

Box 128 Newspaper Clippings

1942

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THE FACES ARE ORIENTAL, BUT THE GAME IS AMERICAN. THESE CHILDREN ARE AMONG THE JAPANESE BEING EVACUATED FROM OUR WEST COAST.

WEST COAST JAPANESE SETTLE FOR DURATION IN GOVERNMENT HOMES

EVACUATION OF JAPANESE residents from the Pacific Coast combat zone—citizens and non-citizens alike—was speeded up this week with the issuing of 12,800 evacuation orders in one day. Evacuees first go to assembly depots—these children are at the depot in Santa Anita—then to various permanent camps to spend the duration in self-governed exile. By May 3, 35,000 Japanese are expected to be settled in camps, most from Military Area No. 1—Washington State, Oregon, California, part of Arizona. Eventually,

112,000 will be evacuated. A typical camp is 6000-acre Manzanar, 240 miles inland in California's Owens Valley. Soon it will be self-sufficient, with its own farms, stores, hospitals, democratic government. Its inhabitants, living in prefabricated houses, will get \$50 to \$94 a month for doing farm work and making small articles. The military police are in charge, but the evacuees will govern themselves through a system of block representatives. No jails have been planned.

7

P.M.

April 26th

Our Japanese Friends Are Enjoying Their New Lives

A Report on Tanforan

By MAUREEN O'BRIEN

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

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

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

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

And then a small doubt crept in.

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

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

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

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

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



"PITCHER BOOKS"—Two Nipponese-American babies love the bright colors

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

Maureen O'Brien's regular
Contract Contacts column
is on page 3

have 'nothing to do'.

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

installed. You see while the stands guard at the gate and side, order is kept inside civilian police force.

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

What would any of the y

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

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

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

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

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

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

WCCA is doing, at least in the one center we've looked at.

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

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

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

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

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

"But that's just the point," he explained. "The authorities have inaugurated such a fine educational and recreational program down here that our young people never

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

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

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

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

At that the breaks in morale can't be too serious. For we hear, too, that the police blotter which is run by the civil guard inside the center is as clean as the day it was

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

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

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

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

That's all about Tanforan until Takeuchi's bridge party, to which we've already accepted an invitation.



THE PRESS—Four young Japanese get out the Tanforan "totalizer"

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

San Francisco Chronicle

THE CITY'S ONLY HOME-OWNED NEWSPAPER

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The Signals

BLACKOUT—Fluctuating sound, rising and falling, for two minutes on official sirens and Ferry building siren. Street lights go out.

ALL CLEAR—Continuous siren sound of one pitch and intensity for two minutes. Street lights go on.

From Singapore,
From Java, Bataan
And Burma the
News Is the Same--

A BLACK DAY!

Singapore Is About to Fall; Java, Luzon Positions Critical!

Alien Roundup

20 Japs Arrested, Much
Contraband Seized in FBI
Raid on Monterey Area

**Trio Are Seized in Salinas
Buddhist Temple; Former Tokyo
Police Chief Reportedly Taken**

A raiding army of FBI agents smashed yesterday at a ring of Japanese colonies near Monterey bay, seizing vast quantities of contraband.

At the same time, in Washington, Pacific Coast Congressmen ended their week's deliberations by a demand the Western States and Alaska be wiped clear at once of all Japanese, aliens

The Day of Disaster: A Digest

The fall of Singapore, a tragedy comparable only to the fall of France in the catalogue of Allied defeats in this war, is now inevitable. The disaster does not come alone. The Japs are in the process of capturing the two cities at the mouth of Macassar straits, just north of Java, and a force of some size has forced a crossing of the Salween river in Burma. There was an ominous hint that Jap numbers are getting too much for the Americans in Luzon.

It is probable that there are this morning twice as many Japanese troops on Singapore island as there are British. Tokyo reports the

A Terrible, Bizarre Climax

Japanese Clear the Skies of British Planes,
Land 100,000 Troops and Pierce the Outer
Defenses (a Tea Dance Is Given in the City)

FDR: We Now Realize We Must Work to Win the War

By Associated Press
WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—President Roosevelt defined the major war strategy of the United Nations today in an effort to

He went on to refer to major strategy himself, and to say that the first objective was to prevent a break-through and meanwhile

Crowds Flock to Movies As Dive Bombers Smash Outnumbered Defenders

(Editors note: Terrible yet bizarre, the following
news of Singapore is followed by the following tea

On the Russian Front

With San Francisco



signs of wear and inner strenuousness, seemed to have put aside the thousand trivial details of getting themselves safely over from one way of life to another, and to be thinking long and private thoughts.

A Lost People

They contrasted strongly with the other signs of life—the crack of a solidly hit softball on the stretch track, and the rows of grinning Japanese boys who pointed to Photographer Barney Peterson's camera and yelled "contraband" from the grandstand seats. One husky, and energetic woman, in particular, a former nurse in a San Francisco hospital, and now charged with the health of 80 babies at the center, seemed to be burdened with the social and historical implications of her internment.

She was born, she said, in Denver, Col., "where there is almost none of the California racial prejudice," educated in United States schools and drilled in Western ways. She said she knew little more of the Japanese than I did, having had "American" associations exclusively, but that her current misfortune, while it was interesting as a study, was going to make a great difference.

By the great difference, she inferred a permanent dislocation of herself and most of the others in the center. "All of us, the Issei (Japanese nationals) and Nisei (first generation Japanese) are a kind of lost people," she said, in carefully brittle English.

She went on to explain in terms of comparative evils, saying that although the evacuees felt they might be subject to possible U. S. social and economic exclusions as a result of the war, still they felt that would be preferable to returning to homeland conditions they had forgotten or could not imagine.

No Curfew

"We are a people of tremendous personal ambition," she continued, "and in America we have been reasonably free to let go in whatever direction we chose. We know that at home, and especially during the last 10 years, there has been a kind of regimentation we don't understand. We are afraid of that, but we are also afraid of what may happen to us here. Do you understand?"

The nurse looked as though she could use the right answer.

Haru, a former domestic, was cheerful, on the other hand, concerned more with the facts

Some Are Stoical, Some Restless, Some Cocky and Some Are Bewildered

of the present than the alarms of the future. She said she and her two younger sisters had expected the assembly center to be "a frightful place of frowning guards and German discipline," and that she was pleased to find it "easy going and garden-like."

She described her barracks, which she said was a long building divided into five 20 by 20 apartments, and her daily routine, which she said began at 6:30 a. m. and ended with some kind of social fling at about 10 p. m. There was no curfew at the center, she said, and no visible signs of the "pressure" the doctor had mentioned—except for the unseen but strongly-felt presence of the military. For exercise one could walk around the track, play games or work. For diversion in general, there was the great and unfamiliar atmosphere of holiday to draw from.

William R. Lawson, wartime civilian control administrator for the center, had a more statistical story to tell. He said the center would probably remain in operation for three months, until permanent camps inland were ready to absorb the Japanese population of all the West Coast cities.

Pattern of Life

He named six doctors and one dentist among the evacuees, and said they were manning a hospital on the grounds, ministering to three cases of measles, three cases of mumps, and preparing to deliver five babies within the month. Any serious ailments, he said, will be sent to the nearby San Mateo Hospital.

Eighty per cent of his charges are U. S.-born, he said, and almost all of them speak English. Many are Catholics, many Protestants, many Buddhists. A Protestant minister and Buddhist priest are interned.

The old racing grounds, where many of the present dwellers laid down their bets and yelled in the distant past, are now divided into five districts, each headed by a Japanese. The Tanforan stables have been converted into four-family apartments. There are five recreation halls in use, and the track compound is to be used for strenuous sports. Evacuee's cars have been impounded in a lot on the grounds, where they may be held or disposed of at the owner's wish. Single men are housed in a dormitory under the grandstand, and single women, of whom there are 20, have disappeared into private families.

My own observations, after a walk of miles through endless rows of rude, but functional buildings, remain fairly simple. The evacuees, on the whole, seemed healthy but somewhat awed by the speed and inexorability of events. The young women were red-cheeked, eager, chattering and dressed, for the most part, in slacks, sweaters, sports coats and shoes.

Matters of Face

The young men, and especially the Kibbe (born in the U. S., but educated in Japan) seemed half-arrogant, half-bewildered. They were full of slang and fast talk, and gave us a bad time when we tried to quiz them. The gossip about them was that they preferred bull sessions to work, and that they had had to be replaced in dining room jobs by girls who did not lack in interest and efficiency.

The older Japanese, while harder to approach, seemed infinitely more friendly, once their reserve was breached. They were ashamed of the Pearl Harbor attack, being still fettered with the elusive matters of face, but felt that, all in all, Japan was probably justified in her method of lining up a greater East Asia.

A few small American flags were in evidence around the various buildings, and many Japanese children wore MacArthur buttons. One robust evacuee of 10, complained bitterly of his confinement because he said he now had to play with Japanese children all the time and was not used to it.

Probably the most sorrowful evacuee I met was a middle-aged professor of history, who said that the war had put off his dream of internationalism for another hundred years, at the least. "We will all make a fetish of our own little boundaries, now," he said, "and to hell with the brotherhood of man." He shook his head. "One thing I

hope," he continued, wanly, "is that the war ends quickly, whoever wins it. If it goes on too long, everyone will lose and there may never be an end."

Still a Hep Cat

Certainly the most engaging evacuee of the 6000 was Charlie Kato, whom I met by the central gate, where he was waiting for some "American" friends to deliver his trap drums. Charlie was a hot drummer in a swing band before the "pressure" overtook him, and he was feeling the pinch, although he remained verbally optimistic.

"I'm getting some of the boys together for a session as soon as my drums arrive," he said, rubbing his hands in anticipation of hot licks to come. "We got three or four trumpets, a couple of them solid; four saxes, a couple a hundred pianos, a guitar, a trombone—and me. We'll take over from the juke box"—he indicated the hall where a Saturday dance was brewing—"when we get organized."

"I sure could use a fiddle-slapper, though," he went on, ruefully. "Hey!" he said, lighting up with an idea, "if you write a story you might tell the guys still on the outside that we need a hot bass down here. One drum ain't enough to carry the rhythm."

A Reporter Tours the Jap Assembly Center at Tanforan and Finds That---

By RICHARD DONOVAN

On Saturday the Japanese evacuated to the Tanforan Assembly Center seemed to be going about as though they had lived there all their lives. No neurotics, brawlers, political troublemakers or quiet weepers defaced the gathering places; and the playfields, barracks and grounds looked like hives of industry and makeshift invention. The center had been open just 13 days.

The remarkable calm, the almost clinical objectivity with which most of them regarded their position was attributed by an evacuee doctor to whom I talked to "the racial stoicism" of his people. "A Japanese," he said, "will not undermine his group dignity by breaking under pressure."

At first glance, all this seemed to be true. I arrived at the beginning

of the dinner hour (4:30 to 6 p. m.) and shoved into the great dining room that has been set up to occupy the ground floor of the grandstand. About 4000 of the 6000 evacuees were standing in silent lines, holding their own or government issue dishes and waiting to be served shoulder of pork, spinach, potatoes, bread, milk or tea. Only the young ones appeared to be laughing, shoving or displaying emotion of any kind. Above the age of 25 the doctor's "stoicism" seemed to have set in universally, like a hard winter.

Aura of Expectancy

Outside in the warm sun, there was a different attitude. Trucks weighted with baggage were still arriving amid a kind of holiday excitement. About a hundred Japanese boys took the baggage as it came, heaving it down with plain English jibes and occasional profanity to be

arranged in rows for claiming. There was a healthy atmosphere of bustle and dispatch here, and I felt watching it, that somehow everybody understood the government's position in the evacuation and was looking forward however wanly, to starting a new life.

Behind the baggage came the evacuees themselves — the farmers, craftsmen, students, professional men, artists, merchants, housewives, the old and the lame, the young bucks in their cowboy clothes and the girls with their Hollywood hair-do's. An assembly center policeman, wearing an arm band for a star, told me with the assurance of six days residence, that the elders almost always arrive with sober expressions and a determination to get the family unit comfortably and hygienically settled; the young men as glamorously as possible; the young women with anxious grins and fash-

ionable swish and the children close-cropped heads and infant wonder. The pattern, he said, varies.

After a while, however, I began to catch the undertones of aimlessness and unrest that were being so generally ignored. Hundreds of evacuees, I noticed, were waiting and watching instead of working or eating. They looked very little like "stoics", and very much like people in a railroad station. Many of the older ones, who I



Japanese unloading their possessions at the evacuation center at Tanforan.

Life v
San F



NISEI MOVING INTO MANZANAR, CALIF., RELOCATION CENTER (1942)

ELIOT ELISOFFON—LIFE

On one side, *shikatagonai*; on the other, an ugly footnote to American history.

feeling had become pandemic. Earl Warren, then California's Attorney General, later the state's Republican Governor and presently the civil righteous Chief Justice of the United States, agreed: "I have come to the conclusion that the Japanese situation, as it exists in this state today, may well be the Achilles' heel of the entire civilian defense effort." Everyone from California's Democratic Governor Culbert Olson to the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West clamored for the banishment of the West Coast Japanese, regardless of civil liberties or their constitutional rights. And on Feb. 19, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt duly signed Executive Order 9066, authorizing the evacuations. Lieut. General John DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Command, lost no time in designating the western half of Washington, Oregon and California, and the southern third of Arizona as "Military area No. 1," off-limits to all persons of Japanese descent. In March, Milton Eisenhower was appointed director of the War Relocation Authority, and the sorry mass evacuation began. Paradoxically, the Territory of Hawaii, in a much more vulnerable situation, never considered a mass evacuation of its 120,552 Japanese-American citizens, and the war passed without a single proven act of sabotage or espionage.

"No Difference." There was not one effective voice of U.S. protest. The Congress passed a bill supporting the move; only one Senator, Robert Taft, voiced strong opposition to the theory of evacuation. California profiteers greedily grabbed up the lush farms and prosperous businesses of their Japanese-American neighbors. General DeWitt, appearing before a Senate committee, made a flat statement that seemed to reflect majority sentiment: "A Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether he's an American citizen or not. I don't want any of them here." Even the victims of the enforced exodus decided to submit without a fight for their constitutional rights. Says Nisei Lawyer Frank Chuman, current president of the Japanese Ameri-

can Citizens League: "We used the principle of *shikatagonai*—realistic resignation."

The evacuees went to the "assembly centers" at Santa Anita racetrack and other staging areas for transshipment to ten "relocation centers"—a euphemism for concentration camps, as it turned out—across the Sierra Nevadas. At the half-completed relocation centers, the evacuees were dismayed to find no inside plumbing, and in the frigid camps of Wyoming and Idaho, the only protection against the winter cold consisted of antique potbellied stoves. Bachelors were jammed 30 to a tarpaper-covered barrack, and each one-room, 20-ft. by 25-ft. "apartment" was shared by two families. "Goodness, we certainly could stand just another room," wrote a young Nisei mother from the sweltering Manzanar, Calif., Center. "This being seven in one room makes privacy an unknown word."

The Perpetual Lump. Although the evacuees were free to come and go, with official permits, in the neighborhoods near their camps, they were effectively imprisoned by the hostility of their neighbors. "Jap, keep out, you rat," proclaimed a crayonned sign on a barbershop in Parker, Ariz., near the Poston Center.

Many of the internees were fearful and overwrought. "I had a perpetual lump in my throat," recalls Nisei Frank Chuman. Inevitably, there was trouble: in November 1943, after a demonstration against the administration of the Tule Lake camp in California, the Army's Military Police took over the camp, manned the watchtowers and began patrolling the area with Jeeps and command cars. The transition to Nazi-type *stalags* was complete.

Fruit of *Shikatagonai*. In January 1943, Assistant War Secretary John J. McCloy conceived the idea of recruiting an all-Japanese combat team to fight in Europe. The Nisei 100th Infantry Battalion (later the 442nd Infantry Regiment), eager to prove its U.S. patriotism, became the most-decorated unit in U.S. military history, suffered 300% casualties in combat in Italy. By the end of the war, 33,000

Nisei were in the armed forces,* while the families of many of them waited in concentration camps from Idaho to Arkansas.

After V-J day, most of the Japanese Americans returned to the West Coast communities they had left and resolutely began to rebuild their lives. A remorseful Government indemnified them for an estimated one-third of the value of their lost property, and their West Coast neighbors somewhat sheepishly accepted their return. Among the Japanese Americans, as the new generation of American-born Nisei took over leadership of their families, appeared an eagerness to enter community life and integrate as their fathers had never done. They displayed surprisingly little bitterness—perhaps the fruit of *shikatagonai*—and the story of the Nisei reintegration into Southern California life is as bright as the evacuation was ugly. Japanese Americans participate in every phase of contemporary California life, from Rotary Clubs to farming, from films to dispensing justice (Judge John Aiso, 51, is the first Nisei to rise to the State Superior Court). Their criminal rate record is the lowest of any ethnic group in the state. They are no longer forced by zoning laws to live in the ghetto of Little Tokyo, and public acceptance of the Japanese Americans is general.

But in the happy ending of the Nisei story there is a stark reminder of past injustice. Wrote Yale's Professor Eugene Rostow, in a 1945 article: "The evacuation was our worst wartime mistake. . . . One hundred thousand persons were sent to concentration camps on a record which wouldn't support a conviction for stealing a dog."

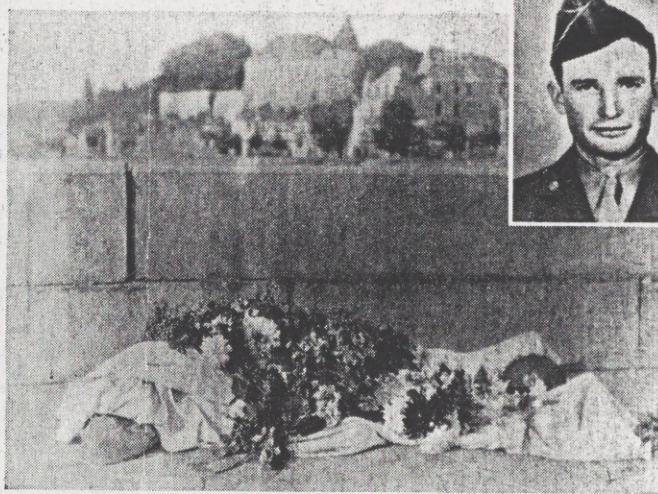
* The fact that 6,000 served in the Pacific, fighting the Japanese, was kept secret until after the war. One of the most distinguished Nisei warriors of World War II was 2nd Lieut. Daniel Inouye, who lost his right arm in the Po Valley campaign in Italy, won a Distinguished Service Cross, and, two years ago, became the new State of Hawaii's first member of the House of Representatives.



MAGGIE McRACKEN & DAUGHTER

They will never know what made him run to certain death.

DON STURKEY



THE BODY ON THE BRIDGE (INSET: PVT. McRACKEN)

Time - 11 Aug 61

the messages from generals and the President. She worked hard, saw her daughter Myrtis Ann, graduate from high school last June. A quiet woman, Mrs. McRacken seldom mentioned her husband's heroism or Mayenne's continued devotion to his memory. Her employer had never even heard the story. But recently a friend got the *Charlotte Observer* interested. People throughout North Carolina contributed more than \$1,500 to send Mrs. McRacken and Myrtis Ann to Mayenne.

But after its long wait, Mayenne was afraid it was not ready. August is vacation time in France. "Our ceremony will be much too simple," worried Mayor Lucien de Montigny. "Members of the municipal band will not be on hand to play the American and French anthems. The magistrates are on vacation. We are afraid that Mrs. McRacken will be disappointed."

Maggie McRacken was not disappointed. Last Saturday, on the 17th anniversary of his death, the widow and daughter of Private McRacken were honored at a small, tearful reception in Mayenne's 16th century city hall. They stepped to the center of the old stone bridge, stood silently at the flower-banked monument while an American bugler blew taps, a U.S. Army band played *The Star-Spangled Banner* and the *Marseillaise*, and 2,000 villagers watched solemnly.

It was all very simple, and entirely fitting to the memory of the Red Springs farm boy whose wife, proud though she was, could still wonder: "I'll never know what made him run out from behind that tank to save that bridge in the face of certain death."

RACES

The Difference

After Chicago broke out in a summer rash of racial violence last month (TIME, July 28), Mississippi's Representative John Bell Williams, voicing the views of many segregationists, piously asked why Attorney General Robert Kennedy had not sent U.S. marshals to Chicago, just as he had to Alabama when the Freedom Riders first headed south.

Last week, in an interview on Atlanta's station WBS-TV, Bobby Kennedy gave Segregationist Williams a blunt explanation for the difference in the Justice Department's reactions in Chicago and Alabama. "They are making an effort in Chicago to deal with the problem," he said. "The police are not standing back and waiting for people to be beaten up for ten or twelve minutes before stepping in. Where they know there is going to be disorder, they come in and try to deal with the problem. That's all we are asking."

THE ECONOMY

Peace, It's Wonderful

Except for an irritating slowdown on missile-site construction, John Kennedy's New Frontier has been relatively free of labor trouble in its first six months. Last week Labor Secretary Arthur Goldberg reported that "in the first six months of 1961, the U.S. enjoyed its greatest period of industrial peace since the end of World War II." The number of workers involved in strikes was a postwar low of 621,000 (out of an employed work force of 60 million); time lost because of strikes was 6,720,000 man-days, or only one-tenth of 1% of all the hours worked by nonagricultural, nongovernmental labor.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Harmless Ones

The crank-conservative John Birch Society last week suffered an insult calculated to bring tears to the eyes of any hard-working world changer: it was shrugged off as being too harmless to be worth investigating. Reporting to Democratic Governor Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown, California's Assistant Attorney General Howard Jewel said that he saw no need to investigate the Birchers: "The cadre of the John Birch Society seems to be formed of wealthy businessmen, retired military officers and little old ladies in tennis shoes."

Almost as if trying to prove the point, the Birch Society's founder, Boston candymaker Robert H. W. Welch, appeared in Tulsa to proclaim a new project. The

John Birch Society, he announced, will sponsor an essay contest for college students. Prizes will total \$2,300—and will go to collegiate contestants who most eloquently discuss "grounds for the impeachment" of U.S. Chief Justice Earl Warren.

HISTORICAL NOTES

20 Years After

Through the lantern-lit streets of Los Angeles' Little Tokyo district, masqueraders, serpentine dancers with an ancient shrine on their shoulders, and kimono-clad maidens will parade this week. Kendo swordsmen polished their bamboo breastplates for a tournament, luncheon speakers rounded out their testimonial oratory and, at a glittering ball at the Ambassador Hotel, a porcelain princess will reign as Queen of the Nisei Week. Officially, Nisei week is a tribute to Southern California's Japanese-American community, the largest (90,000) in the continental U.S. Unofficially, it recalls an ugly footnote to American history: the World War II evacuation and internment of more than 110,000 West Coast Japanese, most of them native-born U.S. citizens.

In the panicky weeks after Pearl Harbor, feeling against Japanese of all ilk ran high. A superpatriot chopped down four Japanese cherry trees along the Tidal Basin in Washington; the Tennessee State Department of Purchasing declared "open season on Japs, no licenses required," and an elderly Japanese man and wife were shot to death in their beds in El Centro, Calif. As American military losses increased in the Pacific and American morale dipped at home, rumors of Japanese-American fifth-column activity raged along the Pacific Coast. The very fact that no sabotage had occurred—or ever did occur—was viewed with alarm. "It is a sign that the blow is well organized," warned Pundit Walter Lippmann darkly, "and that it is held back until it can be struck with maximum effect."

"The Achilles' Heel." By February, 1942 Japan had swept the U.S. and Allies from the Western Pacific, and the Rising Sun was nearing its high noon. In the U.S. the yellow fever of anti-Japanese

Please save for me

over 15



Pickert: Faithful in his fashion

curred to Pickert anyway that there was any connection between his politics and his caretaking.

Last week, 66-year-old Pickert ruefully told the story of how he had found out differently. It was in October, when Morse was making campaign speeches aimed at President Eisenhower's jugular. Pickert didn't think so much of these speeches by his boss, and when Morse came back to the farm for a rest, after a particularly vitriolic attack on the President, Pickert said so. During the conversation, Pickert told Morse: "Eisenhower has forgot more about war than the average man will ever know."

Morse, according to Pickert, hit the barn roof. "I never saw a man get so mad," said Pickert. And thereupon Morse fired him.

In Washington, after the story came out, Morse insisted that he let the caretaker go, not because he was a Republican, but because "he had not been loyal to my friendship."

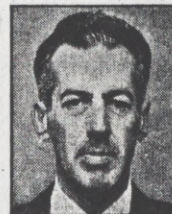
What this meant was amplified in a letter that Pickert said Morse had written him: "I have found that when one has such strong differences with my political views which you expressed to others, loyalty and friendship is sacrificed."

Commented The (Portland) Oregonian: "If this was not a political firing, we have never heard of one . . . We have news for the senator: Employers do not treat their workers that way these days."

WASHINGTON TIDES

To Spend or Save?

by Ernest K. Lindley



IT is estimated that Federal revenues will rise by from \$7 billion to \$10 billion in the next fiscal year, without any increase in taxes. Even a \$10 billion increase would not quite balance the budget at the present rate of expenditures. But a corresponding improvement in the ensuing year would produce a substantial surplus or permit Federal outlays to be increased without a deficit.

These possibilities illustrate why many men in both parties feel the Administration and Congress should put less emphasis on cutting Federal expenditures and more on ways of accelerating the growth of the national economy. The old idea that the way to promote economic growth was simply to balance the budget and let nature take its course has been losing ground for a generation. Even among those who have not completely relinquished it there are many who believe that larger Federal outlays are urgently needed for many purposes from defense, through highways and airports, to education.

LESS COMPLACENCY

Usually in the past, increasing the national income has been of lively concern to the executive and Congress only in times of depression or recession. When conditions improved, concern faded. Recently attention has begun to focus on the problem of increasing the rate of growth of the economy. This has been partly due to the extraordinarily rapid rise of Soviet production. There has been, and still is, considerable complacency about this in the United States, although less than there was even a year ago. Quite apart from Soviet competition, however, there has been a widening realization that our own rate of economic growth has been slower than it needed to be and can be in the future. A Rockefeller brothers report concluded that an annual growth rate of 5 per cent is feasible.

As to the means of maintaining such a rate of growth there is, of course, no consensus. But the general idea is taking hold in both parties that the nation should set a feasible goal and that the Federal government has a role to play in achieving the goal. A high rate of growth would in only

a few years ease the tax burden or make possible, without tax increases, larger outlays on the international struggle and internal improvements.

This train of thought is perceptible among liberal and moderate Republicans in Congress and in the Administration. Many of them think that the President is putting too much emphasis on cutting the next budget and not enough on meeting the most essential national needs and means of promoting more rapid economic growth. I include in this group Vice President Nixon and a majority of the Cabinet. They are loyal and discreet but, on the whole, forward-looking, vigorous, and relatively young. Indeed, in intelligence and general ability this Cabinet is the equal, if not the superior, of any in several decades. It is also a Cabinet which has tried hard, and is still trying hard, to eliminate waste.

The President's eagerness to balance the budget in his last full year in office is understandable. Moreover, even the elimination of waste is hard to achieve without relentless pressure. Finally, as a political device, something may be said for presenting a budget so tight that the Democrats in Congress almost inevitably will increase it, thus appearing to earn the spending label which the Republicans like to keep tacked on them. But many of the Eisenhower Republicans consider this a negative approach. They think that the country wants more positive leadership.

SUSTAINED GROWTH

The Democrats, including most of their Northern and Western liberals, do not hanker to be known as big spenders. Even if they had a free hand at the coming session, Federal expenditures would not soar. As in the past, they will cut some items in the President's budget, no matter how tight it is, and vote increases in others. But the recent election obviously was not a mandate for economy at any cost. The Northern and Western Democrats are rallying to the general idea of making a sustained and more rapid economic growth a prime national objective. As many Eisenhower Republicans also see, this idea has more political appeal than balancing the budget in 1960.

NISEI:

Disguised Blessing

At the age of 16, Hiroshi Mayeda was uprooted from his father's truck farm near San Pedro, Calif., confined with his family to the horse barns at Santa Anita race track, and then shipped under guard halfway across the continent to the Jerome (Ark.) Relocation Center, one of ten barbed-wire encampments the U.S. Government set up for Japanese-Americans during World War II. It was a cruel and bewildering experience for a youth. Yet today, some seventeen years later, Mayeda looks back and says it was one of the best things that ever happened to him.

Kenji Nakane was minister of a small church near Palm Springs, Calif., when all Japanese-Americans were ordered, in the spring of 1942, to leave the West Coast. Nakane lost his church and now, at 54, he does social work among Japanese-Americans in Chicago. He agrees with Mayeda. He, too, believes the post-Pearl Harbor evacuation was a blessing in disguise.

Hiroshi Mayeda and Kenji Nakane are only two of some 110,000 Japanese-Americans who were shipped off to U.S.-style concentration camps in the first months of the war. All were suddenly forced to sell their homes, shops, and farms at disaster prices. Three years after the war ended, the U.S. Government decided that it had a moral obligation to reimburse them for some of their property losses; and last week, Attorney General William P. Rogers formally notified Congress that all 26,552 claims by the displaced Japanese-Americans have now been settled.

Gain: All told, Rogers reported, the U.S. sent checks out for \$36,874,240. This was far less than the true value of the property that had been lost in the scramble of relocation, but surprisingly, the vast majority of the Japanese-Americans are not resentful. Like Mayeda and Nakane, they are now actually glad they were ordered away from the West Coast.

Why? All of them gave basically the same reasons: The wartime relocation order forced them out of their ghettos; it broke up the "Little Tokyos" of San Francisco and Los Angeles; it ended the

feudalistic control the Japanese father held over his children; it emancipated the women of the Japanese-American family. Pushed into the mainstream of American life, Japanese-Americans entered new occupations, improved their economic status, and helped pull down the racial barriers against them.

Success Stories: Now, for example, Hiroshi Mayeda, the truck farmer's son, is an executive of Chicago's George F. McKiernan and Co., commercial printers and lithographers. "To put it most bluntly," Mayeda said last week, "look at it this way: Today, I am a chief cost estimator with two people on my staff. My brother, Min, is a research bacteriologist, and my sister, Fuki, a dietitian, both at the University of Chicago. We all have a college education; we all do what we like to do. If there had been no relocation camps, we might have

been truck farmers in San Pedro, Calif."

To other Japanese-Americans, relocation brought acceptance. Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, a gray-haired Chicago dentist, said: "In Fresno, it took me twelve years to bring a Caucasian patient into my office; in Chicago, my first patient was white." And even in the West, the old, rigid barriers are now beginning to come down. Ed Yamato, proprietor of Los Angeles's Yamato Employment Agency, said that before the war, "the only jobs the Japanese were able to get were laboring jobs and restaurant and farm jobs. Now we're filling jobs for engineers and scientific workers and office workers."

The chance to rise out of second-class citizenship seems to have meant most for the Japanese-Americans. Harry T. Ichiyasu was a struggling young insurance agent in San Francisco when he and his wife, Miyoko, were picked up and taken to the horse stalls of Tanforan race track. "It seemed at that time painful," Ichiyasu said, "but now both my wife and I feel that the evacuation was a godsend." After the war, Ichiyasu began selling toys in Chicago, worked hard, and now represents six factories. "You know," he says, "America gives you a chance, no matter who you are."

These attitudes are not universal. Some of the Japanese-Americans, especially the older ones, are still bitter about their wartime mistreatment, and about the skimpy compensation for their lost property. Frank Dobashii, who won the Purple Heart and Bronze Star with the infantry in Italy, and who now runs the posh Nikko restaurant in San Francisco, estimates that "maybe 5 per cent are bitter now—but they don't talk about it." But Dobashii, himself, is not one of the bitter. He explained: "What relocation actually did for us was permit us to establish ourselves as citizens of the United States."

PEOPLE:

Loyalty Risk

For 25 years, a weather-beaten Oregonian named D.F. Pickert had worked for Sen. Wayne Morse as a part-time caretaker at Morse's farm near the town of Eugene at \$1 an hour. Pickert is a Republican, but why not? Morse himself was a Republican until 1952 after which he switched to the Democrats. And it never oc-



European

DP's: Pearl Harbor forced the Nisei into exile...



Newsweek

... but for the Ichiyasus, it brought a better way of life

Jap Works Corps: 75,000 Will Be Permitted to Enlist in Voluntary Unit for Duration

More than 75,000 Japanese now being evacuated from the West Coast will be offered enlistment in a new voluntary work corps to aid America's war drive.

Details of the program were disclosed yesterday in Washington by Milton Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Authority. This agency was established to take full charge of the evacuees after they have been moved from temporary assembly centers and taken to large resettlement projects.

Official enlistment forms for the work corps are now being distributed to every Japanese evacuee, man or woman, over the age of 16.

PLEDGE OF LOYALTY

Enlistment in the corps involves these points:

1—Each enlistee swears or affirms loyalty to the United States.

2—He agrees to serve in the corps for the duration of the war and 14 days thereafter.

3—He agrees to perform any tasks assigned to him.

4—He agrees to accept in payment "such cash and other allowances" as may be provided by the WRA.

"The corps," Eisenhower said, "will undertake all essential work on the projects, including development of natural resources, production of food, manufacture of needed articles and operation services."

"It is hoped that relocated communities will become self-sufficient in production of foodstuffs within the turn of a season, and will be producing additional crops for the Food for Freedom program shortly thereafter."

NO WAGES AS SUCH

In return for their services, the WRA will furnish the enlistee and his dependents with necessary housing, food, health service and educational facilities.

"There will be no wages, as such," it was announced, "but enlistees will receive small cash advances, which will be charged against their enterprises. In no event will maximum cash advances exceed the minimum base pay of the American soldier, and will be scaled according to work classifications."

Earlier, alien control authorities had announced that "wages" for evacuees would range from \$8 a month for unskilled labor to \$16 a month for professional service.

Eisenhower disclosed enlistees

may obtain furloughs for specific periods to accept private employment outside relocation areas, under conditions approved by the WRA and War Department. While on furlough they must pay for the support of any dependents who remain behind at the relocation center.

(One furlough which will send hundreds of evacuees to the Oregon sugar beet fields was announced yesterday. See page 1).

The WRA director again guaranteed that families in relocation centers will be kept together if they so desire. They will have the responsibility of establishing and managing their own governmental services, electing their community officials, and maintaining their own police force, fire control facilities and recreational activities.

OLDSKILLS—NEW JOBS

They may run their own nursery schools. Their college students may be transferred to institutions in the Middle West.

Schools for the education of children will be provided in co-operation with State Departments and the U. S. Office of Education.

Through the work corps, they will be given additional training to "adapt old skills to new jobs, and to develop new skills."

Five areas with a combined capacity for 60,000 evacuees have already been approved for relocation centers, and construction has started on all. These sites, with their capacity and preliminary work projects, are as follows:

1—Manzanar in Owens valley, California; 10,000, guayule plantations, small industries, public works.

2—Parker in Southwestern Arizona, 20,000; irrigation projects, production of subsistence food crops.

3—Gila river in Southern Arizona, 10,000; irrigation projects, production of alfalfa, vegetables, specialty crops.

4—Tule lake in Northern California, 10,000; potatoes, field peas, small grains, forest products, canning and dehydrating plants.

5—Minidoka in Southern Idaho, 10,000; irrigation projections, sugar beets, potatoes, beans and onions.

Selection of ten or more additional areas is under way to accommodate 50,000 to 60,000 evacuees.

Chinatown--\$300,000 in Bonds--Fast

San Francisco's Chinatown of less than 20,000 persons subscribed to \$300,000 in war bonds during the last three days, T. Y. Tang, chairman of the war bonds committee, announced.

The amount is the first part of a \$500,000 quota assigned to Northern California's 30,000 Chinese. The drive is being handled by the China War Relief Association under B. S. Fong and Albert K. Chow, who is representative on the San Francisco general committee.

Jap Evacuation

80,000 Will Be Off Coast By May 21

More than 80 per cent of all West Coast Japanese will be moved out of their homes and farms by May 21, the army announced yesterday.

New orders issued yesterday affect more than 3000 in California and Oregon, bringing the total over 81,000. About 20,000 still remain.

TRUCK FARMS HIT

Chief of yesterday's orders is one removing approximately 950 from the rich asparagus and truck garden section in the narrow Sacramento-San Joaquin delta region in Sacramento county. The evacuees will register today or tomorrow at the Odd Fellows Hall in Isleton, and be moved next Tuesday and Wednesday to an unannounced assembly center.

Two orders together will clear Japanese from all Imperial county and a third will remove them from the western two-thirds of Riverside county in Southern California by Thursday, May 21. Approximately 1600 are affected.

In Northern California, a single order will clear all of Glenn county and all of the counties of Tehama, Butte, Shasta, Siskiyou west of U. S. Highways 97, 99 and 99-E. The 300 Japanese in that area will finish registration today at Chico and be evacuated to an unannounced center on Tuesday.

In Oregon, another single order called for removal of 400 from all the counties of Washington, Yamhill, Tillamook, Clatsop and Columbia, and the remainder of Multnomah on Wednesday.

In Alaska, an estimated 270 Japanese will be removed to an unannounced center. Headquarters for the evacuation were set up yesterday in Anchorage.

17 COUNTIES CLEARED

By Sunday night, May 17, all Japanese will be gone from 17 counties in California. These are:

Northern California — Alameda, San Mateo, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Sonoma, Solano, Santa Cruz, Monterey, Stanislaus, Merced and Kings.

Southern California — San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Orange and San Diego.

In addition, seven other Northern California counties will be cleared of all Japanese from their sections within Military Area 1, whose boundary line is roughly U. S. Highways 97, 99 and 99-E, the Mother Lode highway and the Walker Pass highway. These are Placer, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno and Tulare.

By May 17, the entire coastline will be cleared from Sonoma county to the Mexican border.

JAPANESE ARTIST LEAVES HIS PAINTINGS TO RESIDENTS AND INSTITUTIONS OF HAYWARD

Man About To Be Evacuated
Says He Wants To Remember
Those Who Were Kind To Him

"I want to leave to the people of Hayward some token of my feelings of friendship and appreciation before I leave, explained M. Hibi, Japanese teacher and artist, residing at 16 West Jackson street, in announcing that he had turned over to Mrs. Don Leidig and Will Frates his collection of more than 50 productions. Of these 25 are oil paintings, the remainder of monotype prints.

These paintings, the Japanese artist declared, he wanted distributed to Hayward hospitals, clinics, schools, libraries, clubs and other institutions.

Hibi, who expects soon to be included with the list of Japanese residents to be evacuated from this area, explained that he had lived in this area for more than ten years, that he had many friends here, and that he was desirous of leaving his works of art in the

hands of those who would have something to remember him as "a Japanese who has always taught and practiced American principles."

Pictures For Review

As a token of his special esteem for The Hayward Daily Review, Mr. Hibi Thursday brought to The Review office two of his finest paintings—one done by his wife, also an artist of considerable note, and the other by himself.

Many art-loving residents of the Hayward area will remember Mr. Hibi for the art exhibit he conducted in the auditorium of the Hayward Union high school from November 29 to December 5, 1936.

Once located in his new surroundings—wherever that may be—Mr. Hibi expresses the hope that he may be able to continue his art work.

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Publicists' Trial

Japs Sought Williams' Aid U. S. Declares

Special to The Chronicle

WASHINGTON, May 14—Machinations of the Japanese Committee on Trade and Information and the San Francisco branch of the powerful Mitsui Company in their wooing of American public opinion were revealed here today during the trial of David Warren Ryder and Frederick Vincent (Wiggy) Williams of San Francisco.

John T. Pigott, San Francisco attorney, told a District Court Grand Jury that spokesmen for the committee with which the defendants allegedly were associated had sought his advice concerning the foreign agents' registration act.

JAPS WERE WARNED

The attorney told the court and jury that he had "great difficulty" in getting facts from the Japanese after he warned them that if they did not register the organization with the Secretary of State as an agent of a foreign principal and another "Panay incident" occurred, "they might well be indicted and convicted and find themselves looking out from behind bars."

The Japanese, Pigott said, consulted him concerning the registration of Ryder and Williams. During a visit to his office by Ryder, Pigott said, the writer expressed the opinion that Japanese control of a part of China would be a bulwark against bolshevism.

Ryder did not pay him a fee, Pigott testified. That matter was taken care of by the Mitsui Company, which his law firm long had represented.

Although Ryder said he was not the agent of anybody, Pigott declared the defendant represented himself as an independent journalist, but the lawyer added that the "sore point" in the registration problem was the great number of pamphlets written by Ryder and purchased by the Japanese.

Williams also came to see him about registering, Pigott said, and spent two days in his office fixing up the registration blank.

Brought to Washington from Fort Meade, Maryland, where he is interned, was Kioshi Miyazaki, a Government witness who told the court he was a former official of the Mitsui San Francisco branch.

His firm, he said, was the funnel through which poured millions of dollars worth of oil and scrap iron to Japan.

Miyazaki revealed that the Japanese Committee on Trade and Information constructed a lavish Japanese exhibit at the San Francisco fair in order to help combat the anti-Japanese feeling which had arisen as a result of aggression in China.

He said Japan felt the effect of the boycott of Japanese goods.

pair of shoes.

Alien Camps: Army Spikes Rumors of Hardships

Rumors that Japanese evacuees were living under intolerable conditions in West Coast reception centers were spiked yesterday by Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff for the Fourth Army's Civil Affairs Division.

"Non-Japanese as well as Japanese have been spreading rumors which discredit the assembly centers," Colonel Bendetsen said. "Such persons are speaking without factual knowledge and often are activated by unhealthy reasons."

Colonel Bendetsen explained the centers are still in the process of construction in many cases, and certain sections are not yet completed.

CONSTRUCTION IS AHEAD

"In every case, however, adequate facilities are constructed before the evacuees arrive," the Colonel said. "Construction is ahead of evacuation."

Evacuees are now being fed army ration B, he said, consisting of canned foods and rice as the main courses. The diet is well balanced, Bendetsen said. As soon as the

assembly centers are fully organized, he added, evacuees will be fed the regular army ration, which has improved the health of soldiers all over the country.

The American Civil Liberties Union, it was announced yesterday, has protested certain phases of the evacuation program, and urged the Secretary of War to establish hearing boards "in order to mitigate the unnecessary hardships and injustices resulting from General DeWitt's evacuation orders."

REFUGEE CASES

The Union expressed concern over the plight of many German and Italian refugee affected by the orders. "Only a handful will be benefited by exemptions thus far listed," the letter to Secretary Stimson stated.

The Union also protested vigorously the removal without hearing of citizens solely because of their race.

"Both from the standpoint of law and public policy," it asserted, "such discrimination raises serious questions."

Life Runs Serene at Alien Camp

(Editor's Note: The following has been passed by military authorities on the Pacific Coast. It is the first close-up report from a newspaperman who has visited one of the Japanese concentration centers in California.)

By HARRY FERGUSON
U. P. Staff Correspondent

MANZANAR, April 21.—This is the youngest, strangest city in the world—inhabited by Japanese who hoist American flags, put up pictures of George Washington and pray the Christian God for the defeat of Japan's armed forces.

It is a settlement that grew—in the magic time of three weeks—out of the sagebrush of the Owens Valley. This is one of the places where the 118,000 Japanese who are being moved out of the strategic area of the Pacific Coast are being resettled.

Three weeks ago this was empty, dusty land between two mountain ranges. Today it is a city of 3303 population with a fire department, a hospital, a police force, an English-language newspaper, baseball teams and community recreation centers. It probably is the fastest growing town in the world because soon its population will be doubled and eventually quadrupled.

Most of the inhabitants are Japanese who have tasted American democracy and found it good. America is definitely the winner in any tug of loyalties between the United States and Japan which goes on in the minds of the Japanese inhabitants of Manzanar. Persons familiar with the situation estimate that between 95 and 98 per cent of the Japanese here are loyal to the United States. They are the ones like S. Akamatsu, who moved into Building No. 6 and immediately put up pictures of George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and President Roosevelt.

Many of the loyal ones came here with fear and doubt in their hearts. Perhaps they envisaged a Nazi-type concentration camp where they would be ruled by terror and brutality. Instead they found comfortable wooden buildings covered with tar paper, bath houses and showers and plenty of wholesome food. There is no fence



First thing they did after inspecting their new quarters in the first evacuee colony at Manzanar, these Nisei (American-born Japanese) posted a picture of General Douglas MacArthur on the bare wall of their dormitory. As Americans, they said, they regard General MacArthur as their particular hero. The Nisei girls are: Gene Hashimoto, left, and Rosemary Anzal.

around Manzanar now and while U. S. soldiers guard the main gate there is nothing to prevent a Japanese from slipping away at night except the knowledge that he undoubtedly would be caught. Nobody has tried it.

Emon Tatsui, who was brought here from Los Angeles, looked around the camp a few days and decided to write a letter to his former employer, Murphy McHenry, Hollywood motion picture executive. The note, written to tell where to send his back salary, also gave an accurate picture of the camp:

"Dear Sir: Kindly send me my money to new address by U. S. Post Office money order. It may be too much trouble for you but we do not have bank open yet here. I like to tell you about this camp. Nice place to live. It better than Hollywood. Snow on mountains. Fresh air. Snow is bright. Every day 80 to 85.

"No black out in here. There are liberty, safe and build up new life. Hundreds of carpenter. Hundreds of plumber. Hundreds so and so working hard to build up. 1000 Japanese coming to this camp almost every day now. Good ball ground. Base-ball field. Swimming pool. School building. Dancing room it about start building then movie is next.

"Yours truly, EMON TATSUI.

P. S. Over 300 miles away from your city but still in Los Angeles City limit."

No attempt has been made to separate the loyal from the disloyal. Those whose sympathies lie with Japan are keeping quiet about it. Eventually there will be a police force of 75 Japanese and the camp management believes the loyal will maintain surveillance over the disloyal.

There are all types of Japanese here — rich; poor; old; young; Issei, mostly old persons born in

Japan; Nisei, the younger group born in this country, and Kibei, born in this country but sent back to Japan to be educated.

Democracy is at work among them. An election has been held to choose block leaders. Eventually from these block leaders will be chosen an advisory committee of five to work with the camp management in preserving order and arranging for the planting of crops. Manzanar hopes to become a self-sufficient community when irrigation is brought to the rich but arid land.

The lives of the inhabitants have fallen quickly to normal pattern of living. The Japanese firemen play solitaire while waiting for an alarm. A baby has been born and named Kenji Ogawa. Howard Kumagai, a mechanical engineer, has fallen in love with Kiminki Wakamura, former beauty shop operator, has proposed and been accepted. Boys and girls make dates for dances and for the movies where James Cagney is extremely popular.

APRIL 15, 1942

CCCC

First Story of 'Jap Democracy of Manzanar'

Special to The Chronicle

MANZANAR, Owens Valley, April 14—For some 3200 California Japanese, thrust into the midst of this fruitful valley, life goes on, woven around the pattern of democracy.

Ordinary things, forgotten in the first flurry of evacuation, again are making themselves manifest. Romances are blooming. Baseball games are being played. U. S. War Savings Bonds and Stamps are enjoying a fine sale.

Take that romance, for instance. At the Reception Center here a young couple met for the first time a few days ago. Yesterday excited Japanese, under

supervision, escorted the couple to the nearest town to watch them apply for a marriage license.

Next Sunday the two will be married, with all 3200 evacuees probably in attendance.

Then take the Manzanar Free Crest, a mimeographed all-English sheet that made its debut yesterday.

Evacuated Japanese newspapermen and commentators apparently had a field day collecting color stories and articles on practically every subject.

So popular was the sheet that it was announced the Free Crest will

graduate soon into a more ambitious paper, filled with Japanese written news, editorials and features, and edited by former newspaper executives.

Speeding toward both Santa Anita and Manzanar is that ever-active bird, the stork.

The story of democracy in action further is told by announcement that Police Chief Kenneth Horton of Bishop has recruited 75 Japanese patrolmen to police the most remote corners of the center. On the rolls of Fire Chief Ralph are 24 Japanese who now are being taught rudiments of fire fighting.

1st S.F. Evacuation Edict

1000 to Go to Manzanar Next Tuesday; Registration Begins

SAN DIEGO AREA ALSO AFFECTED

Northern and West Portion of City in New Restricted Area

First Japanese evacuation movements from San Francisco and San Diego areas were announced simultaneously Wednesday by Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff for civil affairs division of the Western Defense command.

"General DeWitt's exclusion order No. 4 provides for the evacuation April 2 and April 8 of both aliens and non-aliens of Japanese ancestry from the entire city of San Diego and other areas near San Diego," Colonel Bendetsen explained. "The exclusion order No. 5 provides for the evacuation of Japanese from an area in San Francisco generally along the western and northern waterfront."

Japanese moving from San Diego will be evacuated April 2 to April 8 to the Manzanar Reception Center where already are assembled some 3000 aliens and non-aliens.

San Francisco Area

About 1000 will be excluded from the San Francisco area and will be sent to Manzanar. Evacuation will begin April 2 and continue through April 7.

The San Francisco evacuation project is explained as follows:

All Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien, in the area generally along the western and northern San Francisco waterfront, will be evacuated to the Manzanar Reception Center during the period April 2, 1942 to April 7, 1942.

The Federal Security agency will be responsible for the establishment, organization and administration of a Civil Control station at 1701 Van Ness avenue, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of processing those persons to be evacuated from that area. The Federal Security agency will deal directly with the Office of Emergency management, and other agencies as may be needed in the establishment and operation of this station.

Civilian exclusion order No. 5 will provide for the evacuation. This order will direct evacuees concerned to report to the Civil Control station for processing between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on April 2 and 3, 1942, and that all persons evacuated under the provisions of the order will be excluded from Military Area No. 1 after 12 o'clock noon, PWT, April 7, 1942.

Approximately 1000 persons will be evacuated in this movement. The actual transportation of these evacuees to the Manzanar reception center will be accomplished primarily by rail on Tuesday, April 7, 1942. Private transportation to the reception center will not be utilized.

Travel to the reception center should be performed during the daylight hours, if practicable, and should be completed prior to 4 p.m. on the day of travel. The Federal Security agency will provide appropriate social welfare services, and medical aid for and during the movement.

All evacuees in this movement will be furnished a noon-day meal while enroute to the reception center.

Medical examinations will be given all evacuees, before their departure for the reception center, under the supervision of the United States public health service.

Similar instructions apply to Japanese in the San Diego area affected by Exclusion Order No. 4. The Civil Control station for Japanese there has been established at 1919 India street, San Diego, where evacuees will report for processing between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on April 2 and 3.

All persons evacuated under the provisions of Exclusion Order No. 4 will be excluded from Military Area No. 1 after 12 o'clock noon (PWT), April 8, 1942.

Boundaries of the affected area under Exclusion Order No. 4 are described as follows:

All of San Diego County, California, south of a line extending in an easterly direction from the mouth of the San Dieguito river (northwest of Del Mar), along the north side of the San Dieguito river, Lake Hodges, and the San Pasqual river to the bridge over the San Pasqual river at or near San Pasqual thence easterly along the southerly line of California State Highway No. 78 through Ramona and Julian to the eastern boundary line of San Diego County.

Broadway
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independence we have regain-
on and waiting.

Music Hour

For serious music lov-
ers, "The Music Hour" Sun-
day evening, 8 p.m. at 32-
15 will present Beethoven's
Leonore Overture No. 1 and
Sibelius Violin Concerto.
The Tchaikowsky Piano Con-
certo will be the offering
next Wednesday. Requests
and suggestions are wel-
comed by the sponsors.

—The Music Hour—

A MESSAGE

We are in Manzanar for the duration of the war. Possibly for several years. At the end, the essential question will be:

"How did we play the game?"

The conditions imposed on American citizens of Japanese descent and upon those other Japanese who, although long resident on the Pacific Coast, never achieved American citizenship, admittedly are hard. Are we then to nurse our sorrow, water the weeds in the garden of our misery, sulk, complain, lean on the handle of the hoe?

Or shall we throw into the building of Manzanar the creative energies of a gifted people, the labor of a folk to whom toil is traditional, the gaiety of young men and women who know that the human soul can be defeated by nothing except itself.

Mount Whitney already knows the answer: One day the world will know.

Roy Nash
Project Director

THE MASS EVACUATION from the Pacific Coast of U. S. citizens of Japanese ancestry was a shameful episode for which a tax-exempt compensation is little enough reparation.

In an editorial commenting on the death last June of General John L. De Witt, who was commander of the Western Defense Command during the war, we referred to this episode and noted that it was De Witt who ordered the mass evacuation of all Japanese. While it is true that the order went out from General De Witt's headquarters, it has been called to our attention that the historical warrant the implication that he intruding the Nisei behind

by the social service by. This is the second shipment or clothing received from the army, the first supply went to the volunteer crew.

no reasons for the warrants their destinations were undisclosed.

Freedom of the press

The clerk whose accounts are correct welcomes the auditor. A public official sure of his aim and integrity welcomes criticism.

No administrator making decisions by the dozen daily about problems as unpredictable as those of Manzanar is infallible. Mistakes occur. Judgments differ. White to one man looks black to another.

The function of a free press is to make a record of the particular section of life which comes within its view, and to comment on that record. The MANZANAR FREE PRESS records the daily development of a fascinating social scene evolving under exceedingly difficult controls. What a pity were that record to be blurred by restriction of editorial freedom! The opinions of intelligent participants in an action may be as significant as the action.

With this issue the MANZANAR FREE PRESS dons a new dress. With my blessing she also wears in her hair the red rose of freedom.

ROY NASH,
Project Director.

July 4 42

S. F. Clergymen Pledge Aid to Local Evacuees

Open Letter Sent To Japanese Ministers And JACL Chapter

In an open letter to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, Protestant and Jewish clergymen of San Francisco Sunday offered their encouragement and sympathetic understanding to the many nisei who are leaving soon for evacuee centers and pledged their aid in the problem of restoration to normal life after the war.

The letter was addressed to Japanese clergymen of this city and to the Japanese American Citizens' league and was signed by 28 leaders of church denominations in San Francisco. The letter read as follows:

To Our Fellow-Citizens of Japanese Ancestry:

On the eve of your departure from San Francisco to your new life made necessary by the circumstance of war, we want you to know that your friends and fellow-Americans among the clergy of this city will follow you with their prayers and best wishes.

We believe the Federal authorities are just as anxious as all of us are to make this serious dislocation in your lives as tolerable as possible. Before this war is over we shall all be called upon to make unprecedented sacrifices, and shall be tested as we have hardly been tested before.

We know that the thing which troubles you most is the reflection that may be cast upon your loyal American citizenship. That is what troubles us, too, because we have known so many of you to be decent, law-abiding, and self-respecting people who have made a genuine contribution to our community life.

We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to preserve this right which is yours, so that when a day of healing and peace returns, you may exercise freely your full rights as American citizens. We also hope that you will not only keep your faith in American ideals, but do what you can to influence your friends and relatives in that direction.

We stand ready as individuals to be of help to you. A letter to any one of us will find a willing response.

May God bless and keep us all true to the best in the American tradition.

SIGNED:

Harold S. Brewster, St. James Episcopal; Donald Brookman, Trinity Episcopal church; Elliot M. Burstein, Congregation Beth Israel; John A. Collins, St. Peter's Episcopal; C. S. S. Dutton, First Unitarian; Alfred G. Fisk, Howard Presbyterian; Donald F. Gaylord, Grace United; Alfred Glass, Trinity Center Presbyterian; Morris Goldstein, Congregational; Shereth Israel; Lewis J. Julian, First Baptist; Herrick J. Lane, Olinet Presbyterian; John C. Lettler, St. Luke's Episcopal; Paul Little, All Saints Episcopal; Edgar A. Lowther, Temple Methodist; Julian C. Pheeters, Glide Memorial Methodist; Edward C. Parsons, Bishop of California, retired; Jason Noble Pierce, Congregational; Irving S. Reichert, Congregational; Emanuel El; Philip A. Solbjor, Central Methodist; Russel Bonstines, Episcopal Church of St. Mary; R. Marvin Stuart, Trinity Methodist; Walter Carl Subke, 7th Avenue Presbyterian; Henry B. Thomas, Episcopal Church of the Advent; Ezra Allen Van Nuy, St. Calvary Presbyterian; Edwin L. Weatherwax, Emmanuel Evangelical; Saul E. White, Congregation Beth Shalom; James H. Woodruff, West Side Christian; George F. Wortley, Park Presidio Community.

To the Editor: CPS Camp Library Seeks Information On Evacuation

Dear Friends:

Again I want to express my appreciation for receiving your paper; it helps us to keep informed about all the problems and concern of our fellow citizens with Japanese faces.

We would appreciate your help on one project of ours, which also will be of great interest to you. Could you mention following points in one of your next issues of the Pacific Citizen.

Recently we started building up a complete library of full-length feature articles from periodicals, papers and pamphlets on the evacuation, internment, and relocation of our Americans with Japanese faces on the West coast. This library, when completed, will serve as a permanent record file on this phase of our history. It will be available for possible research work on this or related subjects. The Hoover Library on 'Peace, War and Revolution' at Stanford university has expressed its keen interest in our collection and is ready to take it over at any time.

We shall appreciate your cooperation in sending us magazines, pamphlets, or clippings on the above mentioned question. We especially would be more than happy to solicit help from our friends in the centers as well as those relocated into ordinary communities again.

We appreciate, if you could give this item some space in the near future. Thanking you in advance for your cooperation, and all the best for your good work.

Yours in fellowship,

Henry W. Maier,
Japanese - American Evacuation Library
CPS No. 37, Coleville,
California.

Jap Exodus: Protestants and Jews Pray for Evacuees

Prayers and best wishes of 28 Protestant and Jewish clergymen of San Francisco yesterday went out in an open letter to Japanese citizens being evacuated from the city.

With eight coastal areas incomplete, the Army announced that 12,028 Japanese already had registered for removal to assembly centers, a number indicating registrations would exceed by several thousand the number estimated in the latest evacuation move.

Registrations were expected to be completed by Tuesday night for all the areas affected by last week's orders from Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt.

S. F. TOTAL

In San Francisco the count was still incomplete, but registrations by Saturday night exceeded by 750 the estimate of 1000 Japanese to be transferred in the current movement to Tanforan assembly center.

For Northern California areas already registered 5168 Japanese were tallied against an estimate, based on the 1940 census, of 4100.

Japanese in all of Solano county, registering at Vacaville, and Japanese in parts of Contra Costa, Alameda and San Joaquin counties, registering at Byron, are to register Monday and Tuesday, with remaining areas completed last night.

THE LETTER

The San Francisco clergymen addressed their letter to "Our Fellow Citizens of Japanese Ancestry" and wrote:

"On the eve of your departure from San Francisco to your new life made necessary by the circumstance of war, we want you to know

that your friends and fellow-Americans among the clergy of this city will follow you with their prayers and best wishes.

"We believe the Federal authorities are just as anxious as all of us are to make this serious dislocation in your lives as tolerable as possible. Before this war is over we shall all be called upon to make unprecedented sacrifices, and shall be tested as we have hardly been tested before.

"We know that the thing which troubles you most is the reflection that may be cast upon your loyal American citizenship. That is what troubles us, too, because we have known so many of you to be decent, law-abiding, and self-respecting people who have made a genuine contribution to our community life.

"We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to preserve this right which is yours, so that when a day of healing and peace returns, you may exercise freely your full rights as American citizens. We also hope that you will not only keep your faith in American ideals, but do what you can to influence your friends and relatives in that direction.

"We stand ready as individuals to be of help to you. A letter to any one of us will find a willing response. May God bless you and keep us all true to the best in the American tradition."

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1942

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE,

Two S. F. Taverns Lose Their Liquor Licenses

Liquor licenses of two San Francisco taverns that have long experienced difficulties with the Army and Navy were indefinitely suspended by the State Board of Equalization meeting in Sacramento yesterday.

The places were the Brass Ball, 100 Fourth street, and The Adobe, 250 Eddy street. Both had been declared out of bounds by the services.

At the same time George Reilly, San Francisco board member, served warning that similar treatment would be accorded other establishments that are improperly conducted.

He will meet here with representatives of 20 downtown establishments tomorrow to give detailed instructions.

The board also suspended licenses of all Japanese operators throughout the State, numbering several hundred.

The board passed a resolution saying it is impossible to determine the loyalty of Japanese and inasmuch as California is in peril of attack or invasion the holding of licenses by Japanese tends to "incite civil insurrection and riot."

Continued from Page 1
grounds would accommodate about 3000 evacuees until they are re-located and sent to inland centers. Housing is already under construction.

Meanwhile 226 Japanese arrived at Manzanar in eight buses from Bainbridge Island, Wash.

The mass evacuation of Japanese families from Los Angeles to the Owens Valley camp at Manzanar got under way yesterday.

All of them—the round-faced babies clutching teddy bears and dolls, the wrinkled old men bent beneath the cloth sacks holding all their worldly possessions, the patient mothers, the rouged girls of high school age—seemed happy and anxious to go.

Officially, it was the beginning of the greatest mass movement in the Nation's history, and the Govern-

In these inland areas, at trades suited to their individual talents, they will pick up the threads of the peaceful lives that were interrupted when bombs fell on Hawaii.

Advance contingents of Japanese tradesmen, who arrived last month at Manzanar to prepare it for the evacuees, have written back to their friends and relatives to describe the pleasant conditions there.

Among the Japanese families, and taking part in yesterday's exodus, was one with 44 members which will be kept intact at the internment center.

Associated Press reported evidence of wealth in the group that left yesterday. Luggage for the most part was modern. Six members of the Hori family, which owned a large department store, were first aboard the train. Mike Hori, son of the store's founder, and his bride, turning the trip into a honeymoon.

Brother Theophane of the Catholic Maryknoll School, bid members of his Boy Scout troops good-by and told them the troops would be re-organized under his leadership at Manzanar.

Another special train will take between 500 and 1000 more Japanese to Manzanar today as the Army and the Wartime Civil Control Administration proceed with removing 3000 from two new forbidden areas ordered cleared by Sunday noon. For the time being, they will be housed at the newly-created induction center at the Santa Anita race track.

They will include Japanese from the San Pedro and Long Beach areas, who will be moved into Santa Anita at the rate of about 500 a day. From there, they will be transported to inland reception centers. *

At Portland, Or., Colonel D. J. Leehey of the United States Army Engineers said all Japanese to be evacuated from Oregon and Washington through the Portland assembly center will be out of Military District No. 1 by July 1.

Reactions to problems presented by the evacuation developed in two other States yesterday.

Governor Payne Ratner of Kansas gave orders yesterday that "J-

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

At Boise, Idaho, President Harrison C. Dale of the University of Idaho said Japanese-American students from the University of California would not be accepted at his institution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exclusion order No. 5 providing for the evacuation of 1000 Japanese from San Francisco was issued yesterday by Lieutenant General John L. De Witt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

The area from which they will be excluded was described:

"All of that portion of the city and county of San Francisco lying generally west of the North-south line established by Junipera Serra boulevard, Worcester-shire avenue and Alameda avenue and lying generally north of the east-west line established by California street to the intersection of Market street and thence of Market street to San Francisco bay."

Evacuation of Japanese from this area will start today and continue through next Tuesday. They will be sent to Manzanar.

The order directs the Japanese, aliens and non-aliens of Japanese ancestry, to report to the Civil Control Station, 1701 Van Ness avenue, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. today and tomorrow for "processing."

Actual transportation to Manila will be accomplished primarily by rail next Tuesday. The Farm Security Agency will provide social welfare services and medical aid during the movement.

• The first evacuation order for San Francisco was announced simultaneously with a San Diego expulsion order by Colonel Karl F. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff for the Civil Affairs division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

Acquisition by the army of several additional assembly centers, including the Salinas rodeo grounds, was also announced yesterday.

General DeWitt said the rode

Continued on Page 7, Col.

WCCA service control offices in Northern California are located at 500 California street, San Francisco, and in the United States employment service offices in these communities:

Chicago, Fresno, Alameda, Marysville, Sacramento, Santa Rosa, Berkeley, Richmond, Hayward, Oakland, Pittsburg, San Mateo, San Jose, Watsonville, Merced, Stockton, Visalia and Balingas.

The agricultural division of the WCCA announced yesterday large farm operators, small farmers and farm workers, including Mexicans and Filipinos, in many instances, are eligible to receive loans for operating vacated Japanese farm lands.

Division officials said aliens of non-enemy countries are qualified for loans if they have lived several years in their communities, intend to stay there and have applied for first naturalization papers.

Filipinos born outside the United States, but who have an honorable discharge from the American armed forces, are also eligible in most instances. WCCA officials said.

ministration has in operation service offices, where representatives of the Federal Security Agency, Federal Reserve Bank and Farm Security Administration are assisting Japanese in helping Japanese dispose of property, releasing their crops or turning them over to other operators, finding qualified substitute farmers to carry on the current seasons' farming, financing such deals when deemed essential, assisting in the sales of business and personal property and working to prevent defaulting of evacuees, so that their farms are all in order when evacuation is ordered," he said.

Qualified farm operators seeking to take over Japanese farm crops will help the Nation's war effort also will

MOVEMENT of Japanese away from the coastal region will reach its maximum by April 30, and by May 30 the Army will complete the evacuation of an estimated 150,000 Japanese to assembly and inland reception centers.

This was announced yesterday by Lieutenant General John I. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

And as evacuation of Japanese to the Marshall reception center in Owens valley continued, Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, General, new assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, urged all Japanese in the Western Military Area to take advantage of Federal facilities for disposal of their property.

The War-Time Civil Control

Aliens: Jap Evacuation to Reach Height April 20; All Will Have Left by May 20

METROPOLIS

PAGE ONE, PART TWO

San Francisco Chronicle

CCCC*** THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1942 11



Grace Sakanari ended a colorful chapter in San Francisco's history yesterday. She was the last Japanese to leave under Army orders evacuating the entire city. Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kim Sakanari, she accompanied her father and mother to Tanforan. Her brother, George, is now serving with the U. S. Army. A secretary with the Social Security Board here, Miss Sakanari worked with Dorothy Halvorsen of the U. S. Employment Service in registering her fellow Japanese and sending them on their way to new homes for the duration. For complete story of this final evacuation, see page 1.

Aliens: 400 Japs Freed For Farmwork in Oregon

A new reservoir for Pacific Coast agricultural labor was opened yesterday when the army announced that permission had been given for removal of 400 Japanese from an Oregon assembly center for work in Malheur county, Oregon.

The order came just as the Army had finished removing all Japanese from San Francisco, and means they may be returned to some areas—not Military Zone No. 1, primarily coastal regions—under limited conditions.

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt announced that permission had been given for removal of 200 Japanese yesterday and 200 tomorrow from the Portland center.

The permission was believed in response to an application by Governor Charles A. Sprague of Oregon.

A statement by General DeWitt said the approval "is given upon the express condition that all such persons of Japanese ancestry shall proceed only to Malheur county, Oregon, and return to an assembly center or relocation center designated by the War Relocation Authority. Failure of such person of Japanese ancestry to conform to this condition shall subject such person to penalties."

Army Official Gives Reason For Evacuation

Necessity and methods of evacuating Japanese were told to members of the Commonwealth Club yesterday by Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff, Western Defense Command, who said:

"There has not been a single instance when any Japanese has reported disloyalty on the part of another of the same race." That maybe, can be a most ominous thing."

He told of the possibility that under the stress of invasion, hitherto loyal Japanese, could not withstand the ties of race.

"It is doubtless true that many persons of Japanese ancestry are loyal to the United States. It is also true that many are not loyal."

Richmond Bus

Personnel Board Suspends All Nisei Employees

400 American-Born Japanese Affected By Latest Ruling

LOS ANGELES, April 4—(U.P.)—The state personnel board Friday cleared the state payroll of between 350 and 400 Japanese-American employees.

The board in session here suspended all Japanese-American employees of the state, effective immediately pending charges to be filed by heads of their departments of the personnel board itself.

Executive officer Ivan Sperbeck said the Japanese generally would be accused of holding dual citizenship in both Japan and the United States. Some will be charged with falsifying civil service applications and others will be accused of attending Japanese language schools where Nipponese ideology was cultivated.

Sperbeck said when a recent request came for qualification of five stenographers for the adjutant general's office, the entire upper bracket of the eligible list was made up of Japanese-Americans. To meet this situation the adjutant general enlisted five stenographers in the state guard and used their services.

The personnel board itself dismissed all Japanese personnel several weeks ago.

"We found that Japanese employees on the state payroll disrupt morale," Sperbeck said. "Other employees refuse to work with these Japanese."

"Some of these Japanese-Americans occupied positions enabling them to obtain valuable information regarding our war effort and defenses."

"Many involved admitted dual citizenship and only a few offered to renounce Japanese citizenship."

Enemy Aliens: 1300 Japs Ordered From L. A. Area Brings Coast Total to 64,000

War-time Civil Control Administration officials, moving steadily to evacuate all Japanese from the West Coast, yesterday ordered another 1300 out of the Pasadena area by next Thursday.

This order, the fifty-fourth of the evacuation series, was the eighteenth involving Los Angeles area, and will leave unevacuated only 12,000 of the county's original 37,000, the largest Japanese group in America. "Little Tokyo," the Japanese quarter of Los Angeles, was cleared of all Nipponese yesterday afternoon.

Meanwhile, thousands of other Japanese were preparing for evacuation orders throughout the West. More than 1000 began moving yesterday from Kings county, Washington, to Pinedale, near Fresno, while nearly 2300 started a move from parts of Los Angeles county to the Pomona assembly center.

64,000 NOW MOVED

Approximately 1000 will begin leaving San Francisco tomorrow for the assembly center at Tanforan.

In the San Joaquin valley 1500 Japanese will begin a four-day evacuation tomorrow to the Fresno center, clearing a large section of Tulare county and all of Kings county.

WCCA spokesmen announced more than 64,000 Japanese are now either in assembly or reception centers or under orders to move. More than 40,000 still remain, but Army officials asserted they, too, will be moved before the end of this month.

Throughout the West hundreds of farms were gradually being taken over by new non-Japanese operators, all under orders from the Government to keep crop losses to the barest minimum.

JAP FARMERS

Typical of many of these new operators is Burdette Williams of Centerville, in Southern Alameda county, who was in San Francisco yesterday to confer with Farm Security officials.

Williams, with his three brothers, is no stranger to agriculture. He farms about 1200 acres in Kern county and about 600 near Centerville.

"On our 600," he said, "we grow and ship about 1000 carloads of vegetables a year to the East—mostly peas, tomatoes and cauliflower. It's about a \$500,000 crop every year."

"We used to have some Japs work-

Move to Deny Japs A Vote Attacked

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday strongly condemned the suits filed in Federal District Court to deprive American-born Japanese of Alameda and San Francisco counties of their voting rights.

"This is a cruel and preposterous attempt to nullify express constitutional guarantees and an attack upon the rights of all minorities," the Civil Liberties Union's statement said.

ing for us—all of them good workers—said we're sorry to have them removed.

One of these Japs was picked up by the FBI—he'd been in charge of growing our tomato plants for 12 years—turned out to a local secretary of the Black Dragon society.

LABORERS NEEDED

"Now we've taken over 11 more farms, totaling about 300 acres. These Japanese farms sold a lot of their vegetables to the local markets in the Bay Area. We didn't. Now we've got the opportunity to keep crops coming into San Francisco."

"The old Japanese operators will be gone by today or tomorrow."

row. It will take us a little time to get adjusted, but we ought to take over with a very slight crop loss—perhaps between 5 and 10 per cent."

Practically every Japanese-operated farm in southern Alameda county has now been taken over by other operators, he said. In some cases, when the farms were owned by American-born Japanese, the new owners usually bought the property. In others, it was necessary to sublease or even cancel the old lease and write a new one.

Growing crops were generally purchased outright, as were all farm equipment and animals.

"I think we'll be able to keep production up without too much trouble," Williams said, "and if the Government raises our production quotas we ought to be able to meet them."

According to a WCCA announcement, the Farm Security Administration has already loaned \$566,992 for the purchase of machinery by new operators on evacuated Japanese farms. More than 40 per cent of the amount was loaned in California.

These loans account for about 25 per cent of the money borrowed for all purposes by the new operators. The total for all loans to date is \$2,240,245.

Aliens: 5000 Japanese Commence Registration for May 1 Evacuation Deadline

Registration of Japanese for removal under new exclusion orders of Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt was under way in five California areas yesterday. Numbering some 5000, they will be the vanguard of 12,800 to be evacuated to assembly centers.

The War Time Civil Control Administration warned Japanese in certain areas of San Francisco, Contra Costa and Alameda counties they must register today and tomorrow for evacuation to the Tanforan assembly center by noon, May 1. Eight hundred East Bay Japanese affected by exclusion order No. 19 will register before 5 p. m. on the two days at the CC station at 2345 Channing way, Berkeley.

The 1000 Japanese in San Francisco affected by exclusion order No. 20 will register at 2031 Bush street.

Japanese covered by exclusion orders 12 to 16—applying to Ventura county, portions of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, Monterey county and Santa Cruz county—were ordered to register yesterday and today for evacuation April 30 to assembly centers in Tulare and Salinas.

Evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from all Pacific Coast military areas will be completed during May, it was announced.

The Army announced construction will soon start at Eden, Idaho, site of the fifth relocation and reception center being established for three-fifth of the 100,000 West Coast Japanese.

The four other centers are Man-

Postwar

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

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

Car Mate

zanar, in Southern California; Parker Indian Reservation, Southern California; Gila Indian Reservation, Arizona, and the Tule Lake Reclamation District in Modoc county.

At Salt Lake City Governor Herbert B. Maw said Utah was "virtually assured" a relocation center for Pacific Coast Japanese evacuees.

Meantime, the Farm Security Administration here announced that 70 per cent of the farm land operated by West Coast Japanese had been transferred to other operators.

Out of a total of 6603 Japanese and Japanese-American farms covering an estimated 230,000 acres, 4173 farms totaling 157,735 acres were on April 17 being handled by new operators to whom \$1,000,000 in special loans had been made.

In Fresno, District Attorney W. C. Tupper filed alien land law suits against the State Farming Company, Inc., on behalf of Attorney General Earl Warren. Tupper charged that the 3300-acre Dos Palos ranch, operated by the company, is owned by alien Japanese, in violation of the land law.

Tupper also charged that the company had shipped quantities of farm machinery to Japanese-controlled Manchuria late in 1941, in violation of a U. S. ban on such shipments.

In Sacramento, four more permanent State Civil Service employees filed answer yesterday to formal dismissal charges brought by the State Personnel Board. The four brought to 25 the number of such employees who have demanded hearings before the board.

U. S. DOES NOT CONFISCATE JAP FARM LANDS

Arranges For Sale
Or Lease To
American Farmers

SAN FRANCISCO.—Farmers who wish to take over farming operations vacated by Japanese and Japanese-Americans must make their own arrangements with the Japanese to purchase or lease the land, or to take over the present lease, L. I. Hewes Jr., regional director of the Farm Security Administration, declared in correcting misunderstandings about the government's role in transferring Japanese land.

"Some people have been under the impression that Farm Security has taken over these farms and is assigning new operators to them," Hewes said. "This is not correct. We are bringing the Japanese and operators interested in their farms together and are refereeing arrangements between the two. If a farmer is qualified to operate the land, we will assist him in getting operating credit after he has acquired the land, providing other credit should report to the Farm Security agent at the Wartime Civilian Control Administration 'service centers' located in U. S. Employment Service offices. The offices in the Eden Township area are located in the basement of the Postoffice building at C and Watkins streets.

"We warn prospective farmers, however, that it is idle to do so unless they are experienced in this highly skilled type of agriculture and unless they are financially able to make the initial arrangements for operating the land."

U. S. Department of Agriculture State and County War Boards are cooperating fully in finding new operators and stand ready to arbitrate arrangements.

Hayward Egg Prices

Large Grade A	34
Medium Grade A	30
Small Grade A	28

Hayward Review
April 8 '42

OAKLAND POST-ENQUIRER

May 14

amplebar 2600

Canadian Evacuee Japs Riot

VANCOUVER, B. C. May 14 (U.P.).—Military authorities kept a close watch over a score of Japanese today to prevent a recurrence of rioting that broke out when the Orientals were refused permission to talk with friends through the barred windows of the immigration station.

During the turmoil, the Japanese turned a fire hose on a sentry, tore loose an iron window grating and threw it into the street three floors below, and systematically wrecked their quarters.

For several days the Japanese had gathered at their windows calling out to passersby. Tuesday, however, civilians were turned back by soldiers, and the rioting followed yesterday.

The Japanese held in the immigration station are among those soon to be evacuated to central Canada.

Immigration authorities washed their hands of the matter.

"The situation is entirely in the hands of the military," an immigration officer said. "The Japanese are housed in this immigration building, but we have no formal control over them."

Evacuee Jap Pay Fixed

Pay scales ranging from \$8 to \$16 a month for a 44-hour work week are in effect for Japanese evacuees at assembly, reception and relocation centers, the war relocations authority revealed today.

Announcement of the wage rates squelched rumors that evacuated Japanese would receive \$42 a month for their labor.

SUBSISTENCE

Milton Eisenhower, chief of the war relocations authority, said the evacuees would also receive subsistence—food, shelter, hospitalization and medical aid—as well as coupon books for purchase of personal necessities.

Unskilled laborers will be paid \$8 a month, skilled workers \$12 and professional and technical workers \$16.

Coupon books will be furnished on the basis of \$2.50 a month for single adults, \$4 for man and wife and \$1 for persons under 16 years. Each family will be limited to a maximum of \$7.50 monthly for personal necessities.

At present the Japanese are employed in caring for and building camps, but the government intends to put them to agricultural work at the reception centers at Manzanar and in the Gila river country in Arizona.

RUBBER PLANTS

Manzanar Japanese are already growing seedling guayule plants, a new rubber source for setting out on the 6000-acre tract.

To date the army has moved or placed under exclusion orders a total of 77,550 Japanese aliens and citizens in Pacific coast military areas. Latest orders issued yesterday by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, western defense commander, affect Japanese in northern San Joaquin county.

Aliensto Keep Going Despite Crop Threat

Evacuation of Japanese will go ahead on schedule notwithstanding the effect on agricultural production. That was the edict of Army officials yesterday to silence reports that harvesting of crops would retard the evacuation program.

"Military necessity is an unrelenting taskmaster," explained Colonel Karl B. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff, Civil Affairs Division.

"At the present moment there are either evacuated or in the immediate process of evacuation more than 35,000 Japanese. The machinery for undertaking an orderly evacuation with the minimum of economic dislocation and hardship has not been easy to build, but now that is completed the tempo of the program will steadily increase.

"Unless all evacuee farmers hasten to take advantage of the facilities of the Agriculture Department as can be arranged to find substitute operators, they will suffer needless loss of hardship."

The Colonel explained that the Army cannot undertake to deal with agricultural phases of the program, but that the Agriculture Department, through the Farm Security Administration, is working to lessen hardships and economic dislocations.



Several hundred Japanese, heads of families living in the evacuation zone established in San Francisco by civilian exclusion order No. 5, presented themselves at the civil control station, 1701 Van Ness avenue,

yesterday. There they were interviewed and started on their way to actual evacuation. Ultimate destination: Manzanar. Here Lieutenant C. L. Mann points out on a city map the boundaries of the restricted zone,

Aliens: More on FBI Roundup Of Japanese in the Bay Region

Continued from Page 1

1817 Tenth street, Oakland. They found in his possession a .12 gauge shotgun and a .30 caliber rifle. Both were booked in Oakland en route to the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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

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

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

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

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

Physical examination of Japanese will begin today at

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Alien Raids In Bay Area Speed Up

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

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

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

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

4—In Los Angeles, the greatest mass exodus in the history of the Nation continued as nearly 900 more Japanese left on two special trains for their new home at Manzanar.

FBI STRIKES ALL OVER BAY REGION

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

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

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

Continued on Page 3, Col.

and Faster

Evacuees: Jap Farmers to Be Given Furloughs From Camps to Help Harvest

Thousands of Japanese farmers now being moved to West Coast evacuation centers will be granted special furloughs to help bring in America's food crops.

Details of the furlough system, including a rigorous "mutual protection" plan, were decided yesterday in Washington by Colonel Karl Bendetson, head of the War-time Civil Control Administration, and Milton Eisenhower, director of the War Relocation Authority.

One large area—the Malheur county sugar beet section in Eastern Oregon—has already been approved to receive Japanese laborers, and

More details on the life awaiting Japanese evacuees were announced yesterday, including outlines of the new volunteer work corps. See Page 6.

several hundred evacuees will be enlisted immediately from assembly centers.

WRA officials in San Francisco declared furloughs would be granted only under these conditions:

1—The Army must give complete approval in each case.

2—State and local officials, together with the employer, must sign a joint statement showing they recognize their responsibility to maintain order and prevent any violence or intimidation. These officials must include the Governor, the local County or District Attorney, the Sheriff, the head of the County Board of Supervisors and certain local Judges.

3—They must understand that no Federal troops will be available for protection and supervision.

4—The employer must describe the number of laborers he wants, where, when and how long and under what conditions they will work.

5—He must pay prevailing wages.

6—He must guarantee he is not importing Japanese to compete with local labor.

7—He must furnish shelter and housing to maintain proper standards of health and sanitation.

8—He must pay the cost of trans-

Continued on Page 6, Col. 1

Six Axis Aliens Held In Bay Area Raids

Arrest of six Axis aliens in Northern California raids by FBI agents and police yesterday was announced today.

The raids were made under authority of presidential warrants. Arrests included:

Jacob Meiburg, German, of Stockton, described as a Nazi storm trooper from 1931 until 1937, when he entered this country.

Guisepppe Guerini, Italian, San Francisco.

Ernest Linke, German, Ukiah.

Hisajiro Honda, Japanese, arrested at Tanforan Reception Center. Honda, police said, belonged to a Japanese organization that collected funds for Japanese army and Navy relief.

Yosabura Saiki, Japanese, arrested at San Joaquin County Hospital, and quoted as admitting he was a Buddhist Church director and language instructor.

John Juchter, German, San Francisco, a seaman in the German navy in World War I.

Exclude All L. A. Japanese in Order

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 (UP)

The Army, in the most extensive single exclusion order yet issued, today ordered evacuation of all remaining Japanese in Los Angeles county.

The order, No. 86, affected approximately 4100 Japanese and covered all sections of Los Angeles not included in previous exclusion orders. Twenty-three orders previously were issued for the city and county of Los Angeles, affecting an estimated total of 34,002.

More About Furloughs for Evacuated Jap Farmers

Continued from Page 1

portation to and from the assembly center.

9—All evacuee labor must be recruited strictly on a voluntary basis through the U. S. Employment Service.

FURLOUGHs ARE LIMITED

According to WRA officials, furloughs will be granted only for limited periods. When their work on a particular job is over, the Japanese will return to their assembly center.

At present it is contemplated furloughs will be granted only to workers and not to their families.

Although details were not available, it was understood no furloughs would be granted to permit the Japanese to return to farms inside Military Area 1—Western Washington, Oregon and California and Southern Arizona.

Permission to use evacuees in Malheur county, outside this area, was granted after Governor Charles A. Sprague of Washington placed his appeal directly before President

Roosevelt. Sprague planned to house the Japanese in abandoned CCC camps near the beet fields and guaranteed they would be paid "going wages."

MIGRATORY WORKERS WILL BE REGISTERED

In another agreement reached yesterday to speed the flow of vitally needed labor to the country's farms, the U. S. Employment Service will register all migratory farm workers now living in 15 Farm Security Administration camps in California.

According to L. I. Hewes Jr., regional FSA director, all applicants for FSA assistance are already being referred to the employment service for registration. They will be directed to jobs as soon as they develop in the harvest season.

Many of the migrant workers have registered with the employment service in the past, Hewes said, but this is the first systematic attempt to get a complete listing of the entire group who receive shelter and medical care from FSA.

3800 Sacramento Japanese Off for 'Camp' This Week

APPROXIMATELY 3800 Japanese living in the city of Sacramento had finished registering for evacuation yesterday and will be taken by busloads from Memorial auditorium to the assembly camp at Walerga starting Wednesday morning.

Deadline for registration was 5 p. m. yesterday. Roy C. Donnelly, head of the local office of the U. S. Employment Service, said that 1014 families, or approximately 3800 individuals had registered.

"I'm satisfied that every Japanese in the city has registered with us and will be ready to be evacuated between Wednesday and Saturday," he said.

Today and tomorrow affairs of the evacuees will be put in order, their goods either disposed of or stored by the government, and all arrangements completed for the exodus.

Ten loading stations have been set up at Memorial auditorium, and from Wednesday to Saturday a constant stream of buses will take the Japanese from the auditorium to the Walerga camp, which is about two miles north of Sacramento army air depot.

MANY ALREADY COMPLETE SIGNUP

Businessmen, School Children Apply for Permit to Enter Area

Hundreds of Japanese visited the large showroom of the S and C Motor company at Van Ness avenue and Sacramento streets Thursday from shortly after 8 a. m., registering under the first evacuation order issued for San Francisco.

Shortly after noon it was estimated that approximately 125 families had already registered for this initial evacuee group.

A staff of over 25 clerks registered the heads or representatives of families, giving them full information on storage, baggage and other details while experts from other government agencies were on hand to advise them on business matters.

These registrants were told to report Friday with their entire families for physical examinations.

Many scores of other persons also awaited at this Civil Control station most of the morning, seeking permits to enter or leave the area on business.

Women in War: The Complete Renovation Of S. F.'s 'Little Tokyo' Is Being Planned

By ZILFA ESTCOURT

What's to be done with San Francisco's "Little Tokyo" now that the Japanese have been sent away? It will be thoroughly rehabilitated and be made a credit to San Francisco if Supervisor Chester MacPhee's plans are carried out.

At a war and defense luncheon of the Women's Safety League yesterday at the Western Women's Club he reported on a survey of the 24 city blocks included in the area. Many of the 728 houses are in need of extensive repairs, some of a major nature. Rat proofing and other health protective repairs are essential he said.

To consider the whole problem of rehabilitating the dilapidated district, MacPhee has asked leading bankers and business men to meet within a short time. He suggests that the RFC be asked to take over loans and that the Housing organization assume the rehabilitation program.

Another speaker, Dr. Otto Wallerstein, talking on "Shock," told the safety organization what to do in cases of emergency. He emphasized the tremendous importance of blood transfusions in the care of injured and burned persons and urged cooperation in building up large supplies of blood plasma for use of both civilians and persons in the armed forces.

Judge Clarence Morris, acting as master of ceremonies urged the women to intensify efforts on the home front. "Wars are not won on battle fields alone," said he. "Readiness to meet any eventuality, confidence and cour-

age are as necessary at home as on the fighting fronts."

Acceptance by the San Francisco District Federation of a so-called Christian flag at its recent convention in Eureka was subject of lengthy discussion because of the traditional non-sectarian stand of federated clubs. No action was taken until further information could be obtained.

PEO Gives Ambulance

A deluxe station wagon with all the necessary equipment for converting it into an ambulance has been purchased by California State Chapter of the PEO Sisterhood and presented to the American Red Cross. The State Chapter shortened its recent convention in Del Monte from the usual three, to two days and by so doing saved sufficient money for this wartime gift.

Junior Group Formed

The San Francisco League for Service Men has added a Junior Auxiliary to its working organization. The 27 girls have taken on as their first activity the job of assisting Mrs. James D. Murphy, chairman of the league's bottle committee. The bottles carrying the slogan "Drop a Penny, We Need Many" are placed in stores, restaurants, cocktail lounges and other locations throughout the city. Funds collected through the bottle contributions are used to purchase toilet articles and other necessities for service men.

Flag for Cow Palace

As climax of its American Citizenship week activities the San Francisco Women's Chamber of Commerce will present a flag to the Cow Palace next Sunday morning

at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Henry Dippel, Jr., president, will make the presentation. Through the interest of Mrs. Rae Smith, radio chairman, the organization has given 14 entertainments at the Cow Palace for service men in which outstanding professionals of the theaters and cinema have appeared.

Chronicle May 14

Sabotage in U. S.

Hoover Says Axis Agents Have Flopped

Not one case of sabotage has been committed by an enemy agent in this country, since war began.

So claims J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who arrived here yesterday on a tour of inspection.

"Since January, 1940, until now," he declared, "there have been 198 cases of sabotage in the United States. We have secured 328 convictions. But in not a single case was the sabotage committed by an enemy agent."

THOSE RESPONSIBLE

Responsible for the crimes, he said, were disgruntled employees and Axis sympathizers acting on their own initiative.

The FBI head claimed efficient measures of protection, advance surveys of key industries and similar preparations have kept sabotage way below the level of the last war.

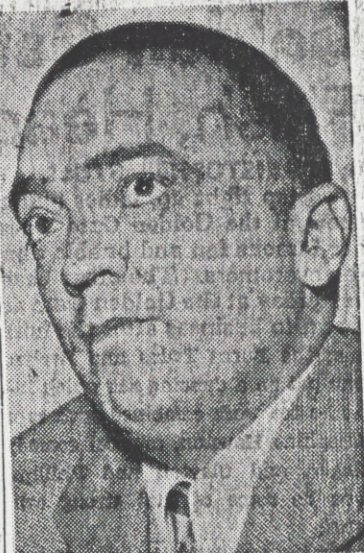
"On the other hand," he added, "there has been a great deal of espionage."

He blamed 2291 accidents in war industries to negligence resulting from the enormous increase in output.

He called for increased public vigilance—but not vigilantism, or a self-appointed "amateur Sherlock Holmes"—and for civic action to control the rising tide of practically all forms of crime except murder.

MORE SECURITY

Removal of Japanese from the West Coast, he said, has "effected a greater degree of security" in this area. "The major portion of dan-



J. EDGAR HOOVER
198 cases, but . . .

gerous aliens has now been apprehended—but that does not mean there will be no more searches and arrests."

He gave high praise to Nat Pieper, head of the FBI office here, and claimed the San Francisco office is now the second largest in the country. Throughout the United States, the FBI staff has been increased from 1200 to about 10,000 employees, including 3600 special agents.

Hoover, who came here from Chicago, will leave today for Los Angeles.

Two School Girls Take Over Jap-Evacuated Flower Shop

A month ago Adele Vidal and Merleen K. McCray were studying floriculture and horticulture at San Francisco Junior College.

Now they are the owners and operators of the Sunrise Nursery and Flower Shop at 2610 Telegraph avenue in Berkeley.

This unexpected development came when the Japanese owners of the Sunrise were ordered to evacuate. Harry E. Nelson, floriculture professor at the junior college and also chairman of the agricultural division of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, knew the girls were anxious to buy a small business and made the arrangements.

A special Farm Security Administration production loan took care of the finances—and the new proprietors took over, lock, stock and greenhouse.

Adele and Merleen enjoy making corsages for the college boys who want something special for their "dates." They try to steer them away from the conventional gardenia to something more original, like tulips or roses opened like camellias.

But they can also talk learnedly about bedding plants, cuttings and canned stock, and they speak familiarly of antirrhinum majus and abutilon megapotamica.

Adele has done her experimenting in the garden of her home at 1414 Guerrero street, San Francisco, while Merleen supervises the planting at her home, 6649 Foothill boulevard in Oakland. In addition, they took care of the gardens at college for the last two summers and are continuing their studies at night classes.

After a month's trial in their new career, Adele and Merleen are happy to report that business is booming. But they also add a feminine comment, "It's tough on the manicures."

Talk on Commandos

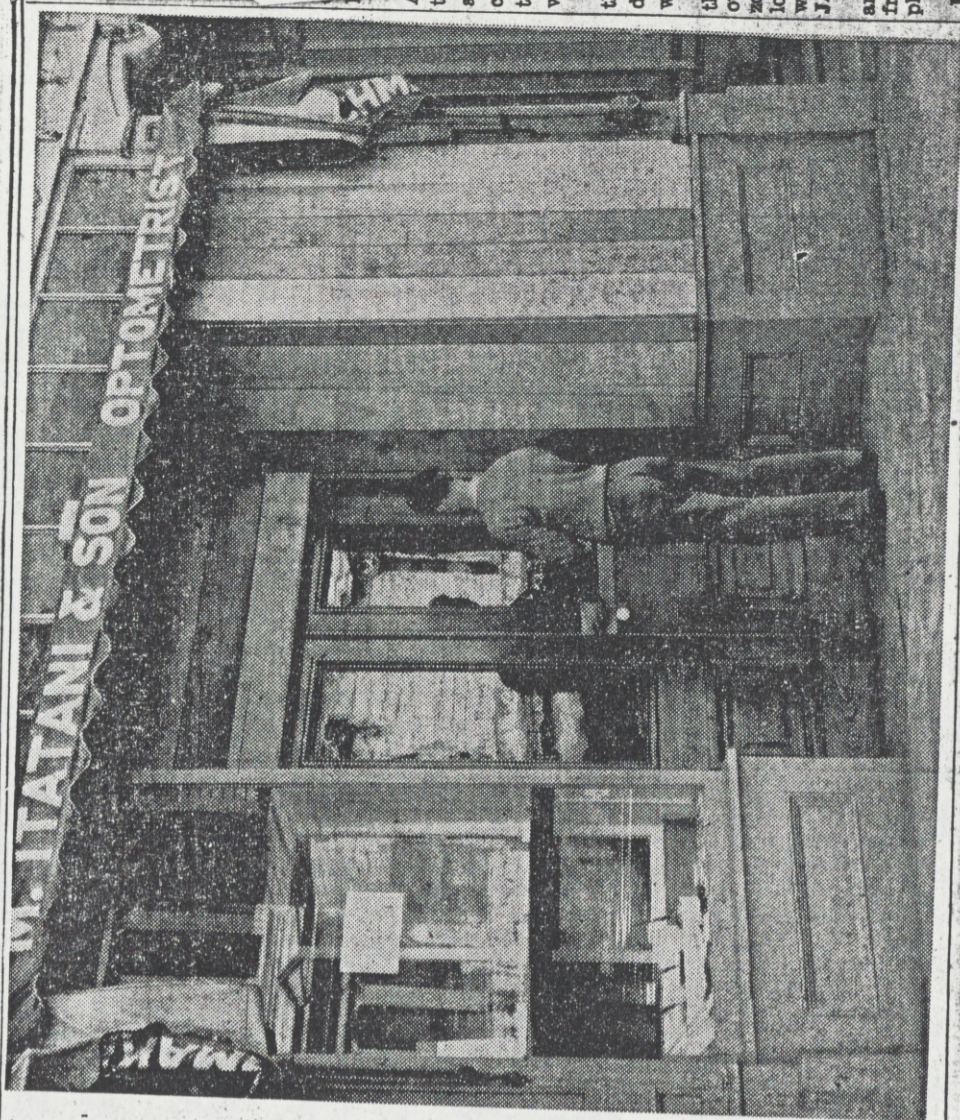
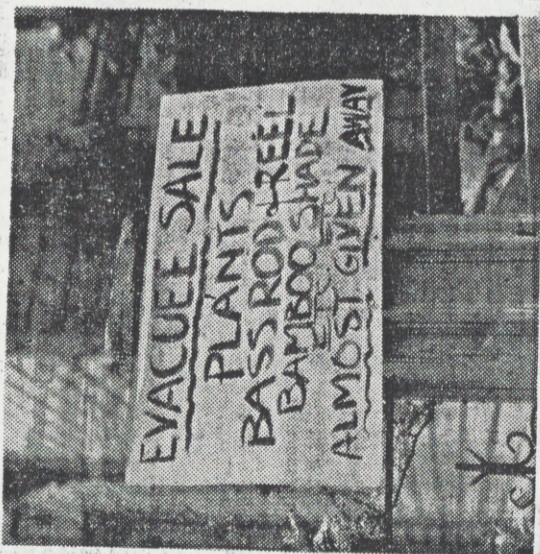
Bruce Thomas will tell of his experiences with the British Commandos at 8:15 p. m. tomorrow in the Veterans' Auditorium.

The proceeds of his lecture, "The Commandos—Prelude to Invasion," will be devoted to the torpedoed seamen of British merchant marine.

Last Jap Acts Before Evacuation

These pictures were made in San Francisco. But they tell a story for the whole Nation, as far as the Japanese are concerned. Below, left, is an evacuee sale sign. Going out of business for the duration, storemen are trying to realize as much on their

cash investment as possible at the last minute. Below, right, are packing boxes of some stuffs (made in Japan) which possibly didn't make the deadline. At right is the last act: Boarding up the windows before being interned.



Evacuees Warned to Prepare

ENTIRE SETUP
STREAMLINED

Japanese in Affected Area Must Get Ready To Move Very Soon

Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, Lt. General DeWitt's assistant chief of staff for civil affairs, Saturday delivered a final warning to west coast Japanese and other evacuees.

Because certain groups of evacuees have failed to respond to repeated warnings by the wartime Civil Control administration, Colonel Bendetsen issued a lengthy statement in order to dispel the hopes of some evacuees that the Army will relax its regulations and allow certain groups to remain.

"The removal of evacuees from designated areas is a matter of absolute military necessity. We have given repeated warnings but apparently it has done little good.

"The evacuation, which some believe may extend over many months, will do no such thing. We have accelerated the program, streamlined the entire setup, and every government agency involved in the problem has been integrated into a unified organization.

"The evacuation program, three weeks ago in its infancy, is now a reality. The Japanese already have been evacuated from Bainbridge Island in Puget sound, and this week caravans have been convoyed out of Los Angeles county. San Francisco and San Diego are scheduled for next week and other localities will follow in quick succession.

Last Warning

"Now that the assembly centers and reception centers are being prepared to receive them the evacuees will move out in ever-increasing numbers.

"For the last time the Army is warning evacuees to make arrangements for disposition of their property. They should go to the Federal Reserve bank and get its advice in order to bring about equitable disposition of property. Over 60 WCCA offices have been opened along the coast to aid evacuees in solving the problems which accompany liquidation of property.

"We are trying to protect the evacuees from exploitation by persons taking advantage of their forthcoming departure which is drawing nearer each day. If any evacuee hopes to retard the entire evacuation program because he has not taken steps to dispose of his property or settle his other problems he will be disappointed.

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

Work Advances

Evacuees Hurry to Register; Top Quota in S.F. and Berkeley

ALMOST DOUBLE OF ESTIMATE HERE

Special Instructions Issued to Handle Unexpected Throng

Registration of Japanese evacuees in many areas along the coast was completed Sunday and in most instances it was learned that the number of persons reporting was greater than anticipated.

In San Francisco 630 Japanese registered as heads of families or single persons, representing a total of approximately 1975 individuals.

In Berkeley also the registration which covered parts of Contra Costa and Alameda counties, showed 304 registrant representing a total of 1187 individuals.

In both San Francisco and Berkeley original plans called for a working group to leave for Tanforan assembly center on Tuesday, followed by groups on Thursday and Friday.

However, in view of the great increase in number it was announced that additional departures are scheduled for Wednesday. Special instructions for both San Francisco and Berkeley evacuees appear elsewhere on this page.

About 402 persons will go in five busses Tuesday from the Civil Control station at the JACL headquarters hall. Those leaving on this day are the work crew and their families.

Wednesday 320 persons will leave in four busses and 600 persons in five busses will go on both Thursday and Friday. The area will be cleared by noon Friday.

It was presumed that many families had moved recently into the affected area after they had disposed of their furniture and other belongings preparatory to evacuation. All Japanese hotels in the area above Sutter street were reported to be filled to capacity.

Two other orders were officially put into effect Monday.

Under Exclusion Order No. 23, Japanese family heads in Solano county register Tuesday at Vacaville, while Japanese in portions of Contra Costa, Alameda and San Joaquin counties will register at Byron under Order No. 24.

Strict warning was issued by the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA), that Japanese family heads in these areas must register Tuesday or face serious penalties.

NISEI REGISTER NOW!



NO HAIRCUT FOR HIM—This is Private Raymond Matsuda, wounded veteran of two years' overseas duty and wearer of several decorations, including the infantry combat pin and the Purple Heart. But he is also a Japanese-American, and to a barber of Poston, Ariz., his ancestry was more important than his service to this Nation. The barber threw the soldier out of his shop.

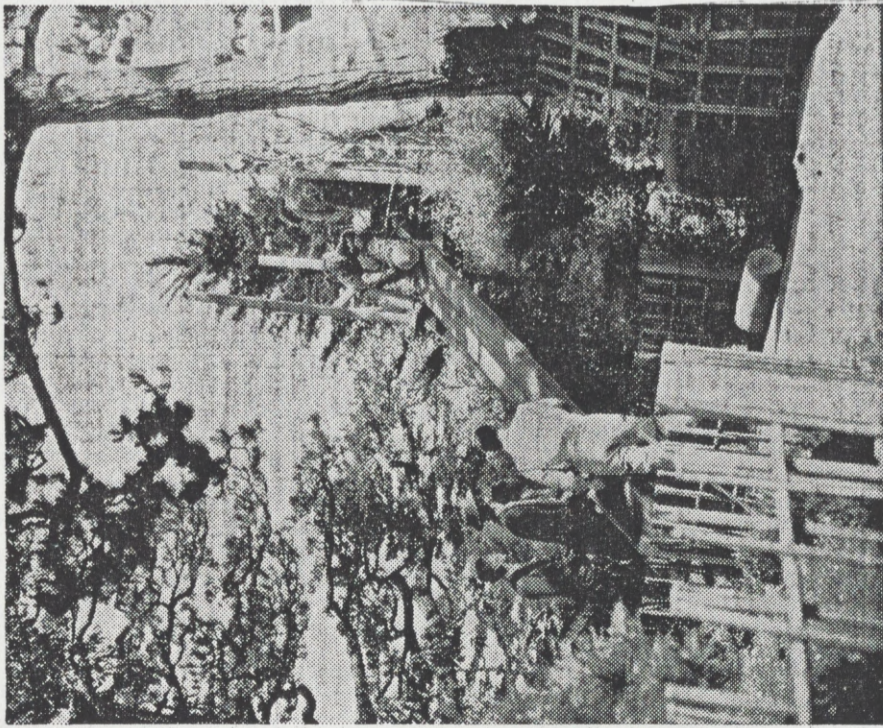
14 D Oakland Tribune, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1942

U.S.-Born Jap Girl To Join WACS on Pearl Harbor Day

CHICAGO, Nov. 23. — (P) — Iris Watanabe, 20, a Japanese-American, yesterday completed arrangements to join the Women's Army Corps and is believed by Chicago WAC officials to be the first Japanese-American recruit.

Miss Watanabe is en route to Denver, Colo., to visit her parents and is scheduled to be inducted into the WACS on December 7, the second anniversary of the sneak attack by Japan on Pearl Harbor.

"I hope to help make the land of my ancestors pay for its unwar-ranted attack on my country," said Miss Watanabe, a second generation American citizen. She was born in California.



With evacuation of the Japanese caretakers of the famous Japanese Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park, workmen dismantle the garden's granite temples and bronze statuary for storage until after the war.

Tea Garden to Be Dismantled

Overlaid workmen are dismantling the miniature granite temples, crating the bronze statuary and carrying away the rare dwarf trees that have decorated the famous Japanese Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park for the last several decades.

Movers said yesterday they have trucked away nearly 1000 potted shrubs and plants valued at many thousands of dollars. They are being taken to a nursery where they will be cared for by an expert on Japanese gardening, and the statuary and other Japanese art objects are being

stored until the war is over and the Hagiwara family can put them in another garden "somewhere else." Five surviving members of the family, which has taken care of the garden since its beginning 48 years ago, are being evacuated from their home in the park next Wednesday. Many of the plants and objects which are being stored for the duration came from the ancestral home of the Hagiwara family in Japan. The buildings in the Tea Garden have been transferred to the city.



SUPERMAN

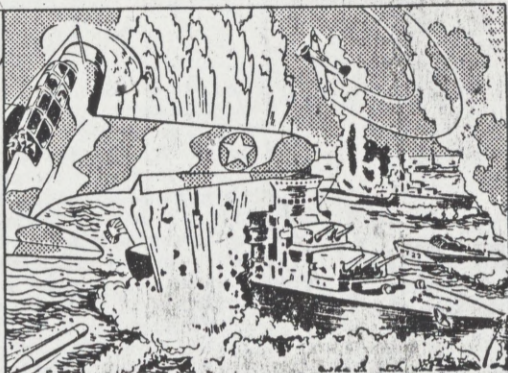


Superman Scores Again



By SIEGEL and SHUSTER

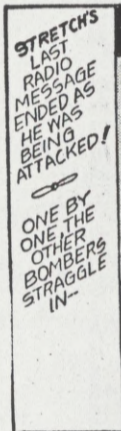
THE JAP INVASION FLEET IS COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY THE ALLIES AS OUR FIGHTING MEN ONCE AGAIN DEMONSTRATE THAT, GIVEN THE WEAPONS WITH WHICH TO DEFEND THEMSELVES THEY CAN CRUSH THE MAD PLAN OF SCHEMING DICTATORS IN TOKIO, BERLIN AND ROME TO DOMINATE THE WORLD....



SMILIN' JACK

The Missing Bomber

By Capt. Zack Mosley



700 S.F. Japanese to Leave Monday for Manzanar Center

April 5 42
Hasee Mich Bee

GIVEN ORDERS FOR REPORTING

Breakfast, Lunch
Tuesday on Train;
Arrive in Afternoon

Nearly 700 San Francisco Japanese were completing their preparations to move from their homes with the first group of evacuees to be sent to Manzanar reception center in Owens valley next week.

Many were busy making last-minute arrangements to dispose of their business and household goods or arranging with the government for storage of furniture and boxes of belongings.

Actual evacuation of this first group will take place Monday afternoon. One section has been told to report to 2020 Van Ness avenue, between Pacific and Jackson streets, and will leave that address at 4:30 p.m. by bus to the train depot.

The rest of the group will report to 1701 Van Ness avenue where the "processing" registration work has been going on since Thursday. This group will leave at 5:30 p.m. for the train station.

All persons in the restricted area were to report to the "processing" station by Sunday night to receive full instructions and train assignments.

They have been asked to have completed their evening meal Monday night before reporting to the Van Ness avenue stations, but may bring packages of food to be eaten on the train.

A diner will be attached to the train in the morning to provide breakfast and lunch, it was learned.

The train is scheduled to reach Manzanar early in the afternoon so that there will be plenty of time for all the people to go through the registration work and be assigned to their new homes before dark.

It was also learned that evacuees may bring as much as they can carry to the Van Ness stations. Very bulky packages and blankets which they will not need on the train will be properly tagged and sent to the depot to be loaded in the baggage car.

It was expected that special provision will be made for especially large families or where the husband is not able to be with his family for any reason. They will be permitted to take what is necessary even though everything cannot all be carried to the train by grown-ups of the family.

To Potrero

THOMAS P. HORAN
To Mission

Chronicle - Feb 26 1964

Making Amends For 3 Lost Years

George Tanaka is the head gardener at San Francisco General Hospital, a post he has held since 1924—except for three terrible years during World War II.

Along with some 5000 other Japanese-Americans from San Francisco, Tanaka was sent to an internment camp in Utah in 1942. When he was released in 1945 he returned immediately to his post at the hospital.

Now Tanaka is 63 and plans to retire soon—and yesterday the supervisors' Judiciary Committee moved to take some of the sting out of the memory of those three years.



GEORGE TANAKA
No bitterness

AMENDMENT

The committee sent to the full board for approval a special charter amendment which says Tanaka shall not be penalized in his city retirement system credit for the time he spent in an internment camp.

The amendment, if approved by the full board, will appear on the June ballot.

Its passage would mean that Tanaka can retire credited with 41 full years of city service—and therefore receive 68 per cent of his \$745 monthly salary in retirement pay. Without the charter amendment, the gardener would retire with only 38 years of service—in effect being docked for the three involuntary years he spent in Utah.

FEAR

Tanaka now lives in San Carlos with his wife. He isn't bitter about his World War II experience—in fact he said

that in 1942 he was "glad" to get his family out of San Francisco because of the strong anti-Japanese sentiment here then.

"You never know what mobs will do," he said.

Tanaka was one of the first Japanese to return to San Francisco from the camp in Delta, Utah, and he said the government used him as an example to prove to the Japanese remaining in the camp that they could return to a peaceful life here.

"People took pictures of me back in the job at the hospital and sent them to the camp to assure everyone that things were all right again," he said.

If the amendment is passed Tanaka will have to pay the retirement system \$225.86—the amount he would have normally paid in if he had been tending the hospital lawns from 1942 to 1945.

Japs Given Evacuation Orders Here

Moving swiftly, without any advance notice, the Western Defense Command today ordered Berkeley's estimated 1319 Japanese, aliens, and citizens alike, evacuated to Tanforan Assembly Center by noon, Friday, May 1.

Evacuees will report at the Civil Control Station being set up in Pilgrim Hall of the First Congregational Church, 2345 Channing Way, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 5 p. m. next Saturday and Sunday.

Termed "Civilian Exclusion Order No. 19," the evacuation move affecting Berkeley applies also to Albany and the westerly section of Contra Costa County, from El Cerrito north to Carquinez Strait and easterly to Walnut Creek.

It came unexpectedly today as a part of a tremendous upsurge of the Army's Japanese evacuation program. In all, approximately 12,800 Japanese are to be removed from portions of California and Washington within the next two weeks.

As head of the Western Defense Command, Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt issued a total of 13 exclusion orders, released at 11 o'clock this morning, affecting more than 4800 Japanese in Northern California, about 6000 in Southern California and 2000 in Washington.

At the same time the Wartime Civil Control Administration, directing the evacuations, announced four new assembly centers would be opened to receive the evacuees. The centers were the Tulare-Kings fair grounds at Tulare; the Turlock fair grounds in Stanislaus County; the Salinas rodeo grounds, and the Puyallup fair grounds near Tacoma, Wash.

In Berkeley, as elsewhere, the heads of Japanese families and

[Continued on Page 3, Column 1]

Tatsuno Choses 7 Trustees for S. F. JACL Funds

Dave Tatsuno, president of the San Francisco JACL, has appointed an eight-man board to handle the future disbursement of the local chapter's funds, it was announced Monday by the office of Henry Tani, executive secretary.

Those on the board, besides Tatsuno, are Dr. Carl Hirota, Tokiji Hedani, Toshimi Ogawa, Tamotsu Sakai, Yasuo Abiko, Dr. Kazuo Toi, Masaki and Henry Tani. Any five of the eight members will constitute a quorum and will have authority to act for the board, it was stated.

Full discretionary power over the future disposal of the chapter funds was vested in the board by Tatsuno, Tani announced.

NISEI REGISTER NOW!

Local Japs Given Evacuation Order

[Continued from Page One]

individuals living alone are instructed to report to Civil Control Stations in advance of evacuation to make arrangement for leaving their homes.

With local preparations for handling the evacuees getting underway at once, it was reported a number of Army officials will be present to supervise operations when the Japanese report at the Pilgrim Hall Civil Control Station on Saturday and Sunday.

The bay shore line from Berkeley north to Carquinez Strait is to be swept clear of Japanese under the order affecting this community.

Roughly, the order applies to the area bounded on the north by Carquinez Strait, running south on Highway No. 40 to its intersection with State Highway No. 4, at or near Hercules; thence easterly on Highway 4 to its intersection with Highway No. 21 near Pacheco, along the latter highway to Walnut Creek; thence westerly on Highway 24 through the Broadway Low Level Tunnel to the southerly limits of Berkeley, along the city limits to San Francisco Bay, and thence northerly along the shore line through San Pablo Strait and San Pablo Bay to the point of beginning.

Another of the exclusion orders applies to the remaining portions of Contra Costa County, points as far east as Stockton and the interior portion of Alameda County as far south as Warm Springs.

However, Japanese to be evacuated from that area are to report to a Civil Control Station established at the Odd Fellows Hall, Main St., Byron, Contra Costa County. They will be moved to the newly constructed Assembly Center at Turlock, Thursday, April 30; Saturday, May 2, and Sunday, May 3.

The same evacuation procedure will be followed in all of these affected areas, Army officials said. A responsible member of each family and each individual living alone, affected by the order, will report to the Civil Control Station in his area for registration and processing.

The evacuees will be permitted to use private automobiles in supervised groups for transportation to the assembly center, Army officials indicated. The cars must, however, have been registered prior to the evacuation with the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco at the Control Station. Evacuees who do not drive private cars will be moved by rail or bus, Army said.

VICE

THE MARCH OF EVENTS

—By BENJAMIN De CASSERES

THE most astounding thing that has ever happened in the United States is the movement of 112,000 Japanese from the west coast to points inland.

ASTOUNDING because it is the first time in our history that thousands of persons born here and who have all the "inalienable" rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution are treated as foreign subjects.

THIS has been absolutely necessary, Constitution or no Constitution, for above the Constitution, above all man made laws, stands the law of self-preservation, a law not born in any hall or preserved on any paper.

THIS movement of Japanese native born Americans (a paradoxical phrase) in the interests of the public safety is along the lines of what this column has contended for some years—that an American was not necessarily an American because he was born here, for many Americans who today can trace their ancestry to pre-Revolutionary times are really Nazis and Reds at heart—some of them openly.

A Los Angeles citizen said, "You can't tell a 'good' Japanese from a 'bad' one. American citizenship is no proof of loyalty."

That holds true of many Americans today who are not "good" Americans at all. Any American, even if he were born in Independence Hall, who is a Communist, a Nazi or a Fascist in thought is no more of an American in the political and historical sense of that word than was Benedict Arnold, whose forbears came here only about 125 years after America was discovered.

ERPE LAZAREFF'S racy "line" (Random behind the scenes of

Japan All Wrong, So Jap Kills Self

LOS ANGELES, May 22 (AP)—Two school girls found the body of Iyamma Satos, 35, Japanese, hanging in Elysian Park today.

Detective Lieutenant Cliff Gillian said he unpinned this note from Satos' coat:

"My country goes greatly wrong. I cannot face my good friend America. So I have to die. Please bury G

Social Workers: Immigrant Head Warns Conference Dangers in Alien Problem

Hitler was right when he assumed that the wartime treatment of our alien minority would be fraught with great potential danger.

But Hitler was wrong when he counted on our fumbling the ball in dealing with the problem of our foreign-born population.

The California Conference of Social Work heard these two assertions yesterday from Marshall E. Dimock, associate commissioner in the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

"If we are too considerate of people's feelings, we may fail to catch dangerous fifth columnists," Dimock said. "If we are stupid and bungling in our handling of the alien question, we might knock national unity for a loop. It is the narrow and difficult course between these extremes which we must run."

STATE'S TOTAL HIGH

California has one-tenth of the national total of enemy aliens, Dimock said, and this fact, plus

Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C., and Ewan Clague, Social Security Board, will address the California Conference of Social Work at a session tonight in the Civic Auditorium. Richard M. Neustadt will preside.

California's relation to the theater of war, makes the wartime program for aliens of greater immediate importance to the citizens of this State than to any other in the country.

"All aspects of the program are intensified here," he said. "This is particularly true of the relocation of part of our population for purposes of defense and safety."

"I suppose you feel a natural sympathy for many of those whose lives are disturbed, but on the other hand, their inconvenience and discomfort are part of the general dislocation which affects everybody today."

Dimock addressed a morning community organization section meeting and a luncheon meeting of the International Institutes of California at the Hotel Whitcomb.

DEFENSE A RIGHT ARM

Civilian defense is the strong right arm of the army and navy, Director James C. Sheppard of the Ninth Regional U. S. Office of Civilian Defense told the Red Cross at a luncheon meeting held in conjunction with the conference yesterday.

"The strength of a nation engaged in total war must be

measured by the fortitude and preparedness of its civilian population," he said. "Amsterdam, Brussels, Athens and Paris have fallen, but London and still stand. England was able to resist success because those nations had to harness and direct the power of their civilians."

GRIN AND

If you know that Current Life, the national Japanese Nisei magazine, published in S. F. prior to P'Harbor, folded temporarily while its staff was being moved out—and is now publishing again from Denver. . . . If local swing fans have told you that Miss Midori Schimanorichi, S. F.'s No. 1 Japanese jitterbug, is being evacuated in a week. . . . Midori can no longer make her ecstatic nightly visits to Jack the Alabam, the Dawn Club and other centers of hot jazz—so she has been phoning her friends these jernts just so she can hear a few bars of jumpin' live through receiver!

Supervisors Asks Law Banning All Japs From U. S.

A resolution to ask Congress to exclude all Japanese from United States territory after the war was introduced yesterday by Supervisor Uhl to the Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor Uhl quoted at length from the President's message delivered shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack and from the book by Ambassador Joseph Grew, "Report to Tokyo."

The resolution, which was referred to committee, proposed to ask Congress (1) to exclude all Japanese from entering or residing in the country, (2) to revoke all citizenship from Japanese persons and (3) to acquire and pay for lands and improvements owned by Japanese.

East Bay Calendar

OAKLAND
East Oakland Breakfast Club, 7:30 a. m., Alpine hotel.
Oakland Chiropractor's Breakfast Club, 8 a. m., Leamington.
Advertising Club, noon, Hotel Oakland.
Executive Association, noon, Leamington.

Chester Rowell Interior States and the Japanese Evacuees

Under stern warning that the Federal Government would brook no interference by any State with its resettlement plans for Japanese evacuees, various Governors of States in which resettlement projects are to be located are now limiting themselves to the demand that they be practically prison camps, under Federal guard and at Federal expense. Governor Chase A. Clark of Idaho, for instance, insists that the evacuees be prohibited from purchasing land, and that they be returned to their former homes after the war.

All this is, of course, contrary to the policy of the Government and to the needs of the situation. The notion of many Governors, and even Sheriffs, that their bailiwicks are sovereign nations, with the power to exclude undesired "foreigners" from other States or counties, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States. The fact that they do not desire these Japanese would not confer on them the power to keep them out, whether they came as volunteer individuals or as Federal war evacuees. Neither would it authorize either the States or Congress to deny the right to buy land to those of them who are citizens, or to compel them, when they are restored to liberty of movement after the war, to return to the places from which they were removed during the war.

This is the law of it, which might be suspended by military rule during the war, but can not be set aside by State action, in either peace or war.

But the practical side of it is even more important. The Fed-

eral Government will, indeed, provide places for these evacuees to go, and will furnish the necessary funds for those who lack them. It will give them work, in building their own camps and on other Federal projects, and will pay them wages and subsistence for that work. Presumably it will provide such guards as are needed, but it hopes that these will be as few as possible, and that the evacuees shall, as rapidly as possible, be "resettled" rather than imprisoned.

The goal, therefore, is that as soon and as extensively, as possible, they be made self-supporting, rather than Federal wards supported by the Government. They have all been making their own livings, or been supported by their families, in the places from which they will have come, and it is not only their desire and right, but the policy of the Government, to have that status rapidly re-established in their new locations.

To this end, undeveloped irrigation projects are to be set aside, on which those of them who are farmers (which most of them are) will resume their farming. They may begin as laborers, as they or their parents did before, and go on, if they are citizens, to be renters and then proprietors. A State may deprive aliens of this latter right, but not citizens. And it is more than likely that many of them, thus established on farms during the war, will prefer to remain there after the war. This, too, is their right, whether Governors or neighbors like it or not.

Moreover, with the growing shortage of labor, the work of

these evacuees will be increasingly needed in these very States. For that matter, we need their work and products in California, but the military authorities have decided that the coastal areas and parts of the interior are too near the actual war front, and that California must therefore take this loss.

But there is no reason why Utah sugar beet growers should take it, at a time when the Nation needs all the sugar it can get. Nor is there any reason why these Japanese, most of them American citizens, should do that work as slaves or prisoners of war. The best way to release them as good American citizens, at the end of the war, is to enable them to be self-supporting. Americans now, subject only to the war limitation that they remain away from the Coast regions which may become the scene of actual hostilities.

For that matter, if the result after the war should be a wider distribution of the American population of Japanese blood, that, too, might be a good thing for all concerned, especially these very Japanese. There are no very serious "race problems" in America, where the number of the "race" in question is not too large. There are such problems, even with the most closely related "races," where too many of them are concentrated in one place. The Japanese in America are only one in a thousand of the whole population. They are half of it in some localities. Distribution, especially if voluntary, might shorten by a whole generation the problem of assimilation and acceptance.

cccc
Chow
April 10-11

Alien Migration

Idaho, Nevada Governors Are Trying to Get U.S. to Act Clark Wants to Carville Seeks Put Japs Under Federal Funds State Guard And Supervision

BOISE, Idaho, April 9 (UP)—Inferment of about 10,000 Japanese in special Idaho camps may be ordered mandated that the Federal Government by Federal authorities, Governor ment supervise and provide funds for any migration of West Coast Japanese to Nevada that it might contemplate.

The Governor, who attended a meeting of the War Relocation Board in Salt Lake City, disclosed he had asked for authority to place Japanese evacuees under guard. He proposed to use the State Guard or officers of the State Department of Law Enforcement in guarding the camps.

He said Federal authorities had taken no action yet on his offer to place the internees under jurisdiction of the State, with the Federal Government paying expenses of hiring guards.

He estimated that on a pro rata basis, Idaho would receive about 10,000 of the Japanese being moved from Pacific Coast States.

Clark said two problems were still unsolved—means of prohibiting evacuees from purchasing land, and means of returning them to their former homes after the war.

Sheriffs throughout the State will be requested to personally inspect premises where aliens are living, to determine if they are complying with regulations issued by Army authorities.

Japanese Retain Voting Privilege

SACRAMENTO, April 13 (UP)—American-born Japanese being evacuated from prohibited zones in California will not lose their right to vote in the State's primary and general elections, Deputy Attorney General Jess Hession said today.

Local officials working with the War-time Civil Control Administration on the evacuation said approximately 54,000 Japanese-American citizens would be entitled to participate in the elections and probably would cast absentee ballots at assembly centers or the resettlement areas.

Chronicle April 16

Business Trends and Comment

Japanese Economic Importance to Coast Reviewed

By **SIDNEY P. ALLEN**
Financial Editor, The Chronicle

We know pretty well what the Japs have taken away from us through conquest so far. Economically the most important of her military grabs have been rubber and tin, as far as we're concerned. We have been economically dependent on the East Indies for these, and the loss of our source of supply obviously calls for quick and major readjustments.

That's only one war problem. Right here at home, in the three Pacific Coast States, the Japanese present another problem. Daily we read about and see evacuation proceedings, designed to clear the home front. This problem has economic importance, too.

In recent years, for instance, the Japanese have farmed about one-third of the total truck crop acreage in this coastal area. They have produced from 50 to 85 per cent of such table items as strawberries, snap beans, celery, cauliflower, spinach and peppers.

Concentration

Viewing the economic implications of the Japanese evacuation, the Federal Reserve Bank's Review for April reports that in 1940 Japanese farmers in the three States operated 6118 farms containing 258,074 acres and valued at over \$72,000,000. This was about 2 per cent of total farming activity on the Coast.

A figure like 2 per cent doesn't sound very impressive. But that's only a part of the necessary measure. In California alone, for instance, Japanese are estimated to have produced approximately 35 per cent of all truck crops in recent years. While there is no accurate gauge, it consequently seems likely that we may see a shorter supply of some edibles as a result of their removal.

The problem is further focused in certain communities. The study states that 33 per cent of all Japanese farms are located in the three counties in which are located the cities of Los Angeles, Seattle and Tacoma. Within these counties the Japanese farmers accounted for 63 per cent of truck crop acreage. County readjustment, then, will be marked.

Other Upsets

While the farm problem is the most important, it is by no means the only economic repercussion to be expected from evacuation of the Japanese. Even though 45 per cent of all Japanese gainfully working were engaged in agriculture in 1940, a substantial proportion has been working in service and trade and other businesses.

Departure of the Japanese will aggravate an already existing shortage of domestic workers, as nearly 5000, or 10 per cent of the gainful workers, have been engaged in domestic service. This is an inconvenience, but more significant is the loss in some communities where Japanese have operated low-priced hotels and restaurants. Nearly 3500 have been engaged in such activities.

The Federal Reserve's statistics show that the Japanese population in the three Coast States was 112,353 in 1940, whereas the total number of Japanese in the entire country was only 126,947. Of the Coastal population, 93,717 were in California. It is apparent that the problem is very largely California's own.

Workers Here

The total gainfully employed on the Coast was 48,691 in 1940, with 40,374 being in California. More than 10 per cent of the total, however, came under the heading of unpaid family workers. A majority of Japanese farmers utilize their large families, accounting for the category.

Further illustrating the economic importance of the Japanese to agriculture in this area, the survey points to some facts regarding their work. The average size of their farms was 42 acres, against an average of 231 acres for all farms. Of the 42 acres, 76 per cent was under cultivation, against only 20 per cent for all farm land. The average value per acre of the Japanese farms, including buildings, was \$281 as compared with \$51 per acre for all farms.

One explanation for the higher value, of course, is that much of the land is located near large cities. Other figures show that of the working total, 28,456 are aliens, while 20,235 are citizens. Yet 71,484 or 64 per cent of the total Japanese population here are native-born or citizens.

Associated Press

Chronicle April 30
SAN FRAN

Enemy Aliens

FBI Arrested 8200 Since Pearl Harbor

A total of 8200 enemy aliens have been taken into custody by the FBI through the co-operation of local law enforcement agencies in the United States since the attack upon Pearl Harbor it was revealed in Oakland yesterday by Nat. J. L. Pieper, special agent in charge of the San Francisco office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Pieper told of the total of arrests in an address before the closing session of the joint conference of Districts 104 and 105 of Rotary International at the City Club Theater.

He said more than a fourth, or 3200, were arrested in California, but despite the great number, there have been no wholesale roundups or promiscuous apprehensions of aliens.

"Those persons taken into custody have been arrested because investigation disclosed they were potentially dangerous," Pieper said.

Germans were apprehended when there was evidence of Bund membership or activities, or because they had in their possession Nazi flags, Nazi party books, documents or propaganda.

Italians were arrested because it was shown they belonged to nationalistic Fascist groups or held Fascist party books.

The Japanese taken into custody were found to hold membership in secret societies fostering Japanese imperialism, such as the Black Dragon or the Military Virtue Society, were reserve officers expressing willingness to die for Japanese victory, or had contributed to the Japanese war chest.

Kansas Changes Stand On U. C. Jap Students

TOPEKA (Kas.), April 7.—indicated Kansas University (AP)—Hubert Brighton, secretary of the State board of regents, denied today that Kansas University would accept Japanese students as reported by the University of California yesterday. The California report said Chancellor Deane W. Malott had

would take such students moved inland from the West coast, but Brighton explained the chancellor's statement apparently was made before the regents approved an anti-Japanese policy last week.

STX Am...
April 8

EXCLUSION ORDERS

Order Number 27 . . .

All of that portion of the county of Alameda, state of California, within that boundary beginning at the point at which the southerly limits of the city of Berkeley meets San Francisco bay; thence easterly and following the southerly limits of said city to College avenue; thence southerly on College avenue to Broadway; thence southerly on Broadway to the southerly limits of the city of Oakland; thence following the limits of said city westerly and northerly, and following the shoreline of San Francisco bay to the point of beginning.

The Civil Control station for this district is established at 530 18th street, Oakland. A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, will report at the Control station between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Friday, May 1, and Saturday, May 2. Evacuation will be to the Tanforan Assembly Center. Private automobiles will be allowed in convoys protected by military police.

Order Number 28 . . .

All of those portions of the counties of Alameda and Contra Costa, state of California, within that boundary beginning at the point where College avenue meets the southerly limits of the city of Berkeley; thence following the southerly limits of said city in an easterly direction to California state highway No. 24; thence easterly along said Highway No. 24 to Walnut Creek; thence southerly on California state highway No. 21 to its intersection with U.S. Highway No. 50; thence westerly and northerly on said Highway No. 50 to the southerly limits of the city of Oakland; thence following the southerly limits of said city in a westerly direction to San Francisco bay; thence northerly and following the shoreline of San Francisco bay, west of Bay Farm island, and Alameda, to the northwestern entrance of the channel entering Oakland inner harbor; thence following said channel southeasterly to Broadway (city of Oakland); thence northeasterly on Broadway to College avenue; thence northerly on College avenue to point of beginning.

The Civil Control station for this district is established at 1117 Oak street, Oakland. A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, will report at the Control station between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Friday, May 1, and Saturday, May 2. Evacuation will be to the Tanforan Assembly Center. Private automobiles will be allowed in convoys protected by military police.

Order Number 29 . . .

All of that portion of the county of Los Angeles within the boundary beginning at the intersection of Western avenue and Redondo Beach boulevard, northwest of Gardena; thence easterly on Redondo Beach boulevard and Compton boulevard to Atlantic boulevard; thence southerly on Atlantic boulevard to Artesia street; thence easterly on Artesia street to Alameda street; thence southerly on Alameda to Carson street; thence westerly on Carson street to a point at which a north-south line established by Western avenue intersects Carson street; thence northerly on said line and Western avenue to the point of beginning.

The Civil Control station for this area is established at 16522 South Western avenue, Los Angeles. A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, will report at the Control station on Friday, May 1, and Saturday, May 2. Evacuation will be to Tulare Assembly Center. Private automobiles will not be allowed.

Order Number 30 . . .

All of that portion of the county of Los Angeles, within the boundary beginning at the intersection of Washington boulevard and Sepulveda boulevard, southwest of Culver City; thence northeasterly and easterly on Washington boulevard to Arlington avenue; thence southerly on Arlington avenue to Vernon avenue; thence easterly on Vernon avenue to Vermont avenue; thence southerly on Vermont avenue to Slauson avenue; thence easterly on Slauson avenue to Atlantic boulevard; thence southerly on Atlantic boulevard to Compton boulevard; thence westerly on Compton boulevard and Redondo beach boulevard to Western avenue; thence northerly on Western avenue to Manchester avenue; thence westerly on Manchester avenue to Sepulveda boulevard; thence northerly and northwesterly on Sepulveda boulevard to the point of beginning.

The Civil Control station for this area is established at 7412 South Broadway, Los Angeles. A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, will report at the Control station Friday, May 1, and Saturday, May 2. Evacuation will be to the Tulare Assembly Center. Private automobiles will not be allowed.

Order Number 31 . . .

All of that portion of the county of Los Angeles, bounded on the north by East Sixth street and Whittier boulevard (city of Los Angeles), bounded on the east by California state highway No. 15 (Atlantic boulevard) bounded on the south by Slauson avenue, and bounded on the west by a line running northerly on Central avenue to East Ninth street, (Olympic boulevard); thence northwesterly on East Ninth street to Main street, and thence northerly on Main street to East Sixth street.

The Civil Control station for this area is established at 839 South Central avenue, Los Angeles. A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, will report at the Control station on Friday, May 1, and Saturday, May 2. Evacuation will be to the Santa Anita Assembly Center. Private automobiles will be allowed in convoys protected by military police.

Civilian Exclusion Order No. 5

Headquarters
Western Defense Command
and Fourth Army
Presidio of San Francisco, California
April 1, 1942

1.—Pursuant to the provisions of Public Proclamations Nos. 1 and 2, this headquarters, dated March 2, 1942, and March 16, 1942, respectively, it is hereby ordered that all persons of Japanese ancestry, including aliens and non-aliens, be excluded from and after 12 o'clock noon, PWT, of Tuesday, April 7, 1942, from that portion of Military Area No. 1 in the State of California described as follows:

All that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, lying generally west of the north-south line established by Junipero Serra boulevard, Worchester avenue, and 19th avenue, and lying generally north of the east-west line established by California street, to the intersection of Market street, and thence on Market street to San Francisco bay.

2.—A responsible member of each family, and each individual living alone, in the above described affected area will report between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, or during the same hours on Friday, April 3, 1942, to the Civil Control Station located at:

1701 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

3.—Any person affected by this order who fails to comply with any of its provisions or with the provisions of published instructions pertaining hereto, or who is found in the above restricted area after 12 o'clock noon, PWT, of Tuesday, April 7, 1942, will be subject to the criminal penalties provided by Public Law No. 503, 77th Congress, approved March 21, 1942, entitled "An Act to Provide a Penalty for Violation of Restrictions or Orders with Respect to Persons Entering, Remaining in, Leaving, or Committing Any Act in Military Areas or Zones," and alien Japanese will be subject to immediate apprehension and internment.

J. L. DeWitt
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army,
Commanding

Western Defense Command and Fourth Army
Wartime Civil Control Administration
April 1, 1942

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY Living in the following area.

All that portion of the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, lying generally west of the north-south line established by Junipero Serra boulevard, Worchester avenue, and Nineteenth avenue, and lying generally north of the east-west line established by California street, to the intersection of Market street, and thence on Market street to San Francisco bay.

All Japanese persons, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above designated area by 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, April 7, 1942.

No Japanese person will be permitted to enter or leave the above described area after 8 a.m. Thursday, April 2, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the Provost Marshal at the Civil Control station located at:

1701 Van Ness Avenue
San Francisco, California

The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

- 1.—Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
- 2.—Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property including: real estate, business and professional equipment, buildings, household goods, boats, automobiles, livestock, etc.
- 3.—Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
- 4.—Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence, as specified below.

THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS MUST BE OBSERVED:

1.—A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, or between the same hours, Friday, April 3, 1942.

2.—Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Reception Center, the following property:

- (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family;
- (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family;
- (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family;
- (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family;
- (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions received at the Civil Control station.

The size and number of package is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

No contraband items as described in paragraph 6, Public Proclamation No. 3, Headquarters Western Defense command and Fourth army, dated March 24, 1942, will be carried.

3.—The United States government, through its agencies, will provide for the storage at the sole risk of the owner of the more substantial household items, such as iceboxes, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.

4.—Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the reception center. Private means of transportation will not be utilized. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control station.

Go to the Civil Control Station at 1701 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, California, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Thursday, April 2, 1942, or between the same hours Friday, April 3, 1942 to receive further instructions.

San Mateo, Calif. 94403
419 - 42nd Ave
Kam Kamfufj
SWS

issue removed

PERSPECTIVES

● Jerry Enomoto
Nat'l President

RIOT REPORT

The other night I saw a half hour CBS Special entitled "What Happened To The Riot Report?" It was timely in that I am currently wading through the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, which is the "Riot Report" referred to.

I found the program both encouraging and discouraging.

Encouraging, because it appears that a limited awakening is occurring around our country among many people in the public and private sector. Awakening which leads to more preventive programs of job finding, special education, job training, decent housing, community/police relations, etc.

Discouraging because, as you listen to Governor Kerner, Mayor Lindsay, Mayor Addonizio you get the feeling that people are trying to put out a forest fire with a water pistol.

An interesting observation on that program was that there are clear signs in the Senate that a "paralyzed nation" (as a result of massive riots) was more to be feared than the so-called "white backlash." This was in reference to the fact that the "Southern Establishment" in the upper house has been soundly thrashed on several showdown issues, leading to Senate passage of civil rights legislation. The fact that this was a historic first is no credit to our lawmakers. Neither is it a credit to hear the commentator describe the House as the body now adopting a "show me" line, with regard to the handwriting on the wall previously so invisible to the Senate.

GET THEIR ATTENTION

It is interesting to note the about-face attitude suddenly taken by notable public figures who have come out of hibernation to "discover" the need for change.

It reminds me of the old saw about the proverbial mule whose attention you have to get. Remembering another part of the CBS Special's dialogue about politicians not responding except out

Convention to honor George J. Inagaki

SAN JOSE — George J. Inagaki, two-term National JACL President, Nisei of the Biennium 1955-56, and outstanding Nisei leader, will be honored at the Testimonial Luncheon of the 20th Biennial National Convention of the Japanese American Citizens League, to be held Friday noon, August 23, in San Jose, Dr. Thomas Taketa, convention chairman, announced this week.

Inagaki is a charter and continuing active member of the Venice-Culver JACL. At the same time, Shiro Maruyama, Venice-Culver JACL president reported the establishment of the George J. Inagaki Citizenship Award of \$500, to be presented to the JACL chapter which during the biennium immediately past carried out citizenship and community action programs that best exemplify George Inagaki's life or public service.

The Venice-Culver Chapter would raise the first \$500 for the initial Citizenship Award from among its own members, Maruyama said, with JACL members and friends and organizations being invited to also contribute to the perpetuation of the George J. Inagaki Citizenship Award.

\$5,000 Set as Goal

A goal of at least \$5,000, or enough to provide at least ten biennial Inagaki Citizenship Awards, was set by the Chapter's Project Chairman, Mrs. Frances Kitagawa, who said that individual contributions would be limited to \$10, though no such limitations would be set on organizational contributions.

All contributions are to be sent directly to Mike Shimizu, National George J. Inagaki Testimonial Treasurer, 4566 Centinela Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90066. Jane Yamashita, also of the Venice-Culver Chapter, is the Testimonial Secretary.

To head a national George J. Inagaki Testimonial Com-

American (Gallup)
opinion of Inan



George Inagaki

mittee, Mike Masaoka of Washington, D.C., a long-time co-worker and friend of the honoree, was named National Chairman.

Other co-workers and friends of Inagaki will soon be invited to serve as district co-chairmen of the National Committee. The living past National JACL Presidents and past Nisei of the Bienniums will be invited to serve as Honorary Committee members, Maruyama said.

Probably no Nisei has served the JACL and the Japanese American community so well and in so many varied capacities as Inagaki, who has not only given of himself but also of his money in promoting the welfare and the future of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

Service to Community

Active in various chapter and district capacities of the JACL before World War II, after the attack of Pearl Harbor he became one of the outstanding leaders in the fight first against Evacuation and then against the detention of the evacuees in the camps in which they were confined.

He served as special assistant to Masaoka in the Washington efforts to secure the right of military service for

DETROIT TO HOST MIDWEST DISTRICT SPRING SESSION

'How Far—JACL?' Is Theme of May 31-June 1 Pre-Convention Rally

DETROIT — "How Far—JACL?" is the theme of the Midwest District Council spring session May 31-June 1 at the Ponchartrain Hotel here that is serving as the district's pre-convention rally.

The planning committee chaired by Bill Adair and Elaine Akagi has arranged a full schedule of activities for both adult and youth delegates.

Ross Harano is the convention banquet speaker. A young insurance man of Chicago who is the MDC youth commissioner will give a Sansei view on civil rights.

Other highlights include an adult-youth workshop on the JACL Convention theme—Heritage for the Future; the district oratorical contest, and an in-depth report on the history project by Dr. Gene Levine and Joe Grant Masaoka.

Dr. Tom Taketa, national convention chairman, will also be present to thump the drums of San Jose.

Friday, May 31
6 p.m.—Registration.
7 p.m.—Mixer.
10:30 p.m.—MDC Meeting: Richard Okabe, presiding.
Saturday, June 1
9 a.m.—Registration.
9 a.m.—MDC Meeting: Henry Tanaka, presiding; MDC Meeting: Richard Okabe, presiding.
12 a.m.—Luncheon: Oratorical Contest: Roy Kaneko, presiding.
2:30 p.m.—Japanese History Program: Joe Grant Masaoka, Dr. Gene Levine.
3:30 p.m.—Jr.-Sr. Workshop: JACL—Heritage for the Future. Masao Satow, speaker.
5 p.m.—20th Biennial Convention News: Dr. Tom Taketa, speaker.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

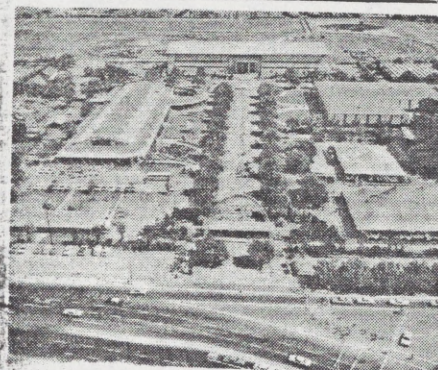
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VOL. 66 NO. 18

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1968

Edit./Bus. Office: MA 6-6936 TEN CENTS



FROLIC AT THE FAIRGROUND—During the week of the JACL National Convention at San Jose (Aug. 21-24), the Santa Clara County Fairground will be bustling with activities, exhibits and fun. About 3 miles south of downtown San Jose on US 101, it is another local attraction to entice booster delegates and youngsters who will find their stay in San Jose memorable.

MISSION TO CAPITOL HILL JACler hears Patsy and Sparky cast 'Yea' votes for 1968 Civil Rights Act

CLEVELAND—Mrs. May Ichida, chapter vice-president, represented the Cleveland JACL on April 10, on a mission to Capitol Hill.

Mrs. Ichida, 2143 Priday Avenue, was one of some 70 delegates comprised of housewives, doctors, ministers, teachers, businessmen, union men, people from all walks of life, dedicated supporters of fair housing and civil rights issues.

The group was organized and coordinated by Mrs. David Namkoong of Operation Equality of the National Urban League. Stuart Wallace, director, Fair Housing Inc., and Alan Gressel of Operation Equality were among the delegates who boarded the plane

est applause of the day was received by Rep. Anderson of Ill.; a conservative who recently became a convert to the principle of open housing, when he said, the House should pass the bill "not out of fear but out of concern for America." On the other hand, Rep. Waggonner, (D-La.) charged that the House was letting Negro rioters "black-mail us into acting".

"It was truly an awesome experience to witness the roll call and hear the 'yeas and nays' pronounced by each Congressman as their names were called. It was my special thrill to see Congressmen Mink and Matsunaga among the 'Yeas'. Minutes later

Sumitomo initiates PSW RALLY THIS scholarships for WEEKEND FOR college students NAT'L CONFAB

SAN FRANCISCO — In addition to the two \$500 scholarships for graduating high school students announced last week in the 1968 National Scholarship Program, the Sumitomo Bank of California will give two \$500 scholarships for those who have completed at least one year of college work, according to National Director Masao Satow, after conferring with Sumitomo Bank vice presidents Chiaki Saitoh and Jack Kusaba.

Candidates for these two collegiate scholarships will be accepted through JACL chapters in July. Preference will be given candidates who are studying in the field of banking, finance, business administration, economics, accounting or international trade.

The Sumitomo Bank of California instituted these scholarships this year under National JACL administration to mark the 15th Anniversary of its charter as a California Bank.

Seattle ordinance on open housing passed unanimously

SEATTLE — The Seattle City Council unanimously passed an open housing ordinance April 19 with an emergency clause that placed the meas-

Three-Day Affair Seen as Preview of San Jose Parley

LOS ANGELES—Because the 1968 National Convention is slated in late August, the Pacific Southwest District Council will have two regular sessions in which to prepare its collected stand on JACL business matters.

The three-day pre-convention rally being hosted by Progressive Westside JACL this weekend, May 3-5, at Hacienda Hotel at El Segundo will be the Southern California "kickoff" to boost attention for the convention at San Jose, but a July district session at San Diego will intervene.

It is at the July session that the district caucus will firm its thoughts on the national council agenda.

Convention Setting

The coming weekend rally will have much of the trappings of a national convention in the appearance of a "name" keynoter at the Saturday banquet in Congressman Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), in convention queen Caroline Uchiyama and convention chairman Dr. Tom Taketa of San Jose issuing personal invitations, in national president Jerry Enomoto and national director Mas Satow pinpointing some of the issues before the National Convention.

Getting the rally off on a hilarious note will be the buffet dinner and 1000 Club whining ding tonight (May 3).

Issue removed from collection

The Nichi Bei

San Francisco, California

650 Mills Street, S.F.
Telephone — PRospect 8724

Tuesday, April 7, 1942

San Francisco es Leave for Anita Track

WILL BE SENT TO
MANZANAR LATER

Japanese, Including
Many Nisei, Depart
By Train in 2 Groups

First evacuation of Japanese from San Francisco began Monday when 660 persons entrained for Santa Anita race track, the Wartime Civil Control Administration assembly center near Los Angeles, California.

Previously, it had been announced that the initial 660 would be taken to the government reception center at Manzanar. No explanation of the shift to Santa Anita was made public.

This is the first movement of Japanese from San Francisco under General DeWitt's Exclusion Order No. 5, issued April 7. A responsible member of each family to be evacuated reported April 2 and 3 to the Civil Control station at 1701 Van Ness avenue and all arrangements for the evacuation were then completed. Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, General DeWitt's assistant chief of staff for Civil Affairs, said.

Colonel Bendetsen explained that the area evacuated comprised the northern and western waterfront districts of San Francisco. The evacuees left their homes and assembled at the WCCA civil control station at 1701 Van Ness avenue and at its nearby annex, 2020 Van Ness avenue.

The evacuees assembled at the Van Ness avenue Civil Control station and its annex Monday afternoon. They were divided into two groups and conveyed to the railroad station by bus. The first group left at 4:30 p.m., and the second group at 5 p.m. Army officials emphasized the

Army to Separate . . .

Chinese Husband, Nisei Wife

Mrs. Woo, 2 Children Prepare to Leave Seattle
After Exemption is Denied

SEATTLE, Wash., April 6 — The front window of the Lun P. Woo home displays prominently the red-letter placard of "China."

The two Woo girls, aged 8 and 5, wear red, white and blue "China" buttons to identify them in a nation at war.

But Mrs. Woo, who graduated with scholastic honors at the University of Washington, is preparing them for a new life with strange children at a Japanese reception center.

Mrs. Woo is an American-born Japanese.

Uncomplaining, but in the hope her case might be in a special category, she wrote to the Western Defense Command about it. The reply explained that no exception could be made.

Lun P. Woo, with inscrutability of his race, says naught about the case.

"I believe he's distressed," she remarked of the spouse with the unperturbed face. "I believe he will want to join us somewhere in the interior after the children and I have been removed."

ARMY, FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ASK PUBLIC TO EASE LOAD ON DRAY AND STORAGE SERVICES

Assembly Center At Puyallup to Be Ready Shortly

Temporary Nature
Of Construction
Makes Work Speedy

PUYALLUP, Wash., April 6 — Construction of temporary shelters for evacuated Japanese families at the Western Washington fairgrounds will be completed within two weeks, according to a statement last week by Col. E. C. Dunn, district army engineer.

It was explained that it was possible to convert the fairgrounds into an assembly center because all of the work is of an extremely temporary character, as there is no

Needs of Evacuee Japanese Must Be Fulfilled First

The Army and the Federal Reserve bank Saturday made a direct appeal to the general public and west coast draymen for cooperation in solving the problem of removing and storing the property of the Japanese.

Bank officials and the Army joined in a request for draymen to haul the goods of the Japanese whenever they are called upon to do so.

"All of us have a job to do in wartime," Colonel Karl E. Bendetsen, assistant chief of staff in charge of civil affairs, stated. "It is necessary for us to evacuate the entire Japanese population, and draymen will be overtaxed for a short time because of the necessity of moving large groups from small areas. The Army is asking that draymen do the utmost they can to help in the move-

Decide Future of Evacuees

GOVERNORS MEET
IN SALT LAKE CITY

Resettlement of
Coast Japanese
To Be Discussed

By RICHARD W. JOHNSTON
(U.F. Staff Correspondent)
SALT LAKE CITY, April 6 — The wartime destiny of more than 100,000 persons, some of them wrinkled old aliens and others staunch young Americans, may be decided here Tuesday.

Governors and other officials of ten western states will meet with Milton S. Eisenhower, head of the Federal War Relocation Authority, and Col. Karl R. Bendetsen of the Western Defense command to discuss resettlement of Pacific coast Japanese.

Out of the conference Eisenhower hopes will come some agreement for orderly reception of participants in the first great eastward migration in American history—a migration of an unwanted people to inland areas which view their coming with hostility and suspicion.

The army's original hope that aliens and citizen-Japanese ordered out of the vital coastal defense zone might voluntarily resettle inland already has been blasted. One state after another has threatened to turn the migrants back at their borders.

Recurring incidents—an automobile crash in Nevada, the reported dynamiting of a colony in Utah—determined the army on a policy of supervised evacuation. All coast Japanese have been ordered to remain in their homes, pending transfer to established reception centers. A good many thousands have been moved to these centers, at Manzanar and Salinas in California, and in Oregon, Washington and Arizona.

WAR IN BRIEF AS TOLD BY UNITED PRESS

Axis Losing 200
Airplanes a Week,
British Claim

(By United Press)

LONDON — RAF bombs Nazi-used airplane factory near Paris and sweeps across occupied coast to Cologne and Rhineland sector, using more than 300 planes in attack. British press reports Axis losing average of 200 airplanes a week in 1942 or total of probably 2600 so far.

NORWAY — British commando raid on important northern iron port of Narvik reported via Stockholm. London declines comment.

RUSSIA — Red Army reports 40,000 Germans killed and 161 places recaptured since March 23; gains reported on Smolensk front and German forces massed for spring offensive south of Kharkov said to have been broken up.

BURMA — Japanese push north of Promé and Toungoo as Allies fight to hold until reinforcements can arrive. U. S. flying fortresses bomb Rangoon.

CEYLON — Japanese suffer biggest aerial defeat with loss of 57 planes downed or damaged out of 75 attacking Colombo from aircraft carriers.

AUSTRALIA — Total of 35 to 40 Japanese planes reported destroyed over weekend; Dutch fighting strongly on Java.

U. S. Assured India Will Fight Any Aggression

NEW DELHI, India, April 6—(U.P.)—Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the All-India congress, assured the United States that India's masses will "fight any Japanese aggression or any aggression to the end" if given control over their own defense policies, it was reported Monday.

Nehru's assurances were understood to have been given to Louis A. Johnson, President Roosevelt's envoy to India, during a two and a half hour conference Sunday night at Coochin house, official residence of the American minister.

Johnson, it was disclosed, already has forwarded a special report to Mr. Roosevelt on his talk with the left-wing Nehru regarding the deadlocked negotiations over Britain's offer of post-war dominion status for India.

According to information from usually reliable informants, Nehru told Johnson that American "suspicion" that the Indians might ad-

Big Offensive Seen In Raid on Rangoon By Allied Bombers

Japanese Drive Threatens Oil Fields in Burma

Chinese Positions
In Toungoo Area
Bombed by Enemy

NEW DELHI, India, April 6—(U.P.)—Japanese spearheads thrusting towards Burma's oil fields menaced British defense positions 15 miles north of captured Promé Monday while Chinese defenders of the eastern Allied flank faced a new threat along the Toungoo-Mawchi highway.

An India-Burma command communiqué disclosed that Japanese forward positions on the Irrawaddy front now center in the Nyaungbinzeik area above Promé, only 80 miles from the Minbu and Yenangyuang oil wells.

A simultaneous Chinese communiqué reported a new flare-up east of Japanese-held Toungoo, but said the situation was relatively quiet.

At Mawchi, about 35 miles east of Toungoo, are tin mines. It was believed the clash occurred after the Chinese shifted some of their forces from new positions north of Toungoo to protect these mines.

Two enemy bombing raids were staged Sunday against Chinese troops and positions in the Toungoo area, but no major land fighting was reported.

Strong Chinese Resistance
Reviewing the bloody 12-day battle for captured Toungoo, the communiqué said 3,700 Japanese had been killed. Chinese troops evacuated the city after a furious defensive fight.

With the situation on the British western flank admittedly critical, Monday's communiqué of the Burma-India command, reported no change in the general situation there.

Following an earlier announcement of further imperial withdrawals northward, the communiqué disclosed that Japanese forward troops on the east bank of Irrawaddy river were in the Nyaungbinzeik area, only 80 miles from the Minbu and Yenangyuang oil wells.

Mandalay Laid Waste by 36

CEYLON ATTACKED;
57 PLANES DOWNED

Survivors Sought;
Docks at Key Burma
Port Are Set Afire

LONDON, April 6—(U.P.)—Japanese naval aid air forces were reported by the All-India radio to have carried the war to India for the first time Monday by attacking off the east coast and bombing two Indian coastal cities.

By JOHN R. MORRIS

(U. P. Far Eastern Manager)

NEW DELHI, India, April 6—(U.P.)—American Flying Fortresses and swarms of British fighters, battling to seize the offensive on the approaches to threatened India, were credited Monday with two important victories along a 1400-mile battlefield stretching across the Bay of Bengal.

The Flying Fortresses, in their second big attack from India, smashed at the Japanese base at Rangoon and fought their way through Japanese fighter planes to return to their bases, it was announced.

Off the tip of India, troops, police and natives searched the jungles and hills of Ceylon for survivors of 57 Japanese planes destroyed or damaged when a fleet of 75 carrier-based warcraft attacked the British crown colony in an Easter Sunday mass raid.

It's All Explained

(The German radio, quoting Tokyo advices, said that Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo in a proclamation after the Ceylon attack said: "Japan has no enmity toward the Indian people, but Japan has decided to attack England and its military objectives in India and smash British interests in India.")

The heavy raid of the Flying Fortresses on Rangoon—key port for the supply of Allied forces in Burma—meant that the U. S. air forces based in India under Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton definitely have taken the offensive in the Bay of Bengal.

The Fortresses' big raid on Japanese ships at Port Blair in the Andaman islands April 2 and the new Rangoon attack are merely the forerunner of heavier blows by the U. S. airmen based in India. I can state after talking with Brereton.

U.S. Surprise Attack

The latest attack on Rangoon was understood to have been carried out by Brereton's Fortresses in the same surprise manner.

PACIFIC COAST SHAKE-UP!

Reported Plan Sends Gen. De Witt to Washington

The rumored shakeup in the Pacific Coast Army high command is actually under way and will be an accomplished fact within a very short time, Congressman Richard J. Welch today told The Call-Bulletin, basing his statement on advices from Washington.

It will involve a three-way shift of command, the congressman understands, and is based upon the widening split between Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt and certain War Department heads over the question of treatment of the Japanese in this area, although the entire west coast is solidly behind General DeWitt's policies.

See Final Break

These elements in Washington, some in very high places, have demanded a softening or "coddling" treatment of the Japanese, and General DeWitt's recent reiteration of his views before a congressional committee here is believed to have set off the final break.

According to Congressman Welch's information, General DeWitt is being removed as commander of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command and will be given a high sounding job in or near Washington, possibly with the War College, where as a permanent lieutenant general, a title recently conferred on him, he will have high rank for the less than a year before his statutory retirement date.

Now in Hawaii

Congressman Welch understands he will be succeeded in the West Coast Command here by Lieutenant General Delos Emmons, now commanding general of the Hawaiian Defense Command, with headquarters in Honolulu.

Urges Allies

lulu, an Air Corps man who himself has had to face a serious Japanese problem since Pearl Harbor.

The information is that General Emmons will be suc-

Continued on Page 9, Column 3



Lieutenant General John L. De Witt, commander of the Fourth Army and Western Defense, who may be removed from his present post to Washington.

Mrs. Dempsey's Love Epperly to Face
Scene Told at Trial South T

FINAL NIGHT EDITION

THE CALL
AN INDEPENDENT

CALL AND POST, VOL. 133, NO. 104
THE CALL-BULLETIN, VOL. 173, NO. 102

SAN FRANCISCO

500 British Devastated

SPEEDY O. K. Yankee ON PAY-GO 1 Pocl TAX SEEN

Rates Expected to Be
Same as Current for
Next 2 Years

By WILLIAM S. NEAL
Staff Correspondent International News
WASHINGTON, May 26
(INS).—Congressional leaders today predicted speedy approval of the joint conference agreement on the first pay-as-you-go tax bill in history, which is based on abatement of 75 per cent of one year's tax liability.

Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.) of the House ways and means committee said the House will be asked to vote on the compromise agreement on Friday. The Senate also may act the same day.

EXPECT FR'S O. K.
While Treasury representatives fought the plan to the bitter end, Democratic leaders appeared confident that President Roosevelt will sign the bill.

The new measure, it was predicted, will result in "freezing" present individual income tax rates at present levels for two years. Under the plan the 25 per cent of one year's liability, which is not abated, must be paid in addition to the regular income tax in those two years.

WASHINGTON, May 26
today that U. S. land and fighter planes, and Japanese positions

Pay Incre Approved Rail Panel

WASHINGTON, May 26
An emergency board of National Railway Labor Pa
ommended today a gen
crease of 8 cents an hour
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The fifteen so-called
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"NON-INFLATIONARY"
The recommendations
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within the national stabl
program.

The increases, said the
are "the minimum now

removed from collection

G COAST ARMY

UP!

FINAL NIGHT EDITION

DIM-OUT DATA: SUN SETS AT 8:21 P. M.
RISES THURSDAY AT 5:52 A. M.

38TH YEAR

THE CALL BULLETIN

(AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER)

CALL AND POST: VOL. 133, NO. 102
THE CALL-BULLETIN, VOL. 173, NO. 102

SAN FRANCISCO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1943

5c DAILY

500 British Bombers Devastate Dusseldorf

SPEEDY O. K. ON PAY-GO TAX SEEN

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Same as Current for
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NEW PROVISIONS

Yankees Wipe Out 1 Pocket On Attu

WASHINGTON, May 26 (INS).—The Navy reported today that U. S. land forces backed up by waves of bombers and fighter planes, wiped out one of the three remaining Japanese positions on Attu Island in the Aleutians.

Pay Increase Approved by Rail Panel

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—An emergency board of the National Railway Labor Panel recommended today a general increase of 8 cents an hour for more than a million of the nation's railroad employees.

The fifteen so-called non-operating unions involved had asked an increase of 20 cents an hour with a minimum wage of 70 cents an hour, and the union shop. The board declined to recommend these proposals.

"NON-INFLATIONARY"

The recommendations are not based on the "Little Steel" formula of the War Labor Board, but the emergency board said "we certify" that the increases are within the national stabilization program.

The increases, said the report, are "the minimum, non-inflationary."

'END IN SIGHT'
American forces then turned to attack another Jap position and fighting was reported "as continuing." With one Jap position wiped out, and an assault on the second position started, Navy officials believed the end of the battle is now in sight.

According to the Navy, U. S. ground troops, supported by heavy and medium bombers and Lightning fighter planes, wiped out Jap detachments entrenched along both sides of Chichagof Valley.

ATTACK NORTH RIDGE

The Japs, until this American advance, had held Chichagof Valley, Chichagof harbor and a position on the north side of Lake Nicholas on Attu. With the enemy troops cleared out of the valley, the Yanks began an assault on the north ridge of the valley overlooking Chichagof harbor.

Meanwhile, the Navy revealed that a U. S. auxiliary vessel, the Niagara, had been so badly damaged in an air raid in the South Pacific off San Cristobal Island, that the vessel was sunk by U. S. forces to prevent it from falling into enemy hands. All members of the crew, including Lieutenant Commander David B. Coleman,

ITALY ISLES HIT BY 400 PLANES

German Industrial
Towns Reported
as 'Idle'

By LEO V. DOLAN
Staff Correspondent International News
LONDON, May 26 (INS).—In what one of Britain's most conservative newspapers termed "the great preliminary to invasion," a gigantic fleet of Royal Air Force bombers estimated at more than 500 early today blasted the great German Rhineland city of Dusseldorf.

It was a concentrated "saturation" assault, comparable in most respects to the attack which devastated Dortmund early Monday and easily the second heaviest raid of the war.

400 HIT ITALY

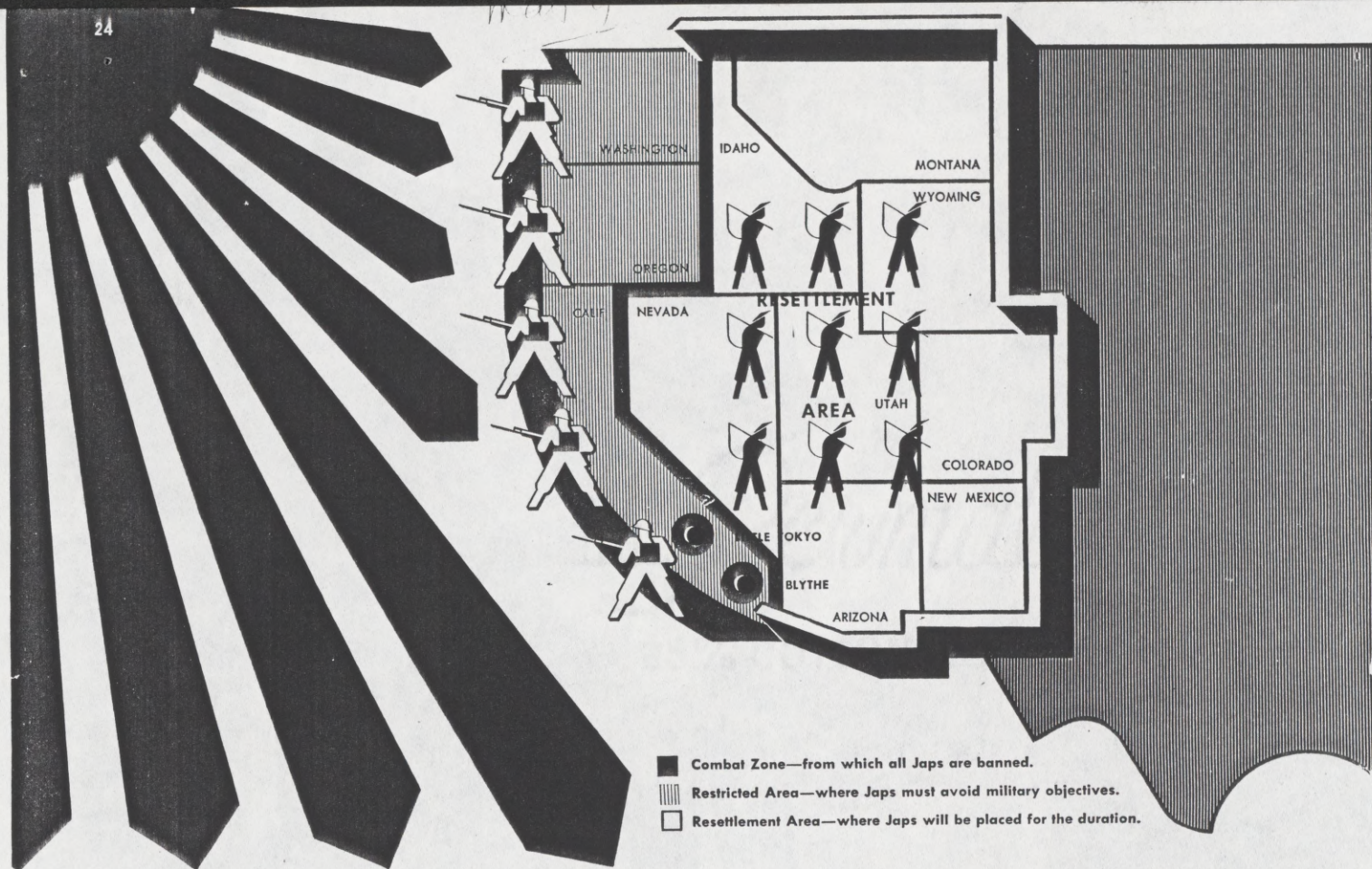
(Editor's Note: Meanwhile, nearly 400 planes were used in aerial attacks on Sicily, Sardinia, Pantelleria and Italy by the North Africa and Cairo commands. See Page A.)

Details of the Dusseldorf raid were announced by the air ministry coincident with reports from neutral countries quoting Nazi Economics Minister Dr. Wal-



Witt, Western Defense, who may be removed and from his present post to Washington.

's Love Epperly to Face
at Trial Seattle Today



THE PEOPLE NOBODY WANTS

An on-the-spot observer tells what happened in the lives of more than 100,000 Japanese when they were ordered out of the Pacific Coast Combat Zone.

By FRANK J. TAYLOR

ON THE fateful day that Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt, chief of the Western Defense Command, ordered the removal of all persons of Japanese blood from the Pacific Coast Combat Zone, chunky little Takeo Yuchi, largest Japanese farmer in "the Salad Bowl of the Nation," California's Salinas Valley, was wrangling over the telephone with a produce buyer in San Francisco.

"That fellow purchases for the Navy," he said, slamming down the phone. "He wants me to grow more Australian brown onions because the Navy needs them. The Army tells us to evacuate our farms right now. Just where do we stand, anyway?"

In a dozen areas, from San Diego to Seattle, set apart on Pacific Coast defense maps as "Japanese islands," thousands of American citizens of Nipponese extraction were faced with similar dilemmas. The Nisei, or second-generation Japanese, had long anticipated that the Issei, or Japan-born aliens, would be ordered from the coast defense zone. But not that American citizens might go with them. Like Takeo Yuchi, they were stunned.

The evacuation order from the Army was an unquestioned military necessity. Too many mysterious

messages between unidentified ships at sea and secret radio stations on the shore had been intercepted to leave any doubt about the presence of Nipponese undercover agents on the Pacific Coast. Coincidences between ship departures and submarine attacks outside Pacific ports added up to the same thing.

Too many times glassy-smooth seas, making the take-off of planes from submarines possible, coincided with detection of unidentified planes over West Coast cities. The shelling of oil tanks by submarines off the Southern California shore synchronized suspiciously with intercepted messages about Army movements. The complete absence of sabotage on the Pacific Coast merely convinced military authorities of one thing: that saboteurs were being held under wraps by Japanese agents until the order came from Tokyo to strike. There was only one sure way to remove this hazard, and General De Witt took it.

His order arbitrarily transplanted 112,905 of the 127,000 people of Japanese ancestry who live in the country. At least half of them were rooted in the soil; the rest were fishermen, merchants, hotelkeep-

ers, nurserymen, gardeners or in domestic service. It temporarily deprived 71,896 American citizens of their constitutional rights. It launched in its course the greatest hurry-up mass heira this country has seen—one that will change the economics of the Western United States permanently in some respects, as was evident in microcosm from the effect of the order on the life of Takeo Yuchi and the men and women, both white and Japanese, with whom he did business.

"Tak's going to leave a hole here when he pulls out," a professional man who went to school with Yuchi told me the day De Witt's order came through. "I've known him ever since he was the best sprinter in Salinas High."

Deposing an Onion King

LAST year Yuchi and the 125 Japanese who work on his farms raised 70,000 bags of onions. The Navy bought the entire crop because the Australian browns in which he specializes have tough, hard skins and they keep well on long voyages. Yuchi's farms also grew 2700 carloads of lettuce—about one tenth of the Salinas Valley output—which other Japanese, young American-born men and women, packed and shipped in a modern mechanized packing plant. Yuchi likewise planted 300 acres of beets, "to sweeten the soil," as he says, but the beets also helped to relieve the sugar shortage to the extent of more than 2,000,000 pounds, refined at the near-by Spreckels factory. His 1942 onion crop was already in the ground when the evacuation order came. The crop will top 1941's if by next August his white partner, Tom Bun, can find



Too many mysterious messages between unidentified ships at sea and secret radio stations on the shore made the Jap evacuation a military necessity. Here a Jap family clings to its belongings under the watchful eye of the M.P.

PIX

workers to harvest them after the Japanese have migrated over the mountains.

Still in his thirties, Yuchi already had wrested a fortune estimated at a quarter of a million dollars from the Salinas Valley soils. His father, Tsurumatsu Yuchi, left Japan in 1898, worked briefly in the Hawaiian sugar-cane fields, then joined a gang in the California beet fields of doughty Claus Spreckels, who pioneered the beet-sugar industry in this country. When the white men's backs broke thinning the beets, Spreckels used Chinese. The Chinese soon quit the fields for the cities, and Spreckels brought in Japanese to save his business. The Spreckels mill, largest beet-sugar factory in the country, has tried Hindus, Mexicans, Filipinos, Okie and Arkie migrants, both white and black. Charles L. Pioda, veteran manager of the plant, says that the Japanese were the most efficient field workers the company ever employed.

But Tsurumatsu Yuchi, like the other Nipponese who worked in the beets, had come to America to make a quick bank roll with which to return to Japan and buy a small farm or retire. They soon discovered that the riches of "Gold Mountain," as both the Chinese and Japanese called California, weren't to be won by working for the white bosses. So, loving the thick black earth that the white man farmed so prodigally, Tsurumatsu Yuchi invested his hard-earned savings in a few acres of land, then sent for a picture bride from Japan. Tsurumatsu was much older than his wife, which is true of many of the fathers of Nisei, and he passed away soon after his son, Takeo, finished high school. When Takeo took over the operations, the elder Yuchi was farming 100 acres with the aid of a small tractor.

"I still keep that old tractor," Yuchi told me with pride. "We're farming two thousand acres now with fifty tractors, eighteen trucks and six pickups. Over two hundred families make a living out of this operation. Now what are they going to do?"

Yuchi has been operating all year round, just as the white Salinas Valley grower-shippers do, by maturing lettuce crops in the Imperial Valley and Arizona's Salt River Valley in midwinter. Foreseeing the evacuation of aliens from the Pacific Coast, he advised many of his workers to head East with their families this winter, instead of returning to California when the Arizona deal ended. A number of them took his advice, but in New Mexico they were turned back by No JAPS WANTED signs.

The Shadow on the Valley

YUCHI'S own family, consisting of his alien mother, his Salinas-born wife, his eight-year-old daughter, six-year-old son and a baby daughter, is an average California-Japanese household. His wife's brother, Hideo Abe, is in the Army. His younger brother, Masao, was called in by the local draft board for his physical examination the day I was there. Only rarely has a Japanese been turned down for physical reasons. Farm work has kept them fit. Of the 21,000 Japanese families on the Pacific Coast, one in every five has contributed a son to the Army.

"Well, are you going to go voluntarily or wait until the Army evacuates you?" I asked.

"It's a tough one to figure out," Yuchi replied. "I'm American. I speak English better than I do

Japanese. I think in English, not Japanese. Maybe the easiest way out is to forget about onions for the Navy and join the Army too."

After leaving the Yuchi household, I called on another Nisei, Dr. Harry Y. Kita, a dentist. At least a dozen Salinas people had told me, "If there's one good Jap in this town, it's Doc Kita." Prior to Pearl Harbor, Kita, a University of California graduate, enjoyed a thriving practice. Half of the patients who sat in his three chairs were whites. Since then, most of them had been from the Japanese community.

"I haven't much practice left," said Kita, with a laugh. The Japanese-Americans always laugh when they speak of their adversities since Pearl Harbor—a hearty but forced laugh. "I understand why it is," he continued. "I feel American. I think American. I talk American. My only connection with Japan is that I look Japanese."

"Could you tell a good Japanese from a bad one?" I asked him.

"No more than you could," he replied. "But if I knew one who was disloyal to this country, you can bet I'd turn him in."

Doctor Kita took me out to his home to show that he "lives American." The house was a low, attractive, six-room place, built in 1938 with a \$6500 FHA loan. There wasn't a Japanese touch anywhere. His vivacious young wife, Fumiko, born and raised in Watsonville, was as American in manner as any white woman in town. Mrs. Kita's brother, Joe Yamamoto, was already "over the mountains." He joined the Army on January first, and was assigned to Fort Francis E. Warren in Wyoming. Five-year-old

(Continued on Page 64)

Like wearing a
SHADOW!



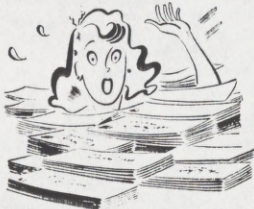
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Patricia, the older daughter, romped home from school chattering about the pickup truck and trailer in which "daddy's going to take us on a long, long trip." Christina, the younger daughter, was one year old that day.

"It's pretty tough to leave your lifetime work and savings behind and pull out with what you can put in your trailer," said Kita. "Especially when you know that wherever you go, you're not wanted."

The Kita-family saga is also a typical one among the Japanese of the Salinas Valley. His father, Yosachiki Kita, came to the United States in 1894, on the Navy sloop Pensacola. His honorable discharge papers are one of the dentist's proud possessions. The elder Kita went to work in the Salinas beet fields, bought five acres of land in 1899, then sent for his wife. Harry Kita was born on the little farm in a plain house his father built. It still stands behind the new FHA house, which the doctor built after working his way through college and establishing his thriving practice.

A few days after my visit to his home, Doctor Kita invited me over to the Japanese-American Citizens League clubhouse in Salinas to meet a group of Nisei who were trying to solve the problem of evacuating themselves voluntarily from the valley. On receiving news of the removal order, a score of them had chipped in enough money to send two of their number, both successful farmers, to Idaho to look over a 2000-acre farm about which they had heard. The property, which was in the hands of a Federal credit agency, consisted of 600 acres of apple orchard, 400 acres of vegetable land, some pasture land, and a packing and dehydrating plant.

Facing East

"The farm was under two feet of snow, but it looked good anyway," reported Kenzo Yoshito, who had just returned from the survey. "It would take seventy thousand dollars to swing the deal, but we could farm it co-operatively and support one fourth of the Japanese now living in the Salinas Valley."

Yoshito, a handsome, clean-cut Japanese, was born in Hawaii, grew up in Alameda, worked his way through the University of California, carrying both commerce and agriculture courses. Since 1934 he has farmed near Salinas, raising lettuce, sugar beets and tomatoes—and two sons.

The group at the meeting pored over the map of Idaho and hung on Yoshito's words as he described the country beyond the Sierra Nevada Range, which few Pacific Coast Japanese have ever crossed.

"We don't know much about apples," objected Henry Tanda, president of the JACL local, "but maybe we could get some apple growers from Watsonville."

Henry Tanda, born in Salinas, attended the University of Redlands, then started to work his way through the Stanford premedical school. While there, he met Margaret Ushida, who was working in a home near the campus. After that he couldn't keep his mind on his studies, so they were married, and Henry joined his three brothers, who worked in the lettuce sheds at Salinas. Henry, James and Charles

and their young wives recently completed three modern homes built with FHA loans.

"We'd pull up cactus and plant vegetables anywhere, if they'd tell us where to go," James Tanda said.

"Yeah, but suppose you're running a drugstore," cut in Richard Endo, the leading druggist of Salinas' Little Tokyo. "California doesn't reciprocate with Idaho in pharmacists' licenses, so I can't move my pharmacy."

Endo, a graduate of the University of California, and his partner, Tad Tomihiro, run two drugstores in Salinas. Endo owns a modern new home on the west side of town. He and his wife, Lily, have three small sons.

"A lot of us city slickers will have to switch to farming," remarked another Nisei, laughing the forced laugh. He was John Urabe, a native of Salinas who had studied engineering. A shrewd businessman, Urabe operated an automobile agency in Salinas until the war liquidated auto production. One of his enterprises is a real-estate subdivision on the east side of town. When he laid out the tract he donated a three-acre playground to the city.

From white vegetable growers I heard the other side of the story. The Salinas Vegetable Grower-Shipper Association had just published a brochure entitled NO JAPS NEEDED, to counteract a widespread impression that Californians would go hungry if the Japanese truck gardeners were removed. This idea gathered momentum after the freezing of credits of alien Japanese by the Treasury Department, the day after Pearl Harbor. When this happened, Los Angeles housewives found their markets almost emptied of

fresh vegetables and fruits. The produce appeared again only after the Treasury released the alien accounts. However, NO JAPS NEEDED cited U. S. Department of Agriculture crop-report statistics that were reassuring. Although the 40,000 Japanese agriculturists grew one fourth of all the fresh vegetables and berries produced in California last year, they dominated only a few crops. They controlled the strawberry market, growing 90 per cent of the berries. They grew three fourths of the cucumbers, onions and spinach produced in the state; half of the celery, snap beans and cauliflower; one third of the tomatoes. But in other staple crops, such as Lima beans, beets, carrots, corn, lettuce and potatoes, they grew less than 12 per cent.

Vegetable War

"Only four and a half per cent of all the vegetables grown in the United States are produced by California Japanese, or under Japanese influence in California," the Grower-Shipper Association concluded. "If all vegetable acreage produced, controlled or influenced by Japanese were completely eliminated, the loss in available fresh food supply to the United States and Canada would be insignificant."

The dislike of the militant Grower-Shipper Association for the valley's Japanese farmers is an old and bitter one. The association is composed of a few score large-scale white growers who lease lands, produce lettuce, carrots and other fresh vegetables the year round in the Salinas, Imperial and Salt River valleys for the Eastern markets.

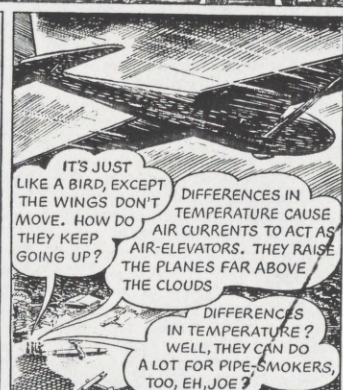
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"She's going to speak on what part men should be permitted to play in the war."

WONDERS OF AMERICA

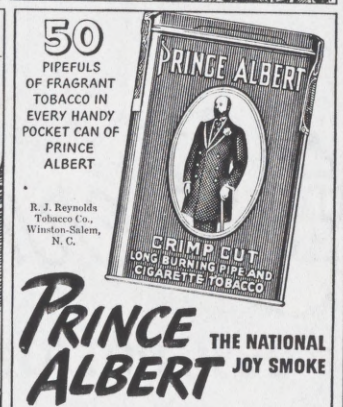
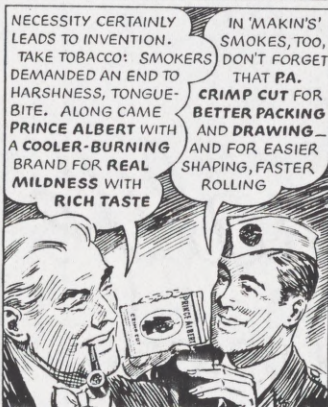
Silent Warbirds



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THAN THE AVERAGE OF THE 30 OTHER OF THE LARGEST-SELLING BRANDS TESTED—COOLEST OF ALL!



(Continued from Page 64)

Last year the Salinas Valley alone yielded 27,000 carloads of lettuce. There have been years when "the Salad Bowl of the Nation" grew half the head lettuce sold in the country's produce markets.

At one time the lettuce growers, like the sugar-beet growers, depended upon Japanese for field labor. As the Japanese, one by one, became farmers in their own right, and competitors, their places in the field were taken by Mexican or Filipino labor. White men and women, largely Oklahomans, handled the trimming, icing and crating in the packing plants, but they were never able to endure the back-breaking stoop work in the fields. Only the short-legged Japs could take that.

Shortly after December seventh the association dispatched its managing secretary, Austin E. Anson, to Washington to urge the Federal authorities to remove all Japanese from the area. Anson pointed out to the War and Navy departments, the Attorney General, to every congressman who would listen to him, how the Salinas Valley sloped off into Monterey Bay, a most inviting landing place for an invading army; how the valley's Japanese, if they chose to do so, might blow up bridges, disrupt traffic and sabotage defense.

"We're charged with wanting to get rid of the Japs for selfish reasons," Anson told me. "We might as well be honest. We do. It's a question of whether the white man lives on the Pacific Coast or the brown men. They came into this valley to work, and they stayed to take over. They offer higher prices and higher rents than the white man can pay for land. They undersell the white man in the markets. They can do this because they raise their own labor. They work their women and children while the white farmer has to pay wages for his help. If all the Japs were removed tomorrow, we'd never miss them in two weeks, because the white farmers can take over and produce everything the Jap grows. And we don't want them back when the war ends, either."

Traffic in Soil

In every Pacific Coast community from San Diego to Seattle there are counterparts of Anson, swelling the chorus, "We don't want them back." They are so vociferous that many of the Japanese *evacuees*, looking back at their little farms as they departed for beyond the mountains, felt they could never return. Ironically, to them, at least, General De Witt asked them all to prove their loyalty to the United States by planting and cultivating, until the day of departure, the crops that they could not return to harvest.

Since the enactment of the California alien land law, no Asiatic alien has been able to buy or lease farm land legally in the state. The law applied to Chinese, Hindus, Koreans, as well as Japanese. The former accepted the discrimination philosophically, but the astute and land-hungry Japanese found ways to get around the white man's law. They owned or leased lands in the names of their American-born children, who had rights under the Constitution, or through white dummies. The white growers of the Salinas Valley charge, for instance, that Takeo Yuchi is the front man behind whom scores of aliens hold some of the valley's richest lands. So far, Anthony Brazil, the diligent district attorney, has been un-

able to find any legal flaws in the titles and contracts by which the American-born Japanese farmers own 700 acres and lease 5000 more in Monterey County.

Yuchi consistently refused to join the Salinas Vegetable Grower-Shipper Association, although Anson says he was invited to join every year. Yuchi's reason was that he would always be in the minority, hampered by rules made by his hostile competitors. Yuchi could see how that might work by glancing at the Los Angeles produce mart, where white operators were a 10 per cent minority in a market dominated by Japanese.

The Yellow Octopus

The Los Angeles produce market is unique. Over a period of years a syndicate of Japanese who grow mainly in the rich Santa Maria Valley 140 miles south of Salinas gradually gained control of the distribution of fresh vegetables and fruits in this largest metropolitan produce-distributing center west of Chicago. The syndicate's tentacles reached out into hundreds of neighborhood retail fruit and vegetable stands operated in the city's supermarkets. It controlled other retailers by refusing them such Japanese-monopolized merchandise as strawberries, celery, cucumbers and fresh tomatoes, unless the white merchant bought all his produce through Japanese distributors. When an outside grower-shipper tried to sell in Los Angeles, the syndicate froze him out by depressing prices until he quit.

The astute and industrious Japanese have been formidable competitors in other fields than fresh vegetable marketing. In Los Angeles harbor they monopolized the fish industry until the Navy froze their fishing fleet and took over Terminal Island, on which it was based. In Monterey they monopolized the abalone-fishing business, which calls for skillful diving to pry the huge mollusks loose from underwater rocks. In Seattle, Japanese operated more than half of the city's hotels. In Portland they controlled a third of the hotels. In San Francisco, Japanese merchants at the gateway to Chinatown were well on the way toward capturing the best of the bazaar trade until the Treasury padlocked their stores. Seattle, Tacoma, Yakima, Portland, Sacramento, Fresno, San Francisco, Salinas, Monterey, Los Angeles, San Diego and El Centro supported Little Tokyos from which Japanese commercial interests radiated, controlling properties that were estimated to be worth from \$55,000,000 to \$75,000,000.

The Western Defense Command was too busy strengthening the defense of the Pacific Coast from Panama to Alaska to be concerned with this heated interracial commercial strife. But it was vitally interested in the fact that one of Takeo Yuchi's farms in the Salinas Valley was adjacent to a key defense airport. Also in the fact that his fifty tractors and twenty-four trucks and pickups were parked each night just outside his packing plant, which is on the main north-south coastal highway. Granting that Yuchi is a loyal American, the Army men argued, what about the aliens in his employ who drive the tractors and trucks? What would keep them from leaving equipment on the highway at a crucial moment and blocking it? On the neighboring Spiegler ranch, FBI men took into custody one Shunso Matsuda, an alien known as the

"Emperor of Chualar," and suspected of being Tokyo's key man in the valley. At the Shinto Temple in Salinas' Little Tokyo, they picked up three priests, all arrivals in this country within the year, one of them identified as a former Japanese police officer.

Few of the Nisei of the Salinas Valley ever attended this Shinto Temple; they had their own Presbyterian church on the opposite side of town. Nor did they belong to the mysterious Black Dragon Society, whose entire local membership was rounded up and hustled off to internment camps in Montana about the time the FBI discovered an alien in near-by Santa Cruz in an oceanside house packed with cases of fireworks and ideally situated for setting off signaling flares for enemy naval craft.

Without waiting for the Army to move them bodily, the Nisei launched their own Go East, Young Japanese movement as soon as General De Witt announced, on March second, that within sixty days every person of Japanese blood must be outside the prohibited zone. This removal was encouraged by the authorities by allowing the voluntary *evacuees* to choose their own destinations and to keep their automobiles and any other possessions they cared to take or ship to their new homes. Those who waited for the Army to do the job had to go wherever shelter was assigned them and to leave behind their cars and personal property.

The main stumbling block to the migration was the unwillingness of the Rocky Mountain and Prairie states to accept the Japanese in any large numbers. Of all the governors asked to help find resettlement lands, only Colorado's executive offered to cooperate. Whereupon General De Witt, backed by the President's proclama-

tion of semimartial law for the eight Western states, set up a Wartime Civilian Control Authority, with power to move anybody anywhere, regardless of race, creed or color. To protect the crops and property left behind by the *evacuees*, the WCCA enlisted the Federal Reserve Bank as custodian. To help them find new land, it brought in the Farm Security Administration. To build shelters in a hurry, it called in the Army engineers. To help groups evacuating voluntarily to new homes of their own choosing, it provided financing.

"The Japanese were never Americans in California," Dr. C. L. Dedrick, sociologist and the Census Bureau's expert on the WCCA staff, said recently. "Now, when they are dispersed, they may ultimately become absorbed in American life, not by intermarriage, but through losing their concentrated identity. This may be their great chance to become Americans."

Doctor Dedrick's hopeful forecast may or may not turn out to be sound. One thing, however, is certain—the Japanese-American loyalty creed, to which all Nisei publicly subscribe, is about to get its first real test, particularly these portions of it: "... I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship and patriotism on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics. . . . Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. . . ." In such a test the tolerance of the new host states will also feel the fire which has been ignited by the obvious requirements of a stern military emergency.

WHAT HITLER WANTS YOU TO THINK

(Continued from Page 15)

designed to keep them in a constant state of terror. By means of periodic war scares, carefully planned and rehearsed, he gradually produced a set of national jitters that left these nations weakened and demoralized.

A typical war scare was engineered in Belgium in January, 1940, when an obscure Nazi paper reported heavy German troop concentrations along the Belgian borders. Belgian papers fell into the trap by widely reprinting the item. Blood pressure rose all over Belgium. A day later a German plane carrying two German officers became "lost" over Belgian territory and was forced to land inside the frontier. Oddly enough, the officers had in their pockets German General Staff "plans" for an invasion of Belgium. Simultaneously, the German Foreign Minister, von Ribbentrop, summoned the Belgian ambassador to his office in Berlin, picked a fight over some minor economic demand, and finally threw the ambassador out of his office, shouting, "You want war! Well, you'll get it!"

Belgian officials immediately sent a hurry call to General Gamelin, chief of the French forces, warning that Belgium momentarily expected a German attack. Defeatist rumors inside Belgium added to the terror. German agents launched whispering campaigns that Belgian defenses were obsolete and would crumble like paper before the German onslaught. Swastikas ap-

peared mysteriously on curbstones, on the walls of buildings and in the mails, while Nazi agents distributed Belgian flags bearing swastikas. "Keep this flag," they warned. "When the Germans arrive sew it onto your coat. Then you will surely be well treated." But the Germans did not arrive for five months—months of hideous suspense.

The Or-Else Technique

Hitler's terror was often less than subtle. The night before the invasion of Norway, the German ambassador invited many prominent Norwegians to his home and showed them Baptism by Fire, a movie taken during the invasion of Poland. Bombed cities, raging fires and crushed bodies were pictured in harrowing detail. Later, over champagne and a midnight supper, the German ambassador quietly observed that the Poles could have been spared this tragedy had they granted Hitler's demands. Other nations, he suggested, would do well to remember Poland's fate.

For years the Nazis bloodlessly invaded the Balkans, sending countless German agents armed with brief cases and impeccable manners to cultivate the friendship of business and professional men. Countless German commercial travelers abroad were Nazi agents. From 1933 the Germans

(Continued on Page 69)

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