

Manzanar Boy Gives Himself Up

The War Relocation Authority announced yesterday that a little boy, half Japanese and half white, had given himself up to Bakersfield police after escaping from his custodian, who was transferring him to an orphanage at the Manzanar Relocation Center the night before.

The boy, Roy Yamada, 15, and his brother, Richard, 14, children of a Japanese father and a Caucasian mother, were turned over to the WRA in San Francisco on an order issued by Judge L. N. Turrentine of the San Diego county Juvenile Court and arrived in San Francisco Saturday. They were placed in the custody of Robert E. Gibson of the WRA, who started with the boys by auto to Manzanar Monday. During a stopover in Bakersfield for the night, the older boy escaped.

The history of the two children is a story of shuffling from one orphanage to another. They were placed in a Japanese Children's Home in 1932, after their white mother had received an annulment of her marriage to the Japanese father, who then married a Japanese woman. The stepmother and the children were unable to get along together, according to the WRA.

Chronicle
February 9, 1944

Sauce

Chr. 2/9 Ed.

Twice the Japanese government has given a thought to its nationals in this country. Once was when the disturbances at Tulelake gave it an opening to make anti-American propaganda. The second time was when the Taiyo Maru sailed to meet the Gripsholm. Some barrels of soy bean sauce and soy bean mash and some Japanese drugs not to be found in American pharmacies were loaded on the Taiyo Maru and transferred to the Gripsholm for Japanese subjects in American relocation camps.

The perfunctory character of this donation shows how little the Mikado's government cares about its people over here. As a matter of fact, it does not give a tinker's damn for them or for what happens to them, except, of course, if it could find that they were being ill-treated, it would rejoice at the chance to yell "Atrocity!"

Probably the Japanese government had forgotten the existence of these people until Tulelake called them to mind, when, as the Taiyo Maru was about to sail, it roused itself to the extent of sending them some soy bean sauce, which the internees may or may not want. Just a slight reward, perhaps, for kicking up the late camp fuss.

Chronicle

February 9, 1944

Editorial Page

WRA May Be Placed Under Ickes Control

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Reports were current here today that the War Relocation Authority, which operates communities for Japanese in Western States, is about to be made a part of the Interior Department under Secretary Ickes.

There was no confirmation, however. Neither the WRA nor the Interior Department would comment.

It was learned definitely, at least, that the action has been under consideration for some time, presumably in order to put the independent agency in a position less vulnerable to attack.

The WRA, headed by Dillon S. Ayer, has been frequently criticized in Congress and some members have demanded that the Relocation centers, which are not internment camps, be placed under control of the War Department.

Chronicle P

February 9-10, 1944

Tribune 2/10 1:17

Japs Resume Former Tasks At Tule Lake

Director Declares No Disturbances Have Marred WRA Return

Tule Lake Japanese have returned to work after a three months period of idleness and conditions at that segregation center are as tranquil as in any other city of 20,000 persons, R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, announced today in San Francisco.

He said nearly 4000 of the Japanese are now working for the first time since November 4, when the Army took over to quell a series of disturbances among the internees. The WRA now has resumed control.

COLONISTS CO-OPERATE

"Some minor agitation on the part of a few malcontents continues to appear now and then," his statement said, "but agitators are being dealt with promptly and nearly all of the colonists are co-operating fully with WRA employees in maintaining harmonious and peaceful relations within the center."

An Oakland-born Japanese, Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, 25, today has appealed to the Supreme Court to determine the constitutionality of evacuation orders under which he was taken from San Leandro to a War Relocation Center at Topaz, Utah.

Korematsu, who was arrested for violating curfew regulations and failing to report for evacuation, said in his petition he had deliberately remained in San Leandro because he did not wish to leave his home and friends. He told the court that he had used the alias "Clyde Sarah" and had an operation performed to change his features.

CONVICTED BY COURT

He appealed from a Ninth Federal Circuit Court decision which upheld his conviction in the Northern California District Court on a charge of violating a law dealing with restrictions set up in military zones.

WRA officials said the Red Cross has established an office at Tule Lake, hoping the Japanese Government may reciprocate and permit resumption of shipment of medical and other supplies to American prisoners held by Japan.

DISTRIBUTE DRUGS

A shipment of 58 barrels of soya sauce, tea and drugs that arrived on the Gripsholm is being distributed at the center.

Schools have been reopened with an attendance of 2261.

Cozzens said that the Japanese are working as janitors, motor mechanics, warehousemen, fire department assistants, furniture makers, coal distributors, maintenance assistants, mess and farm hands.

He blamed the past disturbances on "approximately 300 young agitators."

There have been fewer crimes and misdemeanors at the center than in most American communities of similar size, he claimed.

"The normal expectation in a community like Tule Lake, where there are thousands of people avowedly loyal to Japan, is that incidents may happen," Cozzens said.

Japanese, Sought by Police, Found O.K.

A State-wide search for a Japanese in an U.S. Army uniform, believed to be out of bounds, ended in Richmond today when Junsui Agari, a Japanese-American soldier, was found to be on furlough from his Illinois post.

According to Richmond police, a representative of the provost marshal at Fort Ord contacted Agari at 153 South Forty-fifth Street, where he is staying, and told officers that Agari's "papers were in order."

Police said Agari came here to "inspect" some property on South Forty-seventh Street, formerly owned by his relatives. According to police, he inspected the property with Ray Baertsch, of 244 South Forty-seventh Street, who told authorities he was a "delegate" for Agari. When asked what he meant by "delegate", Baertsch said he had "nothing to say."

According to the Fort Ord provost marshal, Agari, about 25, was seen in Monterey at 6 o'clock last night, driving a sedan registered to Baertsch.

Tribune

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Farmers Demand Seizure Of Enemy Machinery

The agricultural committee of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution at its meeting yesterday afternoon urging the attorney general's office, the state department of agriculture and the state department of finance to set up a means immediately to provide for the confiscation, sale and use of farm machinery stored by Japanese now in evacuee camps.

The group heard District Attorney James M. Thuesen discuss the manner in which the confiscation and sale of Japanese owned farm machinery previously has been authorized for handling by the various county USDA War Boards. He said the war boards' authority does not exist now, however, having ended December 31st.

Cites Farmers' Difficulties

"Machinery should be set up for the purchase of these farm implements," Thuesen said. "The farmers of Fresno County and elsewhere in the state are facing serious difficulties. They cannot buy new machinery, and the machinery which is stored is deteriorating with no tangible value to anyone. The various state departments and the attorney general's office may be able to set up a plan whereby farmers can get these machines."

Frank Long, chairman of the Fresno County USDA War Board, said legal methods for the confiscation of such farm machinery under the rights of eminent domain are rested with the federal government, but declared such a wealth of red tape surrounds them it appears the federal government does not want the machinery used.

Want Local Authority

He pointed out the war board would prefer to see the authority for confiscation and sale of stored farm machinery vested in the district attorney's office.

Thuesen said he has learned nothing new in his consideration of the plea by Ed F. Loescher, Fresno county grower, to be allowed to purchase stored farm machinery owned by Sam Sakato, a Japanese now in the Tule Lake War Relocation Center, who refused to discuss selling his machinery to Loescher.

Loescher, who attended the committee meeting, said the farm machinery held in storage for the Japanese is badly needed by Fresno County growers. He said 47 potato planters allocated to Kern County are insufficient for growers there, and added no potato planters have been allocated by the War Production Board for Fresno County.

Feed Situation Is Bad

Long and Lloyd Harnish said the feed situation for cattle is bad, not only in Fresno County but also throughout the state and the full length of the Pacific Coast. They said at least a month more of feeding will be necessary.

Jesse Nelson said rainfall in the hills is only a trifle more than 50 per cent of normal, and added indications point to a dry year. George V. Sager, head of the United States Weather Bureau Fresno Station, said Fresno's rainfall is about the same percentage short, but added rains in March and April may alleviate the threatened dryness.

R. F. Schmeiser, C. W. Queale and Ralph Bunje discussed the prospects of obtaining Mexican nationals to assist in the harvesting of 1944 crops and said the indications are not as many Mexicans will be available this Summer.

Sees Food Shortage

They pointed out Mexico is anticipating a food shortage and may wish to keep many of her citizens at home; less funds will be available for conducting the program of bringing in the nationals and more need is likely to be felt in the United States for additional harvest labor.

Queale said Italian prisoners of war who have been used in the citrus harvest have shown themselves to be good workers, but apparently do not feel they are getting enough money for their efforts since their pay is limited to 80 cents a day. He said some growers have expressed a fear that before the harvest season ends the Italian prisoners of war will be returned to their native land.

The committee agreed to table a discussion of the elimination of the tax on oleomargarine when members pointed out the congressional bill for such a move had remained in committee and was not brought up for consideration.

Fresno Bee
Feb 10, 1944

Oregon Farmers Urge Deportation Of Japanese

Fresh Bee

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GRESHAM (Ore.), Feb. 10.—(P)—A mass meeting of 1,000 residents of this farming region is on record today in demanding persons of Japanese ancestry be deported.

The resolution was adopted last night at a meeting called by Oregon Property Oregon Protective Association after speakers told the throng Japanese moving to the United States, or born here, are characteristically of dual citizenship to the sixth generation.

The resolution asked the Oregon legislature to memorialize congress for legislation to deport all persons holding citizenship both in the United States and a foreign country. It also urged deportation of "not wholly loyal" aliens.

Fresh Bee

Feb. 10, 1944

Deportation

Feb. 10, 1944

Editor of The Bee—Sir: After reading in The Fresno Bee about the barbarous treatment of our boys by the Japanese I saw red and would like to get in my two bits worth about it. If it were left to the mothers of Salinas and vicinity to decide the issue, there would be no more Japanese on our soil after this war.

I have talked to quite a few people about the Japanese. It is surprising the number who uphold them and believe them loyal—at least the Japanese who are in this country. In my opinion, a loyal Japanese is one who has been dead at least a week or 10 days.

Some say the Japanese must be civilized. But the heathens among them do not want to be. Besides, they are a species of rattlesnake which cannot be civilized.

I most sincerely hope that all Japanese men, women and children will be sent to Japan after this war. Just because some were born here, do not think they are not Japanese. My suggestion is to put them all on a ship, one that is no longer of any use to Uncle Sam, and head them for Japan.

I am not telling what I would like to do to Hirohito or Tojo! You would not be allowed to print it anyway. I lived near Salinas and know the American soldiers from there all were splendid boys, and they met such a horrible death at the hands of the Japanese, some so-called loyal Japanese at that.

Our government is a lot at fault for ever allowing the Japanese so much freedom and an equal footing in this country. Surely the mistake can be seen now and should not be repeated. If the Japanese are allowed to come back, someone is making a grave mistake, a mistake which will cause bloodshed. It is up to the government to prevent this.

Could we not put this up to a vote and send all Japanese to Tokyo or some place where they belong? It is certainly not here in this good old U. S. A. F. L. H. Hanford.

Fresno Bee
Feb. 10, 1944

Tulelake Is Tranquil City Again, WRA Aide Reports

The Tulelake Japanese segregation center, where discontent a few months ago caused such riotous unrest that the Army moved in, has settled into the tranquillity of any city of 20,000 population, Assistant Director R. B. Cozzens of the War Relocation Authority declared here yesterday.

"Some minor agitation on the part of a few malcontents continues to appear now and then," Cozzens said. "But agitators are being promptly dealt with and nearly all of the colonists are co-operating fully with WRA employees in maintaining harmonious relations within the center."

Rioting broke out last November, with the Army assuming control. WRA was given back control last month. Since those disorders featured also by a so-called "period of dleness," comparative calm has returned and the recalcitrant Japanese have gone back to their jobs, he declared.

Simultaneously, the WRA announced that a shipment of 58 barrels of soya sauce, green tea and drugs that recently arrived on the exchange ship Gripsholm, was being distributed at the center under auspices of Alfred L. Cardinaux, delegate of the International Red Cross Committee. A complete report to the Japanese Red Cross will be made in the hope it might bring improved treatment of American civilians held in Japan.

Meantime, Walter H. Odemar,

chairman of the Native Sons' committee on Japanese legislation, wrote a letter of commendation to Attorney General Kenny on planned actions charging Japanese violations of the State's alien land law.

S. F. Chronicle
Feb. 10, 1944

Jap Machinery Seizure Urged

FRESNO, Feb. 10.—Prompt action in setting up procedure for the seizure of stored Japanese-owned farm machinery was requested in a letter sent today by District Attorney James M. Thuesen to W. J. Cecil, State director of agriculture.

The letter will supply Cecil with full details regarding the "sorry but no sale" correspondence in which Ed F. Loescher, a prominent Fresno district farmer, sought unsuccessfully to buy two of the 11 pieces of Japanese-owned farm machinery found stored three miles southeast of Biola.

Thuesen declared the implements are necessary farm equipment of types not now purchasable.

Thuesen said he wrote Cecil, instead of appealing directly to Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, because the enabling act passed by the Legislature last year required the director of agriculture to certify to the public interest and necessity of the seizure of idle farm implements before such a move can be instituted.

The stored equipment belongs to Sam Sakato, an internee at the Tule Lake Relocation Center. Sakato bluntly rejected a request that he place sale prices on the equipment to permit farmers to buy it.

Thuesen's letter said the equipment is "urgently needed by the farmers of this district."

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Nisei Evacuation Test Case Is Before Supreme Court

Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, 25, San Leandro, challenged the constitutionality of the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from Pacific Coast areas in 1942 in an appeal yesterday to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Korematsu was convicted in September, 1942, and placed on five years' probation by a California Federal court for failing to report for evacuation.

The American Civil Liberties Union decided to use the case to test the evacuation orders, claiming that the President had no right to issue a directive order against the Japanese and that Lieutenant General J. L. De Witt had no authority to execute such a directive.

Federal Judge Welsh of Sacramento upheld the Government in a decision in September, 1942, and the Civil Liberties Union filed a brief with the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, that likewise upheld the exclusion order last December.

Last June the Supreme Court ruled that the army had the wartime right to place Japanese-Americans under curfew, but did not pass on the evacuation issue.

Korematsu was arrested by San Leandro police on May 30, 1942, for violating curfew regulations and failing to report for evacuation. He had attempted to change his appearance through plastic surgery and had posed as "Clyde Sarah," of Spanish-Hawaiian descent. He was wooing the stepdaughter of an Italian alien when her sister informed the authorities of his identity.

Korematsu contended that the evacuation deprived Japanese-Americans of their "rights of national citizenship, liberty and property," and was unconstitutional because it involved delegation of unlimited legislative power "to courts, juries and military commanders."

S. F. Chronicle
February 10, 1944

WRA Head Attacks 'Patriots' For Opposition to Program

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Dillon Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, said last night that "certain super-democratic organizations and individuals, and to some extent the press" are responsible for opposition to the Government's program for relocation of Japanese-Americans from camps to communities throughout the country.

Myer spoke at a conference on "the Bill of Rights in war" held under the auspices of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"There are certain super-patriotic

organizations and individuals, and to some extent the press, who are opposed to the job we're trying to do—a job based on sound principles. It is an organized and persistent opposition," Myer said.

He added that "strange as it may seem, our major problem is not securing community acceptance of evacuees but to secure acceptance on the part of the evacuee to enter community life. They are not sure that they can go out into the community with their families and earn their living free from discrimination."

Chronicle
February 14, 1944

*and Division
Employment*

ALIENS ARE DISCHARGED

By Union Pacific

OMAHA (Neb.), Feb. 14.—(INS) President W. M. Jeffers said today all Japanese nationals working for the Union Pacific Railroad have been discharged.

The step was taken, Jeffers explained, as a "precautionary measure." Fewer than 100 employees, most of them in Wyoming, were affected by the order.

*Sacramento Bee
February 14, 1944*

Civilian Internees In Japan Are Treated Better Than Military

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—(A.P.)—

—The American Red Cross reported today conditions in civilian internment camps in Japanese territory are more favorable than in military camps.

The report, based on information from repatriated Americans, said approximately 8,300 Americans are still in the Far East and about 6,300 of these are in internment camps.

Show Organization Genius

John Cotton of the Red Cross Civilian War Relief office said the most heartening aspect of the situation is the "remarkable courage, ingenuity, and genius for organization shown by American and Allied internees."

He said in most cases a central committee directs the activities of the internees, assisted by smaller groups in charge of sanitation, health, kitchens, education, construction and repairs, recreation, discipline, and, in the larger camps, many other enterprises. The internees have set up suitable kitchens, hospitals and dispensaries, built beds, furniture, stages, playgrounds and many other things to make the camps reasonably livable.

Most Have Good Doctors

Most of the internment camps, he said, are favored by the presence among internees of competent doctors.

As to food, internee committees in the Philippines are permitted to do the marketing. Because of severe shortages of flour, meat, butter, milk, cheese and other items, however, the diet consists largely of mush, weak black coffee or tea without sugar, rice, stew, and fruits in season.

Cotton said most of the 6,000 American civilians confined to the Far East are held in seven camps, of which four are in the Philippines, two in Shanghai and one in Wehsien, North China.

Mistreat Spanish Priest

MADRID, Feb. 15.—(U.P.)—Spanish newspapers said today two eminent Spanish ecclesiastics in the Philippines have been mistreated by the Japanese and interned with 500 American prisoners of war.

Quoting Buenos Aires dispatches, the newspapers said Monsignore Miguel Ange Olano, bishop of Guam, and his secretary, Father Jauregui, had been placed under house arrest in the Philippines.

Both churchmen later were "locked up in the holds of the ship Argentina Maru, where for 39 hours they had no fresh air, and were transported to Shikoku (Japan) with other prisoners."

Fresno Bee
Feb. 15, 1944

Police Probe 3rd Japanese Owned Building Fire 44

KINGSBURG (Fresno Co.), Feb. 15.—Chief of Police John M. Croft announced today he is investigating a fire which destroyed the eight room frame parsonage of the Japanese Buddhist Church on Marion Street early this morning.

It was the third serious fire in unoccupied Japanese owned structures in Kingsburg in the last three months.

The first fire damaged the interior of the Buddhist Church and school building adjoining the parsonage on Marion Street, and the second destroyed the Furihashi grocery store building on California Street. None of the buildings was occupied.

No cause has been discovered for any of the fires.

Croft said he will seek to determine if there was any connection between them.

Fire Chief Arthur M. Nelson said the parsonage fire was reported to him at 1 o'clock this morning.

The fire truck answered the call, but when the firemen arrived they found two of the nozzles were missing from the truck, and only one nozzle was available.

Nelson said he is unable to estimate the loss in the parsonage fire. The structure, like the church and school building adjoining it, is owned by the Young Mens Buddhist Association of Kingsburg, all of whose members were evacuated from the coast area.

Fresno Bee
Feb. 15, 1944

Coast House Bloc Pledges Bill to Deport Alien Japs

Justice Dept. Expatriation Measure Opposed

By RAY RICHARDS

S. M. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—

West coast Congressmen today arranged to turn Wednesday's House session into "an anti-Japanese field day" in support of legislation which they claim would bring sufficient deportations to solve the Nation's Japanese resident problem forever.

United opposition was pledged to an administration expatriation bill which the westerners characterized as entirely inadequate and which one member, Representative J. Leroy Johnson, California Republican, said looked "like some one's scheme to head off a law to relieve us of the Japs."

PLAN AMENDMENTS.

A fifteen man committee of the House delegations of California, Oregon and Washington stood pat on its contention that the country has the constitutional right to send to Japan at least 95 per cent of the approximately 300,000 Japanese aliens and Japanese Americans in the continental United States and Hawaii.

They planned the introduction of a series of amendments to the Justice Department's expatriation measure when it reaches the floor Wednesday, and a program of speeches directed at the extreme danger of condoning in the United States a class of people who are by nature inimicable to the American way of life and who make but small pretense of loyalty as a whole.

Because the Justice Department's bill would call for new statements of disloyalty from the thousands of Japanese-Americans who already have evinced allegiance to Japan, the west coast members declare it would result

COAST BLOC TO BAR JAPS

(Continued from Page One)

in the expatriation of only a few hundred of the subversives.

The Congressmen insisted that the Japanese-Americans have not changed their feelings merely because a Japanese victory seems no longer certain to them, but would not as a whole reaffirm those feelings if they knew eventual deportation to be the penalty.

Declaring their measures already have been studied and approved by constitutional experts, Representatives Johnson and Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, said they would introduce amendments which would make it obligatory on the Justice Department to file expatriation actions against every Japanese suspected of disloyalty.

Sheppard's bill would refer the cases to Federal courts, special courts to be established if the regular benches became overcrowded.

Johnson's bill requires a special commission to hear the cases.

COMPULSORY OATH.

Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, said he would offer as an amendment a bill which would require every Japanese in the United States to take an oath completely denying belief in the divinity of the Japanese Emperor. Refusal thus to denounce the "god-descended" ruler of Japan would become automatic grounds for expatriation.

First object of the western Legislators is to adopt expatriation legislation swiftly, so as to compose a list of Japanese who might possibly be exchanged for American civilians and permanently disabled American fighting men in the hands of the Japanese.

That problem would be one of

the first matters to come before a proposed United States War Prisoners Commission, resolutions for the establishment of which are to be introduced in House and Senate shortly.

IN HOUSE AND SENATE.

Representative John Z. Anderson, California Republican, and Representative Clair Engle, California Democrat, today met and agreed to introduce the House measure in a nonpartisan move as soon as the resolution has been approved for technicalities by the legislative counsel.

Anderson and Engle today arranged a meeting with Senator Dennis Chavez, New Mexico Democrat, who has asked the privilege of sponsoring the companion Senate resolution.

The plan for the commission is based on the knowledge that the closely restricted State Department can take up the prisoners question only with the Tokio Foreign Office through neutral diplomatic channels, and that the Foreign Office is merely a dead end because only the military men make decisions in Japan today and rebuff suggestions from any other part of the government.

APPROACH MILITARY.

The commission would seek an approach to the military men, and supporters of the plan recently heard the opinion of Joseph C. Grew. Former Ambassador to Japan, that the military men might respond favorably through desire to "improve their record against future contingencies."

Protocol forbids that the State Department, which has carried on all efforts to date in behalf of the prisoners, make any overtures to the military element.

Examiner
February 15, 1944
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(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4.)

Nisei Refuses to Fill Out Draft Board Form

SEATTLE, Feb. 15 (UP)—Gordon Hirabayashi, Seattle Japanese-American whose conviction on charges of violating the wartime civilian control act was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court, today defied his draft board by refusing to fill out a questionnaire.

He advised Seattle Draft Board No. 4 that the questionnaire, which asked him to list any foreign securities he may hold and to tell if he registered with the Japanese government to establish himself as a citizen of that country, was "an outright violation of both the Christian and American principles of justice and democracy." *Chronicle 2/16 p 4*

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Wasting Time

Chr. 2/16 Edit

A bloc of California Congressmen is reported to be pledged to whip through a bill for the deportation of all alien Japanese from the American mainland and Hawaii. Just how this is a blow at Japan is a trifle hazy. We wish very much that the Japanese would at once deport all Americans from their territory. We would be glad to help out in any such undertaking and would send ships to any point designated to take the Americans off their hands.

This illustrates the absurdity of a crusade now for deportation of the Japanese after the war. We can do nothing about it until the war is won and until then we cannot rescue the Americans in Japan's cruel grasp. Winning the war is the present job and it is big enough to require all the effort that California's Congressmen—and others—can concentrate on it.

Chronicle

February 16, 1944

Editorial page

GERMAN SOLDIERS SORELY PERPLEXED

FORT DEVENS, Mass., Feb. 17.—
(AP)—When the 100th infantry bat-
talion of the American Army, made
up of Japanese-Americans, captured
German prisoners during the Ital-
ian invasion, the Germans thought
their Axis partner had forsaken
them.

The bewilderment of the Germans
was told today by the only New
Englander to serve with the 100th,
Lieut. Edward D. Chasse, son of
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chasse of Mil-
lionoket, Me.

Chasse is at Lovell General Hos-
pital, recovering from shell wounds
received while crossing the Vol-
turno River.

He paid high tribute to the Jap-
anese, calling them "damned good
Americans who are fighting for a
little bit more than the other guys.
After all, their homes in the Ha-
waiian Islands were blown up in
many cases and, in addition, they
are out to redeem their race."

When the unit came face to face
with the Germans, he related, the
enemy displayed surprise to find
they were fighting Japanese.

"We got some prisoners and they
didn't know what was happening,"
he said. "They wondered if the
Axis had turned against them."

Oakland Tribune
February 17, 1944
Page 4

Tokyo Explains Balking At Relief Supplies

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—(P)—The Tokyo radio asserted today that the Japanese Government at one point last year had approved "the American proposal to send relief supplies to her war prisoners" but had backed down because of the "Tule Lake incident, in which a number of Japanese were subject to maltreatment, and the Americans' bombing attack on the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru."

The propaganda broadcast in English, beamed to Latin America and recorded by U.S. Government monitors, attributed the statement to Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Board of Information and quoted:

"Our Government formulated a complete plan, taking into consideration the American desire to send about 1500 tons of foodstuffs, clothing and medical supplies every month. But in the meantime there occurred the Tule Lake incident, in which a number of Japanese were subjected to maltreatment, and the Americans' bombing attack on the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru."

Name not shown

February 16-17, 1944

Bill May Hit At Disloyal Nisei Fearing Defeat; Ickes Is Given WRA Rule

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(AP)—West coast congressmen today considered amending a pending immigration committee bill so as to provide once disloyal Japanese-Americans can be denationalized despite a change of heart in the face of mounting Japanese defeats.

Many of the Japanese-Americans uttered statements professing disloyalty to the United States but upon a change in the war picture as the United States turned its forces against Japan, expressed a disinclination to be returned to Nippon.

Representative Leroy Johnson, Republican, California, said the committee bill, which, in its present form would permit war time renunciation of citizenship is mere "legal opium" because it would apply only to those renunciations made after the bill became a law.

He said the group aligned with him want to make the bill apply to anyone after October, 1940.

Dickstein Oppose Change

Chairman Dickstein, Democrat, New York, of the immigration committee, opposes the Johnson amendment, however, asserting congress has no constitutional right to deprive a citizen of his birthright of citizenship.

The house controversy on the Japanese-American issue highlighted the formal transfer by President Roosevelt of the War Relocation Authority, which operates 10 Japanese relocation centers, to the jurisdiction of Interior Secretary Ickes.

The transfer was made, the White House announced, to simplify administration and to put

the WRA, a hitherto independent unit, under the direction of a cabinet member.

In challenging the effectiveness of the committee bill providing for renunciation of citizenship, Representative Engle, Democrat, California, said some 5,376 Japanese answered with an unqualified "No" when asked in a federal questionnaire if they would swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and renounce Japan.

Gearhart Notes Change

Representative Gearhart, Republican, California, asserted that "Japanese who were enthusiastic for Japan a year ago are not so enthusiastic now."

Representative Allen, Democrat, Alabama, author of the committee bill, declared if the Johnson amendment prevails "precious American citizenship would be placed in jeopardy" and "men of evil intent" might even seek by perjured testimony to denationalize American citizens.

"I hate the Japanese as much as anyone," he said, "but I do not want to kick the constitution out of the window."

Sees Effect On 'Anybody'

Urging cautious consideration of the measure, which is not likely to reach a vote before next Wednesday, Representative Mic-

(Continued On Page 8-A, Col. 3)

hener, Republican, Michigan, said "If the amendment were adopted, it would mean anybody who at any time said anything which might be construed as unpatriotic could be brought in."

Representative Harless, Democrat, Arizona, in whose state some 25,000 of the Japanese have been confined, said "let's not be so stupid as to pass legislation that may be declared unconstitutional."

Representative Johnson and Phillips, Republican, California, both asserted however, there was no desire upon the part of the California delegation "to revive witch hunting."

"If we can wipe out the United States citizenship of the disloyal, at the termination of this war, we will have a big chance to deport them to the country of their allegiance," Johnson said.

Gearhart opposed the bill as "bad to the core" and said it might help draft dodgers divest themselves of citizenship to escape serving their country. He said a person known to take drugs to escape the draft would find it easier to "go into a star chamber session and renounce his allegiance."

Myer Status In Doubt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(AP)—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes today assumed jurisdiction over the War Relocation Authority, long the target of congressional criticism for its administration of Japanese relocation centers.

Neither the president's executive order nor any accompanying White House statement specified the future position of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, but interior department officials said he will work under Ickes at least for the present.

The White House statement explained the WRA will be transferred in its entirety for reasons of administrative simplifications and "in accordance with the president's frequently announced belief that the number of independent agencies should, when practicable, be reduced."

Praises WRA Program

Roosevelt said he "considered the program of the War Relocation Authority sound in principle and the work already accomplished by the agency highly satisfactory."

The WRA, charged with the maintenance of persons of Japanese descent evacuated from the Pacific Coast early in 1942, operates nine relocation centers for evacuees who have professed loyalty to the United States and a segregation camp at Tulelake, Calif., for those who have declared allegiance to Japan.

A total of 92,000 evacuees are in the 10 centers and some 20,000 have been resettled in communities outside the evacuated areas

Tresno Bee
Feb 17, 1944

Correspondent Deplores Spread Of Hate

Editor of The Bee—Sir: It is good to note there are quite a few well expressed articles in the Public Thinks by people who express cold facts. Since race hatred seems to be the order of the day it would be good if those who are inclined to kindle the fire of hate would stop and review how such hate was spread among the civilized world by just a few.

Because some wild, bloodthirsty Indians were considered cruel, shoot them, kill them all. There have been cases of lynching and shooting just because some black man committed a crime. Today we have many of the offspring of the same Indians fighting in this war. The same is true of the Negro and even Japanese citizens. Should we blame the whole race of Japanese for the things only a few cause?

This Japanese outbreak never would have happened if our government heads had heeded the warnings by missionaries and others well informed.

I am a soldier's dad and have a son in the South Pacific but I do not blame the common Japanese people for this war. I blame the politicians here in my own United States. Just before the attack at Pearl Harbor, the president stated, "Let them start war, we are ready for them." Also, Mr. Knox made a crack of the same nature. A school boy would say they put a chip on their shoulders and dared Japan to knock it off.

Coalinga.

L. E. ORR.

Fresno Bee
Feb 17, 1944

WRA Put Under Ickes' Control *Chron* *2/17*

By the United Press *P.1*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—

The embattled War Relocation Authority, which has been under congressional fire since the Tulelake, Calif., Jap internment center riots, was transferred by presidential edict tonight from Director Dillon S. Myer to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The White House announcement did not specify Myer's future duties but Interior Department officials said he would work under Ickes at least for the time being. Myer was not immediately available for comment.

"FOR SIMPLIFICATION"

A White House statement said the transfer was made for "reasons of administrative simplification and to bring the work of the agency under a Cabinet officer." It said the agency "will be moved in its entirety to the Department of Interior in accordance with the President's frequently announced belief that the number of independent agencies should, when practicable, be reduced."

The statement added: "The President said that he considered the program of the War Relocation Authority sound in principle, and the work already accomplished by the agency highly satisfactory."

Congressmen from California, Oregon and Washington had exerted strong pressure for Myer's removal but they wanted the authority transferred to the Department of Justice instead of to Ickes.

WRA operates nine relocation centers and one segregation camp for loyal and disloyal Japs removed from West Coast war zones.

LEGISLATORS' COMMENT

Representative Gearhart (R. Cal.) said he was glad "the President recognized the necessity of making a change—any any change is for the better."

Representative Coffee (D., Wash.) did not think the situation would be solved. "The people of the West Coast will object," he said. "They feel the Justice Department should handle the matter."

Representative Will Rogers Jr. (D., Cal.) said that "when the jobs get too tough they seem to hand them over to Ickes, who has done a very good job."

Chronicle
February 17, 1944
Page 1

WRA Placed Under Ickes; Myer's Ouster Predicted 6+ 2/17

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Roosevelt tonight transferred the War Relocation Authority to Secretary Ickes' Department of the Interior, bringing new predictions that the resignation of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer is imminent.

The shift of the agency from independent status

to a position under a Cabinet officer was forecast several weeks ago in the Hearst newspapers.

West coast Congressmen, who long have endeavored to correct the handling of the west coast Japanese resettlement program, characterized the move as inadequate, but perhaps representing some improvement, provided it was attended by Myer's resignation.

A majority of the west coast delegations recently demanded that President Roosevelt request Myer's res-

ignation on grounds of incompetency, and the lack of anything more than a bare acknowledgment from the White House was excused by the westerners in the belief that the impending transfer would involve Myer's removal.

As an excuse for resigning, it was generally expected Myer will claim he does not want to lose independent authority.

His resignation probably would mean his return

to the Department of Agriculture, where he had been stationed for several years before becoming WRA director in the late summer of 1942.

President Roosevelt's order said the move was being made for administrative simplification, and that the WRA will be moved in its entirety to the Interior Department. The New Deal has defended the WRA

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 3) P. 1

WRA Transferred to Interior Department

(Continued from Page One)

consistently until tonight, and there was nothing in the Presidential announcement to indicate the shift of the agency was anything more than a simplification procedure.

No reference was made in White House comment to the fact that Myer's regime has been under intense west coast criticism during a long series of astonishing incidents which culminated November 1, in a four day mass uprising of subversive Japanese in the camp at Tule Lake, California.

Even while the inadequacy of the WRA was being tacitly acknowledged at the White House, Administration spokesmen in the House had rallied to balk a west coast effort toward a general deportation of Japanese after the war.

At the close of prolonged debate on the floor today, the issue was still in doubt.

STAND ON BILL.

But the west coast Congressmen were in high hopes that before it again reaches the floor next Wednesday they can enlist sufficient support to carry a measure which would result in expatriation proceedings against many thousands of disloyal Japanese-Americans.

The Administration forces are standing on a Justice Depart-

ment measure which would call for new statements of American disloyalty from all the American-born Japanese, who in the last year have openly evinced allegiance to Japan.

Although the west coast debaters cited legal opinions to show that the expatriation proceedings would not conflict with the Constitution, their opponents held stubbornly to the statement that denationalization could not be based constitutionally on acts committed before the passage of the statute.

OBLIGED TO ACT.

Most of the debate was on an amendment by Representative Leroy Johnson, California Republican. It was agreed on and solidly backed by the west coast members.

Under its terms, United States district attorneys, and State district attorneys where there are State courts of general jurisdiction, would be obligated to bring expatriation proceedings where evidence of disloyalty existed.

The act would apply to members of any race, but it was taken for granted that the object was an eventual deportation of Japanese on a scale so large as to cure the Japanese resident evil in the United States for all time.

Examiner
February 17, 1944
Page 1 & 6

Nisei Win Praise For Service During Marshall Invasion

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
Central Pacific, Feb. 16 (AP)—Japa-
nese-Americans were used as inter-
preters and translators by the United
States Army during the successful
capture of Kwajalein in the Mar-
shalls.

In an interview today, Major Gen-
eral Charles H. Corlett, whose Sev-
enth Army Division participated in
the invasion, praised the work of
these specialists. He said they came
both from Hawaii and the United
States.

S. I. Chronicle
February 17
Page 3

Five Tule Lake Japs to Be Arraigned in U. S. Court Today

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC. RAMENTO, Feb. 16.—Four alien and one Hawaii-born Japanese, all allegedly disloyal to the United States Government, will be arraigned on grand jury indictments before Federal District Judge Martin I. Welsh tomorrow. One of the men was indicted for possession of a five gallon still and possession of illegally distilled sake, a native intoxicant. Three others were charged with possession of contraband distilled spirits and the fifth was charged with extensive theft of foodstuffs from the Tule Lake internment camp commissary.

United States Marshal Hayden Saunders said the five were to be brought to a Sacramento jail from Tule Lake late today.

Examined

2-17-44

Page 6

WRA Shift New Deal Face Saving Scheme

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—New Deal maneuvering, it was learned tonight, made possible the transfer of the War Relocation Authority to the Interior Department before the issuance of a Dies Committee report stinging rebuking the WRA for its handling of the Tule Lake Japanese uprising in California last November.

The step "saved face" for the Administration, it is conceded.

While the transfer is regarded as a victory by critics of the WRA, it was granted that the forthcoming report will lose some of its effectiveness, because the WRA now has been deprived of independence and a part of its responsibility through inclusion in the Interior Department.

Issuance of the report last Friday was postponed one week, according to a Dies Committee source, at the request of Representative Herman P. Eberharter, Pennsylvania New Dealer and the only defender the WRA has had on the Dies Committee.

Eberharter, it was said, put his plea for delay on personal grounds, after endeavoring to persuade other members of the committee to modify the report's critical language.

The report, completed just before Eberharter asked that it be held up for a week, calls for the resignation of Dillon S. Myer, WRA head, and Ray Best, director of the Tule Lake camp; places responsibility for the Tule Lake outbreak on WRA mismanagement, and recommends the deportation of all disloyal Japanese Americans after the war.

Examiner

2-17-44

Page 6

Japs Use Tule Lake Riots as Excuse to Bar Captive Aid

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—(AP)—The Tokio radio asserted today that the Japanese Government at one point last year had approved "the American proposal to send relief supplies to her war prisoners" but had backed down because of the "Tule Lake incident, in which a number of Japanese were subject to maltreatment and the Americans' bombing attack on the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru."

RUSS TO HELP, HE SAYS.

The propaganda broadcast in English, beamed to Latin America and recorded by United States Government monitors, attributed the statement to Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the board of information and said it had been made to a "foreign press conference."

Iguchi was quoted:

"In response to the American proposal to send relief supplies to her war prisoners, the Japanese Government expressed approval to the Swiss Minister to Japan on March 29, 1943, though it was not yet in a position to change its attitude regarding nonrecognition of navigations by neutral vessels in areas of military operation. However, our government was prepared with port

facilities if the relief goods were transmitted by Soviet vessels, via Vladivostok, or by the trans-Siberian railway. The Soviet Union was of the intention to assist the relief goods transmission.

CHARGES BOMBING.

"Our government formulated a complete plan, taking into consideration the American desire to send about 1,500 tons of foodstuffs, clothing and medical supplies every month. But in the meantime there occurred the Tule Lake incident, in which a number of Japanese were subjected to maltreatment and the Americans' bombing attack on the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru."

Examined

2/17/44

Page 2

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Jap B Hea

WRA Control Given Ickes By F. R. Order

Repeated rioting at the Tule Lake segregation center for disloyal Japanese, and congressional criticism of the general administration of the Japanese situation in this country, today resulted in a presidential order placing the War Relocation Authority under the jurisdiction of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Although some Western congressman greeted the change as some improvement, others still criticized it as insufficient. They said the Japanese problem should be given to the Justice Department.

MYER TO CONTINUE

Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, will continue to work in an executive capacity under Ickes, at least for the present, although he has been a specific target of congressional criticism. Congressmen and senators from California, Oregon and Washington have repeatedly demanded his outright removal.

Criticism of WRA has been particularly strong since riots late last year among the Tule Lake internees, most of whom have declared their loyalty to Japan. The latest attack in Congress was made after publication of a WRA pamphlet inviting Japanese internees to go to Ohio and Michigan to "teach the farmers sanitation and cultivation."

Rep. Bertrand W. Gearhart (R., Calif.) said he was glad "the President recognized the necessity for making a change—and any change is for the better." On the other hand, Rep. John M. Coffee (D., Wash.) said he didn't think the transfer would satisfy the people of the West Coast. He said they feel the Justice Department should handle the matter.

MANY RESETTLED

WRA, charged with the maintenance of persons of Japanese descent evacuated from the Pacific Coast early in 1942, operates nine relocation centers for evacuees who have professed loyalty to the United States, and the segregation camp

Continued Page 2, Col. 5

Oakland Tribune
February 17, 1944

Page 1 + 2
(over)

Ickes Is Given Jap Problem

Continued from Page 1

at Tule Lake for those who have declared allegiance to Japan.

A total of 92,000 evacuees are in the 10 centers, and some 20,000 have been resettled in communities outside the evacuated areas.

The White House statement announcing the transfer of WRA from its independent status to the Interior Department explained that the agency was being transferred in its entirety for reason of administrative simplification and "in accordance with the President's frequently announced belief that the number of independent agencies should, when practicable, be reduced."

PRESIDENT SATISFIED

President Roosevelt said he "considered the program of the War Relocation Authority sound in principle and the work already accomplished by the agency highly satisfactory."

Commenting on the change, Representative Will Rogers Jr. (D., Calif.) remarked, "when the jobs get too tough they seem to hand them over to Ickes, who has done a very good job."

A joint statement was expected from Myer and Ickes later today.

Deportation Asked For Disloyal Citizens

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—(U.P.)—Representative J. Leroy Johnson (R., Calif.) today called for post-war deportation of all United States citizens who have declared allegiance to another country.

He made the appeal as the House prepared to vote on a measure under which Americans could renounce their U.S. citizenship by signing forms to be prescribed by the attorney general.

Johnson said he would offer an amendment providing that anyone making oral or written renunciation since passage of the selective service act in October, 1940, would be classified as an enemy alien, liable to deportation.



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Nisei Win Praise For Service During Marshall Invasion

U. S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS,
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In an interview today, Major Gen-
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the invasion, praised the work of
these specialists. He said they came
both from Hawaii and the United
States.

S. F. Chronicle
February 17, 1944

Ickes Can Do Needed Job In WRA Mess

Placing the War Relocation Authority under the department of the interior, as announced by President Roosevelt, will be helpful if it results in some drastic changes in personalities and policies of the WRA.

Hitherto the WRA, the creature of an executive order, has been directly under the president. In practical operation, this has meant that Dillon S. Myer, as national director, has been almost solely responsible for the establishment of policies, with only nominal White House control.

Now the position of Myer is subordinated to that of Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who has shown in the past a remarkable facility for closely supervising agencies under his jurisdiction.

The change will be significant only if Ickes exercises his authority and initiates a housecleaning in the WRA setup. Otherwise, it will be no more than a shift on the organizational charts.

Ickes' first announcements are not hopeful. He states he will retain Myer as the WRA head.

Western congressmen long have insisted that Myer resign. That would be a good start. On countless occasions he has demonstrated that, regardless of whatever other capabilities he may possess, the administration of the Japanese relocation program is out of his line. He has bungled the job from the beginning.

The organization also should be purged of many social minded theorists who never have been too sympathetic with the evacuation and have done much to undermine the original purposes of Lieutenant General DeWitt.

If the WRA was to be subordinated to a cabinet officer, the president chose the plausible department in which to relocate it.

Nearly all of the relocation projects are situated on interior department lands. Under Ickes' direction are the Indian bureau and numerous reclamation projects. He should have a well trained and thoroughly experienced personnel in his department to supervise management of the Japanese projects, though it might be pointed out that some persons "loaned" to the WRA from the Indian service have not been too successful in dealing with the Japanese.

The people of California, Oregon and Washington hope Ickes will respect the urgent warning of General DeWitt that the Japanese must be kept out of the strategic west coast areas for the duration of the war. They also hope the army contacts with the projects will not be relaxed, but, if anything, strengthened.

FRESNO BEE

FEB. 18, 1944

Deplores Intolerance

Editor of The Bee—Sir: How anybody can be condemned because of the accident of birth is beyond me. The story of Sergeant Ben Kuroki's fight against intolerance because of his ancestry, as reported in the papers, certainly is indicative to me that there is no real substance (under the circumstances there can't be) behind the various slogans one hears today in reference to good will and toleration.

When a social system has run its course and has outlived its usefulness, racial antagonism, among other injustices, becomes manifest. To eradicate once and for all such an evil a decent, civilized world must be constructed wherein no man will be condemned because of race, creed or color. To me that only can mean a socialist society as advocated by the Socialist Labor Party which happens to be the oldest original and genuine party of Socialism in this country.

PRIVATE NATE PRESSMAN.
Pittsburg, Calif.

Fresno Bee
Feb 18, 1944

140 Japtown Units Promised in June

The first 140 family units of Japtown war housing will be completed and occupied in June, the San Francisco Housing Authority announced yesterday.

Rapid completion was assured when the Federal Public Housing Authority obtained titles to three sites in the Japtown slum area

where the housing will be constructed.

The housing will be for families in war work evicted from Japtown tenements.

Still to be let are contracts for construction of an additional 100 family units on the DeHaro tract near the Bethlehem shipyards.

S. I. Examiner

February 18, 1944

Page 4

5 Tule Lake Japs Arraigned; Theft, Liquor Pleas Monday

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC-
RAMENTO, Feb. 17.—Five Tule
Lake Japanese internees were ar-
raigned in federal court today on
grand jury indictments charging
theft of foodstuffs from the in-
ternment camp commissary and
illegal possession of a five gallon
still and supplies of contraband
native liquor.

Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh,
on motion of defense counsel, con-
tinued until Monday time for en-
tering pleas to the charges. The
men were returned to the county
jail.

Defendants are: Asaichi Walter

Ina, 33, charged with theft; John
Sasaki Kazuso, 48, charged with
possession of a still and five gal-
lons of sake; and Yoshisuki
Ihada, 50; Massayoshi Sato, 52,
and Hungiro Shimamura, 42, ac-
cused of possessing larger quan-
tities of sake.

Evidence against the five was
obtained by operatives of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
and the Federal Alcohol tax unit.

S. F. Examiner
February 18, 1944
Page 10

Fight Against Jap Return to Coast Topic for Native Sons

Opposition to the return of Japanese residents to California will be a major topic when grand officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West meet tomorrow afternoon in Native Sons Hall on call of Grand President Wayne R. Millington.

An emergency session of the organization's Japanese legisla-

tive committee recently adopted resolutions petitioning Congress not to entertain Attorney General Biddle's recommendation that Japs be allowed another opportunity to declare loyalty to the United States.

Millington, commenting on tomorrow's session, said:

"The Native Sons for fifty years have been wary of the Japanese. Our records show this. Eminent leaders of our order who have taken important part in the legislative and business administration of California have waged unceasing campaigns to combat their insidious machinations over the years. We have gone on record time and again. We have petitioned our representatives in Congress regarding the Jap menace.

"We are not only urging that our State and national leaders take immediate steps to take stringent measures against Japanese movements in this country, but we are going to 'smoke out' these interests who prate about the fine qualities of the Japs and to 'give them another chance.'

"Any person with an ounce of intelligence, any American who thinks anything about this country should have been pretty well convinced about the Japs' feelings after Pearl Harbor. If they needed any more evidence, the horrible reports of the treatment given our American soldiers should be enough to convince these 'peace loving' persons of the savage qualities of the Japs."

S. F. Examiner

February 18, 1944

Page 10

Coast to Watch Ickes Policy on Jap Camps

Western Congressmen Dissatisfied With Secretary's Initial Statement

By RAY RICHARDS
Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Seiz- ing upon the fact that the War Relocation Authority (WRA) is for the first time under direct control of Congress by transfer to the Interior Department, west coast members of the House today said Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes henceforth will be held entirely responsible for Japanese control methods.

The Congressmen insisted that last night's presidential order shifting the WRA from almost complete independence to inferior status in a major department is a forerunner to the resignation of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, but they asserted their long campaign for better handling of the dangerous Japanese resident problem will continue.

ICKES' STATEMENT HIT.

It was with high dissatisfaction that they pointed out Secretary Ickes in his first statement on the transfer today indicated "excessive" willingness to continue past policies of the WRA.

The Congressmen said they will continue to demand stronger internal security forces in the ten relocation centers for evacuated west coast Japanese, and the transfer of the California Tule Lake camp for subversive Japanese to the list of enemy alien camps administered by the Department of Justice.

REQUEST UNANSWERED.

If it appears that Myer is to remain permanently, with anything beyond a minor voice in WRA policies, the westerners said they will send to the White House another and more urgent demand for his removal.

Their first request that President Roosevelt ask for Myer's resignation has gone unanswered, beyond a bare acknowledgment, for three weeks.

The drive for realistic treat-

ment of the Japanese residents, in view of their large percentage of expressed disloyalty, is one of three major efforts exerted by western members of Congress.

A strong contest started yesterday on the floor of the House as westerners sought enactment of a measure which would permit wholesale deportation of disloyal Japanese-Americans after the war, and a possible exchange of many of the subversives for American prisoners in the Far East before the war ends.

Joint resolutions for a United States war prisoners commission, to move for recovery of civilian Americans from the Japanese, and for humane treatment of military prisoners held by the Pacific enemy, are to be introduced in House and Senate as soon as they have cleared the legislative counsel, which checks prospective legislation on technicalities.

ANDERSON, ENGLE ACTIVE.

Sponsors of the House resolution will be Representatives John Z. Anderson, California Republican, and Clair Engle, California Democrat.

The Senate resolution is to be introduced by Senator Dennis Chavez, New Mexico Democrat.

The proposed war prisoners commission, first proposed by the Hearst newspapers, is advocated by a large number of Congress members because it could move in fields outside the closely restricted avenues of the State Department.

S. H. Examiner
February 18, 1944
Page 10

Booby Traps



National Brotherhood Week, February 20-26, is a good time to uncover two dangerous booby traps that lurk beneath the surface of the home front. Religious intolerance and racial hatred have no place in this country at any time and they are treason now that we are at war, fighting for democracy.

S. J. Examiner
February 18, 1944
Page 14 (Edit.)

WRA

One excellent thing, in addition to the possibility of others, has been achieved by the President in putting WRA into the Department of the Interior. This agency is now under the direction of a Cabinet officer, where it ought to be, and where responsibility for what it does or fails to do can be fixed.

We agree with the President that WRA is necessary and that its program is sound, in principle, though we are not so sure as he says he is that the work already accomplished by the agency has been highly satisfactory. Some of its work has been usefully done, but the operation of its program has been messed up by injection into it of do-gooder ideas that bore no relation to the original aim or need.

A good deal of this, though not all of it, can be charged up to the status of WRA as an independent agency. These independent agencies, newly created, with new and inexperienced staffs assembled from here and there and without the guidance of the tried policies of established Government departments, are apt to run wild on fancy notions. They are, in their latter-day manifestation, a new thing in our governmental system. In the past, with a few exceptions, administrative affairs have been handled under the regular departments. That is what the departments are for.

In the last few years, particularly since the threat of war and then war came upon us, independent agencies have sprung up everywhere. In general, they are not satisfactory; they are uncoordinated, confused and the happy hunting ground of doctrinaire zealots. Worst of all, they lack points of responsibility. Their heads either have only a paper authority or they change too fast to be kept up with.

The White House statement announcing the transfer of WRA to the Interior says the President believes the number of independent agencies should be reduced where practicable. We agree; we hope this is not merely salve for a WRA deprived of an independent existence, but that the President will follow up this beginning by relegating a flock of these agencies to the departments where they belong.

S. S. Chronicle
February 18, 1944
Page 12 (Edit.)



Ride 'Em Cowboy!

S. S. Chronicle
February 18, 1944
Page 12 (Edit.)

N.S.G.W. Flays Jap Defenders

The Native Sons of the Golden West are not only urging that State and national leaders take immediate stringent measures against Japanese movements in this country, but also are going to "smoke out those interests who prate about the fine qualities of the Japs and giving them another chance."

This declaration was made today by Grand President Wayne R. Millington, in calling a meeting of the board of grand officers for 2 p.m. tomorrow at Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason Street, San Francisco, to discuss the subject of the Japanese.

"We have thousands of our members in this war. We had thousands in the last war. We are not only

Continued Page 11, Col. 2.

Native Sons in Anti-Jap 'War'

Continued from Page 1

urging that our State and national leaders take immediate, stringent measures against Japanese movements in this country, but we are going to 'smoke out' those interests who prate about the fine qualities of the Japs.

"Any person with an ounce of intelligence; any American who thinks anything about this country should have been pretty well convinced about the Japs' feelings after Pearl Harbor and if they needed any more evidence, the horrible reports of the treatment given our soldiers should be enough to convince these 'peace-loving' persons of the savage qualities of the Japs," Millington said.

"The Native Sons of the Golden West for 50 years have been wary of the Japanese. Our records show this. Eminent leaders of our order who have taken important part in the legislative and business administration of California have waged unceasing campaigns to combat their insidious machinations over the years.

"We have gone on record time and again. We have petitioned our representatives in Congress regarding the Jap menace. We shall continue to do so."

Three weeks ago, the Japanese legislative committee of the Native Sons passed resolutions in emergency session petitioning Congress not to entertain Attorney General Biddle's recommendation to give the Japs another opportunity to declare their loyalty to the United States.

Tomorrow's meeting will cover many of the questions in relation to the future policy of the group toward the Japanese.

Oakland Tribune
February 18, 1944
Page 1

Tule Lake Liquor Violators Get Year

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 19. (AP)—Three Tule Lake Japanese Relocation Camp inmates, making an unexpected court appearance today, pleaded guilty to the possession of untaxed liquor and were sentenced to one year imprisonment each by Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh.

Attorney Wallace Shepard had asked for a continuance of the time to plead when the men formally were arraigned. Judge Welsh granted a continuance until Monday.

Shepard appeared in court today with the defendants, however, and said they were willing to proceed.

The three Japanese are Hungiro Simamura, 42; Masayoshi Sato, 52; and Yoshisuki Ihida, 50.

Approximately 112 gallons of sake were found in possession of the three men.

Judge Welsh granted Shepard's request the time for receiving pleas from John Sasaki Kauso, 36, and Asaichi Walter Imai, 33, who were indicted at the same time as the three sentenced, be changed from Monday to Tuesday.

Shepard requested the change because funeral services will be held Monday in Auburn for his father, W. A. Shepard, veteran newspaper editor.

Kauso is charged with the possession of a still as well as untaxed liquor and Imai with the theft of food from a government warehouse.

FRESNO BEE
FEBRUARY 19, 1944

Biddle May Rule On Japanese Jail Site

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 19.—(U.P.)—United States Marshal Hayden Saunders said today he will ask Attorney General Francis Biddle to determine a place of confinement for three internees of the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center sentenced to a year in the county jail yesterday for illegal possession of saki.

Saunders said he will wait until Tuesday when two additional internees will be tried on charges of operating a still and food theft at the camp before asking Biddle for the ruling.

Deputies said the internees probably will be confined at the federal prison farm, McNeil Island, Wash., which they emphasized is not a penitentiary.

Frans Bee
Feb. 19, 1944

Where to Put Guilty Japs Is Problem

*Chr
Feb 19
p7*

Hayden Saunders, assistant United States Marshal at Sacramento, got rid of a problem yesterday, but, in doing so, he created a new one for his boss, U. S. Marshal George Vice of this city, and Chief Deputy John Roseen.

Three Japanese charged with the operation of an illegal liquor still at the Tulalake relocation center disposed of Saunders' problem by pleading guilty, whereupon Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh sentenced them to a year each in prison.

But now the question is where to imprison them. Marshal Vice is afraid of what might happen in a county jail and afraid of what might happen in a road camp. He is a bit partial to the farm at McNeil Island Federal prison but he decided to wire the Federal Board of Prison Directors at Washington to find out what they think about it.

The Japanese are Hungiro Simamura, 42; Masayoshi Sato, 52, and Yoshisuki Ihida, 50.

*Chronicle
February 19, 1944
Page 7*

Home Front Kill

Editor of The Bee—Sir: ^{Feb 20} The undercover rats in this good old United States of ours are consuming a large portion of grain and mash while most of us are doing nothing about it. I condemn the vermin along with their brothers, the Japanese. The rats and the Japanese are an ugly combination. We know Uncle Sam is taking care of the Japanese, and we know the day is not far off for the big kill.

We food producers must take care of the rats. I open up a campaign about this time every year in a 140 foot poultry house. The rats are treated to a fine meal of enriched bread, cut up into inch squares and placed under the roosts in the dropping pit where the rats have their big powwow. The following evening I repeat the performance with the bread buttered with rat nip poison. The kill is gratifying. I threw 50 dead rats out of one section of the house. The offspring from half of these would be approximately 175 rats.

Yes, rats or Japanese, they must be exterminated. R. H. R.
Madera.

Treas Bee
Feb. 20, 1944

A Newcomer Finds Kansas City Overflowing But Hospitable

BY MYRA CARR.

HOWD you like to move to Kansas City, Missouri," said my husband, one clear day shortly before the advent of the leap year.

"Kansas City? Isn't that the place that gets 'hot as blazes in the summer' and has a 'lot of hills'?" Not much to go on, but—

"When do we move?" said I, fully aware that if my husband's firm said, "transfer to Kansas City," we were practically on our way.

"Oh, you'll love Kansas City," said our friends who had been there. The residential section is so lovely. Everybody's so friendly. Parkways are so beautiful."

In practically no time at all, we had packed our *lares* and *penates*, notified our creditors, and rendered fond farewells. Together with a

tions for ration book No. 2). After pushing my way through a Saturday crowd of sailors, soldiers, WACs, WAVES, marines and assorted civilians, I personally would put that figure much higher.

With "more than 5,000 rooms available," and I quote the Chamber of Commerce Visitors Guide, downtown hotels were full. So were most of the seats in the Union Station.

The residential section was not "lovely," as our friends had advised us, but was filled to its attractive gables. Competition in the "house for rent" game was keen. Information leading to the rental of a room, an apartment, or a house, had become "big business."

Rewards on News of Vacancies.

One chinchilla clad matron was offering six pairs of nylon stockings.



acquaintances here, residents of five years standing. They would help us. We telephoned immediately. "My dear," said the Kansas Citians, "we've been looking forward to your coming—but something terrible has happened. They've sold our duplex—we have to move. You don't know of a place do you?"

Nothing daunted, we perused the "for rent" and "for sale" columns of The Star. We took heart from the success of a new man in my husband's office. After only two months he had found, not the 1-bedroom apartment for which he had been looking, but a 6-bedroom house with three baths, three fireplaces, four sleeping porches and an immense

other than to say that our furniture truck was delayed by phenomenal storms, fire trouble, exhaust trouble to say nothing of having been loaded in pouring rain. Eventually the truck arrived, local helpers were secured to unload it, and we were "home" with nothing more calamitous to report than three broken desk drawers, a shattered mirror, mildewed chair, and a radio that wouldn't work.

We sighed with relief—until called descended on our empty bin. "Sorry no more coal orders," advertised the harassed coal companies. We discovered our furnace pipes needed "fixin'," and plaster from a bad place



One may think of such factors of prejudice into freedom's melting pot.

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*The Kansas City Star
February 20, 1944*

KANSAS CITY, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1944.

SECTION C

A JAPANESE-AMERICAN TEACHES A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN IOWA



The Galt High School Has Patrick Noda as Its Principal.

By E. B. GARNETT.
ALT.—Mr. Henry Sweet was pulling the rope that rang the bell to end the noon hour at the little school in this village of 175 one day last week.

Mr. Sweet smiled when we asked him whether he was the custodian. Nope, he said, just the janitor. Had we thought about it then we would have asked for whom the bell tolled. But we didn't. We merely asked him where we'd find Mr. Noda.

Apparently, Mr. Sweet, who is husky and florid and in his 50s, guessed the purpose of our mission. He knew that we knew that Mr. Noda was a Japanese-American who since last September has been a regular teacher in the combined Galt elementary and high school. So Mr. Sweet said:

"You'd better see Mr. Gordon. He's in his office right upstairs on the landing."

Yes, Noda Is the Principal.

"But isn't Noda the high school principal?" we pursued.

"He is; but Mr. Gordon is the superintendent."

"Oh—the school has both? How many pupils?"

Mr. Sweet reckoned about forty in the entire school; fourteen in the high school. Then he went on ringing the bell and we went up to see Mr. Gordon (his initials are F. F.) who told us that Pat would be "back from dinner in a minute. He boards next door with Mr. and Mrs. Sweet."

"Why," Gordon was asked, "do you call him 'Pat'?"

"Because that's his name—Patrick Noda," the superintendent replied.

"How is he getting along?"

"All right; he's a hard worker and good at what he teaches—American history, English—with two classes in seventh and eighth grades—civil government and a business course, which is mostly bookkeeping."

"How do the pupils like him?"

"They get along well with him—perhaps because he's not strong in discipline."

And how does the town of Galt regard him? Gordon was asked.

Some Criticism at First.

He replied that he had come to the Galt school with Noda last September and, except for a little idle chatter at first and curiosity about having a Japanese in the community, there was nothing to disturb the set-up. Oh yes, in Clarion, the seat of Wright County (which includes Galt) there was some criticism, he said, but that was because there was a feeling, he thought, that some local teacher should have got the job at Galt. But the school board looked high and low, Gordon explained, and there just wasn't anybody to be found for the place. At one time, early last fall, there was talk about not opening the Galt school for this term.

We found that Mr. Sweet had been ringing only the 5-minute warning bell; so now we hurried out to the playground where Paul Coe of Ames (which is seventy-five miles south of Galt) was taking photographs of some of the pupils who were romping in the school yard—noisy, robust young Americans. And there we met Patrick Noda, who, by reason of his birth in California, is an American, too.

An abnormally warm February day had brought frost out of the ground, so the school yard was muddy. Noda, the first to re-enter the school as the noon recess ended, carefully wiped his shoes on the mat at the entrance. Most of the others, boys and girls alike, followed his example. Back in your reporter's mind was the thought that wiping one's feet before entering a building might possibly have been a custom Patrick Noda inherited from his Japanese ancestors. Or it might just have been one of this young man's own habits of neatness. Anyway, he seemed to be teaching these youngsters some things not included in their textbooks.

"Everyone Knows I'm an American."

Noda, who is 23 years old and weighs only 115 pounds, responded to our self-introductions with a wan little smile and shook hands bashfully. We asked him, first, whether he had experienced anything unpleasant, or received any threats, since the recent stories of Japanese atrocities inflicted on Americans in the Philippines and elsewhere had



In the public school at Galt, Ia., a town of 175 inhabitants, there are forty pupils, including fourteen in the high school classes.

seemed closely akin to sadness as he told about his parents, their life in America after having left Japan when both were in their early 20s, and of his three brothers and five sisters who were born in this country.

His father, Noda said, came to America about 1890, and worked on a farm in California until he was able to buy about eighty acres of vineyards near the town of Turlock (population, 4,216) on U.S. highway 99 in the fruit country northwest of Fresno and forty miles southeast of Stockton. Patrick Noda was born in Turlock and attended public school at Livingston, ten miles away, where he finished the 4-year high school course when he was 17.

The interviewer wanted to know why this young man was given the name of Patrick. All his brothers and sisters have Christian names, he said. He recited them according to age in this order: Andrew, Grace, Lily, Lafayette, Harriet, Patrick (himself), Grant, Lois and Mary. His father (now dead) was named Shichiro Noda, but as far back as Patrick can remember always was merely called Noda.

Parents Not Buddhists—But Christians.

He was asked about his parents' religion. Were they Buddhists?

"No, sir," he replied. "They were both Christians and married in the Christian faith. They brought up their children as Christians, too."

I, myself, am a member of the Presbyterian church; but I grew up as a Methodist and went to the Dutch Reformed church while attending that denomination's college last year at Pella, Ia. But I

been published. There had been none, he said. Then he added: "I presume, by this time, everyone knows I am an American."

His smile quickly faded at the question, however, and his shyness became more apparent. Ser-

so happens that here at Galt there is only a Congregational church.

We learned that the Galt church has no minister now, but there are regular Sunday school services which Noda attends. And also he has been asked recently to take charge of the Boy Scout troop here.

The Star's reporter studied this serious, rather frail looking young man as he replied simply, directly, often in monosyllables, to various questions about his early life, what he had been doing before he came to Galt and how he got the position here. We got the impression that he is an American in speech, dress and manner. Only in physiognomy, complexion and figure does he seem to be Japanese.

He Hasn't Learned Japanese.

Noda strikes the interviewer as being shy and very sensitive. For example when he was asked whether in addition to teaching English he would like to teach the Japanese language, he looked rather pained at first, then said with a smile:

"I haven't even learned Japanese myself. There are three alphabets, as you may know, and I haven't ever made any headway with the first one."

After finishing high school in Livingston, Noda attended Junior college at San Luis Obispo, Calif., two and one-half years, he said, then went to the University of California at Berkeley. He was at Berkeley in April, 1942, when the order of evacuation went out to all Japanese, nisei and issei alike. At first, with other members of his family he was taken to the assembly camp at Merced, Calif., and the following fall sent to the War Relocation Authority at Granada, in Eastern Colorado. He

applied for temporary leave to attend Central college at Pella, some forty miles southeast of Des Moines.

There he majored in business administration and also acquired credits to qualify him for a teacher's certificate in this state's public schools. When he was graduated last summer and given his B. A. degree, however, he got permission from the WRA to go to Des Moines and look for a job.

Applied for Job as a Bookkeeper.

Feeling that there could be no teaching position open for one of his race, he sought first to get into a business office as a bookkeeper. With that opportunity in mind, he put a want ad in the Des Moines paper, giving his qualifications as an accountant, but not stating he was born of Japanese parents. He received a dozen replies and among them a letter from the school board here at Galt. He answered that one with full details about himself, stating he was an American-Japanese, but one who had been released from the relocation center as a loyal United States citizen.

Members of the school board discussed his case, pro and con, and finally decided to send for Noda.

"They gave him the job as teacher and principal of the high school," Superintendent Gordon said, "at \$155 a month. And when-

ever there was any criticism, as there was at first, we let the critics talk with Noda, with the result most of them admitted the board made a wise choice. We think he's a good teacher and the pupils seem to like Pat—he's quiet, calm and helpful. He's in a

deferred classification in the se-



The principal, Patrick Noda (standing), supervises the preparation of a lesson during study hour in the physics laboratory.

lective service draft; but expects to get into the army if he can be built up physically. He's underweight and his eyes aren't strong."

Noda's mother, who is about 60, is still at the Granada center; and will have to remain there for the duration as she is among the issei—Japanese who cannot be naturalized. One of his older brothers is there, also, waiting for employment in a new location. Another brother is in Maryland, while Grant Noda, the youngest, is employed in the students' relocation council by the Friends of America in Philadelphia.

If all Galt were divided into three parts (which it isn't, there being only one main street two blocks long, an ancient railway depot serving two passenger trains daily on a branch of the Rock Island, a small grain elevator, coal yard and feed store) it might require several days of investigation to find out just what its residents think of having a Japanese-American teaching in their public school. But these people, who at first might have been curious and surprised when Patrick Noda was employed, voice little concern now. If they were particularly incensed by the reports of the Japanese atrocities, they don't talk about them—especially to strangers.

"The school board says he's an American—and I suppose he is," said a tall middle-aged woman, who was serving soft drinks in the poolhall across the street from the postoffice. "For that matter there are a good many folks around here

who are Americans only through two generations."

"Your parents were Norwegians?" suggested a visitor.

"You know darn well they were not," she came back. "Can't you recognize a granddaughter of old Sweden when you see one? They just been good Swedes. And our friend here"—indicating a stalwart truck driver sipping his beer—"he's Irish as they make 'em."

"What does that make Patrick Noda?" we asked the son of old Ireland.

"You got me there, brother," he replied. "I've never seen him."

Recalling the Five Sullivans.

We went across the street to the postoffice, but found it closed, as the morning train's mail had been delivered hours before and the evening's was yet to arrive. Still, there on the front window was something to attract attention—a bond-selling poster with pictures of the Five Sullivans, the brothers from Waterloo, Ia., who enlisted together in the navy soon after Pearl Harbor and who died together on a destroyer early last year.

Waterloo, where the Sullivan brothers lived and grew up, handsome Irish-American lads of the Catholic faith, is about 100 miles east of Galt. Farther south and east is the Quaker settlement around West Branch, where Herbert Clark Hoover was born. And in Des Moines there sits as governor, Bourke B. Hickenlooper, born of Iowa parents descended from Dutch and English ancestors.

So by accepting Patrick Noda, born of Japanese parents, as an American to be entrusted with the teaching of their children, the citizens of Iowa seem to be turning what elsewhere might be a cauldron of prejudice into freedom's melting pot.

as these and the history they touch as elements in the fusing process that has molded America. For many, creeds and faiths and various nationalities have come together in Iowa. One finds in this state many who are descended from German, Norwegian, Swedish and Dutch ancestry. Their religious faiths, too, are widely varied. They include Catholics and Protestants; Quakers and Mormons; Lutherans, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians.

One may think of such characters

Peace Now

A report of the Dies committee describes the organization known as Peace Now as "clearly seditious" and encouraging treason.

Activities of this group fairly scream for an investigation by the department of justice, and prosecution of the leaders if evidence of sedition and treasonable conduct is obtained.

The principal purpose of the mysterious organization is to obtain a negotiated peace with Hitler and Hirohito. It is too much to suppose it is merely coincidental that nothing would please Germany and Japan more than to obtain a negotiated peace on the basis of their present conquests and military potential for future world aggression.

In other words, peace now for conquest tomorrow.

If permitted to go their way unhampered, such organizations as Peace Now, while discredited in the minds of most thinking persons, easily could retard the war effort by sowing the seeds of doubt and disunity.

And if the justice department does investigate this group, it might do well to have a look at a possible coincidence of organizations which urge both a negotiated peace and the immediate release of the Japanese from the relocation centers.

2/21/44
Fruen Bu
Feb. 21, 1944

Vegetable Output Is Kept Up With Japanese Gone

DELANO (Kern Co.), Feb. 22.—Leading Delano vegetable men at a meeting sponsored by the Delano Chamber of Commerce in recognition of their activities declared this community is holding its place as a produce center despite the relocation of the Japanese.

Larry Freeman, president of the chamber of commerce welcomed the produce growers and shippers of the Delano district.

William Williams of the Williams Brothers shipping concern pointed out that when the Japanese were in this territory, they controlled the produce market of Los Angeles the third largest in the United States.

Opposes Return

He urged the chamber of commerce to take all possible steps to prevent the return of the Japanese to this area at any time. He predicted Delano will continue to be a center of the vegetable industry because of its rich soil, proximity to markets, a favorable farm labor market, and extremely favorable weather for out of season crops.

He declared he sees no reason why the Japanese are any better able to grow produce than Americans.

Edwin J. Jacobsen, secretary of the chamber of commerce pointed out the body has adopted several resolutions opposing the return of the Japanese to California.

C. A. Brockman suggested the chamber of commerce support a movement to expel the Japanese from the entire country.

Housing Is Sought

William Swanson, a shipper, told of difficulties in obtaining proper housing for packing shed workers. It was the consensus of opinion group housing in labor camps is undesirable and steps should be taken to build individual houses on farms and in town.

David Shifflet arranged the meeting. L. R. Billings and George Sullivan spoke. Guests included O. C. Weaver, James Malica, and Ed Hess, produce shippers; Ed Shirk of the Pacific Coast Distributors; Paul Atchley of the Central California Ice Company; William Nuy of the Illinois Central Railroad and George McCormick of the New York Central Railroad.

Tresno Bee
February 22, 1944

Amendment to Deport Traitor Japs Mapped

Rep. Elliott of California Behind Move To Legalize Such Legislation

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representative Alfred J. Elliott, California Democrat, today proposed a constitutional amendment as the one effective means of ridding the United States of Japanese-American disloyalists.

Measures now in Congress for wholesale deportations after the war are encountering such opposition on constitutional grounds, he asserted, that even should one of them pass its form would be so weak it could not be counted on to provide deportation for more than a handful of the most brazen traitors.

GROWING MALADY.

"And if we are to cure a malady that will grow constantly worse through the years," he said, "we must find a way of eliminating from our population a people who have openly and in astonishing thousands displayed allegiance to an enemy power."

"I do not know how far the people of the whole country may want to go concerning Japanese-Americans. Certainly we have the right now to send all the Japanese aliens back to Japan, and should do so, for they are the teachers of their children. Personally, I believe we should deport all classes of Japanese."

"Further, I think we should adopt the proposal of the Japanese legislation committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West in California, and include in the constitutional amendment a clause providing that persons born in the United States of Japanese ancestry shall not be citizens of the United States merely by virtue of their place of birth."

AMENDMENT NEEDED.

Representative Elliott remarked that conversations with west coast colleagues in Congress had convinced him that, while all of them hoped for quick passage of a bill which would afford a substantial number of deportations, most of them are coming to the belief that adequate result can be reached only by the long road of constitutional amendment.

After approval by Congress an amendment is submitted to vote of the States, a three-fourths majority carrying.

Examined

February 22, 1944

Page 4

FBI Jails Nisei in Sedition Case, Charge Is Inciting to Resist Draft

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 21 (AP)—George S. Fugii, 28, an American-born Japanese from the War Relocation Center at Poston, Ariz., was jailed here today on charges of violating the wartime sedition act.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation alleged he conducted activities designed to incite other Nisei of draft age to resist induction.

Fugii was charged with the alleged posting of notices in conspicuous places throughout the Poston Camp

urging draftable Nisei to "refuse to report for pre-induction physical examination until they have reached their goal."

H. R. Duffey, special FBI agent, said the "goal" toward which the Japanese claim they are fighting includes apologies from Governor Earl Warren and the American Legion of California, opportunity for advancement in the air force, Army and Marine Corps and "righting of wrongs" assertedly suffered by the Nisei.

Chronicle

2-22-44

Bill Would Make Japanese Say Where They Stand

Pending in congress is a bill by Representative B. W. Gearhart of Fresno to require all American born Japanese to take an oath swearing allegiance to the United States and forswearing loyalty to Japan and belief in the divinity of the emperor.

Under provisions of the proposed law, all citizens of Japanese extraction would have to take the oath publicly in naturalization court or face the alternative of internment and deportation to Japan after the war.

The text of the oath is such that anyone sincerely taking it would have to sever himself from all loyalty to Japan, whether that loyalty was active or merely sentimental. For it states:

I repudiate and deny any belief in the divine character or deific ancestry of the emperor of Japan or in any divine mission of the Japanese people, the emperor of Japan or the members of the Yamoto race, and, in this connection, I denounce and decry all such pretensions and assertions as absurd, ridiculous, unworthy of acceptance by any save those bereft of reason, and devoid of common sense.

While no doubt many Japanese of disloyal tendencies would be willing to take the oath with tongue in cheek, it would smoke out thousands of emperor worshippers whom the wishy washy procedure of the War Relocation Authority has failed to uncover.

For a Japanese to denounce the deity of the emperor and the divinity of the Japanese people would be for him to lose face and become subject to the scorn of those who fervently believe in the holy mission of the descendants of the sun goddess.

When the WRA circulated a questionnaire among the Japanese in the relocation centers asking them to swear loyalty to the United States and denounce allegiance to Japan, such a large proportion refused to do so that the WRA quickly withdrew the question and merely required them to promise obedience to the laws of this country.

This was either a deliberate sleight of hand or revealed the WRA's abysmal ignorance of the Japanese, who are commanded by tradition and proverb to obey the laws of the country where they are, regardless of their heartfelt beliefs and loyalties.

It probably would be discovered that a surprisingly large number of American born Japanese desire to go to the homeland of their parents.

For instance, Walter Imai, one of five Tule Lake Japanese brought into federal court in Sacramento last week on federal liquor charges, asserted frankly that while he is American born he is willing to be sent to Japan.

Imai and those like him should be accommodated.

In America, either during the war or after, there is no place for those content to share in the benefits of this country while their loyalties and hearts are elsewhere.

Gearhart's bill, certainly is a move in the proper direction.

Treasure Box
Feb 23, 1944

459 Disloyal Japs Moved To Tulelake

The population of Tulelake Segregation Center for 16,000 Japanese, who have chosen allegiance to Japan in preference to the United States, was increased yesterday by 459 disloyal Japanese.

The Japanese were brought by special train from the Manzanar Centers in the Owens valley. War Relocation Authority officials, who reported the movement, declared there was no disturbance incident to the influx of Japanese.

Tulelake, unlike the other nine centers operated by the WRA, houses Japanese known to be disloyal to the U. S. The 459 who were transported to Tulelake yesterday have all expressed a desire for repatriation or expatriation.

WRA authorities said that more Japanese would be sent to Tulelake in the future as they were culled from the other camps. Disturbances—which brought the center under Army control in November and more recently caused disruption of prisoner exchange negotiations between the U. S. and Japan—and lack of housing facilities prevented earlier segregation of all disloyal Japanese.

Ten additional blocks of barracks were added to the center in preparation for the 459 Japanese just arrived.

Chronicle
February 23, 1944

5 Japanese Are Held For Draft Law Violation

LAMAR (Colo.), Feb. 24.—(P)—Five youthful Japanese-Americans, two of whom asserted they "feel no loyalty toward the United States" because relocation measures have denied them prewar "rights and privileges," are held today on charges of violating the Selective Service Act.

Warrants filed in a federal district court in Denver by United States District Attorney Thomas J. Morrissey accused them of failure to report for army pre induction physical examinations.

The defendants are Mutsuye Oshita, Susumu Wenokiea, George Satoski Mafumoto, Chikaro Kuniska and Kazuo Kunitake. Forty eight other Japanese-Americans from the center took the examination, and Emmett Waring, member of the Prowers County draft board, commented: "They were a fine bunch of fellows."

459 More At Tule Lake

The Tule Lake Segregation Center in Northern California has another 459 Japanese who have chosen allegiance to Japan in preference to the United States.

The new group which joined 16,000 Japanese already in the segregation center, was brought by special train from the Manzanar Center in the Owens River valley of Southern California.

Tresno Bee
Feb. 24, 1944

WRA Center In Arkansas Will Close

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—(P)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes announced yesterday one of the 10 Japanese communities operated by the War Relocation Authority—the center in Jerome, Ark.—will be abandoned in June as an economy move. It will be the first center to be closed.

There are 6,554 Japanese-American evacuees in Jerome. They will be moved to other centers, about 2,000 going to the other Arkansas center at Rohwer and the rest to centers farther west.

Because of the WRA program of getting the Japanese-Americans out of the centers as fast as they can be given jobs—and so long as they are acceptable to the communities receiving them—the peak population of 107,000 in the centers has declined to 92,000.

Two thirds of them are American citizens.

The War Relocation Authority was transferred last week to Ickes' jurisdiction.

Ickes said 92,000 persons can be cared for more economically in nine centers than in 10.

He said the program of moving persons from the Jerome center into normal life will continue during the Spring, and those who have not been thus relocated by June 1st will be transferred to other centers if more space is needed.

FRESNO BEE
FEB 24, 1944

Draft Riots by Japs Feared

Move Urged to Avert
Violence at Camps

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—

Rumbles of new trouble in the War Relocation centers, this time over Japanese-American objections to the terms of the military draft, brought western members of Congress to a fresh alert today.

"New violence, new outrages obviously are on the way," predicted Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat.

COLORADO PROBE.

He and other Congressmen remarked that the War Relocation Authority apparently is doing nothing to stop "protest meetings" and other incitement in the centers.

"We shall have Japanese trouble with us until the War Relocation Authority is eliminated or drastically reformed," commented Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican.

Representative William S. Hill, Colorado Republican, left tonight for his home State to conduct an investigation into recent Japanese resettlement activities there, including reports that Japanese subversives are stirring the inhabitants of the big Granada Relocation Center to rebellion on the draft issue.

SUBJECT TO DRAFT.

Unregulated "protest meetings" staged by Japanese for all sorts of reasons, and reports of subtle incitement by agents of Japan, preceded bloody outbreaks in the past at the Poston center in Arizona and in the Manzanar and Tule Lake camps in California.

Selective Service recently restored Japanese-Americans to draft availability, after a period of exemption with Pearl Harbor.

D. H. Examiner
Feb. 25, 1944
Page 7

Alien Seizures Top 29 Million

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—(P)—The United States alien property custodian reported today his agency took over \$29,000,000 worth of alien properties in the Pacific Coast states up to the mid 1943, of which \$27,000,000 was Japanese owned.

In California the custodian held assets of 42 enterprises, in Washington eight and in Oregon one.

Of the 51 businesses taken over on the coast, 43 were Japanese, seven German and one Italian. German owned assets were rated at \$1,700,000 and Italian at \$300,000.

Seize 318 Businesses

The national seizures were 318 businesses, with assets of \$375,000,000.

Liquidation of properties, where deemed in the national interest, has been completed for many of the corporations. Farm properties in Utah and Oregon have been offered for sale under sealed bids, but the Butte Farm Land Company, operating 1,000 acres in Butte County, Calif., and the L and N Feeding Company near Los Angeles are operated under supervision.

Includes Banking Assets

Coast banking assets of the Japanese included branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, about \$6,750,000 in San Francisco and Los Angeles; Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., of Osaka, \$650,000. The California Sumitomo Bank recently paid deposits in full, except alien blocked accounts.

Among national seizures are some 50,000 patents and pending applications, many representing foreign research. These are being released to American enterprise on a free basis. They have been catalogued for convenience of interested operators.

Frederic Bee
February 26, 1944

Internee Ban Wins Praise

Mary B. Noerenberg of Los Angeles, grand president of the California Daughters of the Golden West urged the Fresno chapters to fight the return of the Japanese to California in petitions and letters to congressmen when she spoke Wednesday evening at a dinner and program in the IOOF Hall given in her honor by the members of the Fresno Parlor No. 187, and the Wawona Parlor No. 271.

Although no formal vote on such action was taken at the meeting, members of both parlors indicated they would do so soon.

Eighty members and guests were present for the dinner and meeting which followed, including Pearl Ismay and Ella Greene of Fresno, deputy grand presidents, nine candidates and members from Madera. Coalinga Avenal and Los Banos. Private Melvin Baddin of Camp Pinedale, violinist, presented a program of classical compositions during the dinner.

Officers of the Fresno parlor conducted the business session following the dinner, and the Wawona officers exemplified the initiatory work for the new candidates. An escort team composed of Patricia Ellis, Bette Dostinich, Geneva Daniels and Ina Powell of the Fresno group, and Frances Frusetti, Barbara Marchio, Ann Scharer and Marjorie Huffman of the Wawona group seated the officers and assisted in the initiation.

Mae Rhodes, Elvera Griffin, Lorene Livingston, Marie Arioto, Violet Proebstel and Euleene Marcus are new members of the Fresno parlor, and Jessie Peyton, Myrtle Martin and Loma Hatfield of the Wawona parlor.

Brief messages were given by C. Nelson and E. Boring, members of the Fresno Native Sons.

Thursday evening Mesdames Powell, Helen Heintz, Vern Justice and Jennie Lessman accompanied Mrs. Noerenberg to Madera for a similar meeting.

Fresno Bee
Feb 27, 1944

Japs at Army Camp Held Peril to Morale

Rep. Thomas Demands 126 Removed

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—

Charging "a lowering of morale that is seriously affecting the whole institution," Representative J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican, today asked the War Department to remove 126 Japanese-American soldiers as orderlies at the Camp Grant Military Hospital near Rockford, Ill.

Thomas transmitted to Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, a House Military Affairs Committee investigators' report accusing the Japanese of offenses ranging from arrogance toward the Caucasian soldier patients to attempted familiarity with Caucasian women nurses.

The report stressed the rising resentment among the patients at the "high handedness" of the Japanese, and recited instances in which the Japanese-Americans, for no apparent reason, have been advanced in rating beyond Caucasian soldiers performing the same tasks.

CODDLING CHARGED.

Thomas said:

"The evidence shows that the Japanese-Americans on the hospital staff are being coddled and promoted over the heads of Caucasian soldiers there by the War Department branch of the so-called White House palace guard.

"It is the same element that has blindly persisted in pampering the whole United States Japanese population, at the cost of security and national morale, since air raiders exemplified the true nature of the Japanese race at Pearl Harbor."

Many of the Japanese-Americans at the hospital, the report explains, were inducted into the Army on the west coast before the war started. Thus they were never subjected to the special loyalty examination given Japanese-Americans taken into the armed forces after Japan attacked.

The 126 work near a section of Camp Grant devoted to the confinement of 1,500 German prisoners of war.

13,000 SOLDIERS THERE.

Camp Grant contains 13,000 soldiers. The hospital is commanded by Col. Charles M. O'Connor.

Thomas explained that the House Military Affairs Committee heard so many reports of falling morale and threats of disturbance at Camp Grant that it

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(Continued)

Japs Held Peril to Camp Morale; Removal Asked

Rep. Thomas Says Orderlies Arrogant
To Yank Patients in Hospital

(Continued from Page One)

sent investigators to the big cantonment several weeks ago.

Their report said they were told by medical officers that the absence of battle casualties from the southwest Pacific in the hospital had prevented serious clashes so far.

The report said the officers added it would be advisable to discontinue use of the Japanese-American orderlies if the hospital begins receiving casualties from the Pacific war zone, where American soldiers have been inflamed by Japanese Army atrocities.

SITUATION TENSE.

"In short," Thomas commented, "it is admitted that a tense situation exists already at the camp, and that serious outbreaks may be expected if veterans from the southwest Pacific reach the hospital.

"That seems to constitute a clear-cut case for the immediate removal of the Japanese-Americans, and I have so informed General Marshall by letter."

The report transmitted to General Marshall says:

"One nurse stated:

"I have heard quite a few patients complain. The presence of the Japs is resented. The American soldiers think the Japanese get more promotions. None of the Japanese have actually disobeyed orders, but some of them seem to resent things we tell them to do."

"Another nurse said:

"I have found the Japs efficient, but we can note the resentment among the patients. An American soldier was stabbed sometime ago by a Jap soldier at a picnic."

NURSE'S TESTIMONY.

"Another nurse reported:

"We do not trust the Japanese too much. They get very familiar and try to talk too much with the nurses."

From a patient in the hospital the investigators took this statement:

"I have two brothers in the southwest Pacific. When I entered the hospital and took my first orders from a Jap-sergeant, I didn't like it. . . . The Japs usually have the soft jobs in service units, and that is resented."

Another Caucasian soldier said:

"The Japs are not liked here. There is never a day that some one does not notice that the Japanese are receiving ratings away beyond the white soldiers who do more and harder work. The Japs seem to be preferred for advancement. I don't think it is wise to use them, because it is destroying the morale of the camp."

Representative Thomas said:

"Conditions at Camp Grant are merely another symptom of the mishandling of the Japanese resident problem since the war started.

DO NOT FIT IN.

"Some of our officials have insisted on trusting some of the Japanese, and taking chances with them, when the proof shows that the Japanese as a whole simply do not fit into our scheme of things.

"In war time, we should either be able to trust all the Japanese-Americans com-

pletely, or we should not trust any of them at all. The times are too crucial for half-trust and half-suspicion toward a people who have all been under Japanese Imperialistic teachings throughout their lives.

"Just as the Japanese orderlies at Camp Grant treat the patients arrogantly, so are Japanese now holding high-handed 'protest meetings' in the relocation centers to defy the military draft.

JAP DEMANDS CITED.

"Their demands show they are trying to impose terms on the United States before they will enter the United States Army. These demands are so extreme and cocksure as to be silly, but they represent the Japanese contempt for the United States.

"A few of these Japanese-Americans, particularly at the Granada Center in Colorado, have been arrested as draft obstructors, but only a few.

"But if ordinary, Caucasian Americans took part in a protest meeting against the draft, it would be called treason, and I venture that every person in attendance would shortly be in jail."

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February 27, 1944

Page 4

(A continuation)

Nisei May Forsake the Pacific Coast---50,000 Plan to Remain East of the Sierras

By WILLIAM FLYNN
Chronicle Staff Writer

DENVER, Feb. 26—An estimated 50,000 of the 93,717 California Japanese aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry evacuated nearly two years ago are determined never to return to their former homes, a Chronicle survey of results of the migration revealed today.

A "pioneering" movement which leads them toward the "New Amer-

THE FIRST OF A SERIES

(This is the first of six articles concerning the result of the greatest controlled mass migration in the history of the Nation—the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Coast almost two years ago for reasons of military necessity.)

ica" they have found east of the Sierra Nevada mountains already is under way. Its steady growth indicates that one of the mountainous post-war social problems faced by

California, Washington and Oregon rapidly is becoming a molehill. The "New America" includes the towns and mountain valley farm lands of the eastern slope of the

Rockies, the plains of the Middle West, the industrial centers of the East, the metropolitan cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

There, more than a majority of the evacuees are convinced, they will find a reasonable degree of social security and economic opportunity. In some cases they know both will be greater than ever accorded them in the Pacific Coast States of their adoption and birth. They already have found them so.

Hardships of their twentieth century pioneering will be great. The Japanese Americans realize that the Japanese empire and its descendants are the natural enemies of the United States in the current war. For that reason they know they will be subject to some degree of racial persecution wherever they go.

But they are convinced that such opposition and hostility will be less in their "New America" than it would be if they attempted to re-

turn to their former home. They are willing to trade the climatic advantages of the Pacific Coast for greater economic opportunity; their ties with their "homeland" for greater social acceptance; and citizenship rights of return for acceptance as United States citizens somewhere else.

The 112,353 evacuees from California, Oregon and Washington, interviews with individuals and their leaders reveal, seek only a chance

to live as peaceful citizens of a democratic nation. They do not demand their full rights as citizens. They know such an ideal grant is impossible during the present war.

They are willing to prove themselves good citizens, they say. They seek only an opportunity to re-establish themselves. They have laid plans for winning acceptance as loyal United States citizens.

The Chronicle survey was undertaken to determine, from the

evacuees, their leaders, and others concerned, their chance of re-establishing themselves in the 45 States east of the evacuation areas.

The results were:
1. A minimum of 50 per cent, according to conservative estimates of leaders and expression of intentions by individuals, intend to make new homes in States outside the exclusion area regardless of any decision military authorities might make.
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More About The Nisei Settlers

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make that would permit them to return to the Pacific Coast.

2. Forty per cent are undecided at the present time what to do. They would "like" to return to their former homes but they realize that re-establishment there will be a practical impossibility for a number of years because of the attitude they know waits to envelop them.

3. Only 10 per cent of them, according to qualified estimates, are "courageous enough" to return to their former homes.

4. The Japanese Americans are being accepted by the communities in which they relocate with the only opposition being curtailed by governmental leaders who recognize their rights as citizens combatting racial and economic prejudice.

RE-ASSIMILATION

With more than a majority of the Japanese Americans determined not to return to the Pacific Coast, California, now a State with a population of 7,551,908, faces the prospect of re-assimilating hardly more than 10,000 of them into its social and economic structure when they are free to return.

Even if the military exclusion order were rescinded today there would not be a mass movement of the evacuees westward. For those still in the relocation centers, the move would be largely economically impossible. For the thousand already resettled it would be unattractive. Others would be afraid.

Their attitude may be summed up as, "we'd wait six months and see what happened."

Meanwhile, they are taking advantage of opportunities to leave the war relocation centers and their supervision to venture forth into their "new America" in an effort to re-establish themselves permanently as accepted citizens.

Tomorrow—the relocation trend.

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(A continuation)

Third Manzanar Group Arrives at Tulelake

Special to The Chronicle

NEWELL, Feb. 26 — The third trainload of segregated Japanese from Manzanar Relocation Center arrived at the Tule Lake Center today to bring to 1408 the number moved here this week. These Japanese are part of a contingent scheduled for segregation because their sympathies are with Japan or because they have made application for repatriation or expatriation. They were moved here under Army guard.

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'Puka Puka' Battalion

Japanese-Americans in Italy Serve In a Crusade--to Prove Their Loyalty

By C. L. SULZBERGER
Copyright, 1944, by the New York
Times and The Chronicle

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Feb. 26—Not many days ago a captured German officer filing to the rear was amazed when a squad of definitely Asiatic looking little American soldiers in full GI regalia marched past him.

Said he to an interpreter: "But they look like Japanese. It can't be!"

Replied the interpreter: "Sure. Didn't you know they were on our side? Or do you believe this stuff Goebbels puts out?"

The American army gets quite a laugh out of the expressions of Nazi soldiers when they see their Aryan cousins in the Japanese-American battalion for the first time. The Japanese-Americans make no comment. They just go about their job, which happens to be killing Germans.

"PUKA PUKA" BATTALION

These men, all from the Hawaiian islands, are members of what sometimes is called the "Puka Puka" battalion. It is one of the finest units in the army. It has fought with determination and dogged bravery and has uncomplainingly suffered stiff casualties.

Now that the "Puka Puka" has had 28 days of steady fighting in the battle for Cassino, your correspondent at last is permitted to write about it.

Latest periodicals reaching the front from home indicate that an unfortunate amount of a type of "patriotism" is rampant among those who have never heard shot or fired at any thing bigger than a duck to the effect that all Japanese citizens of the United States should be disbarred, and "the only good Jap is a dead one."

BEST ANSWER

The Japanese-American battalion is the best answer to this type of doctrine. These men not only have been fighting with tremendous bravery, carrying the full loads of the larger ordinary GI soldier uncomplainingly and saying nothing about suffering from the bitter climate around here and trench foot to which they are unusually susceptible.

But in a sense they apparently feel that they are serving in a sort of crusade—to make the rest of America understand that they, too, are good loyal citizens.

Their commander, Major Casper Clough Jr. of Saugerties, N. Y., said: "They are showing the rest of the people that they are just as good citizens as the next John Doughboy. As a matter of fact they

are the best soldiers I have ever seen."

FIRST ENCOUNTER

This writer first encountered members of the "Puka Puka" around Cassino 12 days ago.

• They had been in one of the toughest sections of the line for four nights and five days.

They had eaten nothing but cold "K" rations. They had been under constant German observation and fire and could not even move during the sunlight. Such blankets as they had were useless in the steady cold rain.

Many of them had bad trench foot to which these men, accustomed to the tropics, were especially susceptible and which to them is unusually dangerous because it affects their circulatory system and often has necessitated amputation.

The full story of this battalion and its losses cannot be told yet for military reasons. It took San Michele in a night attack. It launched the first infantry attack right around Cassino getting ahead of the other units in its enthusiasm. It held a terrible Castle hill sector.

The Colonel of the regiment to which the battalion is attached has the highest regard for them, as has the General commanding their division. But their battalion commander is the proudest of all.

"They make magnificent soldiers," he says. "All are enlisted men, and they are Hawaiian—almost entirely of Japanese extraction, although I have some with purer Hawaiian blood, some Korean and a few Chinese blood. Some of them are officers, and they are exceptionally good."

"They suffer many disadvantages, but they never complain."

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Nisei Pioneers

50,000 Evacuees Plan to Settle in New Areas---Away From Coast

By WILLIAM FLYNN

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 26—An estimated 50,000 of the 93,717 California Japanese aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry evacuated nearly two years ago are determined never to return to their former homes, a Chronicle survey of results of the migration revealed today.

A "pioneering" movement which leads them toward the "New America" they have found east of the Sierra Nevada mountains already is under way. Its steady growth indicates that one of the mountainous post-war social problems faced by California, Washington and Oregon rapidly is becoming a molehill.

The "New America" includes the towns and mountain valley farm lands of the eastern slope of the Rockies, the plains of the Middle West, the industrial centers of the East, the metropolitan cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

There, more than a majority of the evacuees are convinced, they will find a reasonable degree of social security and economic opportunity. In some cases they know both will be greater than ever accorded them in the Pacific Coast States of their adoption and birth. They already have found them so.

Hardships of their twentieth century pioneering will be great. The Japanese Americans realize that the Japanese empire and its descendants are the natural enemies of the United States in the current war. For that reason they know they will be subject to some degree of racial persecution wherever they go.

LESS HOSTILITY

But they are convinced that such opposition and hostility will be less in their "New America" than it would be if they attempted to return to their former home. They are willing to trade the climatic advantages of the Pacific Coast for greater economic opportunity; their ties with their "homeland" for greater social acceptance; and citizenship rights of return for acceptance as United States citizens somewhere else.

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They are willing to prove themselves good citizens, they say. They seek only an opportunity to re-

First of Six

(This is the first of a series of six articles concerning the result of the greatest controlled mass migration in the history of the United States—the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast almost two years ago for reasons of military necessity.)

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THEIR CHANCES

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More About Nisei Plans For Postwar

Continued from Page 1

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3. Only 10 per cent of them, according to qualified estimates, are "courageous enough" to return to their former homes.

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Tomorrow—the relocation trend.

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FREEZING, WET

Said Technical Sergeant Richard Hamasake of Honolulu: "The Germans were throwing four kinds of grenades down at us. We could not even help our wounded. It was freezing and wet."

Said James Oyuma of Honolulu: "As we were lying out there in the cold we could hear the Germans warming themselves at big stoves in their dugouts. It was hard to bring us even cold rations at night. We had heavy casualties."

"We are only thankful that it is we who are suffering and not our brothers and sisters at home."

The full story of this battalion and its losses cannot be told yet for military reasons. It took San Michele in a night attack. It launched the first infantry attack right around Cassino getting ahead of the other units in its enthusiasm. It held a terrible Castle hill sector.

The Colonel of the regiment to which the battalion is attached has the highest regard for them, as has the General commanding their division. But their battalion commander is the proudest of all.

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"They suffer many disadvantages, but they never complain."

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SURVEYOR—Henry Omachi, standing at the transit, was at the Tulelake Center until his relocation to Cleveland. There he studies engineering and does work for the National Surveys Company. He is

preparing himself for a career in the kind of work he likes and at the same time doing his bit for the defense of his country—which is America, not Japan. He is shown completing a job on the waterfront with Joe Semanisin, a Caucasian.



NEW TRADE—At the Central Utah Relocation Center, where he stayed until November of 1943, Mark Bando (above) was a block manager. Before that he lived in San Mateo and ran a sporting goods business with his brothers. Now, however, he's starting all over again in lithography. He's serving an apprenticeship. Born in San Francisco, he took an A. B. Cum Laude at Stanford. With his education and his new trade, he feels prepared for the future as an American citizen.

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ELEVEN DEMANDS PRESENTED TO WRA

Nisei Ask Right to Go Anywhere in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP) — Japanese-Americans in the relocation center at Granada, Colo., have presented 11 demands on the War Relocation Authority, including a plea that they be given freedom to live and travel anywhere in the United States, Dillon S. Myer, WRA Director, disclosed today.

With little comment aside from a statement that he would answer the Japanese-Americans' queries "with the best information available" and turn the others over to proper Government agencies, Myer made public a letter from the center's community council.

Asking that the camp occupants be restored their full rights as United States citizens, the letter said draft-age evacuee Americans of Japanese ancestry had been responding to the call for military service and civilian responsibility to aid the war effort.

These requests were made of Myer:

1—That equal opportunity for service and advancement in all branches in the armed forces and services be opened and offered to Japanese-American draftees solely on the basis of individual merit and qualification.

2—That Japanese-American service men who are called to the colors hereafter be co-mingled with citizens of other racial extractions and not be assigned to segregated units.

3—That an evacuee's right to travel and live wherever he chooses within any of the 48 States and territories of the United States, on the same basis as any other American citizen or residents, be restored without delay.

4—That all evacuees be accorded all the rights and privileges which the Constitution gives them.

5—That any resettlement policy

of the evacuees still remaining in the centers be coupled with adequate government protection and the economic means to start life anew.

6—That clarification be made regarding voting and residence status of Japanese-Americans who become of age in the centers.

7—That the right to become naturalized citizens of the United States be extended to the alien Japanese.

8—That pending complete resettlement, relocation centers be preserved and evacuees remaining therein be accorded treatment befitting loyal Americans and law-abiding residents and that adequate wages he paid them scaled according to Army standards.

9—That immediate and more vigorous effort be made by the Government toward enlightening the "misinformed" American public

with truth regarding the Japanese in America, and that the factual difference between the people of Japanese extraction who are loyal citizens and law abiding residents of this country and the Japanese people in Japan be clearly presented.

10—That students of Japanese ancestry be freely admitted to all the schools on the same basis with students of any other extraction.

11—That the United States Government establish adequate precautionary measures so that the "sad" experiences of evacuation be never again repeated either with the Japanese or with any other group because of race, color or creed.

The letter concluded with the statement that the requests were being made "in the hope that our democracy may be made more perfect for the benefit of everyone."

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The Nisei Problem

Evacuees Sell West Coast Property In Trend Toward Eastern Settlement

By WILLIAM FLYNN

Chronicle Staff Writer

DENVER, Col., Feb. 27—More than 20,000 of the 112,353 individuals of Japanese ancestry who were removed by the military from the Pacific Coast almost two years ago already have established permanent new homes in the "New America" they discovered east of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

The number is increasing each day. News of the success of those who have ventured out of the relocation centers is encouraging others to undertake the pioneering task of resettlement. The War Relocation Authority is increasing its efforts to place those anxious to begin anew in communities where they will be accepted.

Currently, more than 50,000 of the participants in the greatest controlled mass migration in the history of the United States are determined never to return to their former homes. Forty per cent are undecided at the moment what to do with their future when they are free to determine their action. Only 10 per cent, according to qualified estimates, are determined to return to the Pacific Coast.

COAST PROPERTY

Ownership of Pacific Coast property is the factor which ties the evacuated Japanese-Americans to their former homes. But they are becoming more and more convinced that their future does not lie in California, Washington and Oregon, and they are disposing of that property.

The rate of the disposal of property has been slow, but it is increasing as the period of evacuation extends toward its third year and the greater opportunity of voluntary pioneering eastward becomes more and more apparent.

During the first months of evacuation the Japanese Americans were of the opinion that their exclusion would be only a matter of months. They held their property. They "hoarded" their assets with the hope they would be able to take up life where they had dropped it.

The opportunity did not materialize. Now they believe that even if it did they would be unwise to re-

(Following is the second of a series of articles, appearing exclusively in The Chronicle, concerning results of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast, for reasons of military necessity, almost two years ago.)

Farms owned by Japanese Americans in Fresno county totaled 282. Seventy of those titles have been transferred. Santa Clara county Japanese American farm properties totaled 117, according to WRA property division records, and 30 have been transferred.

The rate of transfer for non-agriculture properties is proceeding at about the same rate. In San Francisco, the WRA records reveal, the

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The Nisei Move Eastward

MORE ABOUT THE GROWING RUSH TO DISPOSE OF EVACUEE-OWNED WEST COAST PROPERTY

Continued from Page 1

Japanese Americans possessed title to 139 business institutions and firms. Seven have been transferred, according to available records.

The Contra Costa business holdings of Japanese Americans totaled 92, and 17 have been transferred. In Merced county the Japanese Americans owned three business firms. One of them has been transferred

to non-evacuees. The San Mateo urban property holdings of Japanese Americans totaled 85, and six have been sold or transferred.

The available WRA figures do not cover the property that was owned, in fact, by the Japanese aliens who registered the titles in the names of citizen relatives to circumvent the prohibitions of the California alien land law. But they, too, are becoming more and more determined to

turn their backs forever on the Pacific Coast.

The change in mood is caused by the maturity of the American-born members of the family. As they grow older they are realizing with astonishing clarity that they do not wish to return to the Pacific Coast because they see greater opportunity for them in other sections of the United States. As a result, their determination and decisions are the vital factors in determining the future of the family, and Pacific Coast holdings are being disposed of to a large degree.

The 20,000 evacuees who already have established their new homes in the "New America" are those who have been released on indefinite leave for the war relocation centers. None from the Tulelake Segregation Camp, established for control of Japanese Americans who have professed loyalty to the Japanese empire, are included in the number.

To qualify for indefinite leave, the Japanese American must meet two standards. They are:

1—He must be loyal to the United States.

2—He must have sufficient economic resources or money earning ability to guarantee he will not become a public charge.

The question of loyalty is the most difficult to determine. The test is made through study of reports on character and activity prepared by the WRA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and military intelligence units.

If no instances of subversive activity are discovered and listed in the individual's dossier, it is presumed that he is a loyal citizen of the United States, and worthy of the opportunity of resettlement.

TOMORROW—Economic opportunity for the Japanese American in New America.



PITCHING—Bill Agawa (on the ground) pitches sheaves to a Caucasian at John Cuneo's Hawthorn farm, Libertyville, Ill. Agawa, Japanese-American evacuee, had been a farmer at Arroyo Grande, California.

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(Continuation)

Dies Committee Seeks Removal Of WRA Camp Head

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—(P)—

The Dies Committee today recommended the removal of Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, and Ray C. Best, Tule Lake Camp director, "because of their evident inability to cope with the problem of disloyal Japanese."

The committee said its recommendation was based on a lengthy study of the riot which occurred at the Tule Lake Camp in California in November.

Other recommendations made by the committee were:

That the Tule Lake center and the disloyal Japanese segregated there be placed under the jurisdiction and administrative control of the department of justice.

That a report be submitted to congress listing the Japanese responsible for the attack on Dr. Reese M. Pedicord, director of the camp hospital, on November 1, 1943, and the Japanese guilty of inciting the riot which occurred the same day and also what disciplinary or legal action has been instituted against such persons.

That the duty of policing all Japanese relocation and segregation centers be carried out by Caucasians and in sufficient strength to guarantee protection to all persons residing in the centers.

The subcommittee which conducted the inquiry was composed of Representatives Costello, Democrat, California, as chairman and Representative Mundt, Republican, South Dakota, and Eberharter, Democrat, Pennsylvania.

Committeeman Disagrees

Eberharter did not agree with the majority report and announced he would file a minority opinion.

FRESNO BEE
FEB. 29, 1944

DIES GROUP URGES OUSTING OF MYER AND BEST

Lone Dissenter Charges Bias in WRA Investigation

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as chairman, Mundt (S. D.) and Eberharter (D., Pa.).

EBERHARTER DISSENTS

Eberharter did not agree with the majority report and announced he would file a minority opinion.

The Pennsylvanian issued a statement saying:

"The two majority members of the special subcommittee refused to let me have a copy of the report. In effect they wanted me to sign an indictment without the opportunity of really knowing with what crime the accused is charged."

"It seems to me the other two members of the subcommittee approached the subject with bias, and destructively critical findings could be expected, without giving proper

consideration to the complexities of the problems which confronted the War Relocation Authority."

Jurisdiction over the Relocation Authority was transferred to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes by President Roosevelt on February 16. Myers was retained as director.

"The committee is of the opinion," said the majority, "that considerable responsibility for the riot of November 1 can be attributed to the lack of discipline and to the appeasement policy by which the camp was run."

Approximately 15,000 persons were at the Tule Lake Center, designed as a camp for disloyal Japanese, at the time the riot broke out.

The internal security staff consisted of six unarmed Caucasian of-

ficers together with 101 Japanese evacuee wardens who were responsible only for order in the Japanese colony, the committee said.

THE UNARMED POLICE

To assume that six unarmed police could maintain order is "utterly ridiculous," the committee said.

"It is, however, indicative of the loose and irresponsible manner in which the War Relocation Authority has administered some of its activities," it added.

"The Japanese, conscious of the lack of firmness with which the center was being administered, seized upon this weakness, and by the use of strikes, intimidation and strong-armed methods sought to direct operation of the camp."

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Baptist Church Installs Japanese As Minister's Aide

Special to The Chronicle

CHICAGO, Feb. 28—For the first time in the history of the Baptist church in the United States a Japanese was installed as an assistant minister. Yesterday at the First Baptist Church here Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa was installed as assistant to Dr. Eric L. Titus.

Rev. Mr. Morikawa was called to the city by the American Home Mission Society from Los Angeles, Cal., where he ministered to American-born Japs of that State, to become a member of the United Ministry to Resettlers of the Chicago Church Federation. He was graduated from the University of California and the Southern Baptist Seminary, Louisville, Ky.

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The Nisei Problem

Job Opportunities Being Found in The East for Evacuated Japanese

By WILLIAM FLYNN
Chronicle Staff Writer

DENVER, Col., Feb. 28—There are jobs in practically every field and profession for the Japanese-Americans who were evacuated from the Pacific Coast States of California, Washington and Oregon almost two years ago—if they will pioneer eastward.

The evacuees, a total of 112,353 persons, are taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the 45 States. More than 20,000 already have resettled on a permanent basis. Of the total number, more than 50,000 are determined never to return to the Pacific Coast. Of the remainder, only 10 per cent are determined to return to their former homes when they are free to do so.

The War Relocation Authority, and non-Government groups, such as the American Friends Service Committee, working in co-operation with the American Baptist Home Mission Society of Chicago, are finding the jobs. And employers needing a variety of skilled labor, are seeking workers from the Relocation Centers.

PARAMOUNT FACTOR

Job opportunity is one of the paramount factors of resettlement of the Japanese-Americans. One of the requirements of their release from the Relocation Centers on indefinite leave is the guarantee they will not become a public charge. The other is loyalty, determined by the WRA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the military intelligence divisions.

The Japanese-American seeking to qualify for indefinite leave—and the opportunity of resettlement—usually needs a job, for few have independent economic resources. The WRA can subsidize his venture only to the extent of transportation costs and \$25 in cash. The result is that job placement now is the authority's greatest concern.

Employment offices handling the Japanese-American problem have been opened in Chicago, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and New York. The workers continually scan the employment market for opportunities for Japanese-Americans in communities where they have a reasonable chance of social acceptance.

FARM OR CITY

Such communities do exist. The Japanese-American can work either on a farm or in a city in a professional capacity. Here are typical job offerings:

W. L. Mathews, a farmer near Burlington, Wisconsin, sought a single man or couple to work on his chicken ranch. He offered permanent employment with a starting wage of \$120 a month and promised raises for evidence of ability and "agreeableness." The job prospectus prepared by the WAR added: "Several American Japanese are employed in Burlington as garage mechanics at the Union Chevrolet Company and community sentiment is good."

Don Lape, 3440 North Main, Ra-

(Editor's Note: Opportunities offered the Japanese-American in the "New America" east of the Sierra Nevadas is revealed in the following article, third of a series concerning effect of the evacuation, appearing exclusively in The Chronicle.)

cine, Wisconsin, sought two or three single men or a couple, with or without children, to work his farm property on a lease, share crop basis, according to a 50-50 division of the profits. He promised to provide housing and furniture. He guaranteed financing of the lessee's investment if necessary. He estimated the gross income of the acreage would be at least \$7000, the 1943 crop value.

"HELP WANTED"

Professional opportunities were many. A random sampling of the WRA "help wanted" list revealed the following:

Churgin Laboratories, 153 Clinton avenue, Newark, N. J.—Dental technician, \$30 to \$100 per week, depending on the man's schooling and experience, 44 hours per week.

Rochester General Hospital, Rochester, N. Y.—Laboratory technician, must be experienced, \$130 per month.

Nu-Dent Porcelain Studios, 5401 Broadway, New York City—Dental ceramist, to work on porcelain jacket crowns, must be experienced in porcelain laboratory work, \$50 to \$75 per week.

Skilled workers of numerous classifications were wanted. They included:

Archie Abrams, Wall and Water streets, Bridgeport, Conn.—Truck mechanic, must be thoroughly experienced; \$55 for 48-hour week.

Fred Schwender, 135 Eastwood avenue, Utica, N. Y.—Radio repair

Continued on Page 4, Col. 6

More About Jobs Found For Japanese

Continued from Page 1

man, \$32.50 to \$37.50, depending on skill.

Masell Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Skilled sheet metal workers and arc and gas welders, 60 cents to 65 cents per hour.

Other jobs offered the Japanese-Americans included:

Schwartz Brothers, Bridgeport, Conn.—Unskilled labor in lumber yard, 65 cents per hour, 40-hour week, time and one-half for overtime.

Norman J. Whitney, Syracuse, N. Y.—Florist, inexperienced, 50 cents to 75 cents per hour; experienced, 75 cents to 90 cents per hour.

John H. Ives, Bridgeport, Conn.—Hotel cooks, \$45 to \$50 per week.

Governor Clinton Hotel, New York City—Bus boys, averaging \$21 per week with tips and two meals. Short order cook, \$32 to \$35 per week and meals. Elevator operator, \$21 per week for 48 hours.

Such opportunities for earning livelihood that will guarantee an economic independence in their effort to re-establish themselves have encouraged the Japanese-Americans to leave the Relocation Centers. When they leave, they meet a mixed community reception.

Tomorrow—Community attitude toward the Japanese-Americans.

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INDISCRIMINATE PERSECUTION

To the Editor:

On February 18, a front-page caption in The Tribune read "N.S.G.W. Chiefs Map Battle on Jap Appeasers." This heading is misleading. First, it uses a word we have all learned to scorn: "Appeaser." Next, it indiscriminately lumps all persons of Japanese ancestry together. It should be apparent that a large majority of American-born Japanese have lived through a two-year nightmare of terror and sorrow. They have been uprooted from the only homeland they know and have been stigmatized as dangerous undesirables by a minority that has never distinguished itself by an intelligent outlook on broad public issues. I have no quarrel with the exclusion order, because I believe we were warranted in taking drastic measures in a world suddenly turned topsy-turvy and because I am sure reprisals against innocent persons of Japanese ancestry would have been inevitable.

But I resent this persistent and calculated persecution of a helpless and bewildered minority.

History proves that persecution begins with and derives its chief strength from the least intelligent levels of society, particularly from those who, consciously or unconsciously, feel inferior in economic competition with the group persecuted. The present hue and cry against the Japanese supports this general rule.

We intend to, and inevitably will, smash a power-mad group of Japanese militarists, who have proved unworthy of international respect, or even ordinary consideration. This is no reason for indiscriminate persecution of an innocent group that has lost all control over its own destiny. We should know enough by now to realize that militarism is not a hereditary trait but, instead, is a cultural pattern. Once this truth becomes clearer we may hope to realize the true strength of democracy and its teachings.

—RUTH WELCOME TAYLOR.
Berkeley 4, Calif.

Oakland Tribune
February, 1944

THE PROBLEM OF NISEI RESETTLEMENT In Colorado, Only Small Groups Push Persecution

By WILLIAM FLYNN

Chronicle Staff Writer

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 29—Racial persecution is the danger the Japanese-American pioneers face when they venture from War Relocation centers, determined to establish permanent homes east of the Pacific Coast exclusion States, California, Oregon and Washington.

The persecution is inspired by two factors. They are:

1—Intuitive hatred of the United States citizen of non-Oriental ancestry for the Japanese empire and its descendants during the current war.

2—Fear of economic competition by the hard-working Japanese-Americans whose standard of living, whether from desire or segregation, is considered low.

Opposition to resettlement efforts is spearheaded by relatively small numerical groups with special interests at stake. They are more noisy than effective. Government leaders and non-governmental groups devoted to protection of democratic principles counter the persecution trends.

Behind all opposition is the inability of the Caucasian to understand or comprehend the Oriental mind. This Occidental incapacity to assay the Japanese-American statements of loyalty to the United States was one cause of the evacuation, ordered for reasons of military necessity.

In his report on the evacuation to the chief of staff, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt observed:

"While it was believed that some (evacuees) were loyal, it was known that many were not. To complicate the situation, no ready means existed for determining the loyal from the disloyal."

General DeWitt also included in his report this statement:

"To the Japanese themselves, great credit is due for the manner in which they, under army supervi-

(Editor's Note: More than half the 112,353 Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast are determined never to return to their former homes, planning to resettle in a "New America" of greater opportunity in the other 45 States. The community attitudes they face are discussed in this article, the fourth of a series of six appearing exclusively in The Chronicle.)

sion and direction, responded to and complied with the orders of exclusion."

Strength of the persecution forces currently is concentrated in the States of Colorado and Utah, where almost 10,000 of the evacuees have settled in cities and towns and on agricultural property, either purchasing or leasing.

Public opinion in Colorado, as judged by the votes of legislators on a pertinent question, today reflects an attitude of "live and let live" as

far as the Japanese-Americans are concerned. The masses do not love them, when they stop to think of it, with a war on. Neither are they actively disliked.

The Japanese-Americans have entry to all public places, equal rights on bus and street car. Their money is good—unless a future profit for the Caucasian participating in the deal is jeopardized by the transaction.

A showdown on the question of Japanese land purchases in Colorado occurred recently. From Brighton, a farming community near Denver, populated largely by Italian-American and German-American truck farmers, came a demand for amendment of the State constitution to bar alien land ownership.

Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton explained district growers fundamentally feared the Japanese-Americans would give them too much competition in supplying the demands of the Denver wholesale and retail produce markets.

Governor John C. Vivian of Colorado called a special Legislative session to consider submission of the required amendment to the voters. He described proponents as "business men, service clubs and American farmers." Opponents, according to the Governor, were "church people, social service people and the YMCA."

The Colorado House approved the proposition by a vote of 48 to 15. The Senate tabled it with a vote of 15 to 12, recommending further study. The roll call indicated that Colorado stockmen, operating in a field which has been ignored by the Japanese-American agriculturists, were indifferent to the problem.

Mayor Wells and his group now seek to place the measure on the November ballot through circulation of initiative petitions. Deadline for collection of 26,000 signatures is March 6. Colorado political observers predict insufficient signatures will be obtained.

Colorado's attitude at the mo-

ment toward the Japanese-Americans was summed up by the Denver Rocky Mountain News, commenting editorially after the Senate rejection of the exclusion measure as follows:

"The State Senate refused to be stampeded into sanctioning the anti-Japanese land proposal and insisted that, before it approved or disapproved the measure, it has before it all the essential facts."

"That is a sound attitude for a legislative body to take. By its firmness and clear-sightedness, the State Senate has helped to strengthen popular confidence in representative government."

Tomorrow—Utah's attitude toward the Japanese-Americans.

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Nisei Hero

Sergeant Shinogaki Crawls Through Mine-Strewn Mud to Save His Unit

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Feb. 29 (AP) — Crawling through the muddy minefield on hands and knees, and defusing mines with his bare hands after his mine detection equipment had failed, Technical Sergeant Calvin K. Shinogaki, a Honolulu American of Japanese descent, blazed a trail of safety for his company during a night attack on the Cassino front.

Shinogaki's action prevented what might have been one of the tragic mishaps of the campaign.

The minefield lay in flat terrain between the barracks road which leads to Cassino and a branch of the Saint Elia road which parallels it. The plan called for parallel columns to cross the field and block both roads to secure the right flank of the unit.

Promptly at midnight and under cover of a rolling barrage the columns jumped off into the flat. They had advanced only a short distance when mines began to go off. The men were floundering in knee-deep mud and it was so dark that even the casualties could not be seen.

Sergeant Shinogaki got down on his hands and knees and began to crawl through the mud. Soon he gave a low whistle and the column of men who were crawling single file behind him lay still in the mud. A few moments later Shinogaki whispered over his shoulder, "Okay"

and tossed a defused mine to one side. Three times in the next 50 yards the column lay panting in the mud while Shinogaki neutralized the death traps planted by the Germans.

The column worked its way out of the flat to a stone wall. This wall, 10 feet high, probably saved many casualties since the Germans had it bracketed with machine gun fire from flanking points on the slopes above.

Sergeant Shinogaki and his men remained in this position for two days and nights without water and finally withdrew when the effort of the main body to cross the Rapido river failed.

Shinogaki has been recommended for the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Cross.

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WRA Digs In On Job of Weeding Out Disloyal Japs

The War Relocation Authority has begun an intensive program to complete the weeding out of loyal from disloyal Japanese in its various centers.

Hearings are under way at Tulelake to determine the national sympathies of pre-segregation residents of the Tulelake center, Ray R. Best, project director said yesterday.

Those at other centers who cannot show satisfactorily their loyalty to the U. S. will be transferred to the segregation center at Tulelake.

A transcript of the hearings with all records compiled by Federal investigating agencies in each case will be sent to the Washington office of WRA where final decisions on cases is made.

WRA officials here estimated that the weeding out process would be completed by May 1, with all disloyal elements concentrated in Tulelake as soon thereafter as accommodations can be readied.

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Tule Lake Quiz Under Way

Japs Probed on National Sympathies, Best Says

Hearings to determine the national sympathies of Japanese now interned at the Tule Lake Relocation Center and other internment camps are now under way, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) announced here yesterday.

The statement, issued by Ray R. Best, director of the Tule Lake camp, said the investigations are being conducted by a special board of staff employees.

DISLOYAL WILL STAY.

The internees now being interviewed are those who were at Tule Lake before last fall, when a program designed to make Tule Lake the center for all disloyal Japanese went into effect, and also young persons who came to the center because of family connections.

Those found to be disloyal will be retained at Tule Lake, and those from other camps who indicate pro-Japanese sentiments will be transferred there, the WRA said.

WASHINGTON DECISION.

The privilege of transferring to other camps will be given all Tule Lake internees who are found to be pro-United States. It is expected the WRA will complete its segregation program by May 1, according to the statement.

Transcripts of the hearings—and all other records will be sent to Washington, D. C., for final decision. All information from Federal intelligence agencies will be taken into account, the statement said.

ICKES HELD READY TO ACT ON JAPS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—A number of west coast Congressmen today said they had been privately informed that Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes is about to accede to their demand that the worst of the anti-American agitators in the Japanese war relocation centers be transferred to enemy alien camps maintained by the Department of Justice.

"That would solve part of the security danger in the centers, but it would be far from a complete solution of the Japanese disloyalty question," commented Representative Norris Poulson, California Republican.

Poulson and others said they had been informed the transfers may be sufficient in number to permit the closing down of one of the ten relocation centers for evacuated west coast Japanese, probably the center at Jerome, Ark.

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complexities of 100 might be expected from regulation of farm prices. It must be recognized, however, that agricultural incomes are influenced by volume of production as well as by prices. That speculative land prices do not always precisely follow farm commodity prices, and that accurate determination of the farm commodity prices which would maintain satisfactory land prices probably is impossible. Such inaccuracies of farm price determination and other objectives than control of land prices inflation in the control of farm prices probably would justify a discount of 50 points in the rating of farm prices on the basis of expected completeness of results.

Complexity of Effects. - Some measures are more complex than others, and their probable effects are more easily determined. Where there is possibility that such complexities are likely to obscure desirable results or injustices, some measure in rating is justified on the basis of that complexity. Inasmuch as such complexities are of varying importance, a small range, 10 points, between the highest and lowest rating has been possible for this factor. Probably very much more variation would be justified in rating the effect of the different measures.

Mystery Solution

Editor of The Bee—Sir: There seems to be some mystery connected with hustling the Japanese away from the Pacific Coast without first separating the good from the bad, if there are two kinds, and putting them together in camps which were not everything some of the Japanese lovers feel they could have been, but probably as good as most of them were accustomed to.

There is one book which solves the mystery. It is Betrayal From The East, by Hind. A. R. Fresno.

Inasmuch as education does not reflect performance upon any individual, it may be considered as having a higher rating than any of the others with respect to justice. Tax measures, which demand solely for the equitable distribution of the public debt burden, and which do not require credit are certain to cause the equality of financial burden and to reduce income or increase costs of innocent and guilty alike.

The least part of all the proposed measures for controlling land inflation would be a tax on all land transfers. A transfer tax which would have value as a source of revenue probably would be ineffective in reducing sales. A tax sufficiently large to be effective would by its effectiveness in reducing sales reduce the value as a revenue producer and result in discrimination against those engaging in legitimate, and in many cases necessary, transfers. A tax levied on transfers within a given period after purchase would strike at the speculator and that respect would be more just. Such a tax would also discriminate against some necessary sales and in favor of a large number of transactions in other types of capital goods also subject to inflationary trends.

Still more just would be the capital gains tax. The complex results which may be expected from such a levy, however, can only be touched upon here. A transfer tax can be shifted to the purchaser whereas the capital gains tax cannot. If not all of a land transfer tax, there is some that on net the capital gains tax may remove all of the burden of the land transfer tax. With all of the tax measures there is some uncertainty as to whether the penalty, whether it be the necessity of paying an estate tax or the cost of government or of foregoing the advantages of

FRESNO BEE
MARCH 2, 1944

Sound Advice *March 2*

The Dies Committee has ~~filed~~^{filed} a recommendation with congress that Dillon S. Myer be removed as national director of the War Relocation Authority because of his evident inability to deal with the problem of disloyal Japanese in the relocation centers, particularly Tule Lake.

To this recommendation the vast majority of west coast residents will give unqualified approval.

The fact that the WRA has been transferred to the interior department does not alter the soundness of the committee's suggestion. Myer still will be the administrative head of the authority and as such will have the most to say about the conduct of the centers.

As the committee points out, Myer's administration of the WRA has been loose and irresponsible and marked by a consistent lack of firmness toward the disloyal Japanese, resulting in strikes, disorders and intimidation. Myer should be removed before his policy of appeasement leads to more serious trouble.

Fresno Bee
Mar 2, 1944

THE PROBLEM OF NISEI RESETTLEMENT---IN UTAH AFL Unions Spearhead Persecution of Evacuated Japanese

By WILLIAM FLYNN
Chronicle Staff Writer

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 2.—This city, founded less than a hundred years ago by a people seeking sanctuary from religious persecution, today is a hotbed of racial persecution.

American Federation of Labor unions in Salt Lake City, home city of the Mormon church that fled New York and the Middle West for the right to worship God according to conscience; in Ogden, and in Provo are fighting entrance of Japanese-Americans into the community.

Their opposition is based on fear of economic competition.

Vigorously battling the AFL unions are the Congress of Industrial Organization union locals, liberal groups, and organizations devoted to maintenance of democratic principles.

Persons of Japanese ancestry now living in the State total about 6000, according to the War Relocation Authority. The increase since 1930 has been about 3000, largely caused by efforts of the Japanese-Americans to re-establish homes outside the Pacific Coast exclusion areas of California, Oregon and Washington.

Those who have left the Relocation Centers are among the 50,000 and more—of the 112,353 evacuated from the coastal areas almost two years ago for reasons of military necessity—who are determined never to return to their former homes. They believe they have greater social and economic opportunity in the "New America" of the other 45 States.

The Utah AFL unions are fight-

(Editor's Note: Utah's attitude toward the Japanese-American Pacific Coast evacuees seeking to re-establish permanent homes outside the seclusion area, as more than a majority desire to do, is reviewed in the following article, the fifth of six appearing exclusively in The Chronicle.)

ing the resettlement trend because, the leaders state frankly, they fear their "competition for jobs." They term the problem an "economic one."

The Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce has virtually subscribed to the AFL demands.

Mayor Earl J. Glade of Salt Lake City advocates a "practical" treatment of the problem—voluntary halt of Japanese American business and agricultural expansion for the present to permit the situation to clarify itself.

The Salt Lake City Council has refused to take a definite stand on the AFL demand that business licenses be denied Japanese American applicants. The Ogden Council has recommended such license applications be denied but refused to adopt legislation that could be subjected to a clear-cut constitutional test.

MORMON ATTITUDE

Attitude of the Mormon church toward the problem cannot be ascertained from qualified spokesmen. President Heber J. Grant is ill and in virtual seclusion. J. Reuben Clark, President Hoover's Ambassador to Mexico and first counsellor to the presidency of the church, was asked to comment. He replied:

"I would not want to talk and be quoted. We have Japanese members of the church and they are good members."

After a series of pro and anti-

Japanese-American meetings, however, the Deseret News, unofficial spokesman for the church, editorialized as follows:

"It is regrettable that the agitation concerning the right of American-born Japanese to engage in business or acquire real property in Utah should have degenerated into an undignified squabble.

"Organizations which weep copious tears because of alleged racial discrimination against Negroes, lead the van of intolerance toward the families of soldiers in our armies who happen to be of Japanese ancestry... The Japanese were not injured half so much as their assailants who permitted themselves such extremes of hatred, bigotry and intolerance."

The News also advised the Salt Lake City commission to refrain from being "driven into a course of intolerance and unfairness" while considering the demand that discriminatory barriers be erected against Japanese-American business expansion here.

MISSIONARY'S VIEW

H. Grant Ivin, who spent five years in Japan as head of the Mormon mission to the Nipponese Empire, believes there is no question that the Japanese Americans can be assimilated into United States communities without difficulty if the democratic rights of all citizens are respected.

He even suggests that in time—several generations—the Japanese American racial group might be eliminated from the domestic social scene through racial assimilation. Marriage laws would have to be amended to permit such legal unions.

Ivin believes the assimilation process—through social acceptance or marriage—will be no different

than that which turns European immigrant groups into United States citizens. He contends there is no question that the Japanese Americans are as good citizens, on the average, as Italian Americans or German Americans.

THE GOVERNOR'S STAND

Governor Maw is determined the fight between the two groups shall not get out of hand. In reply to a question of whether he would call a special legislative session to consider any exclusion legislation, he replied:

"I will not call a special session for that purpose."

He was asked what Utah could

do if the Japanese-Americans decided to settle in the State. He replied:

"We hope they will return to California after war, but if they don't, we will have to learn to live with them, for they are, after all, United States citizens."

Governor Maw disclosed that he intends to throttle the argument if it becomes too violent by taking the entire problem into his own hands. He would appoint a Governor's committee to study the situation and get all the facts."

The Japanese-Americans in business in Utah appear to be acceptable to the ordinary citizen. Caucasians patronize their restaurants, their barber shops, ride with them in

public vehicles, sell them merchandise and purchase their produce.

The general public attitude toward the problem is reflected in the following editorial statement of the Salt Lake Telegram:

"We would just like to make one suggestion to Representative Gearhart of California for an addition to his plan (deportation of all disloyal Japanese, alien or citizen). That is, that those Japanese who forswear all allegiance to Japan and show wholehearted support of and loyalty to America have full freedom as citizens to go where they please and make their homes where they please—including back to California..."

(Tomorrow—Japanese - American plans to combat racial persecution.)

S. J. Chronicle
March 2, 1944

Nisei Plan to Overcome Prjudice by Proving Their Loyalty

(Editor's Note: Plans of the Japanese-Americans to combat racial persecution during pioneering in the "New America" they have found more attractive than their former Pacific Coast homes are revealed in the following article, the last of six on effects of the coastal evacuation, published exclusively in The Chronicle.)

By WILLIAM FLYNN

Chronicle Staff Writer

TOPAZ RELOCATION CENTER, Delta, Utah, March 2—The Japanese Americans, removed from the Pacific Coast, today are organizing to overcome, by peaceful means, racial persecution hardships of their pioneering trek eastward to establish new permanent homes.

They realize they face opposition, inspired by war engendered hates and fears of economic competition. Their plan is:

1—Self-discipline of those pioneering to prevent them from congregating in so-called segregated districts because of social, business and blood ties.

2—Evidence of their loyalty to the United States through actions rather than words.

The program has the indorsement of individual leaders and the Japanese-American Citizens' League, one of the most powerful Americanization forces of the evacuated racial group. Caucasians aiding the Japanese-Americans in defense of their democratic rights as citizens also indorse the program.

The first part of the program would prevent the spotlighting of public attention on individuals by "scattering" the 112,000 throughout this Nation of more than 130,000,000 persons.

Evidence of loyalty is the most vital concern of the Japanese-Americans at the present time. They buy bonds, they donate to the blood banks—and their men fight and die for the United States, in the Pacific and on the shores of Italy.

There is a unit of Japanese-American soldiers fighting with the Allied forces seeking to carve their way into the Continent through the "soft underbelly of Europe." They are members of the 100th Infantry Battalion of the Army of the United States, all volunteers. Their war record is reflected in War Department statements, headlined in the Pacific Citizen, publication of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, as follows:

"Fifty Members of Nisei Unit Awarded Purple Heart for Wounds in Italy Campaign."

"Twenty Japanese - Americans Killed, 98 Wounded in Recent Ac-

402 Nisei Internees Drafted, Ickes Reveals

WASHINGTON, March 2 (UP)—Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes said today that 402 Japanese Americans from 10 internment centers have been drafted by selective service and of this number, only seven refused to report for induction.

Five of the seven are now under arrest in Denver, he said, and the others are being sought. Ickes added that several thousand other internees are awaiting calls for service.

All told, he said, there has been "no trouble at all" with the draftees since their induction started on January 21.

tion of 100th Infantry in Italy."

"Ninety-six Japanese - Americans Killed, 221 Wounded on Italy Front."

The headlines are followed by columns of names.

The Japanese-Americans believe that such blood payments on the total price demanded for establishment of the Four Freedoms throughout the world entitles them to some consideration as loyal citizens of the United States. Their belief is summed up by Joe Masaoka, an official of the league. He said:

"Americans of Japanese ancestry are Americans. They now feel that California isn't all of America. If they feel they can make their livelihood and fulfill their ambitions along the American way of living in other parts of the country which are more receptive, they are going to establish their homes there.

"Americans of Japanese ancestry have been assimilated into America. If fighting and dying isn't assimilation—what is assimilation? Now that they have gone through the fire and proved themselves Americans on the battle front, I feel that their home is all America—not just California."

Masaoka's five brothers are in the army.

The Japanese-American men have accepted the recent War Department decision they are eligible for induction through the processes of selective service with the same general attitude of any other racial group of assimilated citizens.

To some imminent induction was a blow. They had planned to leave the centers and establish homes so they could bring their families and relatives from the places of confinement that are ringed by barbed wire and guarded by military police. Now they must postpone such

plans of relocation.

Others greeted the order with enthusiasm. They saw the opportunity of receiving sufficient guaranteed income through allotments to permit their wives and children and mothers and fathers to live in reasonable security outside the centers.

All, however, resented the plan for "segregation" of the Japanese-American soldiers into special units. They claimed all branches of the service should be opened to them as

to any citizen. None the less, like the Negro, they accept the opportunity to serve—for by serving, they believe, they will prove their worthiness as citizens.

Whether the sacrifices of the Japanese-Americans in severing their social groups on the home front and on the battlefields will win them their full citizenship remains to be seen. The question is

whether the United States is sufficiently tolerant, sufficiently sincere with its declaration that this Nation is one of "liberty and justice for all."

None living can peer into the future to read the answer objective historians of the era will note. But now it may be known to those Irish-Americans, those German-

Americans, those English-Americans, those Chinese Americans—and those Japanese-Americans—whose bodies sleep peacefully side by side in the only Italian soil Lieutenant

General Mark Clark claimed for this Nation—"enough to bury our dead."

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Taking A Chance *marcy*

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In regard to a letter appearing in The Bee on the good and bad Japanese, I do not think we, as true Americans, should trust any of them.

It may be true that there may be some very polite Japanese, but can we really trust them? You know we did once, and look what we received in return on December 7, 1941.

Years before that date they had been selling us cheap trinkets and sending most of the money home to make guns and bullets while they were patting us on the back and calling us their friends.

Just how do we know whether these Japanese (who gaze in amazement and ask why we should treat them in such a manner when they have been good Americans) are not planning to get our confidence so they can get the chance to stay here after the war and try the same thing again? Just how can we really tell the good from the bad? As for me, I would rather not take the chance to find out.

ANOTHER AMERICAN WOMAN.
Fresno.

Fresno Bee
March 4, 1944

Check Is Slated Of Land Held By Alien Japanese

A desire to give the fullest cooperation in any attempt to seek out Japanese violations of the alien land law was expressed yesterday by District Attorney James M. Thuesen after a report was received Attorney General Robert W. Kenny has called upon the district attorneys in 43 counties to assist in a search for evidence of violations.

"We already have a list of all Japanese owned agricultural property in Fresno County," Thuesen said. "But it would be an unending task to prove violations of the alien land law because of the difficulty of obtaining depositions from the Japanese in the relocation camps and at large in eastern states."

In Names Of Citizens

"The property apparently stands in the names of citizens, but I feel sure much of the land is held under guardianships designed to cover violations of the law."

The prosecutor asserted all the property has been checked in a search for obvious violations, but no such cases were found.

Last year the attorney general's and district attorney's offices, cooperating in a petition to seize the 3,330 acre ranch of the State Farming Company, Inc., near Dos Palos on the ground of violation of the land law, obtained an out of court settlement netting the state \$100,000.

Fresno County was allowed the amount of the cost of its investigation in the case.

Thuesen declared the Japanese owned property in the county runs into an aggregate valuation of "hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars."

Fresno Bee
Mar 5, 1944

asei Farm Labor in Delaware Protested

LEWES, Dela., March 5 (AP)—Importation of Japanese - American farm workers recently released from relocation settlements drew opposition today from residents of the rich farmlands southwest of here who announced a protest meeting Tuesday over the hiring of three Japanese-Americans by one of the section's biggest agriculturists.

Roland D. J. Marshal, a member of the opposition group, said "we fear that larger numbers will prove a menace to our wives and children. If we must have outside labor, let it be German or Italian war prisoners under armed military guard."

Chronicle
March 6, 1944

Thinks

Chinese Hatred Of Japan Is Explained By Writer

Editor of The Bee—Sir: This is the first time in my life I have ever wanted to answer one of the Public Thinks letters. Usually I am a very peaceful soul, but I cannot allow the things one woman wrote to go unchallenged. It would be a stain upon the name of every Chinese in America if they were not corrected.

There is no nation of people on earth who hate the Japanese with an intense hatred more than we Chinese. There is not a Chinese person from San Francisco to New York who would criticize our government's policy toward the Japanese. There is not one of us who, if asked to, would vote to a woman and man against allowing the Japanese to reside in any corner of our beloved America.

This woman claims to have lived in China. If so, then did she see our women and young girls raped and ravaged on the streets of Shanghai and Nanking by the scum of the mikado's army? Did she see the good earth wet with the blood of innocent civilians? I defy her to produce one Chinese who would say the Japanese deserve better treatment at the hands of our government.

So she spent months with her Japanese in a concentration camp where they were so terribly abused! Maybe she thought Uncle Sam should furnish a personal maid and valet to each one. Did she spend any time in any of the concentration camps on Bataan, Manila or Shanghai?

She claims to be a missionary, to have her own family in the armed forces. I wish she could be at my place sometimes when our boys, officers and enlisted men come in. They come from knocking Japanese out of trees and fox-holes, blasting them from the skies. She should hear what they have to say, even if they do little talking, and she would learn a lesson she would never forget.

Remember this. From now on, she should express her own views, not those of my race. It is an insult to a people who have done everything possible to cooperate with our American friends. Even if she had been locked up in an insane asylum with no one but Chinese lunatics, she never would have heard uttered the words she wrote.

Dinuba.

HELEN LOO.

Japan, An Example

Editor of The Bee — Sir: The Japanese are an uncivilized race of people and never will be civilized, as a nation which worships a little tin god (Buddha) is hopelessly lost. It seems strange indeed that those old countries do not try to pattern after a nation, even though it is only a few hundred years old, which has progressed more than they have in thousands of years.

I think God lets Japan exist as a living example of what this nation and other nations would be without Christianity. We trust the Japanese will not be allowed to remain in this state or any other state after the war, as they multiply rapidly. It does not take a wizard at figures to prove that soon, with the white race decreasing, the Japanese would be numerous enough to rule this country, or at least cause a lot of trouble here.

Let us get this war over with, and clear the Japanese out of this country so there will be more food, work, clothing, etc., for the Americans who are 100 per cent loyal to this country.

I cannot imagine a nation of this caliber being soft enough to pamper the Japanese after the treatment our boys have received at their hands. Japan's future looks very dark, and I think this war is being fought as a demonstration of man's inhumanity to man, to punish nations which have wandered off the straight and narrow path.

Fresno. EDNA A. PHELAN.

Fresno Bee

March 8, 1944

A Contrast March 9, 1944

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Thank goodness, the government officials are at last realizing what a colossal mistake they made when they put Dillon Myer in charge of the Japanese situation at Tule Lake. His every act proved conclusively his sympathies were entirely with the Japanese. Contrast his actions with the treatment our boys received in Japanese camps! Fresno. M. F. B.

FRESNO BEE
MARCH 9, 1944

SETTLEMENT WINNING FIGHT AGAINST JAPS

Colonial Community Forces
Government to Heed Protest
on Proposed Alien Influx

By RAY RICHARDS
Special to S. F. Examiner

LEWES (Del.), March 8.—The struggle to keep this community a purely Caucasian settlement by blocking a Japanese colonization scheme apparently had been won today.

Opponents of Japanese infiltration exacted from a War Relocation Authority official a promise that a plan to send a vanguard of twenty Japanese men and thirty Japanese women into the section from war location centers will be abandoned if a sufficiently strong protest is lodged at Washington.

The protest will be adopted at a meeting Saturday night and will represent the opinion of a majority of the 15,000 vegetable growers, poultrymen, dairymen and fishermen of the affected area, according to Roland S. Marsh, leader of the element opposing the advent of the Japanese.

NATIONAL PROBLEM.

But the apparent defeat of the Japanese resettlement project in this rich little peninsula of southeastern Delaware has aggravated a question of growing national concern.

What is to become of the approximately 140,000 Japanese on the United States mainland, in view of the disloyalty disclosures that have been made concerning them since Pearl Harbor?

The prewar, established population of the west coast, whence nearly 120,000 of the Japanese were evacuated early in 1942 because the military command could trust none of them, has made it known vehemently that it will not have them back.

SOLUTION OFFERED.

Unorganized protests to their advent in other parts of the country, punctuated finally by the well organized resistance in Delaware, has indicated that increasing national knowledge of Japanese conduct on the Pacific coast is making them highly unwelcome anywhere.

The west coast congressional delegations are unified on one answer:

Keep all the Japanese as closely as possible to the War Relocation centers during the conflict, and in the meantime adopt legislation for the postwar deportation to Japan of all the alien Japanese and the thousands of Japanese-Americans who either have openly boasted their allegiance to Japan or have indicated it by their actions.

That step, the westerners claim, will at least reduce the Japanese population for many years, despite its rapid birth rate.

MOUNTING ANGER.

Late today, Cronin faced by mounting anger, promised that the WRA would not settle the Japanese here if the protest appeared to represent strong community sentiment.

Today the citizens of the Peninsula, many with forebears who settled the area 300 years ago, were shaking their heads over the degree of community ill feeling generated by the Japanese immigration plan.

Marsh said it had been necessary for cool heads to warn numerous citizens against acts of violence should the Japanese actually arrive.

S. F. Examiner

3-9-44

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Kerr Would Ban Japanese From U. S. After War

TAFT (Kern Co.), March 11.—Stanley I. Kerr, Taft jeweler who filed as a candidate for both Republican and Democratic nominations for congress in the tenth district, comprising Kern, Tulare and Kings Counties, said today he will make the race on a platform of Japanese exclusion and better veterans' welfare administration.

Kerr is a Republican. His announcement said:

"I have become a candidate for congress because I feel the time has come when our American way of life must be preserved.

Bureaucrats Are Rapped

"For some years the political rule of our country has been passing from the people to the bureaucrats. This process must be reversed before it is too late.

"Government by bureaucrat regulation is the 'big stick' of dictatorship.

"I believe the people are awake to this danger and intend to force government by regulation out of office by removing from office the yes men of the bureaucrats.

"I am developing a plan that I believe will force Japan to lessen or stop the torture, the starvation and the killing of Americans who are prisoners of Japan. I will present this plan in full. I intend to fight for this cause.

Would Exclude Japanese

"I also intend to fight for laws that will prohibit any Japanese from ever obtaining citizenship, entry into this country or ownership of any real property.

"I am a disabled veteran of World War I and helped organize the second post of the Disabled American Veterans at Peoria, Ill.

"I have spent a great deal of my time in aiding disabled veterans. I know many of the weaknesses of the veteran policy, as well as its strong points. I believe in correcting the weaknesses in the veterans' bureau in handling the disabled, especially in correcting the slowness and dilatory practices of the various bureaus in placing the disabled of this war upon the compensation payroll. I believe in full and just compensation to all veterans, and much more humane treatment of the disabled of this war than the treatment of the veterans of the last war."

Eight Years In Taft

Kerr has resided here since 1936. He has operated a jewelry store in Taft for several years. Prior to coming to Taft he was a resident of Modesto, where he operated a store.

He is married and has two daughters, both married. He is a member of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Disabled American Veterans, as well as several fraternal orders.

Fresno Bee
Mar 11, 1944

Delaware Farmers Hit Use of Jap Field Help

Colonization of Evacuated Nips Meets Bitter Opposition

By RAY RICHARDS
Special to The Examiner.

GEORGETOWN (Del.), March 11.—(INS)—Farmers of Sussex County jammed a big hall here today and voted overwhelmingly against a proposed importation of Japanese field workers that would constitute the first oriental element on this peninsula in the 313 years of its history.

Only five in the audience of hundreds stood up in favor of the Japanese colonization scheme when a rising vote was taken.

They are the five biggest vegetable growers in the county and cultivate several thousands acres. They stated that their sole purpose in seeking the Japanese is to relieve their personal labor shortage.

Although it was originally understood that the one big grower only desired fifty Japanese, it developed that the five planned to bring in two or three hundred.

The meeting, in which farm wives were as vehement as the men in protesting the plan of the War Location Authority to send Japanese into the district, adopted a resolution to be sent to President Roosevelt and Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

RESOLUTION DRAWN.

The resolutions declare that the vast majority of residents are convinced the coming of the Japanese would be detrimental to the community. Secretary Ickes is asked to instruct Dillon S. Myer, WRA national director, to refuse the applications of the big five vegetable growers for any Japanese whatsoever.

In defense of their position, the five large growers said they are having trouble producing food for war.

Speakers on the majority side told them a great deal of Caucasian farm labor is available at American rates of pay, and that any actual shortage can be filled as quickly by using war prisoners and Bahamians, who could be counted on to leave the district after the war.

The speakers for the majority declared that certain interests in California, who many years ago sought cheap labor, started the Japanese immigration and thus brought an almost intolerant incubus on the State.

For the Japanese do not remain wage workers, the speakers pointed out.

CITES JOHNSON'S RECORD.

As an instance, they cited the present situation in Oregon, where Japanese imported as farm laborers from the War Relocation Center worked an average of four days in the beet fields, then bought into a new irrigation project and so extensively that most of the white settlers withdrew.

The long campaign of United States Senator Hiram Johnson of California to moderate the Japanese problem on the west coast was recalled by Warrington Warrington, a vegetable producer.

"Senator Johnson saw the truth a generation ago and worked mightily against Japanese inundation of the western States," Warrington said. "We can profit by reading his Senate speeches.

"We can find from the record that when the Jap moves in every one else moves out."

The protest here is the first of organized nature in the East, and the most positive yet raised against the WRA program anywhere in the country. The Japanese concerned in the program are the 107,000 evacuated from the west coast shortly after Pearl Harbor.

S. F. EXAMINER

3-12-44

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ANTI-JAP INITIATIVE TITLE APPROVED *Oakley*

SACRAMENTO, March 14. (P)—
A title for a proposed initiative
which would prohibit American-
born Japanese from owning land or
fishing boats, was approved today
by Asst. Atty. Gen. James H. Oakley.

Oakley informed Secretary of
State Frank M. Jordan of approval
of the title, which was requested
by Edith B. Egbert, Los Angeles.

The initiative to qualify for the
California general election ballot in
November would require 178,764 sig-
natures of registered voters to be
filed with county clerks or county
registrars of voters by June 9.

While California law at present
prohibits land ownership by alien
Japanese and others ineligible for
citizenship, the proposed initiative
would extend the prohibition to
"persons of Japanese ancestry or
... who owe any foreign allegiance."

Japanese further would be pro-
hibited from "leasing, enjoying
chartering or transferring real prop-
erty or water craft of any interest
therein."

Persons engaged in such business
relations with Japanese would be
subject to prison penalties.

Oakland Tribune

3 — 14 — 44

Can you 13 ✓

Keep Japanese In Camps, Says Native Sons Head

Wayne R. Millington of Redwood City, grand president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, said yesterday that the Japanese in the United States should be kept in the War Relocation Centers for the duration, and then as many as possible should be deported.

Millington pointed out that the present protest against the proposed settling in Southeastern Delaware of 50 Japanese now in War Relocation Camps "again shows that legislation should immediately be passed to prohibit the farming out of any Japanese during the present emergency."

Chronicle

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PROBE OF WRA RESETTLEMENT PLANS SOUGHT

Colorado Representative Starts
Opposition to Placing Japs
in Fertile Parts of State

By RAY RICHARDS

The Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Strong movement for a Congressional investigation of Japanese resettlement under the War Relocation Authority (WRA) is to take pointed shape shortly in a formal request on the floor of the House, it was announced today.

Aroused at the rate with which the WRA is releasing Japanese from the Granada Relocation Center to cluster in various fertile spots in Colorado, Representative William S. Hill, Colorado Republican, returned from a trip to Denver and started preparation of a formal address.

THREAT TO COLORADO.

He asserted that, proportionately to population, Colorado is threatened with a Japanese colonization situation worse than that with which California was dealing before Pearl Harbor and the subsequent total Japanese evacuation from the west coast.

Evidence that the west coast States no longer have a monopoly on the Japanese resident trouble came last week when citizens of southeastern Delaware voted solidly at a big mass meeting against the plan of the five largest vegetable growers of the district to import Japanese farm workers from the relocation center at Poston, Ariz.

MOVE SUPPORTED.

Representative Hill said he had assurances that the move for congressional inquiry, to determine the full significance of the Japanese resettlement program, has the backing of congressional delegations of other affected regions, notably eastern Oregon, eastern Washington, Arizona, Arkansas, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan.

Protests against Japanese immigration have been heard from all those States, but only in Delaware and Colorado have they taken concerted form so far.

NO LAND SALE.

Hill said that in Colorado more than enough signatures already have been obtained to initiate a measure patterned after the California Asiatic Land Statute, de-

signed to prevent alien Japanese from owning realty.

In several Colorado areas, he added, farmers have made agreements not to sell land to Japanese.

"We recognize these steps as only a partial solution of one of the country's most difficult problems," he said. "American-born Japanese already outnumber the aliens, and, despite their approximately 25 per cent showing of disloyalty to this country, despite the way in which they attack American living standards wherever they settle, the Japanese-Americans have equal constitutional rights with other citizens."

J. F. Examiner

3-14-44

Page 8

Delaware Wakes Up

THE organized and vigorous protests registered by farming communities in Delaware against establishment of Japanese colonies in their midst may prove to be the factor that has been needed to make the Nation as a whole understand that Japanese relocation is a NATIONAL PROBLEM.

HITHERTO, MOST OF THE COUNTRY HAS REGARDED IT AS A SECTIONAL PROBLEM OF ALMOST EXCLUSIVE CONCERN TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

Most of the States have not had a Japanese problem of their own.

MANY OF THEIR PEOPLE HAD NEVER EVEN SEEN A JAPANESE.

Consequently they have had no direct interest in the situation, and no real understanding of its serious nature, and indeed no very great sympathy for the western States which had to deal with it.

This explains the persistent and continuing apathy of the American people about the problem of Japanese relocation, and about the mismanagement and bungling of it by the War Relocation Authority.

They were too far away from it to be affected, and too busy with other matters to worry about it.

* * *

BUT now these Delaware communities have suddenly had the problem put squarely in their midst, and they are REACTING TO IT EXACTLY AS THE WESTERN COMMUNITIES EARLIER REACTED.

They see the prospect of these relocated Japanese taking over their rich farming, dairying and fishing industries, and they DON'T LIKE IT.

THEY KNOW THESE JAPANESE WERE REMOVED FROM THE PACIFIC COAST STATES BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, BECAUSE IT WAS NOT SAFE TO LEAVE THEM THERE.

They know the Army was unable to distinguish between the loyal and disloyal Japanese, and played safe by segregating them all—not brutally or inhumanely, as thousands of Americans have been treated in Japanese prison camps, but in comfortable and sanitary centers where they have been well treated and well fed and have had every provision made for their medical, educational and recreational needs.

They know now what they refused to heed before, that the coddling and pampering policies of the inefficient and incompetent War Relocation Authority have largely undermined the sensible and safe program initiated by the Army.

IT IS GOOD FOR THE COUNTRY TO BE MADE AWARE OF THE NATIONAL NATURE OF THIS PROBLEM.

As long as the western States had to deal with it alone, there was not a real awareness of it.

But the experience of Delaware only repeats the long experience of the western States, and it will be the experience of every State and every American community in which the resettled Japanese become an intimate rather than a remote problem.

Perhaps the eastern section of the United States, now having a direct and personal interest in the Japanese relocation problem, will take a more active and realistic interest in its solution.

IF SO, THE REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS OF THE WESTERN STATES WHO HAVE STRUGGLED INEFFECTIVELY FOR AN AMERICAN SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM WILL NO LONGER HAVE TO STRUGGLE ALONE.

S. S. Examiner

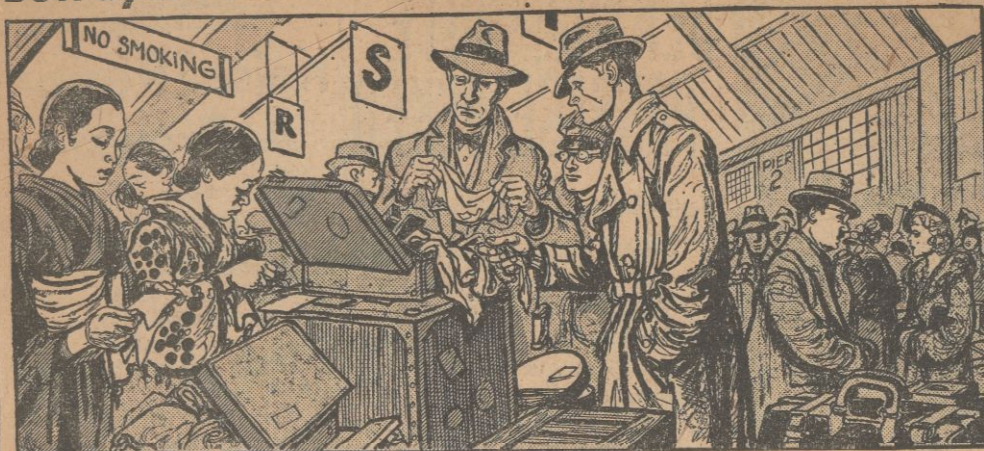
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Page 16 (Edit.)

Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



Japanese women, traveling to and from the Orient, carried messages.



They used feathered spies.



Agents bagged a bird.

THERE was a vast amount of anti-espionage work under way in 1935-36, in addition to the Farnsworth-Thompson investigations. Continual check was being kept on the activities of such men in New York as Count von Kietel; German Vice-Consul Gyssling; Roy Akagi, of the Manchuria Railway offices and "Sleepy Joe" Hagiwara, manager for Domei News Agency. On the West Coast, Dr. and Mrs. Furusawa; one Koni, an affluent ex-butler, and hundreds of others were kept under surveillance. The factual evidence gathered was so incredible that hard-boiled investigators toned down their reports to superiors so that they would not be accused of romancing.

All sorts of messages and instructions were passing between Tokyo and both American-born and alien Japanese in Pacific Coast cities. The methods used by the Japanese

to keep these messages from prying eyes were none too subtle—often childish. They were found inside toothpaste tubes, bars of soap and chocolate bars. Women travelers to and from the Orient were found in possession of strangely embroidered handkerchiefs which, when folded certain ways, reproduced maps of military importance.

And there were the Japanese fishermen operating out of California. They had long been under suspicion. But, in 1935, it had not yet been definitely established that many of them were actually high officers in the Imperial Navy.

Various so-called Japanese-American societies, operating under apparently innocent guises, were on the suspect list. The Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines, particularly around Los Angeles, were believed part of the Japanese espionage machinery. American counter-espionage opera-

tives had for some time observed carrier pigeons arriving in the rear of a Shinto shrine in the Little Tokyo section of Los Angeles. The birds always arrived about the same time—at three in the afternoon on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—and always came in from the same direction. This could mean they had flown over certain areas vital to American security. It was decided to bag one.

When a pigeon had been shot and retrieved, Naval Intelligence was astonished to find, attached to the bird's belly, a miniature camera! The device, of German origin, was something of a cross between a regular camera and a movie camera. It could be set to automatically snap a picture, through a special lens, at any given time. Our Intelligence services were faced with a new problem—feathered spies!

(Continued tomorrow)

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S. J. Examiner

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COSTELLO HITS JAPS' RETURN TO ARMY ZONE

Nip Resident Menace Is Being
Re-established in California
at Alarming Pace, He Warns

By RAY RICHARDS,

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15.—

The Japanese resident menace is being re-established in California at a pace alarming to a public still in daily fear of enemy submarines and airplanes, Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat, said today on his return from a trip to the West coast.

Californians are aware, he said, that Japanese are being returned to the Army's prohibited zone in violation of the principle under which the Japanese population was evacuated from that coastal strip after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor.

COLONIZATION HIT.

Costello made his comment as a congressman from Ohio and a congressman from Michigan gave different pictures of Japanese conditions in their states to reflect the Japanese resettlement issue as a serious and extremely difficult national problem.

Representative Cliff Clevenger, Ohio Republican, said that Ohio citizens had prevented large-scale colonization by steady resistance since the War Relocation Authority first proposed resettlement of evacuees there.

Representative Paul W. Shafer, Michigan Republican, regretfully gave a reverse picture, stating that public sentiment had not arisen in time in Michigan, and thus farmers have brought in Japanese workers to such an extent that the public at large fears permanent colonization has been effected.

INDORSE LEGISLATION.

Both Congressmen indorsed pending legislation for the post-war deportation of Japanese aliens and the thousands of disloyal Japanese-Americans.

Costello reported that California, which two years ago thought itself rid of a potentially dangerous mass of people through the Army's complete Japanese evacuation, now realizes that it shares with other parts of the country the evil represented by the WRA program of establishing Japanese in many localities.

"If California and the two other west coast States are in any worse position, it is because of their critical strategic location in the war with Japan," the Californian said. "The economic danger is the same. The threat to high living standards is identical."

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Only Short Range Jap Radios At Tule Lake, U. S. Agents Say

SACRAMENTO, March 16.— (AP) — Two radio transmitting sets which three Japanese are charged with operating in the Tule Lake war relocation camp were capable of sending messages "only a short distance and were probably used to communicate with other Japanese in the camp," United States Attorney Emmett Seawell said today.

"There is no evidence the sets were used to communicate with enemy agents," he added.

MADE IN CAMP.

Yoshio Kawazoye and Hideo Kawazoye, brothers, and Masa-mori Hirata were indicted yesterday by a Federal Grand Jury for possession of sets. One of the transmitters was made in the camp and one smuggled in, Seawell said it had been reported to him by investigators.

Radius of the strongest set, Seawell said, was about seven-

teen miles, which would extend its range across the California border into Oregon.

United States Deputy Marshal Hayden Saunders said he will not go to Tule Lake for the Japanese until next week as Federal Judge Martin I. Walsh here will not be in court next week.

YEAR IN JAIL.

The trio, for whom bail has been set at \$2,500 each, will be brought to the Sacramento County Jail to await arraignment, Saunders said.

Meanwhile, Walter Imai, 33, Japanese charged with stealing a large quantity of breakfast cereal, milk and eggs from the Tule Lake center where he is held, was found guilty and sentenced to one year in the county jail by Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh today. Several of the camp's Japanese testified in Imai's behalf in a nonjury trial.

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3 Tule Japs Indicted for Illegal Radio

SACRAMENTO, March 15.—(AP)—A Federal Grand Jury today indicted three Tule Lake Japanese Relocation Camp inmates on charges of operating "an apparatus for the transmission of communication by radio" in violation of the Federal Communications Act.

Those indicted are Yoshio Kawazoye and Hideo Ray Kawazoye, brothers, and Masanori Hirata.

The indictment said the "effect of the use of the apparatus extended beyond the borders of the State of California."

Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh issued bench warrants for the arrest of the three. Bail for each was set at \$2,500. Assistant United States Attorney Emmett Seawell said the Japanese, still in the Tule Lake Center, would be arrested and brought to the Sacramento County Jail.

Seawell charged the radio transmission outfits were found when the Army took over the relocation center from the War Relocation Authority last fall.

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Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

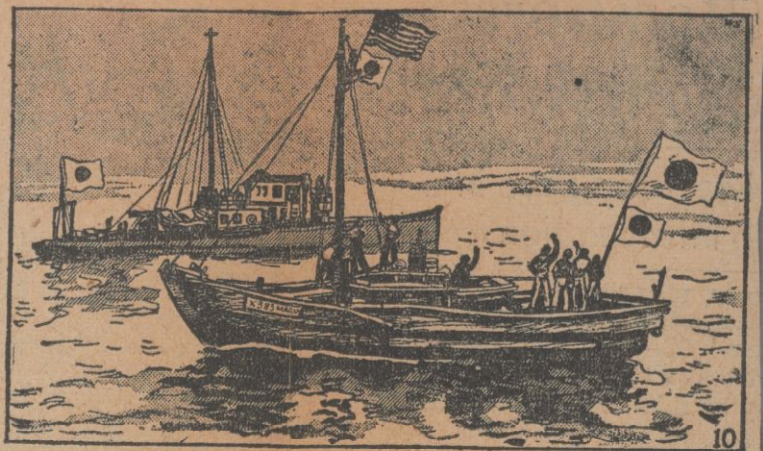
By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



Yamamoto's henchmen filtered in.



"Big shots" arrived, too.



The Jap fishing boats became busier than ever.

COINCIDENT with the arrival of Yamamoto in Los Angeles, hundreds of his henchmen began filtering in. Yamamoto was known to our Intelligence services and the police of West Coast cities as undisputed leader of the Japanese underworld from the Mexican border to the Canadian line.

Within a decade this ugly, evil, illiterate little man had risen from a laborer in the Washington lumber camps to a racketeer of major stature. He trafficked in women—both white and yellow—smuggled dope and in 1935 owned a string of gambling houses and resorts that stretched from Seattle to San Diego. Investigators learned that he had been paying out large sums for immunity. They learned, too, through U. S. Customs Service records and American Consular officials in Osaka, that this hoodlum was con-

sidered an important man by officials of the Japanese Government.

Yamamoto immediately took over control of the Little Tokyo Club. There his henchmen gathered. It became the rendezvous of the Medico from Weller Street, Dr. Furusawa, and many of his "patients." Even the Japanese Consul was a visitor on occasion, as was no less a personage than Lieutenant Commander Itimiya, Naval Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Washington.

The investigators by this time had Yamamoto's relationship to the over-all Japanese espionage set-up pretty well figured out. They knew that the Little Tokyo Club was only one of many similar clubs in other Pacific Coast cities. And it was apparent that the Imperial Japanese Government was in the process of integrating Yamamoto's gang-

ster empire into the espionage machinery, if indeed it had not already been accomplished.

Japanese Consulates in Eastern and Western cities were increasing their staffs, though the bulk of legitimate business at the Consulates had not increased. The fishing boats manned by Japanese and operating out of California ports were getting bigger and better and greater in number. Shinto and Buddhist priests were seen more and more outside their religious domains with men to whom religion patently meant nothing. The various Japanese social organizations seemed to be getting more secret with the passage of each month.

And, it is to be remembered, all this was happening in 1936—not 1941!

(Continued tomorrow)

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7 Indicted in Black Mart

L. A. Men Accused of Coupon Racket

LOS ANGELES, March 16.—

Seven Los Angeles men were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury today as principals in what Government officials said was the biggest black market organization in meats, sugar and food that has operated on the Pacific coast since OPA regulations became effective.

First disclosure of the investigation and magnitude of the black market operations was made by The Examiner.

RINGLEADER NAMED.

Named as head of the purported ring was Arthur Wallace, former catering company head and political publicity agent.

According to Assistant U. S. Attorney Charles H. Veale, upwards of 2,000,000 meat and food points were illegally acquired, distributed or used by the defendants, starting in August of last year.

Dozens of local restaurants and Hollywood night spots were said to have received huge quantities of black market meat and food supplies through the operation of the ring.

Veale said that "quite a few" cafe men and night club operators had admitted buying high class meats through the illegal purchase of ration points, for the most part involving a premium of \$10 per 1,000 points, and would testify as Government witnesses at the conspiracy trial of the purported ring leaders.

TO PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

All the defendants were surrendered late today by their attorney, Edward J. O'Connor, and furnished bonds ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,500 each. O'Connor declared that "certain other persons" were responsible for the unlawful trafficking in the ration points, and that pleas of not guilty would be entered by his clients.

The indictments followed a lengthy investigation by OPA officials, secret service agents and U. S. Attorney's office.

Federal Prosecutor Charles H. Carr said that angles of the black market ring extended to San Diego and San Francisco and that other indictments would be forthcoming.

Deat Appointed

LONDON, March 16.—(AP)—The Vichy radio said tonight that Marcel Deat, onetime French Air Minister and editor of the Paris newspaper "L'Œuvre," had been appointed Minister of Labor and Secretary of State in the Vichy Government.

J. J. Examiner

3-17-44

Pages 9 + 10
(over)

Bombers or First Time

Main Jap Base in
o Interception

D V. HALLER

International News Service.

March 16.—The first assault by
nbers on the big Jap naval base
y by Adm. Chester W. Nimitz'

roared over the enemy bastion

took off, but the most logical
supposition was that they are
based at Eniwetok atoll in the
Marshall, where three excellent
plane strips were captured from
the Japs.

Further emphasizing the grow-
ing power of the United States'
air forces in the Central Pacific,
the announcement disclosed that
Liberators attacked Ponape and
Oroluk again yesterday, striking
at ground installations and re-
turning to base without damage.

Woodland Captain



BILL TO DEPORT JAPS OFFERED

Rep. Norrell Asks Detention of
65,000 Aliens

By RAY RICHARDS
S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—
Seeking at least partial correc-
tion of the Japanese resettlement
crisis, Representative W. F. Nor-
rell, Arkansas Democrat, today
introduced a bill for the immedi-
ate detention and eventual de-
portation of the approximately
65,000 Japanese aliens in the
United States.

Similar disposition of all dis-
loyal Japanese-Americans also is
proposed in the measure, but
nearly 20,000 of them already are
in restraint.

EASTERN JAPANESE HIT.

The bill is a companion to pend-
ing legislation to deprive of
American citizenship all Ameri-
can born Japanese who have
given indication of American dis-
loyalty.

The measure's passage would
mean the return to War Reloca-
tion Centers of all west coast
evacuated Japanese aliens who
have been released by the War
Relocation Authority (WRA),
and the roundup of many eastern
Japanese aliens who were con-
fined only for brief questioning
after Pearl Harbor.

The WRA's acknowledged pol-
icy of secrecy in distributing
Japanese from the centers makes
uncertain the number of evacu-
ated aliens who have been freed,
but the total of released aliens
and Japanese-Americans is now
well above 30,000.

Under the Norrell Act, all the
aliens and the disloyal Japanese-
Americans would be held in the
centers for the war's duration
and the national administration
would be enjoined to seek means
of exchanging them for American
prisoners of Japan.

RELIEF FOR PROBLEM.

Meanwhile, Norrell said, Con-
gress could proceed with legisla-
tion providing for deportation of
a possible 100,000 Japanese un-
der the peace terms, a number
made up of the 65,000 aliens and
approximately 35,000 Japanese-
Americans who, it is believed,
would not take an oath utterly
renouncing belief in the divinity
of the Japanese emperor.

Such an oath, as a requirement
for retention of citizenship, is
provided in a bill introduced sev-
eral weeks ago by Representative
Bertrand W. Gearhart, California
Republican.

Thus, Representative Norrell
pointed out, execution of the
complete program would reduce
the country's Japanese popula-
tion by more than two-thirds,
while the present war security
and economic problem of Japa-
nese colonization would be re-
lieved by the detention of all the
aliens.

Norrell said the storms of pro-
test blowing up in many places
against the WRA's countrywide
Japanese colonization program
will help convince all the Japa-
nese of the United States that
they would be better off in
Japan.

SECURITY MEASURE.

They now number between
135,000 and 140,000.

"Personally, I think it would
be entirely legitimate and con-
stitutional to keep all the Japa-
nese-Americans in the reloca-
tion centers for the rest of the
war," the Congressman went
on. "It could be done, as a
military security matter, if the
relocation centers were made
military reservations and gov-
erned with a degree of martial
law."

Because the House Inmmigra-
tion and Naturalization Com-
mittee has evidenced antagonism
to expatriation measures, Norrell
said he had so worded his bill
that it will be referred to the
House Judiciary Committee.

Army to Of Ever

High Com
Produ

WASHINGTON

man's Army, the high
production if necess
today by Chairman
tion Board (WPB).

Military requirement
the combat use of
every available able bo
in the country under
was quoted—by high
sources—as telling a cle
ing of the steel industry
committee.

An official account of
message, released later
rephrased version, bu
Nelson as declaring
Army and Navy need
"they must get men,
means losing production
SEVERE LOSSES.

The steelmen were in
was officially revealed,
must expect "severe m

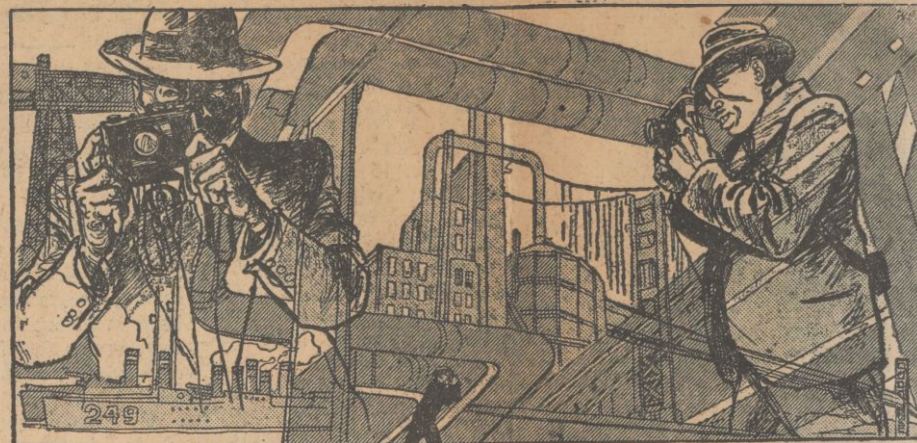
Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



The Korean, Haan, in Honolulu, kept his ears open.



There was a noticeable increase of Japs with cameras.

CONFIRMATION of our investigators' suspicions that the gangster, Yamamoto, was now a key figure in the Japanese espionage set-up came from a Korean in Honolulu, Kilsoo K. Haan. The latter, an organizer of a secret anti-Japanese society called the Korean People's League, had duped attaches of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu into believing he could convert Hawaiian Koreans into loyal supporters of the Mikado. Haan, in addition to his own language, could speak Chinese and Japanese fluently. He kept his ears open. The name Yamamoto soon became a familiar one as he listened in on conversations of Japanese whom he knew to be espionage agents, either on their way to the United States or on their way from it. Then, in 1936, this startling radio message from Haan reached the American authorities through the Korean League:

"Yamamoto and his organization about to begin course of study for purpose sabotage in California, Oregon, Washington, when war comes. Night clubs Yamamoto operates will be headquarters for this training which includes study and construction of specially built scale models of bridges, power plants, water supply systems, railroad yards, etc. An N.Y.K. liner due San Francisco Thursday carrying two men—don't know names—who have instructions for Yamamoto."

Forty Japanese got off the liner when it docked, but the F.B.I. and O.N.I. were prepared. All forty were shadowed, Two, who entrained for Seattle, proved to be the men referred to in the wireless. They were met by Yamamoto in Seattle, and he immediately took them to his hotel suite. The three remained in Yamamoto's suite for two solid

days. On emerging the visitors left for San Francisco in time to catch a liner for Japan. Then began a strange itinerary for the Japanese Capone. He went to his club in Seattle, and just before he arrived more than fifty Japanese underworld characters drifted into the place. The meeting lasted all night. The same procedure was followed in Portland, in San Francisco and in Los Angeles. In all, Yamamoto conferred with 200 or more of his men.

Immediately after these four meetings—at which Yamamoto undoubtedly issued instructions—there was an influx of Japanese with cameras around strategic military and naval locations the entire length of the Pacific Coast. And they seemed to be taking pictures with definite angles in mind...

Continued Monday

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3-18-44
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Three Sons In Service *Mar 20/44*

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read so many letters in the Public Thinks by people upholding the Japanese, I often wonder if they have any relatives fighting the Japanese, and if so, how can they feel as they do.

I have three sons now fighting, one for three years, another more than two long years over there and in a hospital, all on account of those sneaky rats. Another son has been overseas four months.

I hope they will not have to meet those Japanese over here when they do return. I am sure most parents feel the way I do. I just hope there will not be a Japanese in sight when this is over. I fact I do not believe it will be over as long as they are kept here, for they belong in Japan and I hope they soon will be sent there to stay.

Fresno.

A MOTHER.

FRESNO BEE

MAR. 20, 1944

Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



They built sabotage models . . .



. . . delivered them at night.



Yamamoto's face twisted in rage as he read the note.

OF course, the F.B.I. and O.N.I. could have closed in on the 200 or more Japanese agents running loose with cameras. But they were curious to find out just who would build the scale models that the Japs planned to use in their sabotage operations. Our agents didn't have long to wait. One afternoon, in April, 1937, two smart looking Japanese showed up at Dr. Furasawa's private hospital on Weller Street. Yamamoto arrived soon after. It was hours later when the three emerged. Investigators quickly learned that the strangers were two of the most prominent Japanese engineers on the Pacific Coast, with spacious offices in a downtown Los Angeles office building. Here, then, were the men who would build the models.

The offices of the engineers soon hummed with activity. The two worked late into the night—every night. They

notified the superintendent of the building that under no circumstances must anyone enter their offices. "We're working on something for the Government," they said. But they didn't say WHAT government. After a week they began to have visitors. Dr. Furasawa called and so did the Japanese Consul and, of course, Yamamoto.

It wasn't long before the Japanese engineers began leaving their offices at late hours of the night, carrying large suitcases. The luggage went to three places—the Consulate, the Little Tokyo Club and Dr. Furasawa's.

Meanwhile Federal agents had assigned six American-born Japanese, whom they knew to be absolutely trustworthy, to investigate from the inside. These counter-spies obtained membership in the Little Tokyo Club. The information they uncovered gave the Federal men the

broad general plan of the Imperial Japanese Government for sabotage on the West Coast when war came. The details are still secret, but we can tell that they learned Yamamoto's hoodlums were being instructed in how to sabotage important strategic points.

One day, after a Los Angeles meeting, Yamamoto took a plane to San Francisco. At the airport there, he was handed a note by a waiting chauffeur. His face twisted in rage as he read it, and he immediately returned to Los Angeles. Watching Federal men were certain something had gone amiss. They immediately sought to warn the six American-born Japanese counter-spies. They did succeed in reaching four of the men. The other two were found next morning in Little Tokyo—murdered.

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(Continued tomorrow)

S. F. Examiner

3-20-44

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paying of selling land. There is further uncertainty with respect to whether or not that penalty is deserved by those who must pay it.

The justice of ceilings on mortgage credit as such must be discussed on the ground that all liberal credit transactions are not equal, especially when used to finance a sale at a price which itself is not inflated. Preventing the granting of credit for such sales in order to suppress the advance of credit on inflated values would result in unjust discrimination. Some form of mortgage debt limitation on the basis of conservative appraisals would have a higher justice rating than would a ceiling on the amount of debt permitted. The relatively high rating of 85 for justice of mortgage debt limitation is made on the assumption that the limitation is to be made on the valuation of the security rather than on the absolute amount of the debt.

Land price ceilings have been discussed in points in rating the justice of this method of control. Giving a rating of 90, only because of the impossibility of making accurate appraisals and with time and personnel that would be available. For the same reason, the justice of preventing land inflation is rated at 85. The amount of these ceilings is based upon the rating of control of price.

Assimilation Mar 21, 1944

Walter Imai, 33 year old American born Japanese, appeared in the federal court in Sacramento on a charge of stealing government property at the Tule Lake relocation center.

Though American born, Imai required the services of an interpreter.

Need a further example be cited to show the failure or reluctance of persons of Japanese ancestry to become assimilated?

has been based upon the judgment in granting or to be paid and the character of the purchase and the factors would depend upon the changed with changing of which the function would be transaction in preventing consequences on the system would become highly restrictive if the emergency warranted such drastic action. The 5 point discount has been made for certain injustices which might arise through errors of judgment.

Rating on the Basis of Political Expediency

Understanding by the public of the probable effects of a measure does not ensure its acceptance. Individuals and groups would judge any of the proposals for preventing land price inflation on the basis of the way they think it will affect them. Legislators and legislators and, to a somewhat less extent, administrators will yield to pressures from their constituents. Furthermore, legislative bodies and administrators are struggling with the problem of providing an adequate means of raising revenue to finance the government. Other factors than land price inflation control are likely to govern the kind of tax that will be levied. As best, control of land price inflation would be only one of a number of factors determining the kind of control will be adopted. All tax proposals designed specifically for inflation control will, therefore, register a low rating on the basis of political expediency. Because of the importance of political expediency, the law rating of 80 has been applied to this group of measures. For the same reason, a rating of 80 has been applied to the group of measures for the control of land price inflation.

Frederic Bee
Mar 21, 1944

the law rating of 80 has been applied to this group of measures. For the same reason, a rating of 80 has been applied to the group of measures for the control of land price inflation.

DRIVE CHARGED TO RETURN JAPS

WRA Speakers Invade Coast for
Support, Congressmen Say

WASHINGTON, March 20. — A corps of public speakers has been released on the west coast by the War Relocation Authority to "soften" the public there for mass return of evacuated Japanese, according to letters of complaint received by California Congressmen from constituents.

Representatives John M. Costello, California Democrat, and Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, said today they had been advised that the speakers, most of whom came from the Japanese war relocation centers, are addressing neighborhood meetings in the large cities, and community gatherings in smaller places.

The letters report that the speakers are advancing the identical arguments made for the last year by National WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, by Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy and by other New Deal officials.

Letters received by Representative Costello indicate the leader of the speaking corps apparently is Robert E. Gibson, former teacher and relocation center worker, who specializes in addressing teacher groups, asking them to defend the return of the Japanese to the west coast in their conversations with friends, and to write letters to Washington insisting that the Japanese be allowed back.

"Just how much money the War Relocation Authority is spending for these speaking tours is a fit subject for inquiry when the agency comes to Congress for its next annual appropriation," Costello commented.

S. F. Examiner
3-21-44
Page 3

Public Thinks

Release Of Japanese Is Scored By Sailor

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I am one of the many thousands of Uncle Sam's sailors now serving overseas in the Southwest Pacific.

Upon the arrival of my latest issue of The Fresno Bee, I noticed a large writeup telling of the turning loose of several hundred Japanese so-called citizens in the beet fields and also giving them other means of employment whereby they would be able to make a living which they do not deserve.

How about our brothers in the March of Death? They did not get any mercy, food or water! These Japanese lovers really are doing a lot to keep up our morale. Can they, or anyone else, give us a good sound explanation for this? I will not beat around the bush and I am not writing this to make a name for myself, but am expressing the feelings of several of my comrades. I think all the men in the armed services of the United States will agree with us. I might add I have run across an article in The Bee stating the liberation of some 70,000 (get this) loyal Japanese is contemplated.

As far as we are concerned, they can send all these loyal Japanese back to Japan and the Japanese lovers along with them! Let them cheer our boys as we go marching up the main drag in Tokio if they are so damn loyal!

Most of all, give the Allied forces a crack at them. Have we forgotten that well known phrase, Remember Pearl Harbor? We do not mind being away from our families or loved ones for such a long period of time, but why should we be out here trying to win a war and all those Japanese running loose taking up good jobs and mingling with what we love so well?

A SAILOR.

c/o Fleet Postoffice,
San Francisco.

Says Japanese Americans Are Showing Patriotism

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Miss Lilly Gong expressed an idea when she asked what we would have left if we deported all of the Japanese Americans, Chinese Americans, etc. When you pick on one minority group, the others will not be far behind. Who knows, you may be in the next minority to be persecuted.

We fledge allegiance to the Flag and say, "With liberty and justice for all," but some would take liberty and justice away from Americans of Japanese ancestry just because their parents were born in Japan. They are fighting against Japan and showing their patriotism by giving their lives, giving their blood to the blood banks, buying bonds and doing everything they can to show their loyalty. How can they be blamed for atrocities committed thousands of miles agaw?

The war department reports no Japanese American has been found guilty of espionage or sabotage on the Pacific Coast or in the Hawaiian Islands. Can we say the same for the German Americans?

All around me live Armenians, Greeks, Chinese, Germans, Italians, Filipinos, Finns, etc., and their boys come home to visit in their American uniforms. They are just as proud of their American uniforms as if their ancestors had been born here. The Japanese Americans come home to visit their folks, too, but they must visit their folks in relocation centers. Is this liberty and justice for all?

M. M. need not worry about the Japanese Americans all rushing back to California at the end of the war. The factor which ties these Japanese Americans to their former homes is ownership of property. The rate of disposal of property is increasing as the opportunity of eastern resettlement becomes more apparent.

There was no problem of Japanese Americans in the Hawaiian Islands, why should we have to create one here?

Fresno. M. M. JOHNSON.

FRESNO BEE

MARCH 22, 1944

WOUNDED U.S. JAPS RETURN

The first three casualties of the "Puka Puka" Battalion of the 100th Infantry, composed entirely of loyal Japanese Americans, were received yesterday at the new Dibble Army General Hospital in Menlo Park.

Members of the only active combat unit composed of Japanese in the American Army, the three were wounded in the still raging battle for Cassino.

The men are Sgt. Kiyoshi Ikeda, Corp. Kenichi Iha and Pfc. Takeo Daido, all members of the unit from Honolulu.

S. D. Examiner

3-23-44

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DRAFT EVASION LAID TO 12 JAPS

CHEYENNE (Wyo.), March 22. — (AP) — Warrants charging twelve Japanese-Americans at the Heart Mountain relocation center with failure to report for Selective Service pre-induction examinations were issued today by United States Commissioner M. S. Reynolds at Cheyenne.

The complaints asserted that the twelve were registered with the Powell, Wyo., draft board and failed to report there as ordered to receive examinations March 7.

Okland Officer Dies

Inspector William Marshall, 53, veteran policeman who headed the Oakland Police Department robbery detail for many years, died suddenly at his home, 232 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland, last night.

S. F. Examiner

8-23-44

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Japs Refuse Army Drill

FORT McCLELLAN (Ala.), March 22.—(AP)—Twenty-eight Japanese-Americans who refused to take military training at the Military Replacement Center here have been placed in the camp stockade to await court martial, Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon, commanding general, announced today.

General Philoon said the men were members of a battalion which began training recently and that all other members of the group had accepted training willingly.

"The men in question have lived for several years in Japan," he said, "and have become indoctrinated with the military philosophy of that country."

The general said the men refused "to accept training under the American Flag."

S. F. Examiner

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Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



They had secret "post-offices"...



...and their "Mata-Haris" were busy.



Al Blake, carnival man, had a visitor.

THERE could be no question at the beginning of 1938 as to the extent of Japanese sabotage plans for the United States, particularly on the West Coast. The bubbling acid scheme, so successfully thwarted by our intelligence men, was but one of a score of similar known diabolical plots.

Had the American public known what the F.B.I. and other investigative agencies were aware of three years before Pearl Harbor, this nation, to put it mildly, would have had a bad case of the jitters. People of the West Coast would have been in absolute panic. But the State Department's policy was not to offend the Japanese. There it was, an enormous keg of dynamite, and all Federal agents could do was to sit on it, hoping the lid would not blow off.

The Japs, even then, were well along with their scale-model sabotage scheme for the destruction of strategic

points. The West Coast was honeycombed with their short-wave radio stations. They had their "post offices," individuals—one of them a first cousin of Ambassador Nomura—spotted in likely public places where they could receive and pass along secret information. They had their "Mata Haris," beautiful Japanese girls who sought out Army and Navy men—officers preferred. Those service men who became embroiled, were often blackmailed into giving information. The Japs were thorough in preparing for war.

Shortly after the bubbling acid scheme exploded in his face, Yamamoto, the Jap Al Capone, was sent to prison. Not for espionage, but for income tax violations. This was a clever move by the Federal authorities. For in this way they were rid of Yamamoto and did not have to expose, in open court, their knowledge of Jap espionage activities.

Throughout this maze of spying and counter-spying there were many heroic and dramatic roles played by individual Americans, Federal agents and just plain citizens. But the story of Al Blake probably tops them all in stark drama.

In the fall of 1940, Blake, an alert-looking man of middle age, was part owner of an exhibit at Treasure Island, during San Francisco's World Fair. He was a former vaudeville and screen performer known as "King of the Robots." He had remarkable control over his voluntary and involuntary muscles, and could stand immobile for hours alongside a dummy dressed just like him. One day that fall, he had a visitor, Torzicho Kono, one-time valet, chauffeur and general handy-man for Charlie Chaplin. It was a visit that was to start Blake on a fantastic adventure...

(Continued tomorrow)

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S. F. Examiner

3-24-44

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JAP STALEMATE HIT; APPEAL FOR PACIFIC AID

'Beat Germany First' Strategy
Held Political; Movement to
Shift War Emphasis Grows

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—

The diversion dam of propaganda erected by the national administration to steer American attention from the war with Japan and the danger represented by this country's Japanese population gave an appearance of rapid crumbling today.

Hard and urgent facts, engendering a new public and congressional awareness, are battering it to pieces.

In a movement defined by formal resolutions, the strongest demand heard in more than two years of war arose from nationwide representation in House and Senate for drastic correction of the whole external and internal Japanese situation.

URGED TO GET TOUGH.

The movement clamors for a change to factual tough-mindedness toward Japan and the Japanese of the United States.

Expressing the feeling behind it, members of Congress for the first time are frank and loud in quoting high Army officers to the effect that the present global strategy of "beat Germany first" was decided and frozen by political leaders against the wish and the advice of the top American military experts.

With Mountbatten and Stilwell inadequately supplied to stay the present Japanese advance from Burma into India, with MacArthur virtually immobilized by starvation allocations, a large group of House members, led by Representative Jessie Sumner, Illinois Republican, has introduced resolutions enjoining the House Military Affairs Committee to investigate incisively every reason for the two year Pacific stalemate and the continued lack of unified command in the Pacific.

WITHDRAWAL DEMANDED.

The resolutions call flatly for a withdrawal of American participation in the European campaign until the supreme menace of Japan is ended.

They demand the immediate use of sufficient force to beat Japan in a year.

With twenty-eight Japanese-American soldiers under arrest for pro-Japan mutiny at an Alabama military camp, and with arrests of Japanese-American draft registers increasing, the House Military Affairs Committee is being charged with the task of investigating the policy that instigated acceptance of members of the Japanese race into the United States military service.

Even the sponsors of Japanese-American inductions admit their proteges are only 50 per cent trustworthy, it is pointed out, because the Japanese-Americans are being sent only into the European theater of war, not the Pacific.

J. J. Examiner
3-24-44
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MYER FAVORS JAPS' RETURN

Insists Segregates Be Taken
Back in Coast Areas

SALT LAKE CITY, March 23. — (AP) — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), asserted today that when the military situation permits "there can be no question that Japanese-Americans moved from the Pacific Coast States should have the right to go back to their former homes if they choose to do so."

"There are groups on the west coast," he said in an address prepared for delivery at a luncheon meeting of Salt Lake City civic clubs, "who have been campaigning for months to stir up sentiment to keep the evacuees permanently excluded from their former homes."

INTOLERANCE CHARGED.

"The plague of intolerance which they have fostered has spread into other areas; well organized efforts undoubtedly will be made to spread it still further. The efforts will be carefully disguised in the cloak of patriotism."

"I find it hard to believe that the American people will tolerate for very long the fostering of hatred for fellow Americans and the destruction of American ideals when their sons are giving their lives to protect those ideals."

Solution of the problem of relocation, he said, "is national in scope and no one section of the country can shirk its responsibilities."

CAN BE ABSORBED.

"There is no logical reason," he went on, "why the 115,000 people who were evacuated from their homes in the Pacific coast area cannot be absorbed into the national life in such a way that their abilities may be used and that the people become inconspicuous individuals rather than members of a problem group."

"For two years, emphasis has been placed on the ways in which the people of Japanese descent are different rather than on the many ways in which they are like the rest of the people of America. The result has been a vicious circle; the evacuated people are outside regular communities because they are different; and because they are different, it is difficult to get them re-established in normal communities."

S. F. Examiner

3-24-44

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Wells Says Japan Will Be Beaten Only By Invasion

HANFORD (Kings Co.), March 24.—Carveth Wells, explorer, author and lecturer, told a Hanford Wartime Community Forum audience last night:

"Japan is not going to be defeated by the American Navy. The navy will establish a bridgehead for the ground forces. Japan is going to be defeated by actual invasion of her soil."

Wells said China is able to play and should play an important part in the invasion. He described the Chinese as being good soldiers, unafraid of death in combatting their enemy and even joking about it, saying, "Very soon no Japan."

India's Friendship Is Desired

He continued:

"Defeat of Japan is coming through the help of China and we are never going to be able to use China's help without a friendly India."

He pictured India as 562 independent states, for which Great Britain handles only the foreign relations; having the largest volunteer army of the world, over 2,000,000 men; one of the eight outstanding industrial countries of the world, being next to Japan in the production of steel; the third country in water power and the largest producer of cotton in the world, with more than half of the world's supply of manganese.

Says India Must Be Held

Wells predicted if India should fall it probably would be impossible to defeat Japan in the lifetime of the present generation.

Wells asserted:

"If we knew more about our enemies they would not be so hard to defeat. Every Japanese child is given a gun at the age of 6 and is trained to give blind obedience by his parents. Then he is taught that the emperor is a god. The Japanese are willing to die in battle because they think they become gods."

The persons to dictate the peace after the war should be representatives of the army, navy and marine corps. Japan should not be allowed a navy, or airplanes and should not be allowed to manufacture armaments.

As far the Japanese in America, all who are not citizens should be sent back to Japan and if there is any doubt of the citizens' loyalty, they too should be sent back.

Malaya Furnished Rubber

Wells spoke on The Countries Behind The Battle Front. He emphasized Malaya, China, India, and Japan, saying the Malay Peninsula was the source from which the U. S. obtained 98 per cent of its rubber supply and nearly all of its tin. He said:

To win the war we must make armaments and we must replace armaments. Although we call ourselves the Arsenal of Democracy we cannot make armaments without imports.

The United States does not produce natural rubber, tin, tungsten, hemp, silk, mica, coconut, nickel and quartz. With the exception of mica, nickel and quartz, Japan controls the rest of the supply.

The Japanese knew they would take Singapore years before they did it. In 1939, when I left Japan, six business men told me they would meet me in Singapore.

Tresor Bee
Mar 24, 1944

Myer Speaks Again

The abysmal ignorance of Dillon W. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, on the character and instincts of the Japanese becomes more amazing each day to west coast residents.

Speaking in Salt Lake City, Myer said:

There is no logical reason why the 115,000 people who were evacuated from their homes in the Pacific Coast area cannot be absorbed into the national life in such a way their abilities may be used and the people become inconspicuous individuals rather than members of a problem group.

Japanese have been living on the Pacific Coast for more than 60 years and in that long period the overwhelming majority have shown neither the inclination nor the desire to become assimilated. Glib statements by the inept WRA director cannot stand against historical experience to the contrary.

It is worthy of note that Myer heretofore has been talking about the return of American born Japanese to the west coast, but when he got down to figures in his Salt Lake speech he included all Japanese—aliens and American born.

Tresno Bee
Mar 24, 1944

Farm Equipment

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I heartily agree with A Farmer, of Fowler, regarding the equipment owned by the Japanese in this country. Our farmers are begging for tractors and other machinery with which to carry on their part of the war effort while thousands upon thousands of dollars worth of such machinery remains stored and idle, because the Japanese defy us by refusing to sell the equipment. We are proving ourselves just as soft as we were before Pearl Harbor by permitting them to get by with it.

What is the matter with our leaders in Washington? The people of this state and many neighboring states have made it plain that the Japanese never are going to get a chance to use this machinery unless they ship it to Japan. I say, farmer, go get it. Let us help our boys win this war so they may come home to farm the land instead of turning it back to the Japanese so they may be able to stab us in the back again 20 years from now.

Is it any wonder that secret vigilante committees are being formed to see that the Japanese are sent back to Japan? Our boys are dying to save America, and with God's help we are going to keep it. ANOTHER FARMER.

Tulare.

Treasurer Bee
Mar 25, 1944

Dollars To Japan *Mar 26 1944*

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Has M. M. Johnson, whose letter appeared in the Public Thinkers columns, ever stopped to think what these Japanese really are? I am sure he has not, even though he has lived around them. Does he know that every Japanese born here or in Japan sent part of every American dollar earned to Japan to build her army and navy?

Lots of these American born Japanese, as he says, have been sent to Japan for their military training, and some of them refuse to take military training here. What do you call that? We do not want the Japanese here or anywhere else in the United States.

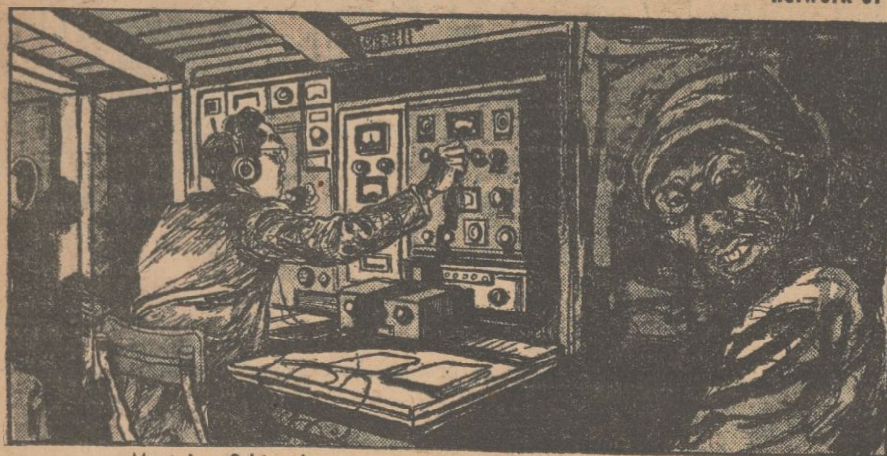
Sanger. R. K. FORREY.

Treasury Bee
Mar. 26, 1944

Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



Most Jap fishing boats were equipped with short wave radios.



An air-observer peered down as the German and Jap boats met.

FOR some time the Office of Naval Intelligence had been receiving reports from American operatives in Tokyo about the presence of German chemists in the Japanese capital. These chemists, according to the reports, were working on secret offensive devices for naval warfare.

Then, in the summer of 1937, there occurred an incident which tied in directly with these reports. Following the murder of the two counter-spies in Los Angeles, local and Government officials stepped up the probe into Japanese espionage activities on the West Coast. Particular attention was focussed on Terminal Island, at San Pedro. Five hundred Japanese fishermen operated out of Terminal Island, in boats valued at from \$20,000 to \$200,000. The largest of these boats were powered by Diesel engines and were equipped with short wave radios and radio tele-

phones. One, at least, was known to be secretly armed.

One day, in August, a radio message from a Japanese ship somewhere in the Pacific was intercepted and decoded by the O.N.I. It was to the effect that a Japanese fishing boat, the "Flying Cloud," was to meet a German freighter, the "Edna," at a certain point seventy miles off the coast of Lower California. Plans were made to have an air observer look in at this meeting from the clouds, and to have a Coast Guard cutter in the vicinity. So, when the "Flying Cloud" left Terminal Island at 2 A.M. that morning—with Yamamoto aboard—the observer's plane was ready.

The take-off time had been calculated perfectly so the plane arrived at the point of rendezvous just as the Japanese and German boats met. Through powerful glasses, the observer watched the transfer of approximately 30 large

metal drums from the German craft, which bore the name "Edna," to the "Flying Cloud." An odd thing about the drums was that one end of each was painted a bright yellow; the rest seemed to be dark brown or red. With the transfer completed, the Japanese vessel, with its mystery cargo, headed for Ensenada, Mex. The cutter followed.

Certain of the "Flying Cloud's" destination, the O.N.I. made arrangements with the Mexican Federal police to watch for its arrival. So it was that two Mexican detectives watched as the big, yellow-tinted drums were unloaded and quickly stored in an old abandoned flour mill near the wharf. The drums safely in the mill, a guard of four armed men was stationed about the place. The Japs were taking no chances on anybody finding out what those 100-gallon drums contained!

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(Continued tomorrow)

S. F. Examiner

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Creditors of Bankrupt Jap Ship Line Sue for \$420,000

In an effort to recover \$420,000 in funds of the bankrupt Nippon Yusen Kaisya (NYK) Steamship Line for its creditors, Sterling Carr, as trustee, filed suit yesterday against the Yokohoma Specie Bank, Ltd., charging the money had been spirited away to avoid seizure just before the outbreak of Japanese-American hostilities.

The action, brought in superior court through Attorney Louis J. Glicksberg, alleged that the San

Francisco branch of the bank accepted the deposits during June and July, 1941, and marked them transferred to the Tokio headquarters, while actually they never left this country.

Carr asked that the \$320,000 be restored to NYK creditors, or that an account be opened in the bank here, which is under control of State Banking Superintendent Benjamin C. Corlett as conservator, showing a credit to NYK in this amount.

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Tension Rises At Tulelake As Jap Dies

Government authorities took extra precautions late last night to avoid trouble at the Tulelake Relocation Center for disloyal Japanese, following a day of tension and minor rebellion.

Three developments aroused the concern of War Relocation Authority officials who operate the big segregation center:

Shiochi James Okomoto, 30 a resident of the camp, died during the day of bullet wounds inflicted by an army sentry.

Nine Japanese, accused of intimidating two families because they would not send their children to Japanese language classes were placed in isolation pending an investigation.

Some Japanese drivers refused to drive their trucks past the sentry-guarded gates, as a protest against Okomoto's death, WRA said.

Okomoto died at the camp hospital after receiving four blood transfusions, and undergoing emergency operations by both Japanese and American surgeons.

Not long after the man's death was announced, several of the Japanese truck drivers who have regular runs around the huge reservation refused to drive through the gates. Project Director Ray R. Best emphasized, however, that there was no general strike, and said he expected the men to return to their duties.

The disturbance involving the school age children came later in the day when the nine Japanese demanded that two families move away from their residence block. The two families, they declared, had refused to send their children to the Japanese language school, and enrolled them instead in the official Center schools.

Ordering the nine men into isolation, Best said:

"We will not tolerate any interference with the rights of resident

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

More About New Tension at Tulelake

Continued from Page 1

parents to send their children to any school available here. Attendance in the Japanese language schools, which are operated by residents at their own expense, is not compulsory."

In connection with Okomoto's death, Best addressed all camp residents at their mess halls last night. "I regret very much that one of the residents of the center was shot," he told the inmates. "Everything was done by the medical staff . . . to save his life and a great many people stood ready to give their blood. There has been

an investigation . . . and proper steps will be taken . . ."

In this connection it was announced at the Army Ninth Service Command at Fort Douglas, Utah, that Lieutenant Colonel Verne Austin, commanding troops outside the center, had appointed a group of officers to act as a military board.

An eyewitness account of the episode, given by an unnamed civilian employe and released by the WRA, said Okomoto had driven a truck up to the main gate of the center when he became involved in an argument with the guard.

The military police guard, said

the witness, warned Okomoto not to get off the truck, but the Japanese descended from the driver's seat.

The guard was quoted by the witness as having said: "Don't come any closer, you bastard," and with that, the witness continued, the guard drew up his rifle butt, apparently to hit the Japanese on the head. The witness said the Japanese moved and the guard backed up about three feet and shot.

The name of the guard was not released, either in Tulelake or in Washington.

Chronicle

Mar 26, 1944

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Ickes Promises Full Investigation Of the Shooting

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, whose agency supervises all Japanese relocation camps, last night promised a full investigation of the death of James Okomoto, 30, fatally shot by an Army guard at the Tulelake Center.

Informed at Washington of Okomoto's death, Ickes said an Army board would investigate the tragedy, and said that apparently the attack was unwarranted and without provocation on the part of the victim.

Press dispatches quoted Ickes as saying that Okomoto was not armed, and had made no threatening gestures. "I am confident," Ickes declared, "that the Army will get the facts and take whatever action is necessary."

Chronicle
March 26, 1944

Native Sons Plan U. S. Drive Against Return of Nisei

The campaign of the Native Sons of the Golden West to permanently prevent any further possibility of Japanese colonization on the West Coast will soon be spread throughout the country, according to Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the committee on Japanese legislation of the N. S. G. W.

Speaking before a Native Sons audience in Santa Barbara, Odemar said that if there were valid reasons to evacuate the Japanese in 1942, then the same reasons, namely national security, exist today.

Answering statements reported to have been made by Dillon S. Meyer, director of the War Relocation Authority, Odemar said that N. S. G. W. members could be proud they belonged to an organization that is attempting to keep the Japanese from being returned to the coastal area during the war.

Chronicle

March 27, 1944

12 Japs Seized In Draft Net

18 Others of 'Fair Play'
Group Face Arrest

HEART MOUNTAIN (Wyo.), March 27.—(INS)—United States deputy marshals today jailed twelve Japanese-American evacuees on draft evasion charges and War Relocation Authority officials at the Heart Mountain Center said arrests of about eighteen others are expected soon on the same charges.

Each of the group of about thirty is a member of the camp's so called fair play committee.

CALLED SUBVERSIVE.

Douglas M. Todd, acting director of the Heart Mountain WRA camp, told International News Service "the fair play committee is just a subversive group that is trying to stir up as much trouble as possible in this center."

Todd said the committee was making "all sorts of wild claims, including ridiculous charges against Guy Robertson, director of the center."

TRACKING DOWN GROUP.

Todd, who is in charge of the center during Robertson's absence, said efforts were being made to ferret out all Japanese dominated by the committee. "We don't know how many come under the committee's influence, but we are investigating," Todd said.

Robertson, who conferred with WRA regional officials in Denver over the weekend, still had not returned to Heart Mountain late today.

J. F. Examiner

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Betrayal From the East



"I thought you'd arrest those Japs!"

"WHAT! You want me to be a spy for the Japanese?" Al Blake, the carnival man, stared at Lieutenant Stanley, of the U. S. Office of Naval Intelligence. "I thought, after what I told you, that you'd arrest Kono and Yamoto."

"Well," said Stanley, "let me explain. We know all about Kono and the man you call Yamoto, who really is Commander Itaru Tachibana of the Japanese Navy. We know all about you, for we have been shadowing you, as well as your 'shadows' ever since Kono first called on you."

Blake's eyes widened in astonishment as this O.N.I. officer went on to tell him things which he thought only he himself knew.

"The Japs," said Stanley, "want a white spy who will have such superb control over himself that he will not betray himself in a tight spot. Your carnival training as

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America



"You'll leave tomorrow!" ...

King of the Robots gave you that control. That's why they chose you. And now we intend to use that very quality of yours against the Japanese."

Stanley explained further that the O.N.I. would follow through on Blake's idea of a fictitious friend on the battleship Pennsylvania. "We will put an operative on the Pennsylvania," he said, "and he will be 'Jimmy Campbell'."

"Now," he continued, "you'd better get back to the theatre or those two Jap shadows will become suspicious. And I must warn you, the Japs have planted a dictograph in your room. Don't come here again, it's too dangerous. We'll get instructions to you at the proper time. Meanwhile do as the Japanese say."

Blake left the O.N.I. offices, his head in a whirl.

That night Kono phoned Blake. "Make reservations for



... Kono met Blake at the pier with \$2,000 "for expenses."

tomorrow on the Honolulu Clipper," he said. Blake phoned the Pan-Pacific Air Lines. He was told that all space was sold out for two weeks. (This was not true, actually, but the Navy needed time to make proper arrangements at Honolulu.) Blake relayed this information to Kono, who seemed upset about it, and promptly arranged a meeting with Commander Tachibana, alias "Yamoto." The latter told Blake he would have to sail on the President Garfield, leaving San Francisco at noon, Saturday.

"I'll be on it," said Blake.

Kono met Blake just before the ship sailed. He handed Blake an envelope containing \$2,000, "for expenses," he said, and named the hotel at which he was to stay. "You'll receive further instructions there." Blake was off on his strange adventure.

(Continued Tomorrow)

Oil Executive Dies

TULSA (Okla.), March 27.—(AP)—J. V. McMahan, 62, retired president of the old Sinclair Oil and Gas Company, died suddenly early today of a heart attack.

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March 28, 1944
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(over)*

EAST BAY JAP WINS REVIEW

U. S. Supreme Court Agrees to Act in Exclusion Case

A 23 year old San Leandro Japanese who has been fighting exclusion from the west coast ever since 1942—even to the extent of having his oriental face changed by plastic surgery—yesterday won the United States Supreme Court's agreement to review his case.

He is Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, now being held in a relocation center in Utah. Korematsu, born in the East Bay of Japanese parents, is a graduate of Oakland High School. On May 30, 1942, he was arrested for failing to obey the Japanese exclusion order issued by Lieutenant General DeWitt.

It was charged that Korematsu, in his effort to evade obeying the order, had had a plastic surgeon change his face, that he had also adopted the name of Clyde Sarah, which he used on his draft registration card.

After his arrest, Korematsu took the case to the Federal court, and both the district court and the circuit court of appeals upheld his exclusion and the validity of the military order ordering evacuation of Japanese, both Nationals and American born.

Korematsu however carried his appeal to the Supreme Court, alleging that the order deprived Japanese-Americans of their "rights of national citizenship, liberty and property." It is this appeal which the Supreme Court, in a decision announced in Washington yesterday, has agreed to review.

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By 'ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



Aboard ship the Japs or Germans trailed Blake.



Blake helped the old man to his cabin . . .



Suddenly Horner ordered: "Lock the door!"

THE President Garfield had hardly passed through the Golden Gate when Al Blake realized he was to be spied upon during the trip to Honolulu. Two gentlemen of distinctly Teutonic appearance shared a cabin on one side of Blake's and two Japs occupied the cabin on the other side.

No matter where the King of the Robots went aboard ship, the Germans, or the Japanese, or all four, were always near. Blake learned that both Germans were named Mueller, which didn't mean much, and, of course, the Japanese names meant nothing to him either. All four names were obviously phoney.

The Office of Naval Information could have given Blake some information about his "shadows." But, while they hadn't had time before the sailing to contact Blake, they did do something about his ship-board predicament.

In the ship's bar, Blake became friendly with an elderly American tourist named Horner, and his wife. Horner, a garrulous old man, played the bar heavily. He let it be known to all that he was expecting a radiogram—his daughter was to have a baby.

It came, on the last night out. It was a boy, and the radiogram gave complete details about weight, coloring, etc. Horner promptly began celebrating and soon was roaring drunk. Mrs. Horner appealed to Blake for assistance in getting the old boy to his cabin. Horner, resenting the interruption to his gaiety, struck Blake under the eye, inflicting a nasty cut. Blake wanted nothing further to do with Horner, but Mrs. Horner pleaded. He finally managed to get the old man to his cabin. There Horner bellowed that he wanted his radiogram, dropped in the scuffle in the

bar, and insisted that his wife get it. When she left, Blake was startled by a now apparently cold-sober Horner and a whispered order, "Lock the door!"

The door locked, Horner continued in a low voice: "That radiogram contained your instructions." He told Blake he was to contact "Yoeman Jimmy Campbell" on the Pennsylvania as soon as he reached his hotel. He said the Japs had already planted a dictograph in the hotel room reserved for Blake and told the latter exactly where it had been placed. "Be sure," he whispered, "when Campbell calls on you, that you converse near that spot."

"How will I know Campbell?" interrupted Blake.

"There will be a torn spot on the left breast of his uniform," said Horner. "Now get back to the bar or they'll get suspicious!"

(Continued tomorrow)

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*S.F. Examiner
March 29, 1944
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Nisei Change 10,000 Idle Acres to Gardens

WASHINGTON, March 28 (U.P.)—Japanese-American farmers living in the 10 War Relocation Authority centers have converted 10,000 acres of idle land into gardens which are producing virtually all of the vegetables needed by the 90,000 residents of those centers, WRA Director Dillon S. Myer reported today.

The gardens produced 41,000,000 pounds of vegetables in 1943, Myer said in a report to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes. In addition, the evacuees, transferred from their West Coast homes two years ago, produced about 1,000,000 pounds of dressed pork. Four centers also raised about half the beef required for these centers.

S. F. L. Chomile

March 29, 1944

Nisei Draft Dodgers Face 3 Year Terms ⁴⁴

PHOENIX (Ariz.), March 29.—(U.P.)—Nine Japanese Americans who failed to report for a selective service physical examination because they did not consider themselves American citizens today face three years in federal prison.

Federal District Court Judge Dave W. Ling sentenced the Poston, Ariz., relocation center internees.

Seven said they felt they had given up American citizenship when they applied for repatriation to Japan, two said they could not consider themselves Americans because of the treatment they had received in internment.

George Fujii, 28, Poston internee charged with writing pamphlets against induction of Japanese Americans, will be tried Monday in the federal court.

Fresno Bee
Mar 29, 1944



NISEI RECEIVE PURPLE HEARTS—Lieutenant Colonel Charles A. Selby is shown here awarding Purple Heart medals to the next of kin of Japanese-American soldiers from Hawaii who died in action in Italy. Left to right are: Takashi Miyata, brother of Tamotsu Miyata; Mrs. Tokio Asai (receiving medal), mother of Ralph Y. Asai;

Wide World Photos
Mrs. Eleanor M. Masumura, wife of Lawrence K. Masumura; Shizuo Ichimura, brother of Konichi Ichimura, and Mrs. Masa Mashita, mother of Masa Mashita. Fifty-eight American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were posthumously honored in five ceremonies. This one was held in the Kaimuki Y. M. C. A. in Honolulu.

Japanese-American Soldiers Honored Nisei Who Died in Italy Get Purple Heart

By **ELMONT WAITE**

Associated Press Staff Writer

HONOLULU, March 28 — The United States Army has given purple heart medals to the Japanese-American families of 58 soldiers who died in action in Italy, because, said the Colonel to each of his little audience, "your boy was an American."

"Your soldier did not die grabbing lands and loot and vassals for the Reich or for the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. Your boy was an American and he fought and died as lots of good Americans have always done when the cause of freedom is threatened."

The Colonel and the sergeant made the speech, Colonel Kendall J. Fielder representing the commanding general of the Central Pacific, Lieutenant General Robert C. Rich-

ardson Jr. and Sergeant Howard K. Hiroki of Honolulu because he spoke Japanese more familiar than English to some of the audience.

There were five little neighborhood ceremonies at such places as the University of Hawaii and the Kaimuki Y. M. C. A., so the families could more easily attend.

The people came in quietly, some of them rather timidly, with polite little bows to each other. Some of the mothers and wives cried during the speeches, and once one of the grave-faced fathers reached hastily to borrow his wife's handkerchief. He made it look as though he was wiping his forehead.

One woman, who looked as though she would always bring the finest cakes to the church socials, lost her determined, cheerful smile, leaned

over against her neighbor and made soft little moaning noises when Colonel Fielder came to the part of his speech that said:

"Your soldier knew, as you must know, that there were some good Americans who out of righteous anger were slow to accept the fact of his whole-hearted Americanism."

"He didn't need to die to prove to himself—or to you or to other Americans—that he was fine and loyal and brave. His willingness to serve America by fighting for her proved that."

"Neither did it take his death to prove he was a hero. What he did on the battlefields of Italy proved that, and it is to our great sorrow that he could not have lived to see the fruits of his bravery, his sacrifice and his suffering."

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Betrayal From the East

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By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



"I'll turn over the whole fleet!"

WHEN "Yeoman" Campbell next called on Blake the latter handed him the \$1,000 bill—the answer of the Japanese to Campbell's demand for "dough on the line." The Naval Intelligence man walked over to where he knew the Jap dictograph was and said: "For a few more of these, Al, I'll turn over the whole damned fleet."

Thus began one of the most amazing counter-espionage schemes in history. Bit by bit, Campbell turned over to Blake the most stunning collection of spurious information ever designed by one great world power to mislead another one. Naval Intelligence operatives knew that the Japanese were well acquainted with certain supposedly closely kept secrets relating to the U. S. Navy. So it would have been foolish to have concocted information that was too far from the truth. It was decided to steer a middle course wherein



Tachibana began to haggle over pay.

the information would seem like the real thing.

Blake sailed for San Francisco pretty well loaded down with the spurious data. Why the Japs didn't have Blake turn the stuff over to their officials in Honolulu, mystified our agents. But they put it down to jealousy among the personnel of the Japanese Secret Service. The O.N.I. saw to it that he had no trouble getting through Customs.

The King of the Robots was greeted with open arms by Commander Tachibana and Kono when he reached Hollywood. Tachibana was quite excited about what Blake had brought back. He hinted of big things in the future, then surprised Blake with the order that he was to return immediately to Honolulu. Blake asked why and Tachibana told him he would be secretly instructed by an Attache of the Japanese Consulate in the Hawaiian city upon his return



In the semi-gloom Blake, startled, faced his "twin"!

there. It was then Blake caught a glance exchanged by the two Japs which caused him to become apprehensive about his personal safety. He asked about his pay and Tachibana stalled. He'd have to examine the stuff more closely.

Next day Blake left his apartment to go to the office of the O.N.I. and report to Lieutenant Stanley. But there, waiting, were his two Jap shadows, the same two who had trailed him before. Blake was stumped. Then he remembered that Stanley had instructed him to go to a certain theatre whenever this situation arose. Blake went there and as he entered looked back and saw the Japs buying tickets. He hurried into the theatre and in the semi-gloom came face to face with his "twin." The man was dressed exactly like him, even to the same type of shirt, necktie and hat!

(Continued tomorrow)

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S.F. Examiner
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12 JAPS FACING DRAFT CHARGE

HEART MOUNTAIN (Wyo.), March 30. — (INS) — Twelve leaders of the Japanese-American "Fair Play Committee" at Heart Mountain Relocation Center were in jail today on draft evasion charges, and United States marshals expect to jail about eighteen more soon on similar charges.

The action followed a denial made yesterday by Guy Robertson, director of the center, of charges made against him by the committee.

Robertson blasted the organization, saying that it was "resentful against me because I have insisted that the evacuees obey the law."

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Betrayal From the East

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By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARE



The Japs were prompt in paying dues.

FOR twenty years the Japanese members of the Foreign Press Association in New York had been sickeningly prompt in paying their dues. There was, in fact, a joke around the Association to the effect that the only things certain were death, taxes—and the checks for annual dues for the Japs. The Association's routine was to send bills on October 1 of each year. On November 1 a reminder was sent to members; another on December 1 and if still delinquent by January 1 the member was dropped.

Guenther Rheinhardt, an American and United States Correspondent for big Swiss newspapers, was secretary of the Association in 1941. When, on October 15—less than two months before Pearl Harbor—he noticed that not a single Jap had paid, he was curious. A month later when no checks were forthcoming from the Japs he became sus-



Those peace protestations were phoney.

picious. "These Japs are up to something," he thought.

When not a Jap check had come in by November 22, Rheinhardt went to Washington and told his story to officials of the State and Justice Departments. They saw no significance in this unexplained reversal of long-standing Japanese behavior.

Returned from his futile trip to Washington, Rheinhardt ran into Walter Winchell. He told the famous columnist the story. Winchell, who had long been warning the American public of the dangers within, was undecided what to do with it. He hesitated to print anything that might adversely effect the negotiations being carried on in Washington. But when he considered all aspects of the situation, and concluded that the peace protestations of the Japanese diplomats were strictly phoney, he decided to break the story.



The Japs were packed—not packing!

So, in his column of November 24, he wrote:

"For twenty years the Japs were promptest at paying their dues in the Foreign Press Association. . . . This year they are two months overdue. What's the lowdown . . . got some inside news on something happening before Jan. 1?"

There it was, the tip-off to Pearl Harbor—for all the world to know about, thirteen days before December 7!

On Pearl Harbor day, when the F.B.I. began rounding up the Jap correspondents, most of them were packed and ready to leave for wherever they were to be taken. Not packing—but packed! If there weren't any red faces in the State Department when Winchell's item of thirteen days before was pondered in retrospect, there should have been. It must have seemed almost incredible to the Japanese that we could be so stupid!

(Continued tomorrow)

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Betrayal From the East

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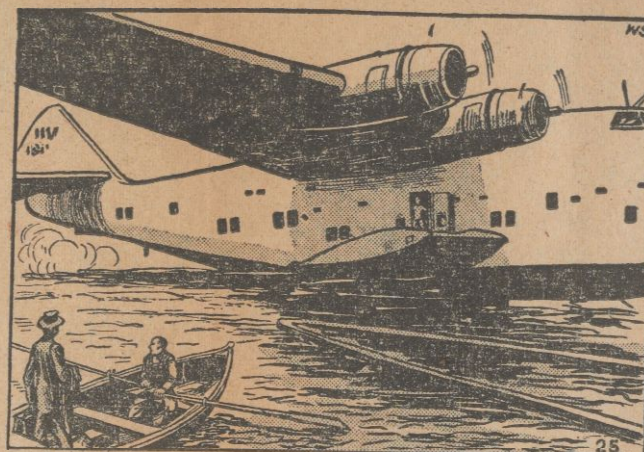
By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



The Attache was "so sorry."



Blake's executioners openly followed him about.



Blake boarded the Clipper just as it took off.

AS promised by "Yeoman" Campbell the fake cablegram announcing his mother's serious illness reached Blake next morning. Naval Intelligence sought by this means to get the former carnival man out of Honolulu alive and foil the Jap plan to lure Blake to Pearl Harbor for execution. To have moved openly would have made the Japanese suspicious of Blake's splendid counter-espionage work.

In his room Blake smiled grimly as he examined the cablegram. It was obvious the envelope had been opened before it was delivered to him. So the Japs knew its contents. Even so, Blake walked to where the Japs had planted the dictograph, noisily tore open the envelope and sobbed.

Soon after the Jap Consulate attache arrived. Blake showed him the cablegram and he was "so sorry."

Blake, playing the most important role of his life—and

for his life—tearfully asked: "When's the next boat out?" "Three o'clock this afternoon," the Jap answered. "That'll give you time to do that Pearl Harbor job for us at noon, and still make the boat."

So he was to die at noon! Blake knew that to protest would arouse suspicion, so he agreed. The Jap said a chauffeur would call for Blake before noon and drive him part way to Pearl Harbor. He would have to walk the rest along a lonely road—execution road—then the Jap left.

Only a few hours remained to make the Clipper—but how? Blake pondered this question. He went to the hotel bar. He noticed that the two Germans, heretofore careful to keep out of his sight—were right on his heels. No matter where he went that morning his executioners stayed close. Blake returned to his room and at 11:30 there was a tap on

his door. He opened it to admit a Jap in chauffeur's uniform. "I'm a little early," the man said and sat down. It was obvious to Blake that this was part of the plan to permit the Germans time to reach the murder rendezvous.

The minutes slipped by. Suddenly Blake turned to the Jap: "Say," he said, "The man I work with, Campbell, said he had vital information about the Clipper base. Let's ride out there for a few minutes." Blake waited, his heart in his throat. Finally the Jap answered: "Why not?"

At the base Blake casually walked to the Clipper office. In seconds he came dashing back to the car. "A miracle!" he cried to the Jap. "A clipper ticket! Here, take this note back to the man I've been dealing with at the Consulate. It explains everything." Blake raced to the Clipper...

(Continued tomorrow)

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NEW SIT-DOWN BY TULE JAPS

The Japanese segregation center at Tule Lake, scene of repeated demonstrations and disturbances, produced another outbreak over the last weekend, according to reports filtering out yesterday.

Hundreds of the more than 16,000 Japs now confined in the camp united in a sit-down strike, according to the reports.

PROTEST "WORK LACK."

Object of the strike, the reports said, was to protest against "lack of sufficient work" for the thousands of inmates of the camp.

In view of the new demonstration, key officials of the camp were instructed to "stand by" at the camp and were compelled to forego their customary weekend holiday, it was said.

\$3,000 KITCHEN FIRE.

Whether the demonstration was connected with a fire which broke out in a mess hall of the camp on Sunday was not definitely established. The fire, presumably starting from an overheated chimney, destroyed the kitchen of the administration mess hall with loss of approximately \$3,000.

It was pointed out that some sixty-five mess halls are located in the camp, and that the fire broke out in the only one of the sixty-five reserved for white employees of the camp.

I. F. Examiner (?)

4 - 4 - 44

Tule Lake Jap Unrest Denied

WRA Insistent But
Reports Persist

Despite denials by officials of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), reports of unrest at the Tule Lake relocation center, where more than 16,000 Japanese are now interned, persisted yesterday.

WRA authorities denied reports of a sitdown strike over the weekend and added that they are now trying to fill 2,000 applications for work submitted by internees.

Three inmates of the camp, recently indicted on charges of illegally operating a shortwave radio transmitter, were arrested yesterday for trial. They are Yoshio Kawazoye, Hideo Ray Kawazoye and Mansanori Hirata.

The Examiner's Want Ad Section is a public service, designed for everybody's use, helping to solve hundreds of personal and business problems every day.

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The German executioners waited in vain.

ALL the way across the Pacific from Hawaii to California, Blake congratulated himself on having escaped alive from the Jap net. He wondered if his sudden, unexpected departure from Honolulu had caused the Japs to suspect him. Just before the Clipper reached San Francisco he received a coded wireless which set his mind at ease. Naval Intelligence officials assured him that the Japs attributed his flight to anxiety over his mother's "illness," and believed that Blake would soon return. Blake smiled, for he knew now that his work would retain its value.

The wireless informed him that his two German executioners had waited for hours at the death rendezvous on the road to Pearl Harbor. They had returned disgusted, but they too seemed lulled by the Jap explanations. The Japs were elated at Blake's promise of vital information about



Blake and the two Japs were arrested.

the Clipper base. "He'll hurry back as soon as his mother dies," they assured the German gunmen.

Once more Al Blake was met by Kono and Jap Naval Commander Tachibana in Hollywood. They were surprised to see him alive, but faked a welcome. Blake explained his flight and told Tachibana about his Clipper base information. This, of course, was spurious data the O.N.I. had prepared. The trio then adjourned to a Jap restaurant.

Hours later when they emerged they were arrested and hustled to the O.N.I. offices where they faced Lieutenant Stanley. The two Japs were speechless. Blake protested.

Lieutenant Stanley explained they had been arrested on "suspicion" of espionage. The word suspicion caused the Japs to smile. Newspapers broke the story of the arrests next morning. Certainly in Tachibana the O.N.I. had netted



Pearl Harbor would have been worse . . .

a big fish in the Japanese spy ring, but the State Department, not wishing to "offend" Japan, soft-pedaled the whole affair. Tachibana's punishment was banishment to the Orient! Kono was freed and wasn't snared again until after Pearl Harbor. The big shots of the Jap spy system here and abroad were in a whirl. But when no move was made to arrest "Yeoman" Campbell in Honolulu, the Japs assumed that the O.N.I. did not know about Campbell. Which was just what O.N.I. wished them to assume.

Al Blake's true role in this drama of spy and counter-spy, did not come out until after Pearl Harbor. The King of the Robots today can well regard himself as a true patriot. Pearl Harbor, as bad as it was, would have been considerably worse, had it not been for his intelligent, courageous counter-espionage.

(Continued tomorrow)

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Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

By ALAN HYND
ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



The Jap map went into great detail relating to U. S. fleet positions.



Other Jap fishing boats carried huge stores of dynamite and guns.

IN the few months preceding Pearl Harbor, investigators of the Dies Congressional Committee were busy on the Pacific Coast. They had uncovered a mass of documentary and photographic evidence proving the Japanese were preparing well for the day when war would come. In September, 1941, the Committee was in possession of a remarkable map which had been distributed to Japanese aliens and Japanese-Americans. The map went into great detail relating to fleet positions and formations of the U. S. Navy in the vicinity of Pearl Harbor. It contained data of vulnerable spots there and at the Panama Canal.

The Committee had also learned, through a former Attache of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu, about the organized fifth column there. These fifth columnists were prepared to collaborate with Jap armed forces when Pearl

Harbor was attacked. And they did—as we now know.

Committee investigators had looked on from secret vantage points while Japanese naval reservists in California held torpedo drills off San Pedro. These drills, of course, were aboard the long-suspect Jap fishing boats and took place outside the three-mile limit. They were complete with Rising Sun flags! There were a thousand of these fishing boats and most of them were easily convertible into torpedo boats which could blast defense installations on the West Coast. Others carried stores of dynamite and guns. There it was—a volcano ready to erupt!

Thus it was that three months before Pearl Harbor the Dies Committee arranged for fifty-two witnesses to go from the West Coast to Washington for public hearings. And among those witnesses were American fishermen and

police officials from Terminal Island, a Federal Judge and the aforementioned erstwhile attache of the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu. Congressman Dies wrote to the Attorney General in Washington. If there was no objection, he wrote, he would like to conduct public hearings there to acquaint the American public with real facts relating to the Japanese menace. Dies received a reply signed by Matthew F. McGuire, acting Attny. Gen. It said, in part:

"The Attorney General has discussed the situation with the President and the Secretary of State, both of whom feel quite strongly that hearings such as you contemplate would be inadvisable. The Attorney General is of the same opinion, and accordingly, is unable to approve the course you have in mind."

That's all, Brother!

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3 TULE JAPS IN FEDERAL COURT

EXAMINER BUREAU SAC-
RAMENTO, April 5.—Three Cali-
fornia born but assertedly dis-
loyal Japanese were arraigned in
Federal court today on a grand
jury indictment charging them
with operating low power radio
transmitters at the Tule Lake in-
ternment camp.

Distirct Judge Martin I. Welsh
appointed attorneys for each of
the three and continued entering
of pleas until tomorrow.

Defendants are Yoshio Kawa-
zoye, 21, and Hideo Ray Kawa-
zoye, 23, native born Stockton
brothers, and Masanori Hirata,
26, born in San Jose.

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Nisei Driven Off Farm by Irate Citizens

PHILADELPHIA, April 15 (AP)—Sad but resigned, five Japanese-Americans faced the prospect of becoming Government charges today—their New Jersey farm jobs gone because of neighbors' protest.

"It looks," said George Yamamoto, spokesman for the group, "as if we'll have to go back to letting the Government feed us. We have no money. We have no income. But those people didn't want us to earn our own living."

The five were brought here by 23-year-old George Mowalick, Warren county, N. J., farmer who had employed them, after protest signs were posted, a shack on his farm was burned and neighbors held indignation meetings.

"We feel ashamed," Yamamoto told reporters at a hotel operated by the War Relocation Authority, "that the Government has to feed us. We want to help. But if they won't let us work, we'll just have to go back to that camp."

"We are not mad with those people. We know how they feel. But we are not responsible for what Japan did. We are just Americans and want to do our part."

The men formerly were held at the Gila River Relocation Center in Arizona until the Federal Bureau of Investigation certified them as loyal to the United States.

Veterans Meeting

Scheduled to meet this afternoon in the Veterans' War Memorial building is General George Custer Camp and Auxiliary, United Indian Veterans.

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✓ Ickes' Talk On Japanese Is Challenged

"The majority of the people on the Pacific Coast know that the country can't afford to allow the Japanese to return to coastal areas," Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the committee on Japanese legislation, Native Sons of the Golden West, declared yesterday.

Odemar, challenged in an open letter a recent statement of Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, to the effect that there was a clamor of a few people on the Pacific Coast—based on hate and prejudice—against the return of the Japanese to the coastal area.

"Resolutions were made by each of the State's 58 counties in favor of removing the Japanese," Odemar's statement read. Surely that was not done in prejudice and hate, but by reason of the knowledge of facts. We challenge your statement which imputes prejudice and hatred to this vast majority."

Odemar added in his statement that he "had noticed stories from Washington saying that Japanese who have confessed that they are not loyal to the United States," would soon be released from the Relocation Centers.

In San Francisco Robert B. Cozzens, Assistant Director of the War Relocation Authority, emphatically denied that disloyal Japanese will be allowed to leave the centers.

"This is absolutely false," said Cozzens. "It has never been proposed. Any Japanese who has not been cleared as to his patriotism to this country by Army, Navy and Federal investigators, will not be released."

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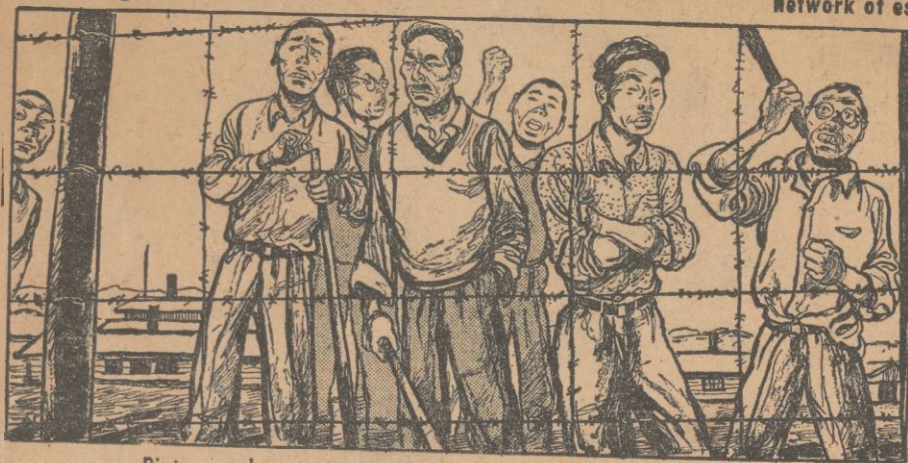
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Betrayal From the East

Based on the new best-seller unmasking the Jap network of espionage and treachery in America

By ALAN HYND

ILLUSTRATIONS BY WM. SHARP



Riots, murder, were common at the Jap Relocation Centers.



The Black Dragons swear allegiance ONLY to the Emperor of Japan.

THERE are at large in the United States today—almost two and a half years AFTER Pearl Harbor—thousands of Japanese, both aliens and American-born. These men, many of them known to the F.B.I. to have been neck deep in espionage and sabotage guilt before December 7, 1941, have been turned loose from relocation centers. Many Americans are under the impression that the F.B.I. gets a chance to check on the records of the Japanese who are released. This is not true! It is no secret in Washington that J. Edgar Hoover has his fingers crossed because of the "liberal," not to say stupid, policy of the War Relocation Authority. So here we have among us again many known dangerous enemies!

Let us look into the relocation problem. Residents of the Pacific Coast were understandably fear-ridden after Pearl

Harbor. There were 120,000 citizens of Japanese ancestry and Japanese nationals concentrated in California, Oregon and Washington. The W.R.A. was established in March, 1942. And in time more than 100,000 Japanese were evacuated to ten established relocation centers at various inland points. There was no attempt to segregate aliens from American-born Japanese and the resultant subversive acts, rioting and even murder are now well known.

Considerable misguided sentiment has been directed toward the Nisei (American-born Japanese). It is a known fact that some of the Nisei are dangerous enemies. One of them, quite notorious on the West Coast, while enroute to the center at Manzanar, California, declared: "We ought to have guts enough to kill Roosevelt!"

Undoubtedly a certain percentage of Nisei are loyal to

the United States. But the following figures speak for themselves: Of some 20,000 American-born Japanese—males between the ages of 17 and 39—questioned at the centers, one out of four admitted their disloyalty to the United States. Only six of them out of every hundred volunteered for service in the United States Army. Many of them were members of the Butoko-kai, the youth organization of the dread secret Black Dragon Society, quite busy with subversive activities before the war. And the Black Dragons swear allegiance ONLY to the Emperor of Japan!

One Nisei, Tokutaro Slocum, told an investigating committee of an organization at Manzanar relocation center calling itself the "Blood Brothers Corps." The Corps hammered at the Japs there to "realize you are Japanese!"

(Continued Monday)

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