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Abstracted from Heart Mountain Sentinel, March 6, 1943

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CAN CITIZENS BE LOCKED UP? CHICAGO NEWSPAPER ASKS

In a recent editorial, the Chicago Daily Tribune devotes almost 300 words to Japanese in America and Hawaii, declaring that "it is a matter of concern to all American citizens if any American citizen is locked up with or without trial because of his race."

The editorial follows:

"In this country we have 107,500 Japanese locked up in internment camps, to which they were removed from their homes in the Pacific coastal area. Two-thirds of them are American citizens.

"The internment program is under criticism at the moment from both flanks. A number of protective committees charge that the procedure constitutes cruelty, while two Democratic senators, Johnson of Colorado and Wallgren of Washington, have charged in Congress that the internees are being pampered by social experimentors and provided, at government expense, with better schools and teachers than the citizens living in the neighborhood of the internment camps are able to provide for their own children.

"Meanwhile, we have in Hawaii 160,000 Japanese, of whom 36,000 Japanese, of whom 36,000 are aliens. Lt. Gen. Emmons, the military governor of the territory, says their presence is a definite menace but they are not locked up. Whether this is because their labor is valuable in the sugar and pineapple plantations and elsewhere, or for other reasons, is not made clear.

"Thus, we have a hundred odd thousand Japanese interspersed with close to 10,000,000 white Americans in the Pacific coast states and we have hustled them off and locked them up for fear they will do us harm. We have 170,000 Japanese, constituting a third of the population of the islands that are the keystone of our Pacific defense, and we leave them at liberty. Without committing oneself on whether any one should be locked up, it seems fairly apparent that the locking up, if it was necessary anywhere, started in the wrong place. The procedure is not without a smell of lynch law or vigilantism.

"Two-thirds of the interned Japanese are American citizens. That, also, is something new under our constitutional system. On what theory can an American citizen be locked up, with or without trial, because of his race? It is a matter of concern to all American citizens if any American citizen can be put in a concentration camp.

"The legal questions involved have yet to reach the Supreme court. It is as hard to see how any court can justify internment of Japanese without either laying all Americans open to the same treatment or justifying discrimination between Americans on grounds of race. The dilemma is referred to the prophets of the four freedoms."

*Ernest
Hughes
L. Bell*

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

Air Mail

May 28, 1943

To: WRA Project and Field Staffs

Enclosed is a statement dealing with charges recently made by the Denver Post in a series of articles on the relocation center at Heart Mountain.

Sincerely yours,

Reports

John C. Baker
John C. Baker
Chief, Office of Reports

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Pat
R.C.B.

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November Checks to Be Distributed Wednesday

-- November pay checks for all workers will be turned over to the block administrators Wednesday morning, Jan. 13, for distribution, James M. Grace, cost accountant, announced.

-- December payrolls are now being mailed to the disbursing office as rapidly as they are completed.

Offers of Employment Listed

Residents interested in any of the following offers of employment may contact Mrs. Susan Downer, placement officer, at 21-26:

General housework, one girl, Claid I. Level, \$10 week, room and board; one girl, Mr. & Mrs. Strahl, Minot, N. Dakot., \$8 week, room and board; one girl, C. W. Aurand, Minneapolis, Minn., \$7-12 week, room and board; one girl, Charles S. Goodson, Denver, Colo.; one girl, Ethel A. Berry, Denver, Colo., \$30 month, room and board; two girls or couple, W. Bender, Denver, Colo., \$40 month each, room and board; one girl, Earl Cliff, Denver, Colo., \$8-10 week, room and board; one girl, Mrs. R. L. Burgess, Littleton, Colo., \$25-40 month, room and board; one girl, Max A. Warriek, Sheridan, Wyo., \$30 month, room and board; one girl, Mrs. Fred Rumph, Rawlins, Wyo., \$30-35 month, room and board; one woman, Tom Jenks, Arvada, Wyo., \$40 month, room and board; one girl, W. A. Norris, Cheyenne, Wyo., \$30 month, room and board;

One girl, Mrs. High Duncan, Casper, Wyo., \$10 week, room and board; one girl, Ben L. Chastain, \$25 month, room and board; one girl, Mrs. A. Schlothauer, Worland, Wyo., \$30 month; one girl, Mrs. R. Stratton, Worland, Wyo., \$25 month, room and board; one woman, Mrs. H. Flitner, Greybull, Wyo., \$30 month, room and board; one girl, Quintin Blair, Cody, Wyo., \$25 month, room and board; one girl, C. E. . Nielson, Cody, Wyo., \$25 month, room and board; one girl, K. Lindsey, Cody, Wyo., \$25 month, room and board; one girl, Mrs. J. Tebbs, Cowley, Wyo., \$30-35 month, room and board; one girl, Mrs. Ray Brandt, Powell, Wyo., \$25 month, room and board; one woman, Mrs. Doc. Dehn, Powell, Wyo., \$1 day, room and board; one woman, A.L. Scott, Powell, Wyo., \$1 day, room and board; one woman, Mrs. I. Eggebrecht, Powell, Wyo., \$5 week, room and board.

Part-time housework, one girl, Harold Sandall, Gering, Neb., room and board while attending Jr. College; second maid, one girl (experienced), L. A. Cosgriff, Denver, Colo., \$40 month, room and board; maid, one girl (experienced), Mrs. Robert Walsh, Sheridan, Wyo., \$30 month, room and board; one girl, Glenn N. English, Casper, Wyo., \$35 month, room and board; one girl (experienced), Mrs. John Tripeny, \$30 month, room and board; ranch work and general housework, couple, W. R. Stafford, \$75 month, room and board; couple, O. V. Asay, Meeteetse, Wyo., \$100 month, room and board; couple, Louis Weintz, Hyattville, Wyo., \$100 month, room and board.

Laundry work, two workers, Lovell, Wyo., 35¢ hour; three waitresses, Gladstone Hotel, Casper, Wyo., \$32.50 month, room and board, tips; cafe work, one man, Hotel Palace, North Platte, Neb., \$40 month, board and commission; watch-maker, one man, Todd's Jewelers, Cheyenne, Wyo., \$40 week; upholsterer, one man, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$100 month and 2 meals day; shoemaker, one man, J. E. Goyer, Billings, Mont., \$21-30 week; transcribe Japanese into Hepburn Romaji system, persons with thorough knowledge of Japanese and English, Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville or other midwestern cities.

YMCA Organization Meeting Stated Wednesday

A YMCA organization meeting will be held at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, Jan. 14, at 23-25-N, according to Yosh Kodama, coordinator of boys' and girls' club activities.

Wilbur Maxwell, national YMCA secretary, who is here to assist in the organization of the Y group, will deliver the principal address.

Club advisers and others interested are asked to be present.

At 7 p.m., Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the same locale, Maxwell will be the speaker at the student Y meeting.

General Information

Checks are being cashed at the southeast end of the Community enterprises office 10:30 a.m.-3 p.m., daily except Saturdays and Sundays, and 10:30-11:30 a.m. on Saturdays, according to Scott Taggart, acting director of community enterprises. Cooperation of residents in observing these hours is requested by Taggart.

Razors, shears, scissors and other articles impounded at Santa Anita will be released at the police station from Friday, Jan. 15, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Owners are requested to take their receipts and identify the articles. Captain Ben Ozeki is in charge of distribution.

Residents interested in teaching special high school English classes are asked to see Harold R. Bottrell, night school director, in the administration building between 9:30-11:30 a.m. on Jan. 13-14.

Approximately 120 Japanese books are still unclaimed, according to Joe Koide, block chairman. These books impounded at assembly centers may be claimed by owners on Wednesday, Jan. 13, 9-11:30 a.m. and 1:30-4 p.m., at 29-26 (Santa Anita), 12-26 (Pomona) and 15-22-E (Portland).

Handicraft and fine art classes will be held at 30-25, Mondays and Wednesdays, 6-9 p.m., according to instructors Wasuji Tanaka and Masao Imai.

The whereabouts of Fumio Shishino and family, formerly of 1645 West Washington Blvd., Los Angeles, is sought by the American Red Cross. Shishino or any person knowing his present address is asked to contact Niels C. Andersen, home service chairman, Cody Community chapter, American Red Cross, Cody, Wyoming.

Colonists interested in teaching an additional section of the Japanese language class for niisei men being trained for military intelligence service are asked to contact Harold R. Bottrell, adult education director. The present class will be divided into beginners and advanced classes with the start of the second term on Jan. 28.

Deadline for ping-pong tournament sign-ups has been set for Friday noon, Jan. 15. Those interested are to sign with either Munee Katoka at 12-26 or with Sachie Fukuda at 15-26.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

A STATEMENT OF POLICY OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IN PROVIDING FOOD FOR RELOCATION CENTERS

In recognition of a widespread public interest in the subject of food provided by the government to evacuees in relocation centers, the War Relocation Authority has prepared the following statement of its problems and policies in this field of its responsibilities.

The Nature of the Population

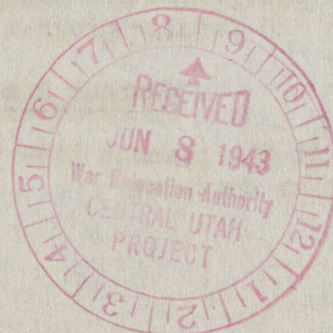
The Japanese-American evacuees now in relocation centers number approximately 107,000. With the exception of a few hundred from Hawaii, all are former residents of the States of Washington, Oregon, California, and Arizona. All were evacuated by military action in connection with which the government undertook to maintain the evacuees, if necessary, for the duration of the war. Approximately two-thirds of the population are citizens; one-fourth are children of school age. Almost all of the alien portion of the population consists of men and women over 45 years of age who are not eligible for naturalization under the laws of the United States.

The General Policy on Food

In relocation centers evacuees are all fed in mess halls operated by the Authority with the use of evacuee labor. It is the policy of the Authority to provide the evacuees good substantial food of a quality and quantity comparable to that available to the general public. Food is purchased for the centers through the U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps under specifications established by the Army. It is issued to mess halls under circumstances which provide strict control over the kind and quantity of food used. All rationing regulations and recommendations applicable to the civilian population of the United States are applied in the operation of mess halls in relocation centers. If regulations governing the population are modified, corresponding modifications will be made in the feeding program of the relocation centers.

Current Restrictions on the Use of Food

At the present time the following restrictions are in effect in relocation centers:



1. War Relocation Centers are registered with the Office of Price Administration as institutional users. They are allotted sugar, coffee, and ration points for processed foods and meats, fats, and oils in accordance with the regulations governing all civilian institutions in this country. Rationing restrictions are applied in the issue of food from storerooms to mess halls.
2. In centers which do not produce their own milk and which are required to purchase in markets where the demand is already excessive, fresh milk shall be provided only to infants, nursing mothers, pregnant women, and other persons who, by medical direction, require a special diet.
3. Food costs must not exceed 45¢ per person per day.

Food Production in Centers

It is the policy of the Authority to provide facilities which will enable the evacuees to produce as much as possible of the food required for their own subsistence. On all centers substantial amounts of agricultural land will be available this year. Vegetable production to meet all the requirements of the center during the production season is planned at the centers. Production programs allow for shipment from center to center; for example, vegetables produced in the winter at Arizona centers are shipped to centers in Idaho and Wyoming, which in exchange will ship summer-produced foods to Arizona centers. Swine and poultry projects will be established on all centers during the present crop year. In a few centers having the necessary grazing land, beef cattle will be produced. In centers where the necessary minimum milk supply outlined above cannot otherwise be provided without serious competition with the general public, dairies will be established. It is estimated that during the current crop year food equal to one-third of the total cost of the ration will be produced by the centers for their own consumption.

Contribution of the Evacuees to the National Food-for-Freedom Program

During the agricultural season of 1942, nearly 10,000 evacuees were engaged in agricultural labor, chiefly in sugar beet production. Their contribution to the nation's sugar supply was substantial, estimated at a year's ration for 10,000,000 people. It is contemplated that in addition to producing a large amount of their own food, the evacuees will continue to be available for work outside the centers in agriculture and in other occupations contributing to the war effort.

May 7, 1943



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

COMMENT ON CHARGES MADE BY
THE DENVER POST IN THE ISSUE OF APRIL 23

The Denver Post in a series of articles, the first of which appeared in the issue of April 23, charged that excess stocks of food were being "hoarded" at the Heart Mountain relocation center near Cody, Wyoming, and that the people of Japanese ancestry living at the center were being "feasted" on foods which were not obtainable by the American public generally.

In making these allegations, the Post ignored three basic facts:

1. Residents of Heart Mountain are complying with the same food rationing regulations that apply to the rest of the civilian population. The War Relocation Authority has since March been registered with the Office of Price Administration as an "institutional user", subject to all the restrictions imposed on such consumers. Even before rationing became mandatory, the quotas suggested by the Office of Price Administration were adhered to on a voluntary basis.
2. At no time has the cost of food supplied to evacuees at Heart Mountain exceeded 46¢ per person per day. For the month of March the cost of food supplied to evacuees was $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per person per day.
3. Although it is true that stocks of certain rationed processed foods were excessive, the total dollar value of food on hand on April 16 was \$246,000, or the equivalent in dollar value of a 60-days' supply.

A general statement of the policies of the War Relocation Authority in providing food for relocation centers is attached.

The detailed charges made by the Post in its April 23 issue are quoted below, followed by comments by officials of the War Relocation Authority.

"JAPS PETTED AND FEASTED IN U.S. WHILE AMERICANS IN NIPPON ARE TORTURED"

"I visited and checked warehouses filled to their eaves with every type of rationed food, much of which cannot be purchased for love nor money by the American people ..."

"I saw a carload of the finest oranges and another carload of choice grapefruit being unloaded and stored ..."

"I discovered canned vegetables -- tomatoes, beets, beans, peas, spinach, pumpkin, corn, and sauerkraut, and fruits including pears, peaches, cherries, and blackberries with a total point value of 20,017,222. This checked against the camp population of 10,300 -- equals a supply of these rationed foods for 3 years, 7 months, and 14 days."

"In the warehouses I found 86,480 cans of fruit -- 81,860 of these are the No. 10 or six and one-half pound can. I found 268,293 cans of rationed vegetables, 114,885 of these are the No. 10 cans and 153,408 No. 2 cans. I discovered 141,405 packages of cereals ... Stacked to the eaves in the warehouses and on pantry shelves in the mess halls were 61,914 jars of jellies and jam ... There were 58,840 pounds of macaroni, spaghetti and noodles, and 10,320 pounds of dry beans and split peas. There were 3,070 of these tiny (four-ounce) cans of cinnamon, 1,229 of cloves, 2,168 of mustard, and 6,247 of pepper, plus a 100-lb. barrel of pepper. I found 6,853 gallons of mayonnaise -- and just before I arrived, according to Robertson (Project Director), some 4,000 gallons had been shipped out to other camps."

The relocation center at Heart Mountain with a population of more than 10,000 people is the fifth largest city in Wyoming. The center has been in existence less than a year and must depend almost entirely for its food supply on sources outside the state of Wyoming. Its location, remote from large distributing centers, makes it necessary to carry a considerable stock of food, particularly during the winter months.

Food for the Heart Mountain center is purchased through the Army Quartermaster Corps, which may, in compliance with regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation, ship certain foods in car-load lots even though the center has ordered in lesser quantity. In January, for example, the following quantities of food were shipped to Heart Mountain over and above what was actually ordered: 3,156 cans of beets; 3,846 cans of string beans; 3,156 cans of peas; 3,024 cans of spinach, all in No. 10 ($6\frac{1}{2}$ -lb) size cans; 14,000 pounds of flour; 10,524 jars of jams; 7,608 jars of jelly; and 37,896 cans of corn in No. 2 size cans in place of 4,800 No. 10-size cans ordered. At an earlier date, at the request of the Quartermaster Corps, three carloads of canned peas were shipped to Heart Mountain warehouses for storage, in order to dispose of an Army surplus in this commodity.

The figure quoted in the article on ration points (20,017,222) is from the inventory of February 28. The actual point value of rationed processed foods on hand at the center at the time of the Post writer's visit was slightly less than fifteen million points.

Of the four major categories of rationed foods -- meats and fats, sugar, coffee, and processed foods -- the center had a surplus only in the one category -- processed foods. All rationed processed foods at Heart Mountain were ordered by the center before rationing became effective. None has been ordered since February. The inauguration of point rationing of processed foods in March greatly reduced the rate at which these foods could be used in feeding at the center, and thereby created a condition in which supplies of certain items became greater than the center's requirements for a reasonable period. All inventories of such foods were properly declared to the Office of Price Administration, and the War Relocation Authority is

charged by that agency with the orderly liquidation of the excess stocks.

On March 11, 1943, on a tour of inspection representing the Director of WRA, Colonel Erle M. Wilson visited the Heart Mountain center and conferred with project officials in regard to the overstock in foods. He returned to Washington March 15, and, based on the information which he and others had obtained, WRA officials took action to bring about a reduction in the inventory to approximately three months' supply of staples.

Two proposals were advanced for accomplishing this: first, transfer of certain food items to other relocation centers operated by the Authority; and second, transfers to nearby Army camps and other military establishments.

The Authority at that time was engaged in establishing new procedures for operating under OPA rationing regulations, and transfers to other relocation centers were delayed until proper procedures could be decided upon.

Early in April, the program of the Authority to bring about a reduction in processed foods in storage at Heart Mountain became effective. Other relocation centers were instructed to make their requisitions for certain foods direct to the Heart Mountain center, rather than through the Quartermaster Corps.

The Army Quartermaster Corps has agreed to take all remaining surpluses for distribution to military establishments in the area.

"Kitchens everywhere were filled with canned foods of every type and description -- food purchased not in the gallon size can, but in the convenient No. 2 and 2½ size can ..."

This statement is contradicted later in the article when the writer asserts that, "In the warehouses I found 86,480 cans of fruit -- 81,860 of which were the No. 10 or 6½ pound can." Canned fruits

and vegetables are always ordered in the No. 10 size can in accordance with standard Army practice, but smaller sizes are sometimes shipped when the No. 10 size is not available. Spices which are used in substantial quantities are always ordered in the larger size containers.

"There were five babies in the camp hospital and in the camp warehouse I found a full carload -- \$12,000 worth of prepared baby foods -- such as strained juices, spinach, carrots, and other similar baby foods."

The five babies in the hospital do not use these commercially prepared baby foods. Residents of the center eat at community mess halls, necessitating the establishment of a special formula kitchen from which babies at the center are fed. The number of babies under two years of age who are fed at the formula kitchen has varied from 425 to 740. There were, on April 26, 381 babies at the center on a diet of strained and chopped foods, with 44 others on special formulas.

"It was interesting that the very first kitchen I asked to inspect was Number 17-27 .. where I asked the Japanese cook in charge 'where are the rest of your supplies'. I asked to see his attic. In this attic -- the very first one I entered -- I found secreted under the eaves 10 cases of corn flakes and 10 cases of fruits and shrimp."

Because of a lack of storage space in the warehouses, it was common practice until a few months ago to store certain non-perishable foods in the space above mess hall kitchens. At the time of the December inventory, for example, most of the mess hall attics had food stored in them. The lack of storage space was particularly acute in December and January, but late in January the process of reducing attic stocks was started, and the practice of storing food in available space above the kitchens has been discontinued. The Post

writer inspected only one of these attics, and upon finding a small quantity of food stored there based his general charge that evacuees were hoarding food on a wholesale scale.

Project officials subsequently made a check of each of the 40 mess hall attics at the center and in only five of them was food still being stored. What at first appeared to be food in many of the others proved to be empty boxes and cartons.

"I watched meat trucks driving in from Billings, Montana, delivering pork loins, lard, pig sausages, and beef quarters -- 29,300 lbs. of this butchered meat last week."

There were 27,929 pounds of meat delivered in this particular shipment, 5,702 pounds of pork loin, 8,511 pounds of beef, 4,000 pounds of sausage, 5,716 pounds of pork butts, and 4,000 pounds of frankfurters. This was a supply for the more than 10,000 people at the center for a period of eight and one-third days.

Meat for center menus is allocated under strict rationing regulations, allowing sixteen points per week per person of which thirteen points are for meats and the remainder for canned fish, cheese, fats and oils. The center went on a voluntary program of rationing meats and other foods in January, prior to the time the point rationing system went into effect.

"The Army had nothing to do with twenty new Fordson tractors which arrived just before I reached camp, or with 120 sets of mule harness and 100 tobacco carts which got there somewhat earlier. There is not a mule, or a horse on Heart Mountain The Fordson tractors and several new diesels, including a gigantic bull-dozers, are being used to plow up 1,900 acres of nearby land ..."

The Ford tractors were purchased through the Army, and are the only new tractors bought for use at the center in subjugating nearly 2,000 acres of raw agricultural land for food production.

All other tractors at the center are second-hand and have been acquired by the War Relocation Authority principally from surplus stocks of other Federal agencies. There are no new diesel tractors at the center. Most of the used equipment was secured by WRA through Army channels from the surplus stocks of the Civilian Conservation Corps following the liquidation of the latter agency. Other equipment is on loan from the Farm Security Administration.

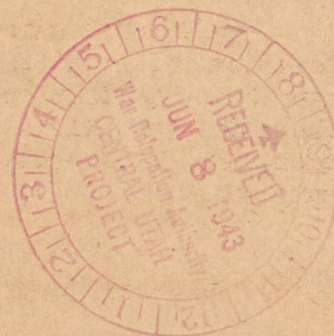
This equipment is being used to bring hitherto undeveloped land into intensive agricultural production of vegetable and feed crops whereby the center will produce the bulk of its own food supply. In addition to clearing the land, an irrigation system is being built to give the development a permanent value after the war.

The 120 sets of mule harness and the tobacco carts referred to were also obtained from surplus stocks of another Federal agency and were shipped to Heart Mountain by mistake. The shipment was intended for the Arkansas projects where mules are used, and was transferred to those projects in February. There were eight tobacco carts; not 100 as stated in the article.

"Lying in the weather are 100 or more wood heater stoves. Piled about to rust are radiators which were to have been placed in two elementary school buildings which were never constructed. Fire brick, which was to have been used in these buildings, lies broken and scattered, and compo-board, its wrappings ripped away by the winds, stands in piles awaiting the first rains and ruin."

The bulk of the building materials referred to are the property of the contractor, not of the War Relocation Authority. Construction of two elementary school buildings was halted by order of the War Production Board after some of the building materials had already reached the project.

The wood heater stoves were acquired as part of a surplus stock taken over from another Federal agency. They were not in usable condition and are to be salvaged for scrap. The radiators and fire-brick are the property of the contractor. The "compo-board" is weather-proof sheathing intended for outside use. Building materials will be stored at the center as soon as warehouse space is available unless otherwise disposed of by the contractor.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

Further statements made by the Denver Post in a series of articles regarding the operation of the relocation center at Heart Mountain are quoted below, with comments by officials of the War Relocation Authority.

FROM THE ISSUE OF APRIL 24:

"Here, at Heart Mountain relocation center, where the war relocation authority is host to some 10,300 men and women of Japanese blood, the pampered and petted charges of the government are not only being politely asked to work but are being flooded with offers of gainful employment, under conditions far better than most of them, before coming to the center, ever knew."

"Only in a very few scattered instances have these offers been accepted. Employers have inserted large paid advertisements in the camp newspaper, pleading with the Japanese to accept employment at high wages."

The total employable male population of Heart Mountain, prior to the development of the outside work program, was 4,268, including all boys and men between the ages of 16 and 65 and making no allowance for those physically incapacitated. Of these, 572 had left the center for jobs outside as of April 24. Three hundred and fifteen were absent on group leaves for agricultural work, mainly in the western sugar-beet fields. The remainder (257) had been granted indefinite leaves for various types of year-around employment.

Numerous observers report that reluctance on the part of evacuees to leave the center has been increased by campaigns to arouse indiscriminate public hatred of all persons of Japanese descent, regardless of their citizenship and loyalties. Many people in the center are afraid to leave for outside employment, for fear of the treatment they will receive.

"One reason for this (refusal of the Heart Mountain residents to accept outside employment) is that at Heart Mountain there are more than 1,200 men and women, some American born, other Japanese born, who, in a registration last February, asked either for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, there to serve their emperor."

The total number of Heart Mountain residents who have requested repatriation, or expatriation, is 903, including 242 children under 17 years of age whose applications, in most instances, were signed by parents or guardians. There are 352 aliens, 17 years of age or older, who have asked for repatriation, and 309 American citizens, in the same age group, who have asked for repatriation.

"The entire defense of WRA has been, and is, that the American people just do not understand what the social workers

among them -- and the social worker group predominates within WRA -- term 'these dear children'."

There is only one social worker employed on the Caucasian staff at Heart Mountain.

"Charges that foodstuffs which are piled mountain high in warehouses and in messhall pantries at Heart Mountain relocation center, were traded for whiskey, were laid before camp officials here in March by Earl Alfred Best, resigned assistant steward.

".... civilians who had business within the camp brought in whiskey, distributing it among Japanese cooks in charge of the center's 42 messhalls, and departing with hams, bacon, rationed canned fruits and vegetables and other commodities."

In a signed statement April 24, Mr. Best makes no charge that he knew of his own personal knowledge of a single instance in which evacuees at Heart Mountain had traded food for liquor, or that he had personal knowledge of civilians bringing liquor into the center for such trading purposes.

The Post itself submits no evidence of such trading, and bases its allegation entirely on the inferences drawn by Best in recounting an incident which he observed at the center in February. This incident is related as follows in Best's signed statement of April 24:

"Sometime in February ... I was making my morning inspection of the kitchens and I saw outside the kitchen (38-30), on the ground, by Lovercheck's truck (Lovercheck had the contract for garbage collection at the center) a case of hams and laying on top of the case were two slabs of bacon. There was a high stack of canned goods -- about six cases piled there.....I asked the chef why it was piled out there. He said he was cleaning the pantry and put it there as he had no room elsewhere. He said he would see it was brought in right away ... I went on with my regular routine. When I came back, the truck was gone. I called back particularly but there were no groceries outside. I could not check to see if the same articles were inside as there was so much there.

"The same morning, in kitchen 30-30, I saw a case of whiskey in that kitchen. Four were sitting at one table drinking from cups and an opened pint on the table. This was before the appointed personnel (WRA staff) had arrived at the project to begin work."

The implication is clear, but in his signed statement Best does not definitely state that he saw (1) the food piled outside kitchen No. 28-30 actually traded for liquor; (2) that the food was hauled away in the garbage man's truck; (3) that the whiskey observed in kitchen No. 30-30 was obtained in exchange for food.

A subsequent investigation made at the center failed to establish either that food had been traded for liquor or that civilians coming into the center had been engaged in such traffic.

"My investigation, however, revealed that liquor, in any quantity can be carried into the Heart Mountain center, and anything given in exchange can be carried out. Not only is it possible to carry liquor into the camp, but anything else, including guns, ammunition, subversive literature, narcotics -- anything at all, for that matter -- can be carried in without challenge military police have no authority inside the camp....military police (at entrance gate) do not ask the person entering if he carries a gun, if there is whiskey in his car, if he has narcotics or has a camera such persons could, if they so desired, carry not just a bottle or two of whiskey into the camp, but case loads ... (in leaving camp) the person's car could be loaded down with sacks of sugar or with cases of rationed canned goods. No one would know."

The Heart Mountain Relocation Center is not an internment camp, and approximately two-thirds of the residents there are American citizens. As such they have the same rights of protection against unwarranted searches and seizures as apply to other citizens. There is no federal or state law prohibiting the sale of liquor to residents of the Heart Mountain Center.

No person is permitted to enter or leave the Heart Mountain center without proper credentials which must be cleared with Military Police stationed at the entrance gate to the project. Neither the War Department nor the War Relocation Authority has established regulations requiring that persons having business at the center be searched upon coming in or going out, that their property is subject to seizure, or that searches and seizures may be made on the theory that such persons are guilty until they prove their innocence.

FROM THE ISSUE OF APRIL 26:

Headline: "Thousands of Tons of Coal
Wasted At Heart Mountain"

"The coal for these "stoves for 500 barracks and mess-halls) is purchased in carload lots and trucked into the camp. There it is dumped on the ground in great piles ... There are no coal bins, although more than six months ago the WRA purchased a sawmill ... for \$6,000 ... to date less than 12,000 feet of lumber has been taken out ... despite fact large crews of Japanese have been assigned to the sawmill operation. Had lumber from this mill been used to construct coal bins, thousands of tons of coal, now blowing in fine dust over the countryside, would have been saved."

"... in some places, piles of slack twenty and more feet across and in other nearly head high, stand back of the barrack building and outside the kitchens...."

Since opening of the relocation center at Heart Mountain in August 1942, a total of 36,519 tons of coal have been delivered to the project. All of this coal with the exception of 1,048 tons has been lignite coal ordered through the Army Quartermaster Corps from the mine at Sheridan, Wyoming. The 1,048 tons were delivered to the center from local dealers last fall when a coal shortage developed.

Efforts were made last fall by the War Relocation Authority to obtain priorities on materials for building coal bins at relocation centers. Applications for such priorities were disapproved by the War Production Board.

The saw mill referred to was purchased by the War Relocation Authority to provide rough lumber needed for various supplemental construction projects at the center. The mill has produced approximately 40,000 board feet of lumber, despite the fact that it has operated only on a part time basis and the fact that operations did not start until January 27th. Lumber produced by this mill could not be used for purposes disapproved by WPB.

Despite inadequacies of coal storage facilities and low quality of the coal used, project officials estimate that there has been a waste of less than two per cent.

"These streets (at the center) are in such condition that it is impossible to drive over them at a speed in excess of ten miles an hour. To do so would add further automobile wrecks to the already well filled junk car graveyard which lies south of the camp."

As was to be expected streets at the Heart Mountain Center deteriorated considerably during the winter months. Part of this deterioration was due to the fact that an inadequate system of drainage was provided last summer when the center was being rushed to completion.

As soon as the more pressing farm work is over, however, the crews of workmen will begin repairing operations.

In securing equipment for carrying on the operation of the center and for developing an agricultural area of 2,000 acres for food production, the War Relocation Authority, instead of buying new equipment, has drawn on the surplus stocks of other Federal agencies. In transferring this equipment from these Federal agencies WRA was required to take a considerable amount of equipment which had already been junked and was not in useable condition. From such supplies many repair parts were obtained for equipment in use and the rest is to be salvaged for scrap.

"This automobile graveyard adjoins a lot, well over two acres in area, littered with lumber taken from thousands of crates and boxes ... Much of this lumber is salvagable, but no effort is made to put it to use ... This lot is the scene of the original camp lumber supply -- a supply that when Heart Mountain was completed measured five million surplus feet of pine and spruce. Robertson said he had asked for some of this lumber, but it was carted away, he knew not where."

The scrap lumber referred to was left by the contractor after completing construction of the center. Since there were no sidewalks provided in the original construction, most of it has been used to build boardwalks. Residents of the center have also used much of it to insulate the walls and to build partitions in the barracks and in making home-made furniture. The rest of it is being salvaged and will be used as needed.

"At present the only construction activity inside the camp is the erection of the high school ... part of project upon which more than three million dollars was to be spent .. two elementary schools and the high school building."

The original contract price for the construction of three school buildings at Heart Mountain was \$348,357. Approval for this construction was granted by the War Production Board but was later withdrawn on the two buildings intended for use of the elementary school, and only the high school building is being erected at a cost of approximately \$173,000.

".... great piles of trash heaped along the sides of the streets I overheard conversation ... in which it was stated they were having great difficulty in inducing the Jap workers on the camp payroll to pick up this trash. It was stated that morning -- April 20 -- the Jap workers assigned to the task had refused to pick up rubbish."

The Post writer visited the center during "clean up week" and the piles of trash along some of the streets were placed there by residents to make it more convenient for collection trucks to pick them up later. No difficulty was experienced in getting this trash removed.

"The same day I learned that Jap workers engaged in running tractors ... had refused lunches sent them at the scene of their labors .. they demanded the right to go to the camp for a "hot meal". Their demand, as are all demands by the Japanese in the camp, was promptly met."

Agricultural workers at the center are working double shifts in bringing approximately two thousand acres of undeveloped agricultural land under cultivation. Prior to the installation of portable field kitchens, these workers have been returning to center mess-halls for their noon meal. A field kitchen for serving hot meals has been established for workers engaged in building the main irrigation canal at some distance from the center.

"Last October the then camp steward had on hand supplies adequate for full unrationed feeding for two months. But the newspapers were filled with stories telling how rationing was certain to come. The Japs, in the camp, made demands at that time that the food stocks be increased. The steward who refused to make unnecessary requests for more supplies, was dismissed. The great hoards of food now in the warehouses then began coming in."

The steward referred to was discharged after being at the project only a few weeks.

The Heart Mountain relocation center, a city of more than 10,000 people, came into being in August 1942. It is located in a sparsely-settled, semi-desert region and at that time was wholly dependent on outside sources for its food supply. Rather than run the risk of having a food shortage develop as the result of interruptions in rail and highway transportation during the winter months, officials of the War Relocation Authority in Washington instructed the project staff to lay in a stock of non-perishable foods to take care of emergencies that might arise.

".... when an effort was made, last January, to find hidden supplies of food stored in kitchen attics, the lives of a Japanese worker and a camp worker were threatened ... The cook and his assistant drove the Jap boy and the camp investigator from his kitchen with a butcher knife and a meat ax ... cook was taken before Robertson ..." I told the steward to fire (the cook) but the people in the block said this would cause trouble. I had the cook apologize."

Certain non-perishable foods were stored in the space above messhall kitchens at Heart Mountain during December and January because space was not available at the warehouses. In December the Project Steward ordered an inventory taken of this attic-stored food and his assistant Mr. Best was assigned to the task. The inventory of the forty messhalls proceeded without incident until Mr. Best and his evacuee assistant arrived at the kitchen in Block 1-27, where a misunderstanding occurred and an argument resulted.

This misunderstanding arose partly because of Best's failure to adequately explain to the chef the purpose of his mission, (Best had been at the center only a few days) and partly because the chef did not understand English well. Both men lost their tempers and an exchange of abusive language followed, but Best and his assistant were not chased from the kitchen with a "butcher knife and a meat ax" as alleged. At a hearing held later, the chef apologized to Best and both men went back to their jobs.

FROM THE ISSUE OF APRIL 27:

"The Japanese camp resident's lot is strikingly different from that of the young Caucasian -- the term applied both by camp authorities and camp residents to all who are not of Japanese blood. The American, under government order, either finds himself a job in essential war industry or he goes into the army forthwith. Once on a job, the young American cannot change employment even for higher pay. He works, or he fights -- and he finds his own work."

Selective Service, in its application to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, was suspended during 1942, and all male citizens of Japanese descent and of military age were classified as 4-C, "ineligible for service". Since then, none have been drafted. About 3,700 volunteers for combat service were reclassified as 1A, however, after Jan. 28, 1943, when the War Department announced a decision to form a Japanese-American combat team.

Approximately 1,200 volunteers for the combat team were recruited in relocation centers.

Americans of Japanese ancestry, employed in essential war industry, are subject to the same War Manpower rulings as Americans of any other ancestry similarly employed.

The War Relocation Authority assists the evacuees in finding work outside the centers because they are removed from the usual employment opportunities on the outside. The only work offers submitted to them come either from recruiting agents who visit the centers, or through WRA channels. They are permitted to leave the centers only if they have offers of employment, or other means of self-support.

"The Japs in these camps will not accept outside employment... because they have tasted life within the camp, finding it soft and to their liking. Life is soft at Heart Mountain."

Residents in the Heart Mountain Relocation center are housed in temporary barrack-type buildings, partitioned into single-room apartments of varying sizes. An apartment for two people has a floor space of 10 x 20 feet; three people, 15 x 20 feet; four to six people, 20 x 20 feet; five to nine people, 24 x 20 feet. The household equipment supplied by the government for individual family use consists of a heating stove for each apartment, together with a spring cot, a mattress, and blankets for each person.

None of the apartments has running water. The residents share community bath-houses and latrines which are set aside in separate buildings. They eat in community mess halls, at any average cost of less than 42 cents per person per day.

The relocation center is enclosed by a fence and surrounded by a military guard. No resident is permitted to go outside without a pass. Passes to leave the center are issued only to workers employed outside, or to persons with business demanding attention outside.

There are, in the center thus far, no sidewalks, no lawns, no trees, no shrubbery, no ponds, pools, or streams of running water, no theaters, no gymnasiums, no golf courses, no tennis courts.

"Altho there are more than 500 Japanese men and women drawing pay here as clerks, none, within the camp, could give me the exact number of their evacuee guests."

Approximately 330 evacuees are employed in clerical positions at Heart Mountain, including a variable number of part-time workers. This number embraces all clerks in the offices handling general administration, finance, procurement, employment, property control, community services, and housing, as well as in other units, such as the motor pool, the warehouses, and agriculture, which employ a few persons to keep records.

Each relocation center transmits daily population reports to the Washington office. The total population of Heart Mountain on April 25, was 10,234.

I counted eighteen persons, mostly Japanese girls and boys, ranging in ages from 18 to 24 or 25 years. There was a big sign reading 'Quiet'. None paid the slightest heed. All were talking Japanese and the clatter was deafening. In this building I never heard a word of English other than that used by the civilian employe telephone operators, Carroll and an employment agent from Fargo, S.D.

"Japanese is the one language used."

Mr. Carroll is Chief of the Employment Division at Heart Mountain, and the conversations in Japanese, reported by the Denver Post writer, were interviews with Japanese-born evacuees seeking information with regard to outside employment offers. Bilingualism is a most important qualification for clerical workers in the administrative offices at all relocation centers, where interpreters are needed to deal with first-generation Japanese whose grasp of the English language is very imperfect, as well as with the second-generation who speak English fluently. Much difficulty has been encountered in finding enough clerical workers who could speak both languages.

The population of Heart Mountain is 63.48 per cent native-born American citizens. With comparatively few exceptions, these citizens speak English more easily than they speak Japanese, and the majority of them have only a very fragmentary knowledge of the latter language. Some do not speak it at all.

"Painters, drawing what is known as 'professional pay' -- the highest in the camp, sit at their easels over the countryside.... In the newspaper office I saw a staff far larger than can be found on any metropolitan newspaper anywhere. The schools employ about sixty Japanese and a like number of Caucasians. This number will increase when the new high school -- none knows its exact cost, but it will be more than \$200,000 -- is in operation."

At the time of the Post writer's visit, thirteen persons were employed by the Heart Mountain poster shop which cooperates in promoting War Bond and Red Cross drives, fire prevention campaigns, etc. Five of the thirteen employees were receiving pay at the rate of \$16 per month, and eight at the rate of \$19 per month. No other "painters" were employed at the center. Many of the residents paint pictures as a spare-time hobby.

On April 25, twenty evacuees were employed -- one part time -- on the newspaper staff. This staff included not only reporters, editors, copy readers, and business personnel, but also translators, stencil-cutters, and mimeograph operators for the Japanese language supplement of the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The schools employed 122 evacuees, including teachers, apprentice teachers, instructors in vocational training secretaries, janitors, etc. Eighty-three of them were receiving \$16 per month, and 39 were receiving \$19 per month.

The cost of the high school, now under construction, will approximate \$173,000. Its completion will not result in the employment of more evacuee

teachers, because all available teachers among the Heart Mountain residents are already employed.

FROM THE ISSUE OF APRIL 30:

Headline: "JAPS IN CAMP GORGED WITH
LUXURY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES"

"Bananas are very scarce in Denver. The few that the American housewife can buy, at long intervals, are expensive. Frozen peaches are a great luxury in Denver these days. Cauliflower, celery, endive, brussels sprouts also are in that class---hard to get and high in price.

"But at the Heart Mountain relocation camp, near Cody, Wyo., the Jap guests of Uncle Sam don't have to worry about either scarcity or high price of any of these, or any other luxury food items. They can go right on not worrying, too, because they're going to continue to get their bananas, frozen peaches, avocados, brussels sprouts and all the other delicacies that American soldiers in Army camps in and around Denver never get, and that are very rarely obtainable by the American family.

"Here are some of the quantities of fruits and vegetables on which bids were requested April 28, for delivery at the Heart Mountain camp May 4 and May 5: Bananas, 4,000 pounds. Peaches, frozen, 2,000 pounds, Avocados, 220 lugs. Apples, fancy Winesaps, 180 boxes. Grapefruit, 100 boxes. Oranges, 216's, 200 boxes. Lemons, 300's, ten boxes.

"This is one day's order for Heart Mountain. That it is not an exceptional day, a day of special festivity or luxury is disclosed by the fact that an identical order was put through for delivery May 11.

"A bid was asked for delivery of vegetables, May 4, and it included these items, some of which are seldom seen on American tables nowadays: Celery....lettuce.... onions....cabbage, Chinese, U.S. No. 1, 4,000 pounds. (Chinese cabbage is special; it has to be shipped in from Arizona, and sells for 4 or 5 cents a pound more than the ordinary cabbage which is bought for the soldiers at Lowry, Buckley and other Army posts.

"Radishes, eighty-two crates. (Lots of ground at Heart Mountain and anybody can raise radishes.) Cauliflower....spinach....broccoli....peppers....endive.... parsley....brussels sprouts....asparagus....

"Tomatoes, U.S. No. 1 ripe, repack, eighty-two lugs. (Not just any old kind of tomatoes, either. Repacks have all the soft or spotted ones removed.)

"Bids, issued at the same time for fruit and vegetable supplies for Army bases in and near Denver..... showed that the soldiers were to be shipped cooking apples, selling in Denver markets for \$3.25 per box.

"Some of the Army posts also were to receive cabbage, but it was the plain, or garden, variety, selling from 4 to 5 cents a pound less than the extra fancy Chinese cabbage, which was to be shipped to Heart Mountain."

Statements quoted above are from the issue of April 30. The following are by officials of the War Relocation Authority:

Fresh fruit and vegetable requisitions for the Heart Mountain relocation center are based on current market advices received from the Quartermaster Corps as to foods available and in season.

These market advices are sent out in advance to all government agencies ordering through the Quartermaster Corps. The Heart Mountain relocation center is required to place its food orders with the Quartermaster Corps from 45 to 60 days in advance of the date of delivery. Orders for May were placed in March.

Orders for perishable foods are based in this information sent out by the Quartermaster Corps as to supplies it expects to have on hand. Food requisitioned may not be delivered, depending on market conditions, and substitutions are frequent. Orders placed by these government agencies (Army camps, military hospitals) to the Quartermaster Corps are then consolidated and invitations to bid are issued to dealers. Only after bids have been received are actual purchase orders issued, and this may be only a few days prior to date of delivery.

A check of requisitions and purchase orders at Heart Mountain reveal that only two shipments of bananas have been received at the center, one last September and one in January.

The shipment in January was a substitution for other items ordered.

The total quantity of bananas received at Heart Mountain was sufficient to provide one half of one banana for each person at the center and was used in a gelatin dessert.

No bananas have been requisitioned for the center since August 1942 except for an order for delivery of bananas in May. This latter requisition was pending at the time the Post writer visited the center, and a shipment of Mexican bananas was subsequently delivered to the center. At the time of the delivery bananas were also available in Denver and at local markets in towns near the center.

No frozen peach had been received at Heart Mountain up to May 1st. Based on market advices received at the center from the Quartermaster Corps, to the effect that frozen peaches might be available for delivery in May in ten-pound cartons, a quantity sufficient for one meal was ordered. This is a large size carton which was procured by the Quartermaster Corps for institutional use, and did not come under rationing regulations. If delivery of these peaches is made to the center, the cost will approximate four cents per person for the one meal that they are served.

Based on similar advices from the Quartermaster Corps that brussel sprouts would be available in May at reasonable prices, the center placed requisitions for a quantity sufficient for one meal per week. If delivery is made, the cost per person per meal would be about 1-1/3 cents.

Avocados were plentiful in April. One shipment for each week in April was received, sufficient for a salad or fruit for two meals each week. The cost per person per meal was two cents.

The quantity of Chinese cabbage included in the order for delivery on this particular day was used at the center as a substitute for celery. By far the largest amount of the cabbage used at the center is of the cooking variety obtainable at local markets anywhere.

The apples requisitioned in this particular order were eating apples and were served as dessert.

Radishes ordered were delivered prior to the time they could be grown at the center. Approximately two thousand acres are being cleared and cultivated at the center this spring on which residents will raise vegetable crops to supply most of their own needs.

The Heart Mountain relocation center is complying with the same rationing regulations which apply to the civilian population in the rest of the country. Under these regulations, the consumption of rationed processed foods has been reduced and greater quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables are being served, in keeping with recommendations of the Office of Price Administration.

The cost of fresh fruits and vegetables for residents of the Heart Mountain center has averaged between none and ten cents per person per day.

FROM THE ISSUE OF MAY 2

"A sitdown strike of Japanese workers attached to the transportation section and motor pool has tied up activities at the War Relocation Authority's Heart Mountain center, near Cody, Wyoming."

The actual work stoppage did not affect all of the evacuee workers in the transportation section and motor pool, where a total of 173 evacuee workers are regularly employed. Actually 75 to 80 failed to report to work as a protest. The work stoppage did not tie up activities to any great extent although it did prevent some work on the project farm and another group of workers engaged in developing an irrigation canal at some distance from the center proper.

The direct cause of the strike was a fight which occurred between an evacuee and an administrative employee. The evacuees working on the farm project were trying to speed up the work of getting land ready for planting and had two eight-hour shifts of workers using the same machinery and equipment. A plan had been worked out for a man from the motor pool to service the tractors and other machines in the fields.

The evacuee involved in the fight was the foreman in charge of the agricultural motor equipment. When he learned that the man who was supposed to have started work on the field service arrangement had been ordered to another assignment by his immediate superior in the motor pool at the project, there were words between him and the man who had given the order. The fight resulted. Workers in the motor pool then brought about temporary work stoppage.

"Jap was fired and sitdown followed."

Both of the participants in the fight were temporarily suspended from the work they had been doing. Both were later returned to the same jobs.

"all activity within the camp has been affected."

No other activities except the work on the canal and some of the agricultural section work was interrupted. Essential community services went on as usual.

"Reports that there was to be a strike at the Heart Mountain center May 1 have been circulated in the center and in Cody and Powell for many weeks."

There have been many rumors afloat in communities adjacent to all of the relocation centers. By the very nature of the centers, populated by people of Japanese ancestry, such rumors are to be expected. The particular date mentioned has no significance and May Day demonstrations did not occur at Heart Mountain or any other of the ten relocation centers.

"Since the strike at Heart Mountain has been in progress all the new expensive farm equipment, including 20 rubber tired new Fordson tractors, have stood unguarded in the fields far from the camp site."

The most distant fields from the center of the camp at Heart Mountain are approximately five miles. The farm covering some 3500 acres is entirely on the WRA center lands and posted as a Military Reservation with "No Trespassing" signs. The whole area including the farm is patrolled by the military police. The WRA has 20 small Fordson tractors which were secured through the Army for use in developing nearly 2000 acres of land for food production. Other farm implements and equipment is used machinery secured mainly from surplus stocks of other Federal Agencies. Farm equipment is kept at the farm project to save wear and tear and gasoline needed in bringing it back and forth to the center every day. The same equipment is used for two shifts of workers, one starting at 5 a.m.

"Sheriff Frank Blackburn of Park County went to the camp to ask if his office would be needed. He was told that WRA was Prepared to handle the matter and would call upon the military police for aid if necessary."

Should it be necessary to maintain order at Heart Mountain or any of the other relocation centers, it is the customary policy of the project director to ask the military police to come inside the center for this purpose. At all of the centers an internal security force is organized and functioning on the same basis as that of city police, except that the evacuees serving on the force are not armed. In criminal cases involving felonies the persons accused are turned over to state and federal officials.

"Guy Robertson, camp director, refused their demands saying, 'We have done our best to please you, but you do not seem to appreciate what has been done.'"

The project director approved a plan for an investigating committee which will conduct a thorough investigation of all grievances and make recommendations to him. It was agreed that all workers would report to their posts of duty in the meantime. He did not make the statement attributed to him by the Denver Post.

COMMENT ON EDITORIALS

APPEARING IN THE DENVER POST

The articles published by the Denver Post with regard to the Heart Mountain relocation center near Cody, Wyoming, were accompanied by a series of editorials under the heading "That's That". Quoted passages from these editorials are given below, together with comment by officials of the War Relocation Authority.

FROM THE EDITORIAL OF APRIL 24, 1943:

"One need look no farther than this Heart Mountain relocation camp to find out why the American people are being rationed in their use of their own food."

"Under the rationing system, the American people have to buy their food on a hand to mouth basis. If they accumulate a modest store, they are branded by the bureaucrats as hoarders. Up at Red (Heart) Mountain, government bureaucrats have stored enough food to supply the 10,300 Japs there for three years, seven months and two weeks."

The more than 10,000 people of Japanese ancestry who live at the Heart Mountain relocation centers are complying with the same rationing regulations which apply to the American public generally.

Food for the center is purchased through the Army Quartermaster Corps, and consists of the same types of food as are available at local markets to the civilian population.

The statement that enough food is stored at Heart Mountain "to supply the 10,300 Japs for three years, seven months and two weeks" is incorrect. As of April 26, the total food inventory on hand was sufficient for a 60-day period.

"The total point value of just the rationed canned vegetables and fruits hoarded at Heart Mountain to keep the Jap inmates well fed is 20,017,222. No wonder Denver grocery store shelves have been looking bare! Apparently, government buyers have grabbed most of the food in the country to feed the Japs. American civilians are expected to get along on what is left after their enemies have been glutted."

The correct figure for the total point value of rationed processed foods on hand at Heart Mountain at the time of the Post writer's visit was slightly less than fifteen million points. There were no surpluses of rationed foods at the center except in the one category of processed foods, which automatically became surplus upon the inauguration of the point rationing system. That surplus has now been disposed of by shipments to other relocation centers and by arrangements with the Army to ship to nearby Army bases.

"This Heart Mountain camp situation literally stinks. The food which the government has been hoarding there is largely food that is rationed to the American people. The Japs who are being petted and pampered and coddled there are the same kind of Japs that American boys are fighting in the Pacific. They are the same breed of rats as those over in Japan who have murdered American prisoners."

Nearly two-thirds of the people of Japanese ancestry resident at Heart Mountain are American citizens, born and educated in this country. The remaining one-third are aliens who have lived in this country during most of their adult life but who are barred from becoming citizens under our naturalization laws.

These people, citizens and non-citizens alike, were evacuated from their homes on the West Coast in 1942 and moved to inland relocation centers. They are charged with no crime against the government and have been guilty of no sabotage against the nation's war effort.

As to the charge that residents of Heart Mountain are "being petted and pampered and coddled"---they live in tar-paper-covered barracks, Army-camp style, a single room per family; they eat at community messhalls; they receive wages of \$16 and \$19 per month, plus subsistence, for work done in maintaining the center and in the farming operations carried on. The center itself is located in a wind-swept semi-arid region, unsuited even for ranching and capable of agricultural production only with irrigation. An irrigation system is now being built by residents of the center and nearly 2,000 acres of raw land have been cleared and prepared for food production to supply a major share of the center's needs.

B

LOOKING TOWARD THE FUTURE
By Bill Hosokawa

NOTE: This editorial, which appeared in the July 10 and 17, 1943, issues of the Heart Mountain Sentinel, was written by its editor-in-chief, Bill Hosokawa, an American of Japanese ancestry. Mr. Hosokawa, a graduate of the University of Washington School of Journalism, had a distinguished press career in Shanghai, and Singapore before Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor. In October, 1941, he returned to the United States, and when Japanese Relocation took place was sent to Heart Mountain, Wyoming. Here he founded and edited the Sentinel, making it distinguished for its generally high standards, deep loyalty to American ideals of democracy, and wise, steady advice to the more than 10,000 uprooted, homeless people of Japanese blood at the Relocation Center. In October, 1943, he left Heart Mountain to join the editorial staff of the Des Moines, Iowa, Register.

A true victory, it has often been said, lies in winning the peace as well as the war. Today, with victory lying surely and certainly in the not too-distant future, the progressive minds of the Allied Nations are making plans for that peace.

Although it has been our obligation to follow the course set for us by others, we want sincerely to contribute to a better nation and a finer world. We, of Japanese ancestry, believe firmly that good can come out of this situation that has brought discredit to one minority and can, without doubt, injure other minorities.

We will not consider the discriminations, the brutal powers of pressure groups, the lack of understanding and multitudinous forces forged together in the heat of war hysteria that have resulted in the pyramiding losses--both human and economic--directly chargeable to evacuation of more than 100,000 hard-working, frugal people from their homes.

We, will, however, consider this unprecedented experiment of a democratic nation a success when foresighted men will write into the approaching peace an opportunity for our own minority group and every other minority to become better Americans.

We feel that this can only be accomplished through the establishment of a permanent agency of the United States government to deal exclusively with minority groups. Such an agency should be founded out of the sphere of politics and under such Civil Service Commission regulations as to place it beyond the reach of the professional "bleeding hearts" who ordinarily sponsor lost causes, or labor manipulators and their ilk who capitalize on minorities.

Such an agency should have the authority and objective of dealing with education, housing, working conditions, and discriminations with the ultimate purpose of assimilating such groups into the life stream of America.

At the present time there are no fewer than a dozen federal agencies that touch upon the problem of alien immigrants and then principally in matters of regulations. There is not a single government agency with more than a passing interest in making better citizen of those who have sought this nation's way of life.

Millions of immigrants from every walk of life and from every nation have heard or read these words:

"Give me your tired, your poor, your crowded masses
Yearning to breathe free; the overflow from your teeming shore
Send these, the homeless, the tempest 'tossed to me
I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Surely, America, it was not for the purpose of creating new Little Tokyos and Chinatowns and Harlems and Hunkytowns and Spikvilles.

Besides the nearly 70,000 of us--of Japanese ancestry there are in the United States the 13,196,000 and more so-called colored races including the Indians, Chinese, Filipinos, Hindus and Negroes--all native born. There are more than

4,770,000 native born Jewish people. All minorities. There are more than forty other minorities in this country representing the continents of the world.

These people--as we have--looked to the United States as a haven,

We, the people of Japanese ancestry, can look with the pride at our record. We challenge any individual or group, including the witch hunters of the un-American Dies Committee, to find another minority with a better record in two generations. Check our delinquencies, check the relief rolls for the unfortunate who received doles; check our educational records.

Our complaint is no different than that of many other minorities. We have sent our children through the elementary schools, the secondary schools and to college--and check their records while you're at it. We're proud of them. But after completing our educations many of us have been forced to take jobs in fruit stands, in produce houses, on the farms and as domestics and menials.

Perhaps you are unfamiliar with our faces. Perhaps you have been misguided by too many "movie Japs" and too many buck-toothed, myopic Japs from the cartoons.

You will find, however, that every race has its different facial characteristics and who is to point at the other. Those differences should be unimportant but we point them out that they might make you realize that surface appearances are unimportant in contributing to the principles for which this nation and its minorities stand. Check our records and learn for yourself how many artists, poets, painters, physicians, research scientists, professional men, social workers, missionaries, and religious workers are among us. They contribute to America, and can contribute more.

Our parents chose America as their homes and were deprived of becoming citizens. We are native born Americans and although the fight to remain Americans this year has been trying, it will have been worth it a hundred times over if our future paths are clear.

The daily paper shows the pictures of race riots in Detroit, Beaumont, Mobile, Los Angeles, Newark, Chicago and other places. It shows discriminations in the war situation: the armed forces; government employment; the voluntary services, industry, public housing and the training for men in service and industry.

It also shows persons like Wendell Wilkie, Ernest Emerson Angell, Edward L. Bernays, Prof. Lyman Bryson, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pearl Buck, Prof. Broadus Mitchell, Mrs. Allan Knight Chalmers and a score of other shocked into action and demanding investigations.

Unfortunately, the action of these people, despite their positions in society, probably will go for naught.

Others from their ivory towers, have looked down and attempted to find fellowship among the races of this nation.

We feel, and feel deeply, that minorities in this nation will not become a part of the American scheme of things until the federal government, itself, takes an active and progressive interest in solving today's problems.

We are American. We have seen the smoke of a thousand supper fires lift from the quiet valleys. We have trundled coal and iron ore and lime into the blazing maws of your furnaces to make the molten steel for your rolling mills. And then we gandy-danced the roadbeds doing the dirty, the hard and thankless jobs. We were the stoop labor in the farm fields. We were the fish-gutters and flunkies.

But we've made our record in America--look at us and let us--and millions of other minorities have the decency of respect.

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ARTICLE TAKEN FROM HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL OF JANUARY 22, 1944

'INVASION' of Public Places By Workers is Detrimental

By John Kitasako

Some nisei boys out on seasonal leave walked into a small town bowling alley and took over the empty lanes. It turned out to be a small-scale Japanese invasion, with all its ugliness and impudence.

As other lanes were vacated, the boys slid into them. In time all bowling lanes were occupied by nisei. They had consolidated their positions.

They were having a glorious time. Just like the old days back home. They revelled in the satisfying sensation of sending the pins a-flying.

Some Caucasians came in and sat down. They wanted to bowl. They waited, patiently at first, but when it appeared the nisei boys were trying to become permanent boarders of the alleys, a Caucasian went up to the occupants of one lane and asked if they wouldn't let him and his friends bowl for a spell.

"Why should we? Our money's good as yours. And we're American Citizens," was the flippant reply from one nisei.

Constitutionally, technically and otherwise, the nisei were within their rights. 'They were Americans, yes, and the money they spent was the same and as good as the Caucasians.'

But--they were wrong in other ways, as wrong as two and two makes six, in ways that may appear small but are a great deal more important and damaging.

They were breaking the code of sharing and of respecting the privileges of others, the code which is the keystone in harmonious human relations. It is something which participants in sports especially must adhere to rigidly.

It is a splendid thing to make an assertion of one's American citizenship, but it is something pretty rotten and shabby not to act like the American one claims to be.

The nisei bowling invaders remembered in a belligerent fashion that they were Americans, but they forgot completely that they belong to a blacklisted minority of Americans, who can ill-afford to antagonize.

As one nisei friend of ours said recently, "Sure, we're American citizens, but we have to take it easy. We can't lead with our chins. We've got two strikes on us already and it'll go mighty hard against us if we try to make issues out of situations which can be avoided by using a little sense."

The going is tough enough by being handicapped with a Japanese face, but to have an arrogant, overly-assertive attitude in addition to having that physical drawback is tantamount to suicide, suicide to efforts in finding and making the nisei's place in American society.

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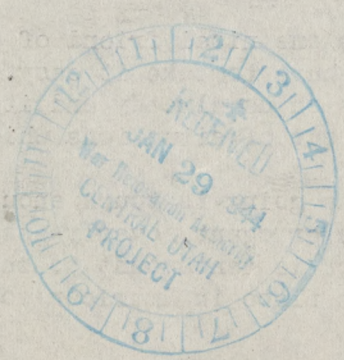
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There is a vast difference in attitudes held by some seasonal workers and those held by evacuees out on indefinite leave. Because seasonal workers usually go in packs, the mere fact of their number seems to awaken a bravado and cockiness which are normally dormant in them individually. Also the temporary nature of their freedom breeds an indifference toward the sort of impression they make.

They're out on a lark, enjoying the momentary freedom from the confines of camp. They don't seem to care whose toes they step on. They're out for a spell anyhow, and they can jump back into the haven of the camp anytime, and not have to suffer whatever consequences may arise from their misdeeds.

Evacuees on indefinite leave are governed by an entirely different code of behavior. They're out to show they are good Americans; they want to settle down permanently, to establish themselves in good favor with their Caucasian neighbors and associates.

It's a gigantic task in itself without having some rowdy, cocky seasonal interlopers from camp come into their community and "butch" their efforts at becoming acceptable citizens of their community.

There is a vast difference in the mental make-up
and these help to explain out of all proportion
usually as a result of their mental make-up
and conditions which are normally present in the individual.
The mental make-up of these people is different from the rest of
the population they come from.

Living out on a farm, enjoying the country, the conditions
of life, that help to give them a different mental make-up
usually found, and they can help to give them a different
and not have to suffer whatever conditions may arise from their situation.

There is a vast difference in the mental make-up
of people. They are not the same people, they are not the same
of their mental make-up, to give them a different mental make-up
and not have to suffer whatever conditions may arise from their situation.

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ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LIEUTENANT KEI TANAHASHI was killed in action in Italy on July 4, 1944.

He was born in Los Angeles 25 years ago. From Lincoln High School he went to the University of California at Los Angeles. There he was president of the Bruin's Club, a member of Scabbard and Blade, and a captain in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. He graduated in 1939.

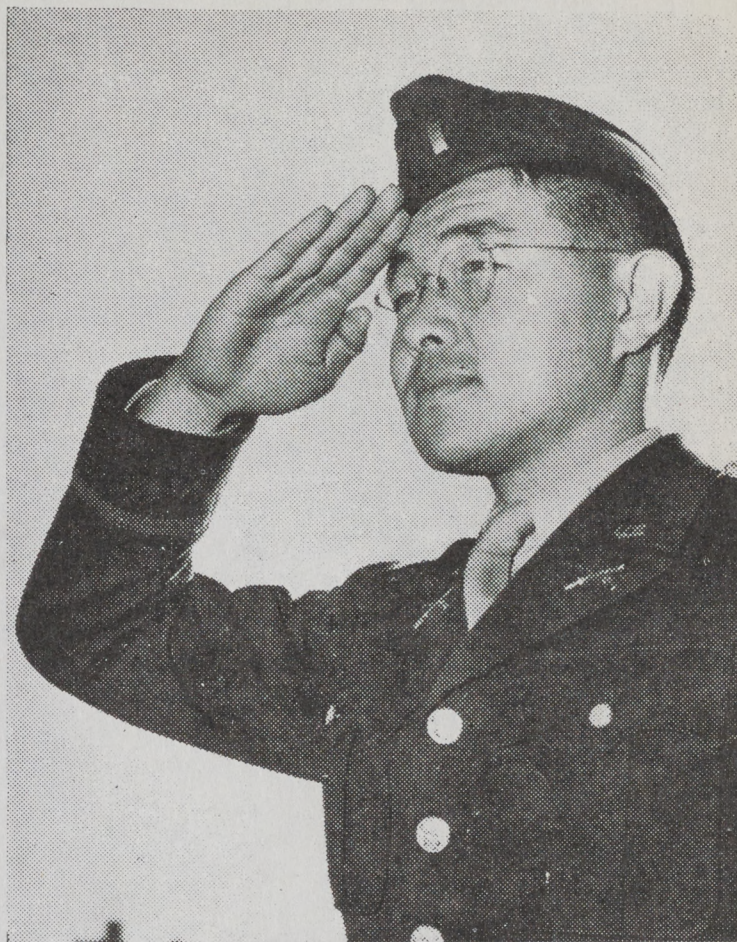
He was assistant scoutmaster of the famous Troop 379 of Los Angeles which was presented to President Roosevelt during the Scout Jamboree of 1935.

With his family, Lt. Tanahashi was evacuated first to the Pomona Assembly Center and then to Heart Mountain Relocation Center, where those dearest to him are now. They have been held for over two years without charge and without trial--something new in American justice. Of this evacuation Justice Murphy of the United States Supreme Court said, "It bears melancholy resemblance to the treatment accorded the Jewish race in Germany and other parts of Europe."

Shortly before his death, Lt. Tanahashi wrote:

"WHEN THIS UNFINISHED BUSINESS IS TAKEN CARE OF, WE SHOULD ALL BE ABLE TO LIVE TOGETHER AS GOOD AMERICANS. MY FERVENT HOPE IS THAT THE SLANT OF THE HEART WILL DETERMINE A MAN'S LOYALTY."

Nisei Officer Killed in Italy



LIEUTENANT KEI TANAHASHI of Los Angeles, Calif., whose parents now reside in the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming, was killed in action in Italy on the Fourth of July, according to the War Department.

NOTICE

Memorial services for Lt. Kei Tanahashi, who was killed in action in Italy on July 4, will be held at 7:30 p.m., Saturday, July 29 at 2-27 mess hall.

Joy Tanahashi, wife
Soji Tanahashi, father
Kin Tanahashi, mother
Yasaku Hirano, father-in-law
Chiye Hirano, mother-in-law
Kiyoshi Tanahashi, brother
Fusaye Tanahashi, sister-in-law
Masako Fujii and Hanako Cho, relatives
Boy Scout Troop 379
Block 2 residents

NOTICE OF AN AMERICAN MEMORIAL SERVICE TO BE HELD BEHIND THE BARBED WIRE OF HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER, WYOMING.

Camps Hold Kin of 45 Nisei Soldier Dead

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. (AP)—Forty-five American soldiers of Japanese ancestry with next-of-kin living in relocation centers have been killed in action in Italy, W.R.A. Director Dillon S. Myer reported today to Secretary of Interior Ickes. Other casualty telegrams received in the centers have told of 92 wounded and two missing.

Earned by Japanese Americans in Italy:

Over 1,000 Purple Hearts
46 Silver Stars
31 Bronze Stars
9 Distinguished Service Crosses
3 Legion of Merit medals
The Distinguished Unit Citation



JUSTICE DELAYED IS JUSTICE DENIED—GLADSTONE
This tribute is by FRIENDS OF THE AMERICAN WAY - 305 Kensington Place - Pasadena 3

Mon Nov 5 1945

LA (E)

TELETYPE TO TOZIER

(Miss Suzuki -- Please give at least as much margin
on the teletype as is given on this sheet)

95
L A NEWS, NOV 5 (P 3, 7 IN) "400 JAPANESE-AMERICANS
BACK FROM RELOCATION CENTER." HEART MOUNTAIN RETURNEES JUST
ARRIVED AT L A UNION ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ STATION. "THEIR GREATEST
PROBLEM IS HOUSING. MOST OF THEM WERE TAKEN TO ABANDONED
ARMY BARRACKS."

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ L A TIMES, NOV 5 (P 2, SEC 2, 7 IN)
"JAP RETURNEES ARRIVED TODAY." BURBANK CORRESPONDENT
~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ SAYS 138 HEART MOUNTAIN RETURNEES
~~ARRIVING~~ NOW RETURNING ~~HE~~ WILL OCCUPY BARRACKS AND TRAILERS
IN BURBANK. "PAUL ROBERTSON, WRA HEAD IN L A, SAID
NEARLY ALL OF RETURNEES ARE FAMILIES OF SERVICEMEN, AND THAT
FEW JAPANESE SERVICEMEN ARE BEING RELEASED FROM SERVICE
BECAUSE OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF JAPANESE LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS."

HOLLYWOOD CITIZEN-NEWS, NOV 3 (P 7, 11 IN PLUS 6-COL
HEAD) "FIRST NISEI DUE IN BURBANK." ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXX~~ ANOTHER BURBANK STORY ON HEART MOUNTAIN RETURNEES.

SANTA BARBARA NEWS-PRESS, NOV 4 (P 4, 9 IN) "30 PCT. OF
EVACUATED JAPANESE HAVE COME BACK TO TRI-COUNTIES." STATISTICS
ON RETURNEES GIVEN; ALSO LT. COL. WALLACE H. MOORE'S TALK

(more)

AT VENTURA JR COLLEGE NOV 2 MENTIONED WITH SEVERAL EXCERPTS.
EXAMPLE: "WE HAVE LEARNED THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NAZI
IN GERMANY AND THE AMERICAN OF GERMANIC DESCENT. THE SAME
PRINCIPLE APPLIES TO THE NISEI."

(L A, AP, P 2, 4 IN)
SANTA MONICA OUTLOOK, NOV 2 ~~XXXXX~~ "ONLY 8,000 JAPANESE
REMAIN IN CENTERS EXCLUSIVE OF TULE LAKE, PAUL G. ROBERTSON
ANNOUNCED ." ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (APPEARED IN OTHER PAPERS ALSO.)

L A EXAMINER, NOV 5 ~~XX~~
~~XX~~ (BAKERSFIELD, BY BUD ~~XXXXXX~~
HATHCOCK, EXAMINER ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ CORRES., P 2, 22 IN PLUS 3
PHOTOS OF JAP PRISONERS AT WORK AND IN MESSHALL) "JAP PRISONERS
OF WAR SULLEN, UNCOOPERATIVE." POW CAMP AT LAMONT, NEAR
BAKERSFIELD, HAS 1100 JAP POWS. ARTICLE TELLS OF GOOD
TREATMENT --"COMFORTABLE BUNKHOUSES, 3,000 CALORIES OF FOOD
PER DAY AS AGAINST 500 CALORIES AMERICAN POWS RECEIVED IN
JAPAN." PICKING COTTON THE POWS EARN 80¢ PER DAY. MAJOR
PAUL JOHNSON, IN CHARGE, SAYS "TOTAL 3100 JAP PRISONERS NOW
IN CALIFORNIA ARE ALL ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ THERE ARE IN U. S."
~~XXXXXX~~ REPORTER WRITES "THESE SURLY LITTLE SONS-OF-SHINTO
ARE CAPTURED, BUT NOT CONQUERED."

SANTA ANA REGISTER, NOV 1 (P 11, 10 IN) "LOYALTY OF
NISEI IN ARMED FORCES DESCRIBED BY KIWANIS SPEAKER."
LOT. COL. WALLACE H. MOORE STRESSED "WE HAVE YET TO FIND A
SINGLE TAIN OF DISLOYALTY ON THE PART OF ANY OF THE

(more)

L A EXAMINER, NOV 4 (P 3, 10 IN) "NIP TESTS U. S. DEPORT ORDER." ATTY. A. L. WIRIN FILED TEST CASE BEHALF MRS. FUMIKO TAMURO, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ MANZANAR, BEING HABEAS CORPUS PETITION ~~XXXXXX~~ "THAT SHE WAS BORN IN U. S., HAS ALWAYS BEEN LOYAL, IS NOT ~~XXXX~~ 'ALIEN ENEMY' BUT MERELY 'STATELESS PERSON' AND THEREFORE ENTITLED TO REMAIN IN U.S." WIRIN SAID "THIS IS FIRST TIME TEST MADE REGARDING LEGALITY OF DEPORTATION ORDERS ISSUED AGAINST PERSONS WHO U. S. ACQUIRED /CITIZENSHIP THROUGH BIRTH," AND INVOLVED ARE 5,000 NISEI WHO RENOUNCED CITIZENSHIP "THROUGH FEAR, MISTAKE AND MISUNDERSTANDING," NOT KNOWING THEY WOULD BE "IMPRISONED AND ~~XXXXX~~ ULTIMATELY DEPORTED." ~~STORY ALSO MENTIONED THAT~~ DEAN EDWIN D. DICKENSON OF U. C. LAW SCHOOL, AND ~~XXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ EDWARD J. O'CONNOR, L A ATTY, AS MEMBERS OF NEW "FEDERAL JAPANESE ~~XXXXX~~ REPATRIATION REHEARING BOARD" BY ATTY. GEN. TOM CLARK, WITH THIRD MEMBER OF THIS 3-MAN BOARD BEING ATTY. JAMES H. TERRY OF ARIZONA. ~~XXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ "O'CONNOR SAID HE WOULD LEAVE LA NOV. 7 TO ATTEND FIRST SESSION IN WASHINGTON, AFTER WHICH GROUP WILL CONDUCT HEARINGS IN VARIOUS INTERNMENT CAMPS."

SANTA BARBARA NEWS-PRESS, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (S F, AP, NOV 4, 3 IN) "S P TO DISCHARGE 8 JAPANESE WORKERS." SOUTHERN PACIFIC WILL REMOVE SECTION WORKERS WHOSE EMPLOYMENT IN EL DORADO COUNTY HAD CAUSED PROTEST FROM AMERICAN LEGION POST NEAR SHINGLE SPRINGS.

(more)

L A EXAMINER, NOV 5 ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (SF, INS, P 2,
~~4~~ 4 IN) "DON'T RETURN, JAPS WARNED." ~~XXX~~ SHERIFF
INVESTIGATING "NO JAPS" POSTERS NEAR PESCADERO, SOUTH OF
S. F.

SANTA MONICA OUTLOOK, NOV 2 (WEST L A, P 7, 3 IN)
"JAP NURSERYMAN CHARGES VANDALS FIRED ON HOME." ROBERT K.
GOKA, NISEI NURSERYMAN, REPORTED TO POLICE ~~THAT~~ "SOMEONE
FIRED 2 SMALL-CALIBER BULLETS THROUGH FRONT PLATE GLASS
WINDOWS AND ALSO ~~THROWING~~ THREW ROCKS AT NEON SIGN, PUTTING
IT OUT OF COMMISSION. PANES OF GLASS OF HIS HOTHOUSES
WERE BROKEN BY ROCKS." (NOTE: GOKA OPERATES ~~SHOWPLACE~~ SHOWPLACE
FLOWER NURSERY ON FASHIONABLE WILSHIRE BLVD.) ~~AND~~
~~XXXX~~

SANTA MONICA OUTLOOK, OCT 30 (LETTER TO EDITOR, 5 IN)
"CONTACTED BY MRS. H. T. WILKEN"
18 ~~XXX~~ SANTA MONICANS/SIGN LETTER IN ANSWER TO RECENT
~~CRITICISM~~ CRITICISM OF GOVT'S POLICY IN HELPING RELOCATE
RETURNEES. ~~LETTER~~ LETTER SAYS "HOW CAN WE ~~BE~~
BE AN EXAMPLE OF DEMOCRACY TO THE REST OF WORLD WITH SUCH
FASCIST TENDENCIES AMONG OUR CITIZENS. ELIMINATION, RATHER
THAN UNDERSTANDING, OF THIS RACIAL GROUP IS A NAZI TECHNIQUE."

HOLLYWOOD CITIZEN-NEWS, NOV 1 (P 19, 9 IN) "HOUSING FOR
NISEI RAPPED AS VETERANS SLEEP IN PARK." A. C. CARL, HEAD OF
NORTH HOLLYWOOD VETERANS SERVICE BUREAU, WIRED CALIFORNIA
CONGRESSMEN IN CONNECTION WITH HOUSING OF NISEI IN BURBANK
BARRACKS, "WHAT ARE WE GOING TO TELL OUR SERVICEMEN WHO

(more)

DESPERATELY SEEK HOUSING WHEN THEY POINT OUT THAT
SCORES OF NISEI ARE BEING RELOCATED IN HOUSING PREPARED
FOR THEM BY FEDERAL AGENCIES?"

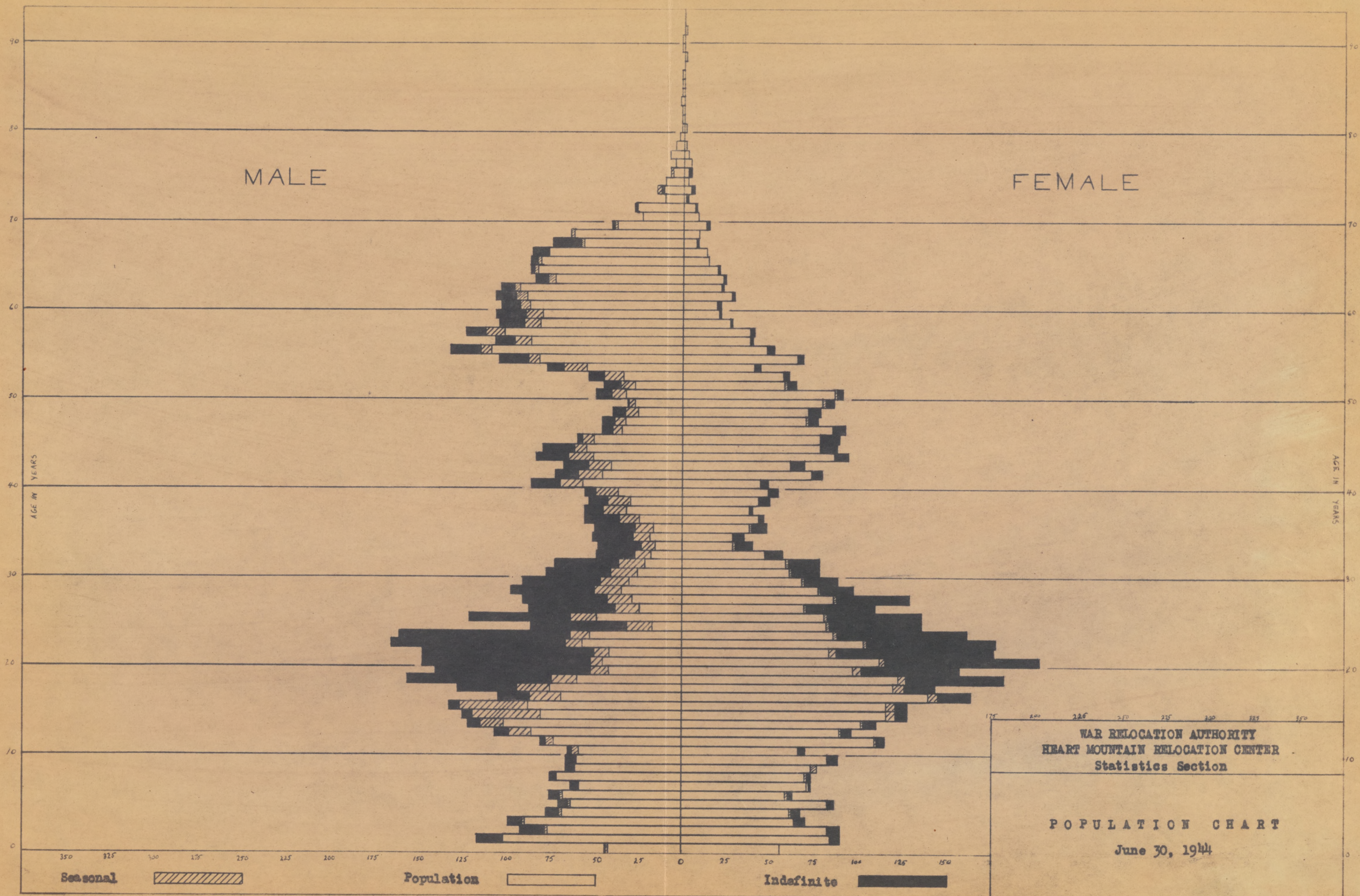
L A NEWS, NOV 1 ~~xxx~~, (NY, UP, ~~xxx~~ P 3, 10 IN)
"MAULDIN HITS HOME-GROWN FASCISTS." MAULDIN DECLARED
NISEI WERE "CHEATED AND HOUNDED AND THREATENED AND
PERSECUTED."

SANTA BARBARA NEWS-PRESS, NOV 4 (P 3, 11 IN)
"STATE HOUSING CONFEREES CONSIDER PROBLEMS HERE.
STATE HOUSING COMMISSION, MEETING IN SANTA BARBARA, CONSIDERED
"DISPOSAL OF WAR HOUSING UNITS, HOUSING FOR JAPANESE RETURNING
TO CALIFORNIA AND PLANS FOR COMPLETE OVERHAULING OF STATE
HOUSING ACT." MONSGR. THOMAS J. O'DWYER OF L. A. PRESIDED.
WRA'S BURBANK HOUSING PLAN DISA PPROVED BECAUSE OF "HEALTH
BARRACKS
MENACE" AND LIKELIHOOD OF/BECOMING PERMANENT.

"NOW" MAGAZINE, FIRST HALF NOV., (P 6, 10 IN) "NISEI
ARE AMERICANS." SIX FAVORABLE ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ EXCEPTS FROM
WRA WASH. NEWS DIGEST.

~~SANTA MONICA OUTLOOK, NOV 3 (P 1, 3 COL HEAD, 17 IN)~~
~~"CITY'S GREATEST HOUSING SHORTAGE LEAVES HUNDREDS HOMELESS;
NO RELIEF IN SIGHT." L A NEWS NOV 5 HAS BANNER HEAD PAGE 1
"L. A. SEEKS 5000 U. S. HOUSING UNITS." THESE ARE TYPICAL
OF AROUSED NEWSPAPER INTEREST ON ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ GENERAL HOUSING
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ CRISIS AFFECTING ALL PEOPLE.~~

Paul G Robertson



H M

Popul