen was told that he was "engaged." Finally Dr. Thomsen delivered his note to the Chief of the European Division, went glumly back to the ramshackle old red-brick Embassy.

Equally stony-eyed was Italian Ambassador Prince Ascanio Colonna. When he stepped out of Political Adviser James Dunn's office, and into the elevator, photographers backed him against the wall, flashed close-ups. Said Colonna: "I have delivered nothing. I came to inquire." (Commented the gum-chewing, irrepressible New York *Daily News*: "Okay, Prince, goombye please.")

The last time the U.S. fought Germany, it took eleven days to complete the transfer of nearly 300 diplomats and other German and American nationals. This time it is likely to take longer. The exiles waited, as uncomfortable as duelists who are driven into the same room by a rainstorm just as they are ready to shoot.

Time

12/22/42. p. 12

Western Defense

Gen. DeWitt Says No Further Need For Regulations

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt last night called off all curfew regulations on German aliens in the Western Defense Command.

Effective tonight, his orders will permit these aliens to go when and where they like without restrictions.

They are still prohibited, however, from possessing fire arms, ammunition, shortwave radios, signal devices and other contraband.

At the same time, General DeWitt abolished more than 1000 prohibited zones marked off earlier in the war.

NEED FOR CURFEW NO LONGER EXISTS

"The need for the curfew no longer exists," he said, "as other security measures have now been provided.

"Among these measures is the Individual Exclusion Procedure under which persons who are found, after hearing, to be dangerous or potentially dangerous to the military security of the West Coast are excluded."

He emphasized that "there will be no retardation of the program to rid the West Coast of such persons."

With approximately 20,000 German aliens on the Coast, 17,500 of them in California, only about 50 have been excluded from the Western Defense Command thus far.

DE WITT WILL SIGN PROCLAMATION TODAY

According to Colonel Karl Bendetsen, head of the War-Time Civil Control Administration, the proclamation was announced officially at 8 o'clock last night, but would not be signed by General DeWitt until today.

"Consequently," he said, "German aliens must abide by the curfew law until tonight. If they left their homes last night (Wednesday night) without special permission, they will be considered violators of the law."

The curfew law was established March 24 to restrict all German and Italian aliens and all Japanese. Under the law, they were barred from leaving their homes between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., and from traveling more than five miles from their residence at any time.

The Japanese in California were virtually removed from the law when they were evacuated and placed in relocation centers under Government control.

Italian aliens were given their pardon on October 19.

As a result of the latest proclamation, the curfew law here is now dead. It has run out of customers.

Liberties Not Intact, Says U. S. Group

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (P)—The American Civil Liberties Union today disputed claims of "public officials that civil liberties are intact after a year of war," charging that Japanese evacuated from the West Coast are confined to "virtual concentration camps."

In a year-end review, the union said the status of civil liberties is "far better than in World War I," but that the Government "has yielded to special pressures in proceedings which raise grave questions as to their necessity in the conduct of the war."

The union cited the Japanese evacuation as "the most serious action" and added: "The present liberal policy of releasing as many as possible * * is helping in part to undo what was done."

Other exceptions to claims that civil liberties are intact, the union said, are:

International censorship of opinion, especially that dealing with race discrimination; postal censorship of publications allegedly impeding the war effort without hearing or specifications in many cases, and Federal prosecution for alleged seditious statements without a showing of "clear and present danger" of illegal acts.

On the favorable side, the union listed:

Relative freedom of debate and criticism; lack of mob violence and persecution; removal of restrictions on Italian aliens; prosecution of peonage and investigation of lynchings in the South, and the fair employment practice committee's fight against racial and religious discrimination.

"On the whole," the union concluded, "though the over-all picture is favorable to the maintenance of democratic liberties, constant vigilance and effort are plainly necessary to protect the rights of those minorities which inevitably suffer injustices under the tensions of war."

JR
Biddle

Simultaneously, Attorney General Biddle asked private industry to avoid discrimination against aliens who are employed or seeking employment.

He said: "I should like to remind employers that of our total non-citizen population of about 5,000,000, fewer than 3000—six out of each 10,000—have been regarded as dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States. Those have been taken into custody by Federal authorities."

He added that many of the "foreigners" reported discharged recently because of vague suspicions that they may be disloyal, have sons serving in the Army and Navy.

He explained that the Axis might use racial prejudice to foster disunity in the Nation.

S. F. Chronicle
12-28-42

FR
Continued

Aliens Must Surrender Their Radios

Counter espionage forces of the United States cracked down sharply in seven Western States yesterday as the Army reported unauthorized short wave radio messages are being sent and received on the Coast.

All alien Japanese, Italians and Germans in the seven States were ordered to turn in to local police short wave radio equipment and cameras for the duration of the war.

The order came from Washington, office of Attorney General Francis Biddle.

A similar order will be made for the entire Nation this week, Biddle said.

All cameras and short wave sending or receiving sets must be turned in to police by 11 a. m. tomorrow morning.

Failure to surrender prohibited articles will result in their seizure and internment of the alien in an Army concentration camp for the

duration of hostilities.

The order specifically states:

"No enemy alien who is found in

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2

More About Confiscation Of Radios

Continued from Page 1

possession of any short wave radio receiving set will be excused in any manner on the ground that he did not know that the set was a short wave receiving set."

Short wave was defined as frequencies of more than 1750 kilocycles or less than 540 kilocycles.

States included in the first order are: California, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Regulations prohibit possession by enemy aliens of standard band and short wave band combination sets unless such sets have been altered to make the short wave receiving band useless.

No sending sets are exempt from the order.

Studio cameras and other "fixed" cameras, not easily transported, are exempt but must be registered with local police.

Police were ordered to issue receipts for surrendered equipment and return it to the owner only on a letter of authorization issued by a U. S. Attorney.

S.F. Chronicle

12-28-42

FR. J. C.
Biddle

To Our Readers . . .

WE PLEDGE

***Nichi Bei Issued License to Re-open After
Three Week Shutdown***

On Sunday, December 7, the hopes of millions of people that the Pacific area would be kept peaceful were suddenly blasted by the treacherous attack on Hawaii by Japanese air and naval units.

The Nichi Bei, together with nearly every firm in San Francisco with which a Japanese national was associated, was closed early Monday, December 8, by Treasury department agents.

We regret that for three weeks during the most trying times we have not been able to publish our daily paper in order to keep our readers informed on the latest information, especially concerning defense precautions, in addition to the regular news reports.

We hope that our readers will understand the difficulties under which we were placed. The Federal Reserve bank and other Treasury department agencies issued a general license at 2 p.m. Saturday afternoon.

We thank the National JACL, the various government agencies and many friends who interceded in our behalf in order that we could again be of assistance to the

cause of national unity in this present emergency.

We pledge our wholehearted support and cooperation to all American government officials and to all organizations including the Civilian Defense council and other local agencies.

From time to time we will print important announcements released by the government similar to the order issued by Attorney General Francis Biddle in this issue. We ask that everyone read them carefully and to notify others who may not be informed by other sources.

We especially ask however that each and every one note with care the source of all information and to refrain from spreading rumors of any kind.

THE NICHİ-BEI

For subscribers in the city who have moved this month, the circulation department telephone number temporarily will be Fillmore 4211. Regular telephone service will be restored during the week for both editorial and business departments.

The Nichi Bei
12/29/41

SR 1
Pm

JAPANESE LIQUOR LICENSES LIFTED

12/30/41 p. 16
Liquor licenses held by alien Japanese in Alameda and Contra Costa Counties are temporarily suspended by the State Board of Equalization, it was revealed today as five such licenses were lifted in Berkeley.

Officials in the State Board offices here said that the suspension so far applies only to Japanese. No orders have come in yet affecting alien Germans or Italians, with whom the United States also is at war.

The State Board office here pointed out that aliens are permitted to hold licenses only for the on sale of beer and wine, for the off premises sale of distilled spirits or other wholesale business.

No alien may hold an on sale license for distilled spirits. However, board officials said, many licenses are held in the name of children of alien Japanese, and cannot be suspended at present.

Approximately 100 licenses in the two counties have been lifted.

Oakland Tribune
12-30-41

JK
Buss
1

**Liquor Sales in
West End District
Banned at Night**

STOCKTON, Dec. 30—An order closing all West End liquor establishments at night, and an appeal from the Stockton Ministerial association in special session this week marked the Japanese-Filipino friction situation in the Oriental section here.

The Nishi Bei
12/31/42

*For American
for Nisei*

Meanwhile, a movement was under way for the organization of a committee to aid nisei and Japanese aliens who may be in financial distress owing to the sudden crisis which has closed practically all of the Japanese business enterprises in the city, including banks, business firms, dental laboratories, tailor shops, restaurants and social clubs.

Nisei selectees, spending leaves in New York, left hurriedly for their stations.

The Committee for Democratic Treatment, which was to be reorganized this week as the Japanese American Committee for Democracy, sent telegrams to President Roosevelt, Mayor LaGuardia, Governor Lehmann, and other officials affirming their loyalty and "condemning without reservation" Japan's attack on the United States. Details of the Committee's action were published in New York newspapers.

The first order to be issued by Gov. Lehmann, upon news of the Japanese aggression against Hawaii, was to order state police to guard all Japanese nationals. Mayor LaGuardia ordered the Nippon Club and similar Japanese establishments closed and assigned guards to the Japanese consulate-general.

In White Plains a Japanese attempted hara-kiri because he was "ashamed at Japan's action."

In the name of nisei in the eastern area, a strongly-worded telegram affirming nisei loyalty to the United States and declaring that Americans of Japanese ancestry were ready to "give their lives if necessary" in the war against Japan was

sent to the White House by Larry Tajiri, Thomas Komuro, Robert Tsuda and others.

An article by Larry Tajiri, pledging nisei loyalty to America, was published by newspapers in the east and the midwest.

In Washington Japanese were rounded up. At the Japanese embassy, visitors said that members of the embassy were "on a drinking jag."

The Nichi Bei
12/31/42

*HK
Concord*

Large Number of Sets Brought to Oakland Stations

OAKLAND, Dec. 30—Nearly 400 cameras and short-wave radio sets had been turned in to Metropolitan Oakland authorities, it was indicated Tuesday.

Berkeley led the list in prompt response. By noon Monday, 179 Japanese, Germans and Italians had turned in more than 250 cameras and radios.

In addition, six guns and a three-inch bladed Japanese sabre, complete with leather scabbard, were surrendered. In all cases, receipts were issued. The property will be impounded "for the duration" on orders of U. S. Attorney Francis J. Biddle.

Oakland's three division police stations received 43 radios, including a transmitter, and cameras. One gun was surrendered also. The total was expected to pass 200 by nightfall.

No cameras or radios were turned in at Richmond or Emeryville.

Piedmont police reported two cameras and one radio were surrendered. Albany police said four cameras were turned in.

In Alameda, 24 cameras, one revolver and four radios were turned in.

Sheriff John A. Miller of Contra Costa county said 25 cameras, guns and radios had been turned in by 24 Japanese and one German Monday morning. Similar items were being surrendered at the Concord firehouse.

*The Nickie Bei
12/31/42*

FR
Cameras

Thousands of Radios, Cameras Turned In to Police Officials

.

GUNS, JAPANESE SWORDS MUST BE GIVEN TO POLICE

.

*Severe Penalties May Be Imposed on All
Violators of U. S. Order — Warning*

All firearms, including shot-guns, Japanese swords and other "implements of war" must not remain in the possession of Japanese aliens and must be turned in immediately to police or sherriff offices.

This was the message given to the National JACL headquarters by Federal authorities in San Francisco, according to Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, Tuesday.

"No matter how valuable the Japanese swords may be, they must be surrendered to the proper authorities at once," Masaoka declared.

Aliens found possessing these articles and also cameras and short-

wave sets will be given severe penalties.

Attorney General Francis Biddle in announcing the order Saturday said that such articles would be confiscated from violators of the law and warned that ignorance of the edict is no excuse. Violators may be interned for the duration of the war.

Receipts should be secured for all articles handed over to the authorities, Masaoka reiterated. He also pointed out that nisei, especially those living in same quarters with issei persons, should conform with the ruling so as to avoid any misunderstanding.

The Nichi Bei
12/31/42

*JK
Cameras*

MORE THAN 1000 SETS IN S. F.

10 Patrolmen Handle Crowd at Northern Station of City

A mountain of radios and cameras, with a sprinkling of firearms, was piled today in the offices of peace authorities throughout the Pacific slope, surrendered by alien Japanese, Germans and Italians under an order of Attorney General Francis Biddle.

The surrender of radios and cameras was ordered because of the discovery that enemy fifth columnists had been in communication with foreign forces, presumably Pacific raiders.

In San Francisco alone more than 1,000 radios were turned in to police for safekeeping for duration of the war. The bulk came from Japanese. Seattle reported 1500 cameras and radios were turned in.

Two expensive short-wave transmitters were surrendered by Natura Nakamura and T. Mishigima. Neither was questioned nor held by police.

Ten patrolmen were detailed to San Francisco's Northern station, closest to the Japanese colony, to care for three long lines of persons anxious to surrender their proscribed possessions before the deadline at 11 p.m. Monday night.

The Japanese—true to the popular conception—went in strongly for cameras, many of them expensive instruments.

Sheriff J. J. McGrath of San Mateo county revealed a Japanese had handed over a camera completely encased in a pocket watch. It's owner explained: "It is a novelty."

A Seattle Japanese turned in a 17½ inch, razor-sharp ceremonial sword. A San Francisco Japanese gave up a prized saber.

Because there has been no order yet issued for the surrender of firearms by aliens, few were given to police. Police pointed out however, that in California aliens are prohibited from possessing guns at all times. He may own a fowling piece, but is required to pay a high license fee.

However, Japanese farmers in Alameda county turned in 25 rifles and six pistols. They were not questioned as to their right of ownership.

Irving F. Wixon, director of immigration for the San Francisco district, announced hearings on enemy aliens arrested in the jurisdiction will be concluded Wednesday.

The Nichi Bei

12/31/42

92
735

OVER 200 JAPANESE HELD AS DANGEROUS ALIENS IN NEW YORK'S ELLIS ISLAND

Many Offices Shut By Authorities on Order of Government

By LARRY S. TAJIRI

NEW YORK, (Delayed), Dec. 9—(Exclusive)—More than 200 Japanese were taken into custody Sunday night and Monday as Federal agents struck swiftly upon orders from Washington.

By Tuesday noon it was believed that the majority of the Japanese on the FBI lists as potentially "dangerous" were in custody at Ellis Island and government agents were concentrating on German and Italian aliens.

The first Japanese to be brought to Ellis Island Sunday night was Dr. Sabro Emy, a physician who has lived in New York since 1917 and who is a graduate of NYU. Other prominent resident Japanese, including Y. Matsui, one of the designers of the great Empire State building, were at Ellis Island.

Officials of Japanese business and banking firms, as well as newspaper correspondents, were among the first to be held as FBI men, aided by State and city police, moved quickly. The offices of The Japan Institute in Rockefeller Center was raided Sunday night and six Japanese, including Tamon Mayeda, director, and Henry Toshiro Shimanouchi, were placed under Federal arrest. One of them, described as American-born, was released after questioning.

The offices of Japanese newspapers were closed by state department order.

FBI men closed the Japanese M.E. church and took Rev. Alfred Akamatsu, pastor, into custody.

All Japanese arrested were treated with courtesy and given time to pack a suitcase before being taken via ferry to Ellis Island, temporary reception center.

Toru Matsumoto, secretary of the Japanese Student Christian association, was another taken to Ellis island for questioning.

The Nichi Bei
12/31/42

JP. Fil

Billiard Ball Breaks Japanese Store Window

OAKLAND, Dec. 30—An echo of the war in the Pacific was heard here last week when someone hurled a billiard ball through a plate glass window of a jewelry store operated by Harry K. Ogi, a Japanese, at 386 Eighth street.

The store is located in the Filipino section of town, and police assumed that Filipinos, outraged by the war around Manila, had thrown the ball.

Officers awakened Ogi, and he took his jewelry displays out of the window.

Post

The Nichi Bei
12/31/42

NO LOYALTY IN RIOTS

Matsuo Matsumoto dropped no bombs on Pearl Harbor or Manila. When those things happened he may have been playing with his little red wagon on a farm near Gilroy, for he is only ten years old.

Yet this boy has a bullet in his knee. The gang of men who fired shots at the homes of American-born Japanese did not act as loyal Americans out to win a war but as men so angry and unbalanced as to seek "revenge" by shooting at the helpless.

No good for individual or cause was accomplished by putting a bullet in the knee of a small boy. Let the hot-headed Americans and Filipinos in our midst take this lad's plight as **a sober warning and pattern their conduct**

on that of our Chinese who, through years of trials and provocations, have steadfastly refused to loose their anger against enemy nationals in this country.

If there are a few in California who cannot remain calm and efficient in emergency it is proper and urgent that the law see to it they can do no harm.

Warn Against Danger Of Injustice

Members of the Pasadena Committee for Fair Play last night issued a statement citing their belief that long range results must be considered in any actions taken as result of possible declaration of zones of martial law and that widespread injustices must be avoided.

'Must Preserve Faith' 20

The statement follows:

Following President Roosevelt's order to the Secretary of War, the Army authorities on the West Coast have been empowered, for reasons of national security, to declare any areas as "zones of martial law" and in such zones to control all individuals even to the extent of ordering their evacuation. We wish to go on record as believing that the Federal authorities will exercise great wisdom in the use of these powers. We firmly believe that not only will the immediate effect of all present actions be considered, but that due weight will be given to the long range results.

Foremost among these considerations must be the preservation of the faith, loyalty and active co-operation of those affected both in civil and military life. A danger to be avoided is any widespread injustice which might result from the action of individuals or organizations, public or private. Such interference will only tend to turn a struggle for universal liberty and freedom into a war between races.

Because of these considerations, we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves to co-operate to the limit of our ability in any way open to us as civilians. To protect the long range values involved, we hope that all restrictions on freedom of movement and permits to remain in a given area may be based on considerations of safety to this country and not on the question of political, religious or racial background.

Land Co-Operation

In conclusion we wish to express our deep sympathy with those whose homes and businesses

(Turn to Page 7, Col. 5)

(Continued from Page 5)

are being disrupted and our admiration for the almost universal attitude of co-operation and self-sacrifice on the part of our local Japanese in this crisis.

Pasadena Committee For Fair Play.

Committee members who signed the pledge are Mrs. Willard Stone, Stephen Cutter Clark, Jr., Mrs. Jackson Chance, Wesley Goodson Nicholson, Harriet H. Doerr, Albert E. Doerr, Mrs. James S. Bennett, Gail J. Nicholson, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, Imre Wann Bualda, Mrs. Arthur J. Wingard, Mrs. Whitney B. Wright, R. P. Alexander and Elizabeth Page.

Pasadena Star-News ?

No date

1942

ESPIONAGE DIFFERENT

Espionage is another matter. The Japanese had plenty of that. They knew where the capital ships were. They knew where the airfields were. The attackers made excellent use of the information.

Without doubt individuals in the "normal" Japanese population of Oahu—the island containing Pearl Harbor, Honolulu and the principal air bases—were the backbone of the espionage ring. One authority tells me he suspects that some Buddhist priests, sent to Hawaii under a mutual American-Japanese agreement relating to religious cults, may have been sent by Japan expressly for espionage.

Japanese fishermen in the past have had excellent opportunity to study the coast lines and observe

movements of ships. Japanese have jobs in the Police Department, in communications offices. Many armed members of the territorial guard are Japanese. Japanese labor has been employed on defense jobs. And of course the Japanese all knew, as did everyone else, that Sunday was easy day in the Navy. Since Pearl Harbor, according to latest authoritative information before I left Honolulu, between 40 and 50 short wave transmitting sets and some 600 receiving sets, were confiscated in Oahu. How many were in Japanese hands was not divulged. Most, however, were declared to have been taken "from aliens."

156,000 JAPANESE

Doubtless the Japanese spy leaders were glad to get information from all possible sources. Expert spying, however, usually is the work of a relative few, trained people. The fact that there was first-rate espionage proves little as to the extent of the fifth column. We have to await an invasion attempt, if it ever comes, to know the extent of the enemy within the Hawaiian gates.

The numbers of Japanese, of course, are known exactly, as of the census of April, 1940. For all Hawaii there were 156,000—almost 37 per cent of the whole population of 426,000. More than 122,000 of these Japanese were United States citizens. On Oahu there were 82,000—more than 62,000 of them citizens—of a population of 257,000.

Japanese are the most numerous group of the islands. They far outnumber the Chinese, credited with 28,000 in all Hawaii; the "Hawaiians" and "part Hawaiians," numbering 65,000, and the Filipinos, counted as 52,000.

How many Japanese aliens have been taken into custody since war began has not been announced.

JAPANESE EVERYWHERE

Meantime, the Japanese, loyal, disloyal and doubtful, are everywhere in Oahu. The waiter at my table usually was Japanese. When I blacked out my room a young Japanese worked faithfully by my side, taking care that the edges of my blackout paper were firmly gummed to my window casing, so that no ray of light would escape. His English was excellent. He was an American citizen. When I gave him \$2 for helping me in the fairly arduous task he insisted that \$1 was plenty.

On every bus I rode there were Japanese passengers. Often my taxi-driver was Japanese—although I found that no Japanese driver, understandably enough, could take me within the gates at Pearl Harbor. A "Banzai" cafe, I noticed, was closed, like the Yokohama Specie Bank. But I had courteous attention in a Japanese store and from the attendants of a Japanese filling station—father and daughter—who directed me and a companion how to get to Fort Shafter. The daughter conferred with her father in Japanese before telling us the route in English.

None of which surface phenomena—and they could be multiplied over and over—gives assurance against sabotage henceforth. Another article will tell some of the reasons why its possibility cannot be laughed off.

Continued

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Oakland Tribune
Date not given

Enemy Aliens

Second Generation Japs to Be Evacuated From Coast, War Department Predicts

Civil Liberties May Go by the Board; Congress Anxious to Act; Force Will Be Used if Necessary

Plans for "forcible evacuation" of second-generation Japanese from strategic Pacific Coast areas will be announced in a few days.

This was predicted yesterday in Washington by officials in the War and Justice departments, according to United Press.

Details of the proposals were being formulated in secret conferences between representatives of these two departments, including Tom C. Clark and Wallace Howland, enemy alien coordinators, who were called in from San Francisco.

Behind the move was the bitter denunciation of the Justice Department by California Congressmen, who had claimed U. S. Attorney General Biddle and his aides had been dangerously slow in control of American-born Japanese, termed the "real menace" in Western sabotage groups.

A special bill carrying a \$300,000 appropriation for investigation of the Japanese situation here was on its way to the Senate for final approval.

Congressmen were generally jumping overboard in attempts to handle the second-generation Japanese. Representative Harry R. Sheppard of Yucaipa, Cal. charged:

"This is no time to apply civil liberties on questionable citizenship such as the Japs present. . . . No one with any knowledge of Jap psychology can apply the complete significance of civil liberties in this case, because it constitutes a national hazard."

REVOCATION OF ALL LICENSES BLOCKED

Other developments were:

1—Wholesale revocation of professional and vocational licenses from enemy aliens merely on the grounds they are enemy aliens was blocked by Attorney General Warren.

At the same time, his ruling opened the way to revocation in individual cases at the discretion of State licensing boards.

2—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced the Government will not sell confiscated alien property, but operate it for the good of the Nation.

3—Utah and New Mexico joined other States in opposing the transfer of enemy aliens from California, especially Japs, to interior regions as farm laborers.

4—A delegation from Pittsburg, Calif., opened discussions in Washington with the Justice and War Departments to permit elder Italian aliens to remain in the Pittsburg

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**Four Japanese
Aliens Arrested
In Bay Area**

FBI and local police Wednesday arrested four Japanese aliens in the San Francisco bay area in a renewal of raids designed to place in custody all enemy aliens considered dangerous.

One of those seized was identified as Naoshi Koike, Oakland, an instructor in a Japanese school and said to have been formerly on the USC faculty at Los Angeles and a teacher in Pasadena.

He also were Kikuzo Tanaka and Kiheiyo Yokomizo, both of Oakland, and Kikutaro Nakashima, San Leandro nurseryman.

Nichi Bei
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FBI agents, supported by strong detachments from the Los Angeles Sheriff's office, swept down on the Palos Verdes hills yesterday morning. A thorough search was made of the Japanese truck farmers' colony overlooking the Catalina chan-

nel, principal shipping lane from busy Los Angeles harbor.

The farms are also near to military areas, Torrance and the Lomita oil fields.

Agents would not reveal the result of the search. Presumably they were looking for cameras, radios, binoculars, guns and other contraband.

Washington dispatches forecast senatorial opposition to a Justice Department request for authority to make "protective custody" arrests to solve the West Coast Japanese problem.

It was understood the Justice Department was considering another means of dealing with aliens, the transfer of control of aliens to the War Department, thus allowing martial law in California and other States and the evacuation of undesired citizens or licensing of all persons permitted within restricted areas.

S. F. Chronicle
undated 1942

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For the Defense

Dear Mr. Caen: In your column of Feb. 1, I was rather shocked and embarrassed to read the letter of a fellow Japanese-American, Pvt. Louis Ukai, berating you so. That is very mildly putting it compared to how I really felt when I read his comments.

For a number of years I have followed the column with keen interest. On occasions I have heard utterances referring to your sometimes brunt and stinging type of journalism, but that is what the general public craves for. But I have yet to find an instance whereby unfairness and partiality mentioned so vigorously in the rookie's letter has been used to discriminate against the minority groups. Especially against the Japanese-American citizens.

I have read many times your plea for tolerance toward us. What more can we ask in war time, being Japanese by physical characteristics, and after the treacherous attack by the Japanese on Hawaii and the Far East?

Pvt. Ukai, judging by his letter, must be one of those sensitive beings who feel persecution and injustice every time such a word as "Japs" is uttered. Does he not realize such trivial remarks, no matter how implied, are harmless; and it must be taken as just a part of the typical American slang vocabulary that may be used frequently with no malice intended.

It is not by choice that anyone was born of any certain nationality; it was by grace of God. Who is there to question Him? How would the general behavior of all the Japanese, aliens and fellow Japanese-Americans alike be if such superficial matters were aired with such indignation as the rookie did so well? I intend to forward him your columns of Dec. 21, 1941, and Jan. 30, 1942, as examples of your impartiality and fairness.

We, the Nisei, are behind this our one and only country, trying to prove our sincerity to be "Better Americans in a Greater America." Knowing that action speaks louder than a million words, the Japanese-Americans will prove once and forever before this present bloodshed is over that they are Americans and nothing else.

I join with you in saying that to make this country and the rest of the world a better place to live in, Japanese imperialism, its Axis and all it stands for will have to be crushed. Being an American, in a free America, I have the privilege to utter my own humble opinion and I am proud of it.

SAM MURATA,
Menlo Park.

And proud you should be. It is the opinion of every Free American.

FEBRUARY 1942 ?

S. J. Chronicle

undated



From this Jap temple at Salinas, FBI agents took three Buddhist priests who smiled courteously while being arrested. They possessed maps, a spotlight and a mimeograph machine.



Jap Baptist Church on Terminal Island had to evacuate its congregation, composed for the most part of Issei—first generation immigrants. Services were ordinarily held in Japanese.



Police search Japanese aliens from Fish Harbor.

(over)
1942
Life magazine
undated

Below: a deputy sheriff surveys seizures in the Sacramento roundup. Note the uniforms, hara-kiri knife, bomb casings, bow and arrow.



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California Coast (continued)



On Terminal Island a young Japanese housewife helps load moving van as immigration authorities and agents of the FBI evacuate entire civil population of this strategic harbor base

Padlocks Decreed For Japtown Slums; New Homes Ready

First Units Open for Occupancy Saturday

City officials prepared to follow a tough padlock policy in San Francisco's Japtown slums as the first of the Japtown war housing was completed for occupancy.

Chief Administrative Officer Thomas A. Brooks announced that all of the authority of the city and State health codes, backed up by health inspectors and police, will be used to close down slums as fast as war workers are moved from them to the new housing.

REBUILDING NEEDED.

Brooks pointed out that most of the slums, already condemned by the health department as unfit for human habitation, are in such a state of decay and disrepair that they can be made habitable only by virtual rebuilding.

Those that can meet health and safety requirements by reconstruction will be encouraged to do so, Brooks said.

"As for the remainder, we'll see that they are boarded up," he declared. "And we will keep inspectors out there at all times to make sure that they are not reopened."

SUTTER COURTS READY.

The first of the new Japtown war housing called Sutter Courts, at Sutter, Bush and Divisadero streets, will be opened for occupancy Saturday. It will house forty-eight families.

The San Francisco Housing Authority has chosen the families from among those certified to it by the city as evictees living in condemned slums, and certified by Federal agencies as war workers. No others will be permitted in the new housing.

The opening Saturday will mark completion of the Nation's first combination slum clearance

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

No name, date shown

LATE 1942 ?