

Japanese Internees

Draft of Loyal Citizens Urged By Chandler

By HELEN C. MONBERG
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, April 8—Senator A. B. Chandler (D., Ky.) asserted tonight that all disloyal Japanese should be put in internment camps and that loyal Japanese male citizens between the ages 18-37 should be drafted into the army at the earliest possible date. About 67 per cent of the Japanese in camps are American citizens.

Chairman of the Military Affairs Subcommittee which investigated conditions in Japanese relocation centers in the West, he said in a formal report of the committee's findings that the loyal and disloyal Japanese should be separated by the War Relocation Authority.

"They are now in the same camps—have been for months," he declared, adding that a great deal of friction has broken out in many of the camps because the disloyal intimidate the loyal, particularly at the Manzanar camp in California.

THREE POINTS

Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D., Wash.), Senator James E. Murray (D., Mont.) and Chandler investigated six centers which house 72,567 of the 107,225 Japanese in the United States. There are ten camps in all.

Chandler said:

"The weight of the testimony was overwhelming in favor of three points:

1. Draft the citizens.
2. Put those "who answered 'no' to the loyalty questions and others found disloyal in internment camps."
3. Get loyal able-bodied Japanese out to work at the earliest possible time to places where they will be accepted and where the army considers it safe for them to be located."

He added that the last group "should be screened or passed by the FBI."

COST AND OPERATION

There are 19,963 Japanese of military age—registered "as possible volunteers" in the ten camps, according to Chandler.

Of this number only 6 per cent—1181—volunteered; 24 per cent—4783—answered "no" to the question of whether they were loyal to the United States.

Half the citizens of Manzanar are disloyal to this country, while only 2 per cent are disloyal at Minadoka camp in Idaho. It is believed about 30 per cent in all of the citizens are disloyal.

At the ten camps there are 1600 white employees, mostly teachers and office workers. The camp directors get \$10,000 a year; the assistant directors \$8800; the chiefs of division \$6500, and the relocation planners \$6700.

The cost of the camps has also been high, Chandler continued. WRA spent \$70,000,000 this year, and is asking for \$80,000,000 next year, he said, and it costs 45-50 cents to feed each Japanese a day.

"It costs 55 cents a day to feed our army privates, and they are the best fed men in the world," he observed.

According to the Chandler report, if the above three recommendations were carried out, Congress would only have to appropriate \$30,000,000 to the WRA, thereby saving the Government some \$50,000,000.

chronicle

4/9/43

p6

THE SAN FRANCISCO NEWS

General De Witt Explains Army Views to House Committee



The Army's views in the Pacific Coast vice, housing and transportation situation were explained to the House naval affairs subcommittee here today by GENERAL DEWITT, commanding general of the Fourth Army.

87, News 4/13/43
De Witt Hits Coast Japs

Charges of a movement to bring American-born Japanese back to the Pacific Coast were made today by Lieut. Gen. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, at a House naval affairs subcommittee hearing here. He said he would oppose this movement "with every effort and means at my disposal."

"I don't want any Jap back on the Coast," said General DeWitt, after informing the committee of "a feeling developing in certain sections and among certain elements" to bring these American-Japanese back to the Coast military area.

"There is no way to determine

their loyalty," he declared. "This West Coast is too vulnerable. I am opposing this movement with every effort and means at my disposal."

"I have two problems—defending this Coast against espionage and sabotage by the Japs and driving them off the face of the map in the Aleutians."

"It makes no difference whether the Japanese is theoretically a citizen—he is still a Japanese. Giving him a piece of paper won't change him."

"I don't care what they do with the Japs as long as they don't send them back here. A Jap is a Jap."

(The cases of three Japanese excluded from the western defense

(Turn to Page 3, Column 1)

D. F. News

4/13/43

(1)

'DON'T RETURN JAPS TO COASTAL SECTION'

(Continued From Page 1)

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General DeWitt disclosed that "Japanese submarines are operating off this Coast" and added "why they haven't attacked our ships we don't know." This was in response to a question about dimout dangers to civilians by Ed Izac of San Diego, chairman of the subcommittee investigating vice, housing, food, transportation, health and employment here with a view of recommending possible congressional aid in solving these problems.

Rep. Melvin J. Maas of Minnesota asked General DeWitt "What is the idea of putting Japanese in the United States Army?"

"I had nothing whatever to do with it—it is a War Department policy," General DeWitt replied.

General DeWitt said "at one time we had a great many Japanese in military establishments on the Coast" and explained that at his insistence they were moved.

Rep. John Z. Anderson of the Eighth Congressional District said he had received protests from his constituents concerning the War Department's policy of allowing Japanese-Americans to serve in the Army.

San Francisco is more fortunate—San Francisco apparently is following her tradition of taking care of herself, and is to be complimented," said Rep. James W. Mott of Oregon.

Rep. Maas said: "I think you're doing a much more intelligent job here than is being done in Washington, D. C. Many other cities could learn a great deal from San Francisco in its use of volunteer resources."

Today's hearing was scheduled to adjourn early to allow the committee to inspect the new Navy Hospital in Santa Cruz, formerly the Casa Del Rey Hotel.

The committee yesterday heard testimony from city officials, who told of San Francisco's problems and steps taken to solve them, and from Navy officers.

Mayor Rossi, citing the large increase in the city's population, termed the housing problem "acute" and declared the manpower shortage is seriously affecting the Police and Fire Departments, the Municipal Railway and sanitation services. He told the committee a breakdown in transportation and sanitation system was threatened because of this shortage, which he blamed on refusal of Selective Service boards to defer motormen, conductors and garbage collectors.

Police Chief Dullea testified murders here have increased 75 per cent and "the worst problem in our crime situation is girls under 21."

commandant of the 12th Naval District, testified briefly.

He said "We are coping with the naval housing, transportation and venereal disease problems" and informed the committee no shore leave is being granted sailors during peak transportation hours. Asked about a report to the committee naval shore patrols did not co-operate with police, Admiral Green-slade replied "That is not true in San Francisco; they are co-operating."

Rep. Maas suggested that men enlisting in the Navy from the Police Department be used as patrol officers rather than in other activities to relieve the policing problem here. He advised that men over 38 could be given such duties.

Hinting of a new activity for the WAVES to release men for combat duty, a Navy statement said 320 servicewomen had been requested to handle mail in San Francisco.

The Navy informed the committee that the shortage of housing accommodations at the Mare Island and Vallejo areas and the need to stabilize wages and hours of work among civilian employees by equalizing them with those of shipyards and industry in general are among major problems.

A combination of Selective Service calls and changes to higher paying shipyard jobs or better housing areas results in the loss of approximately 2000 workers monthly from Navy yards, the Navy's staff reported. They said absentees in these yards were mostly women and blamed this on the fact that the housing shortage forces many women to live two hours' ride from their jobs and rationing does not allow them to buy adequate food during regular off-hours.

In connection with the housing situation, Rep. Maas advised the Navy

'We'll Bury Them'

Choose from specially arranged groups of very latest styles or pick out your own combination.

Smartly tailored tweeds or herringbones in fitted types as well as the new

The Coat Ensemble



This Easter Ensemble



P.F. News
4/13/43

'DON'T RETURN JAPS TO COASTAL SECTION'

(Continued From Page 1)

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'We'll Bury Them'

"We shipped 9000 Japanese out of my district—if any of them are sent back we'll bury them," Rep. Anderson said.

Rep. Izac assured General DeWitt the entire California congressional delegation is "closely watching the situation in Washington. There won't be any Japanese sent back here."

"Wait and see," General DeWitt said, smiling grimly.

He asserted the dim-out is "not half as strict as it could or should be" and that if the Japanese attacked the Pacific Coast a "weak" dim-out would be a contributing factor.

In the course of severely questioning George Reilly, State Board of Equalization member, about vice conditions in San Francisco, Rep. Maas revealed he had made a personal inspection into several San Francisco saloons, and found them "very dimmed out inside, with soldiers and sailors necking."

Rep. Maas asked exactly how many taverns had had their licenses revoked, and when Mr. Reilly replied "15 or 16 and some 300 had been suspended," Rep. Maas declared, "Perhaps all 300 should be revoked. If the Army declares a place out of bounds, the place should be closed up and stay closed."

They Are Festering Points

"Facts and figures show," said Rep. Maas, "these places are the festering points. The contact is made in these taverns."

He predicted that if the problem of vice and saloons is not remedied "we are going to have prohibition as sure as God."

"What I can't understand about these infected saloons and taverns is how come they don't revoke their licenses," he said directly to Mr. Reilly.

Praise for the manner in which San Francisco has met war emergencies was voiced by members of the subcommittee following the opening session yesterday.

"Although the Bay Area is no doubt a critical area, apparently San

Francisco is more fortunate—San Francisco apparently is following her tradition of taking care of herself, and is to be complimented," said Rep. James W. Mott of Oregon.

Rep. Maas said: "I think you're doing a much more intelligent job here than is being done in Washington, D. C. Many other cities could learn a great deal from San Francisco in its use of volunteer resources."

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Police Chief Dullea testified murders here have increased 75 per cent and "the worst problem in our crime situation is girls under 21."

Health Director Geiger said he is "worried" about the possibility of an outbreak of bubonic plague and typhus here because of an "alarming increase in the number of lice in cheaper hotels" and the return from the Orient of service men with tropical diseases.

Discussing vice conditions, Dr. Geiger told the subcommittee "75 per cent of prostitution contacts are in bars and taverns."

He said there is a serious shortage of nurses—that the San Francisco County Hospital alone is short 40 nurses—and declared there is need for 4000 more nurses' aides.

Other city officials to testify were William H. Scott, manager of the Municipal Railway, who said 23 new buses had been ordered and "somebody" in Washington diverted them to another area; Raymond D. Smith, head of the housing committee of the San Francisco War Council, and Clay Miller, county OPA food coordinator.

Mr. Scott declared: "If we had those 23 new buses and 15 more streetcars everything would be fine here provided the street railway unification program carried."

A statement by Mr. Smith criticizing relatives of service men who came to San Francisco to be near their loved ones and "occupy at least 2500 housing units badly needed by defense workers" and charging that young brides and sweethearts of service men are contributing to the delinquency problem drew fire from Rep. Izac.

"This committee certainly does not take the position that the loved ones of men in the armed forces should be denied the last few hours with them before they go away, perhaps never to return," Rep. Izac said.

He asked Mr. Smith to file a supplemental statement dealing with his contentions relative to the delinquency problem.

Mr. Miller said food prices here were 18.1 per cent higher than in the same month last year.

Vice Adm. John A. Greenslade,

commandant of the 12th Naval District, testified briefly.

He said "We are coping with the naval housing, transportation and venereal disease problems" and informed the committee no shore leave is being granted sailors during peak transportation hours. Asked about a report to the committee naval shore patrols did not cooperate with police, Admiral Greenslade replied "That is not true in San Francisco; they are co-operating."

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In connection with the housing situation, Rep. Maas advised the Navy to move its training school from Treasure Island to Pleasanton and use the island for receiving shipmen who must be quartered close to San Francisco.

Rep. Jack Anderson of San Mateo is the only California member of the committee except Chairman Izac, who served with distinction in the first World War.

Sitting with the two Californians in today's committee meeting, were Rep. George Bates of Massachusetts, Rep. Maas, Rep. Mott, Rep. John Fogarty of Rhode Island and Rep. Margaret Smith of Maine. The committee is staying at the St. Francis.

San Diego Hearings

Hearings already have been held in Norfolk and San Diego, two other cities greatly affected by the war.

Oakland Session

Tomorrow the committee will start hearings in Oakland at the Hotel Leamington with the city managers of Oakland, Alameda, Richmond and Vallejo as witnesses. The committee will return to San Francisco Saturday.

Lieut. (jg) William C. Lewis Jr., USNR, is special counsel for the Izac committee, and John C. Lewis, clerk.

West Coast War Probe

DeWitt Warns Against Return Of Japanese

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, military boss of the Western seaboard, told a Congressional committee here yesterday that he not only disagrees with a "growing sentiment" to return Japanese to the Pacific Coast but will "fight" to keep them away.

"A Jap's a Jap," he explained. "There is no way to determine their loyalty. I don't want any Japs back on the West Coast. This coast is too vulnerable."

"No Jap should come back to this coast except on a permit from my office."

General DeWitt disclosed that only eight Japanese-Americans now are in this military area, each on permit. Seven are being used as translators in communications service and one as an interpreter in the immigration service.

He replied "I don't know" when asked if he knew why American-born Japanese were being recruited for the Army, which brought the observation from Representative John Z. Anderson of the Eighth California Congressional district that the Army and Adjutant General had advised him it was a "new policy."

"I'm sorry," Anderson added, "I think it's a mistake."

Committee Chairman Ed V. Izac, San Diego, told General DeWitt the people of the Pacific Coast are "in sympathy" with his views.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE HEARING

The testimony was given before a sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, which will convene for further investigation at

Continued on Page 5, Col. 1

J.F. Chronicle (?)

4/14/43

DeWitt Opposes Japanese Evacuees' Return To Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—(U.P.)—Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Zone and 4th Army, told a house naval affairs subcommittee today he is opposing "with all my efforts" attempts to allow excluded Japanese-Americans to return to the Pacific Coast military area.

"I have noticed increasing sentiment among the people of this area in favor of letting Japanese-Americans come back to this military zone," General DeWitt declared. "I have the job of defending this coast . . . The danger of Japanese attack was and is now espionage and sabotage. It makes no difference whether the Japanese is a citizen or not—he's still a Japanese and can't change."

General DeWitt added he "didn't care what they do with the Japanese as long as they don't send them back here."

The cases of three Japanese excluded from the Western Defense Zone have been carried to the United States Supreme Court.

General DeWitt revealed only eight Japanese remain in the Pacific coast military zone by special permission from his headquarters. They are required to wear identification at all times.

Representative George J. Bates of Massachusetts said he is from a region where people never have anything to do with Japanese and asked the General if the Japanese are considered more dangerous than Italians or Germans from a sabotage point of view.

DeWitt replied the Japanese are a "more serious problem."

He said if a few Japanese are allowed to return to the military zone, a precedent would be started and soon many others would be back.

Representative Eduard V. Izac of California, chairman of the subcommittee, asked DeWitt if Pacific coast dim out regulations could be relaxed in order to avoid traffic accidents.

DeWitt asserted the dim out is "not half as strict as it could be" and if the Japanese attack the Pacific coast a "weak" dim out will be a contributing factor.

*2 res no Bee
April 13, 1943*



S. F. Chronicle

4-14-43

Chester Rowell

Little Sentiment for Return of Japanese

So far as an interested outsider has been able to observe, any "growing sentiment" to return Japanese to the Pacific Coast, over which General DeWitt expresses alarm, must be at most scattered and sporadic. Even those who did not share what they thought were the extreme views of the General did not dispute his military decision, when it was made, and few of them would seek to reverse it, now that the evacuation is an accomplished fact.

They favor, rather, the policy of the War Department and of the relocation authorities in liberalizing the provisional resettlement of loyal Japanese outside the present camps, in appropriate localities where they can make their own livings, largely at their former occupations. They welcome also the policy which the army is now carrying out, of accepting the voluntary enlistment of Japanese-American citizens of approved loyalty in the army. These, of course, are all matters over which General DeWitt disclaims any jurisdiction.

However, while nearly everybody, including most of the Japanese, has accepted General DeWitt's Pacific Coast evacuation policy, as a wartime measure within his authority under a presidential directive, it is interesting to know that the exact reverse policy in Hawaii is reported as working extremely well, with the full approval of the army and navy commanders and the military and civil governors.

Hawaii, to be sure, had no other feasible alternative. It would have been physically impossible to evacuate the island Japanese, even if there had been anywhere to de-

port them where they would not have been an even more serious problem. Also, it would have been nearly impossible to continue the civil life of the islands without their labor, and there was no feasible source of any other workers to take their places. To put them in camps in the island hills would have been much more serious than even the alarmists feared from leaving them where they were. At least, these were the conclusions evidently reached, after full consideration of all alternatives.

Also, it has been officially determined that there was no sabotage in Hawaii, either on Pearl Harbor day or since, and that the pre-war espionage centered in the Consul General, and consisted in slipping to Japan information easily obtainable in Hawaii, without resorting to volunteer spies. Oahu island, for instance, is too small and too visible to have any geographic secrets.

So the policy was followed of properly disposing of those who were or might be dangerous, and putting responsibility on the known loyal. They continued in their ordinary occupations, including the waterfront and other places from which they could know what would here be regarded as military facts. Since they would all be visible from the nearest hill, anyway, they could not be secrets in Hawaii. Safeguarding against their transmission to Japan is another matter, which is doubtless being attended to.

How this policy is regarded by the old-time "white" residents of the islands one would not know, though it is a fair guess that there

may be the same differences of opinion among them that we find in California. The army, navy and civil authorities have indicated their attitude, by accepting and heartily co-operating in it. And that it has succeeded seems certain, from the absence of reports of sabotage or untoward incidents, and the official declarations that there have been none. The lesson of this is not that there should be any present change of the policy of continuing the Pacific Coast exclusion, but also that there should be less of the extremist agitation for the impossible post-war policies, like making persons of Japanese ancestry forever non-citizens, through the generations, or conferring on States, localities or neighborhoods the now unconstitutional power to exclude them.

These persons and their descendants are here, and will remain here. Most of them do not want to go to Japan, and would be unwelcome misfits there, anyway. Those of them who are disloyal, or under sound suspicion of it, should of course be segregated now, and preferably deported, if possible, after the war, to Japan. And the limitation of all Asiatic immigrants to the small quota number will probably be continued, after the war. At least, this has been and is the prevailing California sentiment.

But for the rest, who are less than one in a thousand of the population of America, we shall have to deal with them as a human fact, which we can make a decreasing and finally negligible factor or an increasingly difficult one, largely by our own attitude toward it.

P. F. Chronicle

4/16/43

De Witt Is Right *Chronicle 4/17/43*

The War Department's plan to put the evacuated Japanese back on West Coast farms upset by General De Witt's opposition, say Washington dispatches, officials are now trying to get the General to change his mind.

The General should not change his mind. He is right the way his mind runs now. He was right when he moved the Japanese off the coast; he is right in wishing to keep them away.

We may pass the ethical factors, the constitutional factors, the question of the Bill of Rights; we may even pass by the chance that some saboteurs might be loosed on this Coast, a chance General De Witt does not want to have to take; one extremely practical reason still remains.

A return of the Japanese to the Pacific Coast would mean inevitable trouble, for no other reason than that they are Japanese in race and look like Japanese. Put a couple of hundred Japanese farm laborers in a California or Oregon community that had scores of its sons on Bataan: We should not want to have to answer for the consequences. Neither does General De Witt, and he should not have to. Yet he would inevitably be blamed for what would happen if he agreed to the return of these people to this Coast.

It is all very nice and logical for a Washington official to say the clearance of one of these Japanese by the investigative board should mean his acceptance as a loyal person by the community to which he goes. Logic does not count in these matters. For our part, we prefer an absence of riots to the most beautiful Washington logic.

JF Chronicle

4/17/43

Immigration Committee

Just who compose the California Joint Immigration Committee? By whom is it supported and by whose authority does it exist?—
READER, Fresno.

The California Joint Immigration Committee was organized by and is supported by the following organizations: California Department of the American Legion, California Federation of Labor, the Native Sons of the Golden West and the California Grange.

The members of the committee are: James Fisk of San Francisco, department adjutant of the American Legion, president; H. J. McClatchy, Sacramento, executive secretary; John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West; Dan C. Murphy, sheriff of the City and County of San Francisco, representing the California Federation of Labor; U. S. Webb, former attorney general of California; Charles M. Goethe, Sacramento, and Robert Fouke, a San Francisco attorney.

Fresno Bee
April 18, 1945

Sensible Solution

Reports from Washington that the War Relocation Authority has agreed to permit drafting of all eligible Japanese-Americans into the armed services and distribution of the others from the relocation centers to agricultural labor in the Midwest and East suggest a final solution is about to be found for a difficult problem.

Lieut. Gen. DeWitt's determined stand against returning any of the Japanese to this coast is not likely to be reversed by the War Department. Yet the confinement of the American-born Japanese in the relocation centers has not seemed just. Sending the eligible men among them into the armed services, where they can be under absolute military control, is a sensible alternative. And putting the others to work to relieve the farm labor shortage in areas where their presence can be no threat to national security seems equally sensible.

As for the alien Japanese the wisest course is to keep them in the relocation centers under the most humane conditions possible, for the duration of the war.

S. F. News

4/19/43

Editorial

U. S.-Born Japanese

Coast Ban Is Lifted for Nisei Soldiers

American soldiers of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to visit evacuated areas on the West Coast when on furlough or leave.

The announcement came from Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, who issued the order suspending existing prohibitions against American-born Japanese soldiers in the zone in a public proclamation.

Regulations prohibiting the presence, entry and movement of all other persons of Japanese ancestry to the area remain, however, in full force and effect.

OTHERS MUST HAVE PERMITS

General De Witt stressed the fact that it had been determined to be in the national interest to permit uniformed soldiers of the U. S. Army to enter the zone, but that all other Japanese are forbidden entrance to such West Coast evacuated territory unless they have a permit issued by the commanding General.

Such permits, he said, are issued only in rare instances involving grave emergency.

Under the new proclamation, the American-born Japanese in army uniform may again travel in Military Area No. 1, comprising, roughly, the coastal regions of California, Oregon and Washington, and the southern frontier of Arizona, and Military Area No. 2, which includes the balance of the State of California.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION

The proclamation issued by General DeWitt, numbered Public Proclamation No. 17, follows:

"Whereas, it appears desirable in the national interest to revise the restrictions governing the entry and movement of persons of Japanese ancestry within certain military areas of Western Defense Command, as specified below, to permit such persons who are members of the Army of the United States on active duty or who have been inducted and are in uniform on furlough or leave, to enter and travel within Military Area No. 1 and that portion of Military Area No. 2 within the State of California while on such furlough or leaves:

"All terms and conditions of public proclamations, civilian exclusion orders and civilian restrictive orders, this headquarters heretofore issued, governing the presence, entry and movement of persons of Japanese ancestry within said military areas of western defense command, are suspended in said military areas as to persons of Japanese ancestry who are members of the army of the United States on active duty or who have been inducted and are in uniform while on furlough or leave."

During the past several weeks, American-born Japanese at the various relocation centers and elsewhere have volunteered for army induction and will be, in turn, assigned to the army's recently formed Japanese-American combat unit in training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

It is anticipated that some of them will take advantage of the new order to return here and to visit their families in relocation centers.

For more than a year, all persons of Japanese ancestry have been barred from strategic Pacific Coast areas and travel restrictions imposed on them by proclamations of the Commanding General.

A week ago General DeWitt publicly opposed the return of persons of Japanese descent to the West Coast.

S.F. News
4/19/43

Japanese Coddling 4/19/43

The Tenney legislative investigating committee is mistaken if it thinks Japanese in evacuation camps are coddled as a sop to Tokyo to get decent treatment for American prisoners. Japanese authorities will treat Americans, or their own people for that matter, as well or badly as they please, no matter what we do.

Japanese in evacuation camps are well treated, as well as they will permit us to treat them, because we are a civilized nation. The Tenney committee and others should bear in mind that not aliens only but all Americans of Japanese ancestry are under forced detention and we cannot doubt that many, if not most, are loyal.

Their difficulty and ours is that we cannot distinguish and the peril to us and to them is extreme. They are not convicted criminals suffering punishment, but victims of war necessity, like the rest of us, who have to put up with all sorts of fantastic changes and intrusions into our way of life.

The Japanese, we have insisted, should be so detained during the period of peril, but they should be treated as decently as possible.

Chronicle

S. F. Chronicle

4/19/43

Citizenship

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: I regret the attitude of The Chronicle in the matter of American citizens of Japanese ancestry. They are American citizens and you can't get around that fact. Try to imagine how some of us feel, some of us who forswore our allegiance to other nationalities and in good faith took the oath of allegiance to the United States. We were certain that this republic would never go back on its pledge to grant us the full rights of citizenship in return for our full loyalty. But now we don't know.

. . . If Franco declares war on us, I may be sent to a concentration camp in a Nevada desert, for all I know.

Please note that this is a question of honesty, not of expediency. Do you think that expediency is ever a valid excuse for dishonesty? If it be, then all the moral props are knocked out from under the structure of our culture.

Berkeley, JAIME DE ANGULO.

P. F. Chronicle

4/21/43

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Not Yet, Anyhow

New and rather strenuous efforts are being made to obtain a relaxation of the order excluding Japanese and Japanese-Americans from Pacific coast areas.

Some army sentiment is reported favorable toward the relaxation, and war department sources have insisted that Lt. Gen. John L. De Witt, chief of the western defense command, was misquoted in opposing a return of the Japs, loyal or otherwise.

Congress and the army should understand clearly and at once that the people of California, at least, are not going to permit the return of Japanese, whether citizens or not, to strategic areas of this state during the war.

California is a potential war zone, and the people know it; they have no intention of confronting a wave of sabotage while under attack, or of having to battle a potential fifth column.

Loyal Japanese are the first to admit that there is no possible way of segregating the loyal from the disloyal. That some of the Japs are disloyal was proved beyond the shadow of a doubt in the Manzanar riots; at the same time, citizenship was shown to be no assurance of loyalty.

Those Japs who can be presumed most trustworthy are the ones who have insisted that what the army has done is right.

They have sense enough to realize that this is not a time to take chances and are fully prepared to remain in the interior, under supervision, until United States victory.

Just who, it may be asked, is setting up this great cry against oppression of the Japanese in this country? Some protests have come from so-called liberal groups, which often are tinged with Communistic influence.

But the important agitation for exclusion relaxation has originated with federal agencies, such as the war relocation authority, which are notorious for addle-pated thinking.

So liberal are the men within these agencies, so stricken with the plight of the "poor Japanese," that they would rather run the risk of Hirohito's winning the war than make sure that the Japs in this country can do no harm.

Liberals have been of a similar frame of mind in the past. It may be remembered, for example, that the Spanish republic might have endured had not its professorial liberals been so imbued with the spirit of anarchistic freedom that they permitted their enemies to take up arms against the popularly constituted government.

But the people of California are not going to make that mistake with regard to the Japanese.

Liberalism or no liberalism, the people and the government of this state must be protected from its enemies, and any attempt to let down the bars against the Japanese would be nothing more or less than an invitation to mob violence.

Post Advocate -
Alhambra, Cal

4/22/43

Editorial

(Continued From Page One.)

cater to even the most outspokenly disloyal among their charges.

I visited and checked warehouses, filled to their very eaves with every type of rationed food, much of which cannot be purchased for love or for money, with or without ration stamps, by the American men and women who founded and peopled these American hills.

I came here to "check" a report made not only to one but to four governmental agencies, by a former camp employe, who, fighting with the Canadians, was wounded at Dunkirk, and whose son died in battle in Africa on Jan. 11 last.

FOOD SUPPLY FOR YEAR REPORTED.

Earl Alfred Best, assistant steward at the Heart Mountain project, now a resident of 1629 York street in Denver, informed his superiors at Heart Mountain, army authorities, Cody officials, and finally the FBI, that the war relocation authority was piling up hoards of food here that, in his opinion, were sufficient to do the residents of the camp for more than a year.

He stated that to his knowledge Japanese residents of the camp were hiding these foodstuffs in attics, and in some instances exchanging ration commodities for whisky. He named names of those he charged were "selling" liquor to camp residents in exchange for hams, bacon, canned goods and fruits.

QUITS POSITION IN DISGUST.

Altho Best, in his report, gave locations of where he said hidden stores of food could be found, no action was taken. He then resigned on April 1, giving as his reason an unwillingness to work in such an atmosphere.

On my visit to Heart mountain camp I found the evidence to support Best's charges—found cases of foodstuffs where he told his chiefs, weeks ago, they could be found. I discovered not the year's supply of rationed food which Best said jammed the camp warehouses, but more than three times that amount.

I saw a carload of the finest oranges and another carload of the choicest grapefruit being unloaded and stored. In mess hall iceboxes I found crates of avocados. Hidden in attics, I discovered cases of cereals and fruits and shrimp—shrimp that is purchased for the Japanese residents in the little ten-ounce cans for which the American housewife must not only give 31 cents in Denver stores, but three precious red points as well.

OVER THREE YEARS OF RATIONED FOODS.

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—TWENTY MILLION, SEVENTEEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO. This checked against the camp population of 10,300 equals a supply of these rationed foods which should last for THREE YEARS, SEVEN MONTHS AND FOURTEEN DAYS.

I watched meat trucks driving in from Billings, Mont., delivering pork loins, little pig sausages and beef quarters—29,300 pounds of this butchered meat last week.

Kitchens, everywhere, were filled with canned foods of every type and description—food purchased not in the gallon-size cans, but in the convenient No. 2 and No. 2½ size cans, which could well lend themselves to exchanges for whisky, such as Best charged in his report to his chiefs.

STORES OF FOOD BEYOND BELIEF.

I gained admission to the bulging warehouses and the foodstuffs found there were beyond belief.

Upon my arrival at Heart Mountain I asked for an inventory of foodstuffs on hand. This, I was informed by Fred Haller, camp steward, was not available, altho he stated his office kept a perpetual inventory which, altho not compiled, permitted a check at any time.

I demanded such a check, and that a counting of foodstuffs on hand be made. The check was made, as to the foodstuffs in the warehouses. Time did not permit a check of additional cans, packages and supplies in camp kitchens and pantries. Some pantries, I found, contained hundreds of cans of food while others had much smaller amounts on the shelves.

The figures, used here, are those arrived at in the check of the warehouses only, and do not include additional thousands of dollars worth of foods stored in mess hall kitchens.

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

My visit to Heart Mountain was known to officials there before my arrival. They had been "tipped" from Washington, they told me, that I was coming. I was told by officials five carloads of canned foods had been shipped to other camps before my arrival. Director Robinson, during the course of my inspection, told me that he had given orders that said, as he put it: "See that he finds nothing wrong."

It was interesting that the very first kitchen I asked to inspect was No. 21-27. Accompanied by WRA officers I entered the pantry. It was well stocked. There were sacks of rice and the shelves were loaded down with every type of canned fruit and vegetable.

"Where," I asked the Japanese cook in charge, "are the rest of your supplies?"

He protested loudly. Everything, he said, was in plain sight. I asked to see his attic. Laying hands on me, as I got a barrel and climbed up to enter an attic door, he said:

"The only thing up there is some old macaroni."

"I'll take a look," I said.

In this attic—the very first one I entered—I found secreted under the eaves ten cases of corn flakes and ten cases of fruits and shrimp.

"I can't understand it," Robinson said. "I told them to see to it that you found nothing wrong."

But as great as were the supplies in kitchen pantries, and no matter how much may be hidden beneath the eaves of the 456 barrack-like apartment buildings and forty-two mess halls at Heart Mountain, the stores of food stacked in the warehouses is even more amazing.

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. **268,293 CANS OF RATIONED VEGETABLES.**

I found 268,293 cans of rationed vegetables, 114,885 of these the No. 10 cans and 153,408 No. 2 cans.

I discovered 141,405 packages of cereals—corn and wheat flakes, rice krispies, grape nuts, farina, rolled oats and similar breakfast foods.

Stacked to the eaves in the warehouses, and on pantry shelves in the mess halls were 61,914 jars of jellies and jam—grape, peach, plum, orange, strawberry, apricot and apple butter.

There were 58,840 pounds of macaroni, spaghetti and noodles and 10,320 pounds of dry beans and split peas.

There were 5,208 one-pound and 1,608 two-pound boxes of soda crackers and 4,452 pound packages of graham crackers.

SPICES ALMOST BEYOND COUNTING.

Spices almost beyond counting, for they are purchased in the little four-ounce cans, such as the single apartment dweller might buy, sat on shelves. There were 3,070 of these tiny cans of cinnamon, 1,229 of cloves, 2,168 of mustard and 6,247 of pepper, plus a 100-pound barrel of pepper.

I found 6,853 gallons of mayonnaise—and just before I arrived, according to Robinson, some 4,000 gallons had been shipped out to other camps.

This was part of the five full cars of commodities which were shipped from the camp just before I got there.

Robinson and his chief steward, Fred Haller, placed part of the blame for these gigantic stocks on the army quartermaster department.

"We," Robinson said, "put in our order for foodstuffs. This goes to the army quartermaster and he makes the purchases. It is the army's system to send us, in many instances, a full carload when we ordered less. You see we have free storage space here and articles can be bought and shipped cheaper by the car. Then we can send it from here to other camps, as it may be needed."

THE ARMY'S WAY OF DOING THINGS.

Robinson did not explain how it is cheaper to ship to remote Heart Mountain, unload a car, store it and then reship it to some other remote camp, than to have the shipment go to that camp in the first place.

"It is the army's way of doing."

The army, however, does not purchase supplies other than the foodstuffs.

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, and it was some days before anyone there knew what the two-wheeled carts which arrived with the harness were for.

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 composition, its wrappings ripped away by the winds, stands in piles awaiting the first rains and ruin.

TRACTORS USED TO RUN RACES.

The Fordson tractors and several new diesels, including a gigantic bulldozer, are being used to plow up 1,900 acres of nearby land, which, Robinson says, is to be put into vegetables to supplement the more than 3 and one-half years of canned supplies already on hand. These are used only thru part of each day, the farm workers being on the camp's five-and-a-half-day, forty-four-hour week. Much of this time the tractors, in their silver painted newness, are used in the fields by the Japanese workers to run races.

They tell you, "It's sure fun to drive them in high!"

And even with such inducements as this, the camp is finding extreme difficulty in getting its residents to work on the farm or at their other tasks.

In articles to follow this one, I will tell you what I found relative to the labor problem at Heart Mountain.

HOSTILE GROUP IS PAMPERED AT WYOMING CAMP

Every Privilege Extended
To 1,200 Who Preach
Gospel of Tokyo.

(By JACK CARBERRY.)
(Denver Post Staff Correspondent.)

Cody, Wyo., April 24.—Americans—the gallant marines of Wake, thirty-seven of whom came from this very town; the Red Cross nurses of Bataan, and the soldiers of the Solomons—now held in Japanese concentration and prison camps are not being ASKED to work.

They work—OR ELSE. And "or else" is death, or daily beatings, the water cure, starvation and every possible indignity.

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.

Few of the Japs accept these offers.

One reason for this is that at Heart Mountain there are more than 1,200 men and women, some American born, others Japanese born, who, in a registration last February, asked either for repatriation or expatriation to Japan, there to serve their emperor.

No distinction has been made between these 1,200-odd camp residents

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(Continued From Page One.)

and those who stated, in their registration papers, that they would be loyal, working and fighting for America.

Every privilege—social functions organized by the WRA social service workers at the camp and the games and sports and entertainments—is afforded these 1,200 admittedly disloyal Japanese. They are given the same food, allowed the same free access to the outside, including trips to the center's sawmill located within the very shadow of the great Shoshone power site, and treated in all other ways just as tho they were loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Inside the camp these 1,200 go about freely, preaching the gospel of Japan.

Not only that, but they threaten those who have expressed loyalty to America.

Japanese residents of the camp told me, during a three-day inspection of the center, that they feared to leave Heart Mountain—feared to accept outside employment and leave their families, including small children behind.

These 1,200 disloyalists are now talking "strike" on May 1.

**DIRECTOR LAUGHS
AS STRIKE NEARS.**

Camp Director Guy Robertson, asked if he had heard of these threats, termed the 1,200 "a minority group" and laughed at the "strike" threat which one hears everywhere.

"I did not hear it as relating to May 1—but I have heard it about the first of every month up to now," he said.

The figure 1,200 is not exact. I asked for the exact number and was informed, by camp officials, that this was "a military secret." Of the 1,200, I was told, some were small children, whose parents had signed for them. I was informed that of the 1,200 "about 600" were males—both natives of Japan and those holding American citizenship.

Robertson was asked if he had been told that the hoarding of food by Japanese inside the camp was in preparation for this much discussed "strike."

In the face of the fact that his associates accompanied me when I found cases of foodstuffs hidden beneath attic eaves, Robertson stated he did not believe there was any food hoarding in the camp.

**FACTS LAID BEFORE
NATIONAL DIRECTOR.**

The story of the true situation existing at Heart Mountain has been laid before Dillon Meyer, national director of the WRA. The following letter was sent to Meyer early this month by G. N. Wells, vice president of the Montana-Wyoming Beet Growers association, and director of the National Beet Growers association who has spent all his time at Heart

COMET
"The Invisible Agent"
"Omaha Trail"
"Gambling Dancers"
"Sage Brush Law"
"Counter Espionage"
"Dive Bomber"

ISIS
ACE
"EASTER FOLLIES"
Midnight Show Tonight
Hope-Crosby-Lamour
"Road to Morocco"
Richard Dix-Wendy Barrie
"EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD"

DENHAM
MARTIN POWELL HUTTON
MAY DICK
EDDIE BRACKEN - KUDY
VALLEE
LUCKY GO
IN TECHNICOLOR
HAPPY GO LUCKY TODAY!
GET GAY! BE

"Happy Go Lucky"
OF
MIDNIGHT SHOWING
TONIGHT AT 12:30

PARAN
with JOHN LOD
THE GORILLA
And More and More
in his most
LON C
MARIA OU
BELA LUGOSI
ILONA MASSEY
THE WO

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April 24, 1943

(Continued From Page One.)

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Mountain and the relocation center at Tule Lake, Calif., attempting to induce residents to accept employment at from 65 cents to 85 cents an hour.

Wells' letter said:

"Dire necessity prompts me to write this appeal to you. As you must know, the beet sugar producers of the west have for some weeks been attempting to recruit labor in the war relocation authority camps. We are meeting with very little success, especially here at Heart Mountain, Wyo.

"Everyone must realize the importance of getting every available man and woman to work during this critical time. It is, therefore, with mounting disappointment and disgust that we observe thousands of able-bodied men of Japanese race sitting in idleness, refusing offers of employment, while our own men and women and children are forced to labor in the fields to the end that we may provide food and fiber for the war effort. The people of this nation are not going to tolerate this sort of thing when the facts are known.

"There are several things that the government can do to get these people to work:

"In the first place, the life in war relocation authority centers is too easy. Many of the young men are already spoiled because they have tasted idleness and found it good.

"In the second place, those who have applied for repatriation and expatriation are urging all Japanese to refrain from work or from participation in the war effort. It is of vital importance that these nonloyal people be immediately separated from those who, if left to their own choice, would undoubtedly remain loyal. This could be done at once by fencing off a portion of the camp and confining the nonloyal people in a restricted area where they could not have social intercourse with the rest of the camp. This would in itself produce the desired result in a few days. Other more drastic measures such as restricting diet could be employed if necessary. Curtailment or cessation of all social services that are now being offered would help. Setting up of quotas of workers that each camp must furnish would also be beneficial.

"I am not making these suggestions without some experience as I have been working both at Heart Mountain and the Tule Lake since Feb. 1, trying to get these people out. So far I have had little success, and my experience has been duplicated by others. I am not in any way being critical of your administration for I know you have had a thankless and difficult task. However, the time has come when all of us must work to live, and the Japanese are no better than others. However, if something is not done at once activating this large and efficient group of manpower the matter must of necessity be brought to the attention of the proper congressional committee. May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?"

E. M. Rowlat, acting director of the WRA in Washington, replied stating:

"We agree with you in the importance of re-employing evacuees. Our program contemplates increasing encouragement to the evacuees to accept outside employment, which we are hopeful will result in a much greater and more efficient use of the manpower resources of the centers."

ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS CRITICIZED.

Rowlat then made excuses for the failure of the Japanese to accept the high-paying offers which have been made to them. He said:

"The experiences of 1942 are fresh in their minds and the communities in which they did not find conditions to their liking will probably have difficulty in recruiting workers."

Rowlat, in his letter, took the position that the American people—the people who are offering employment to the able-bodied residents of the center—just don't seem to have the right attitude.

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 the WRA—term "these dear children."

Relative to Wells' charge that disloyal Japanese within the camp are threatening and urging others to refrain from accepting work, the WRA's acting director made this statement:

"A considerable degree of segregation has been accomplished by the federal bureau of investigation and other intelligence agencies. They have apprehended persons of known subversive tendencies and placed them in detention or internment camps. Further action is being developed."

No action, however, has been taken to date by anyone relative to the 1,200 camp residents who signed their names to statements that they wished to be sent to Japan, there to serve their emperor and bear arms against the United States.

Wells, and representatives of various employers, have been on the grounds at the camp since February. This last week Wells, at his organization's expense, took two representatives of the Japanese residents on a tour of Montana and Wyoming ranches, showing them conditions and listing offers of employment.

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 response these employers, seeking to use the available manpower at the camp, have received will be set forth in another article Sunday.

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April 24, 1943

DATA ON HEART MOUNTAIN FOOD HOARDING GIVEN

Denverite, Ex-Steward at Center, Tells Story to Investigator.

As a result of disclosures in THE DENVER POST relative to conditions existing within the Japanese relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyo., Duncan Mills, assistant director of the war relocation authority in Washington, arrived in Denver over the weekend, announcing he would conduct a thorough investigation of the charges. Mills, accompanied by Malcolm Pitts, regional director, in whose jurisdiction the Heart Mountain camp falls, took a lengthy statement from Earl Alfred Best of 1629 York street, former assistant steward at the camp, who resigned April 1.

Best, in his signed statement, told that he had found great quantities of foodstuffs hidden in attics and in secret hiding places within the camp, and charged that, although his discoveries were reported to Fred Haller, chief steward, no action was taken to correct conditions.

Best quoted Mills as saying: "I am on my way to Heart Mountain, and, if it is the last thing I do, I will see to it personally that these hidden food stores are removed to the warehouses, where they belong."

BEST SAID HE MADE CHARGES APRIL 8. Best informed Mills that he had laid all his charges before Pitts in the regional director's Denver office April 8.

According to Best, Mills, accompanied by Pitts, called at his home last Friday night, asking if he would accompany them to the Albany hotel, and there make a statement of conditions within the camp, as he found them. Mills, Best said, asked for his (Best's) help and suggestions in correcting conditions.

Best, before doing so, said he showed Mills a letter signed by more than twenty present employees of the Heart Mountain camp, whose names, however, he did not reveal, in which they stated they were glad to see conditions within the center being brought into the open by THE POST. This letter, Best said, stated, in part, "You and THE POST deserve our congratulations."

Best made the following statement to Mills:

Regarding the storage of foodstuffs in mess hall attics, at the time I took the Dec. 31, 1942, inventory of the Heart Mountain relocation center kitchens, I reported verbally to Fred J. Haller, chief project steward, that

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AID TO WAR RELOCATION CHIEF GETS DATA FROM EX-STEWARD

Signed Statement Given by Denver Man Who Accused Boss at Heart Mountain Center of Failing To Act on Food Hoarding.

(Continued From Page One.)

there were only six kitchens of the forty on the center whose attics did not contain foodstuffs. Lloyd C. Van Buskirk, senior steward at the center, assisted me with this inventory, working afternoons, and made a similar verbal report to Mr. Haller.

Everett B. Lane, acting supply and transportation officer, informed me that he had instructed Mrs. Haller to have all foodstuffs removed from attics and returned to the warehouses, but that Mr. Haller stated that warehouse space was not available.

SAYS EMPLOYEES WERE TOLD TO HIDE FOOD IN ROOMS.

Besides foodstuffs stored in the attics, there were excess stocks which had overflowed the pantries into the diningrooms themselves. I heard Mr. Haller instruct Arnold Nose and Jimmy Yueda to see that evacuee mess employees were instructed to remove these excess foods from diningrooms to their apartments in order to get it out of sight. Mess hall 17-27 had 100 sacks of rice in the diningroom in addition to large stocks of various foods in the attic, and I heard Mr. Haller instruct Arnold Nose to advise the chef that he was coming on the following days to remove the rice unless it was got out of sight before then. These instructions were given in the presence of Lloyd Van Buskirk, Albert R. Scranton and myself.

The truck was sent out the following day and brought back a few cartons of corn flakes. Nothing but cereals from that particular diningroom was brought back. All the canned goods—and I would say there were at least fifty cases besides 100 sacks of rice—were moved from the diningroom. I later heard rumors that the rice and the canned goods, which had been in the diningroom, had been distributed to the apartments of the mess personnel of that block.

To the best of my knowledge, nothing was ever done about removing foodstuffs from the mess hall attics. A few days before I left the camp, I went back into three or four attics and found conditions the same as when I took the December inventory. One kitchen, 14-27 specifically, had sixteen sacks of rice when I first discussed this. When I looked this second time, the sixteen sacks still remained, but he had added a lot of canned goods. This was late in March, shortly before I left.

Altho my duties included a daily inspection of mess halls, at no time did I receive instructions from Mr. Haller to see that foodstuffs in mess hall attics were to be removed. I did remind Mr. Haller daily that foodstuffs were still in the attics.

In addition to foodstuffs in attics, I discovered in the pantries of mess halls 6-27 and 6-30 sliding panels behind which were secreted stocks of coffee, sugar, canned goods, etc.

My instructions from Mr. Haller were that issues of canned fruits should be reduced with a view to forcing mess halls to use supplies of these foods stored in attics. On numerous occasions, however, when evacuees did demand additional issues of canned fruits, Mr. Haller acquiesced in every case, due to my knowledge, stocks of these items were on hand in the attics of the mess halls concerned.

BELIEVES NO EFFECTIVE ACTION WAS TAKEN.

Altho I personally inspected only a few of the mess hall attics before leaving the center, I have every reason to believe that no effective measures had been taken to reduce stocks in attics and that the condition was substantially the same as when I took the Dec. 31 inventory at the time of the Dec. 31 inventory when the existence of these caches was brought to Mr. Haller's attention.

Mr. Lane was apparently trying to follow up the matter conscientiously, as he inquired several times of me whether the stocks of goods in the attics had been reduced.

During the entire period of my employment on the center, I was of the opinion that waste was excessive and that foodstuffs were being dumped or otherwise disposed of without proper inspection and certification by a physician or other sanitary officer as to their being unfit for human consumption.

In one instance the evacuee kitchens received the usual supply of meat for the day. At this time, the steward found he was crowded for warehouse space and had some forty barrels of herring sent to the evacuee kitchens, instructing them that this was gratis over and above their usual ration. The following day many evacuee stewards reported to him that they did not like the herring—that it was spoiled. They brought samples which were inspected by Haller, Van Buskirk and myself. We decided there was nothing wrong with it—but Haller instructed them that it wasn't charged to them, therefore, if it was not good to dump it in the garbage can. Most of the kitchens did this very thing. The barrels were approximately 200 to 300 pounds each.

SAYS MENUS WERE NOT POSTED IN KITCHENS.

It is my opinion that issues of food from warehouse to kitchen at the Heart Mountain center have never been properly adjusted to actual requirements. This in itself encourages waste. Menus have been prepared and submitted to the Washington office, but Mr. Haller told me that he did not intend to post the menus in the kitchen because he felt that many of the chefs do not have sufficient experience to follow them. Also, that he considered the menus as prepared not adequate, as he informed me that his instructions were to spend 45¢ per person per day. Mr. Haller stated that his instructions to this effect came from Mr. Robertson, project director.

It was my experience that food unused for one meal was never saved for use in a subsequent meal. All leftovers went into the garbage can. In my opinion, this is pretty much due to the inexperience on the part

of some of the chefs and should have been corrected sometime since by a cook's school.

It is my opinion also that a great saving might be effected by a new system in mess management—by getting away from cafeteria style and coming back to family style. For instance, before starting to serve, they dish up, say, fifty plates, all with the same portions. If a sick person comes along, he gets the same portion as that of a child or another working man from the field. A considerable amount of food goes right into the garbage can this way.

EVACUEES DON'T LIKE CALIFORNIA RICE.

In addition, it is a common practice of chefs to dispose of unpalatable foods by cooking up the entire quantity and disposing of it via the garbage can. As examples: California rice does not appeal to the evacuees. They much prefer Texas or Louisiana rice; in fish, their taste runs to the oily varieties and such fish as herring and whiting have been thrown away.

Up to the time of my departure I found at Heart Mountain that no fats had been saved for salvage purposes. I am not sure what, if anything, has been done toward salvaging tin cans, but I am reliably informed that egg crates and other crates have been sold and the proceeds turned over to the evacuee Boy Scout troop at the

Denverite Tells Of Hoarded Food



EARL ALFRED BEST Of 1629 York street, former assistant steward at the Heart Mountain, Wyo., Japanese relocation center, who gave investigators from Washington a lengthy statement on food supply conditions at the camp. Best said he had found great quantities of hidden foodstuffs there.

center. Van's Market in Powell has purchased some of these crates, and I understand that other local firms have also purchased them.

Sometime in February, toward the end of the month, I was making my morning inspection of the kitchens and I saw (there was some snow on the ground) outside the kitchen on the ground, by Lovrecheck's truck (Lovrecheck being the garbage man) a case of hams and lying on top of the case were two slabs of bacon. There was a high stack of canned goods—about six cases piled there—mostly fruit, peaches and apricots. There was one case of peas near the fruit. I asked the chef why it was piled out there. This was in the 28 block—kitchen 28-30. 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. This was ridiculous as he had the whole messhall. 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.

FOUND CASE OF WHISKY IN ONE KITCHEN.

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 appointive personnel had arrived at the project to begin work.

I have the impression that there were other sources to the evacuees for obtaining liquor and pickup No. 120 was jokingly referred to as the "boozelegger's truck." This pickup was assigned to the mess section and was driven in the forenoons by myself in making kitchen inspections, but in the afternoons and over weekends was frequently driven by evacuees.

(signed) E. A. Best. I signed this statement for Mr. Duncan Mills, WRA official from Washington, and Mr. Malcolm Pitts, regional director for WRA. His office is in the Midland Bank building, Denver.

Sunday, April 25, 1943.

(signed) E. A. Best.

GAVE MORE DETAILS TO MILLS LATER. Best said that, in addition to this signed statement, Mills had him relate further details of his charges in which he previously stated whisky was being exchanged by Jap cooks for foodstuffs.

Best said Pitts returned to his home Sunday for a further conference. He quoted Pitts as saying: "Our only worry is that the people of northern Wyoming may take some drastic action. This would be very bad on the Americans who are now held prisoner in Japan."

Thousands of Tons of Coal Are Wasted at Heart Mountain

Fuel Allowed to Blow Away Altho Jap Camp Owns Sawmill to Provide Bins; Other Costly Practices Noted.

(By JACK CARBERRY.) (Denver Post Staff Correspondent.)

Cody, Wyo., April 26.—Heart Mountain, the war relocation authority's Japanese camp twenty-three miles north of this picturesque beautiful American mountain town, is heated with coal.

More than 500 buildings within the compound are equipped with stoves, and the ranges in the forty-two messhalls are coal

burners. The fuel for these is purchased in carload lots and trucked into the camp. There it is dumped on the ground in great piles alongside the barracks-like apartments, and at the rear of the mess halls.

There are no coal bins, altho more than six months ago the WRA purchased a sawmill in the timbered fastness of the mountains which lie directly above the great Shoshone dam and power station. This station, one of the greatest hydroelectric plants in the country, supplies not only the power used in the entire northwestern section of Wyoming, but delivers supplemental power to as far distant points as Los Angeles.

The WRA paid \$6,000 for the lumber mill. To date, according to Project Director Guy Robertson, less than 12,000 feet of lumber has been taken out. This is despite the fact that the mill was all set up when purchased, and large crews of Japanese have been assigned to its operation—crews that each day go unguarded into the country which overlooks the war-vital Shoshone project.

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.

ONLY LARGER LUMPS OF COAL USED.

The Jap residents of the camps and the cooks in the mess halls can scarcely be blamed for this condition. They use only the good coal—the larger lumps. This is but natural. If anyone knew that as soon as the bigger lumps were gone from his coal pile, somebody would come along and dump more, without cost to him, on top of what was left, he, too, would not use the finer coal and the slack.

In consequence of this, piles of slack, in some places twenty and more feet across, and in others nearly head high, stand back of the barracks buildings and outside kitchens. This coal, it appeared, has been used to fill chuck holes in the streets of the camp.

These streets 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.

NO ATTEMPT MADE TO SALVAGE LUMBER.

This automobile graveyard adjoins a lot, well over two acres in area, littered with lumber taken from thousands of crates and boxes in which tons upon tons of supplies for the center have been shipped in. Much of this lumber is salvagable, but no effort is made to put it to use.

The lot is the scene of the original camp supply center. It was here when Heart Mountain was completed measured 5 MILLION surplus feet of pine and spruce. Director Robertson said he had asked for some of this lumber, but it was carted away, he knew not where.

None in the camp could tell me who owned this 5 MILLION feet of lumber which was left over when the camp was finished. The center was built on the cost-plus plan. Its method of building will never be forgotten by residents of this locality. The contractors inserted advertisements in newspapers all over the nation asking for carpenters. These ads read, "If you can drive a nail, you can qualify as a carpenter."

OVERTIME PAY WAS GUARANTEED.

Not only was overtime promised, but it was actually guaranteed, and I talked with boys in this locality who were paid as much as \$95 a week—and others got more, for their labor. The camp construction indicates that not all who "qualified" could even drive a nail. In putting on siding and roofing the "carpenters" employed often missed the studding by as far as two inches, and the nails still remain sticking thru on the inside.

At present the only construction activity inside the camp is the erection of the high school, a great sprawling building which sits in the very center of the project. Its dome-roofed gymnasium and theater looms over all parts of the camp. None here could tell me what this building has cost to date, or what it will cost.

It was part of a project upon which more than 3 million dollars was to be spent—the erection of two elementary school buildings and the high school building. The WRA stopped work on the elementary school buildings just as putting in the foundations began. Materials for these buildings lie everywhere—new radiators rusting in the weather, comboard, with wrappings torn away by the wind, awaiting ruin in the rain, and brick, some of which has been carted off by Japs in the camp and used for walks, the rest of it just breaking up in the elements.

GARBAGE COLLECTED BY OUTSIDE CIVILIAN.

Garbage collection is done under contract by an outside civilian. Apparently nobody collects trash. Explaining great piles of rubbish heaped along the sides of the streets, camp officials told me they were holding a cleanup week.

forty-four-hour week. Recently, when workers in the offices—there are scores in every office—were reporting anywhere from an hour to as much as two hours late, and quitting anywhere from a half hour to an hour early, a system of time signals was put in.

The fire whistle blows at 8 a. m., noon, 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock. Workers are supposed to be at their task when the 8 a. m. whistle blows and to remain on the job until 5 p. m., with their hour out for lunch.

But when the lunches were served the field workers—two meat sandwiches, a cheese sandwich, some fruit and a beverage—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.

STEWARDS WHO REFUSED TO HOARD WAS FIRED.

There is an official record of how all demands are met so that "trouble may be avoided."

Last October the then camp steward had on hand supplies adequate for full unrationed feeding for two months. But the newspapers, at that time, 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.

"It was a delicate situation," Director Robertson told me.

On file, in one federal government agency, the identity of which I am not privileged to reveal, is a document telling how when an effort was made, last January, to find hidden supplies of food stored in kitchen attics, the lives of a Japanese worker, accused by his fellows with being a "stool pigeon," and of a camp worker were threatened.

Documents, supporting these charges, are available to any agency which may undertake an investigation of conditions at Heart Mountain.

INVESTIGATOR DRIVEN FROM KITCHEN WITH AX.

The Japanese cook and his assistant drove the Jap boy and the camp investigator from his kitchen with a butcher knife and meat ax. The Japanese boy, this record states, was saved only by the intervention of women waitresses in the mess hall.

The Japanese cook was taken before Director Robertson and admitted the charges.

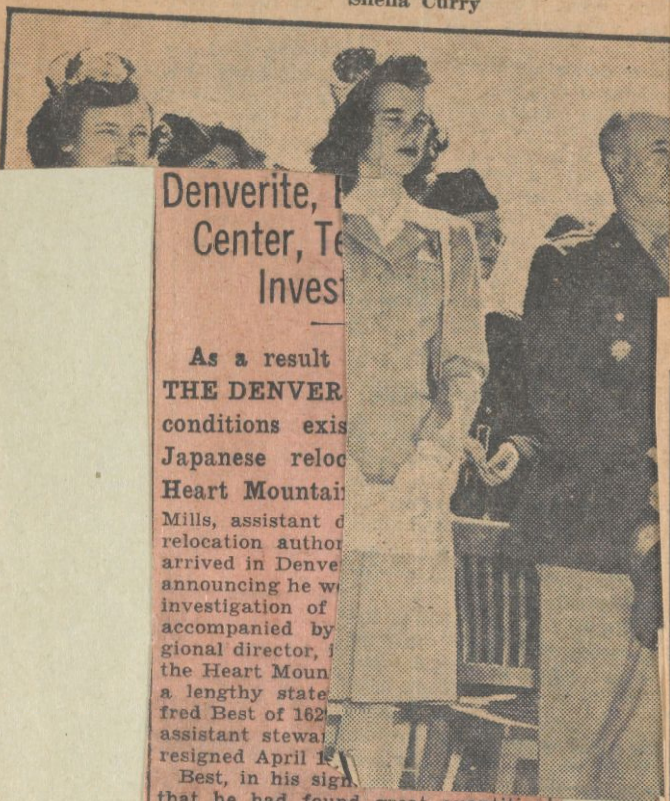
"I told Haller (the steward) to fire him," Robertson told me. "But the people in the block said this would cause trouble. I had the cook apologize."

"There was no apology—an apology was not the way to settle this" the

man whose life was threatened told me. The food, stored in that kitchen, was not removed by the camp authorities.

treatment sometimes granted a religious holiday. Showing command district, and General Lawson, field commander ceremony earlier. A sunrise observance was held at Low ices. In all Denver churches, Easter rites attracted huge

Sheila Curry



Denverite, P
Center, Te
Invest

As a result
THE DENVER

conditions exist

Japanese relo

Heart Mountain

Mills, assistant d
relocation author
arrived in Denve
announcing he w
investigation of
accompanied by
gional director, I
the Heart Moun
a lengthy state
fred Best of 162
assistant stewar
resigned April 1

Best, in his sign
that he had found great quantities
of foodstuffs hidden in attics and in
secret hiding places within the camp,
and charged that, altho his discover-
ies were reported to Fred Haller,
chief steward, no action was taken
to correct conditions.

Best quoted Mills as saying:
"I am on my way to Heart Moun-
tain, and, if it is the last thing I do,
I will see to it personally that these
hidden food stores are removed to
the warehouses, where they belong."

**BEST SAID HE MADE
CHARGES APRIL 8.**

Best informed Mills that he had
laid all his charges before Pitts in
the regional director's Denver office
April 8.

According to Best, Mills, accom-
panied by Pitts, called at his home
last Friday night, asking if he would
accompany them to the Albany hotel,
and there make a statement of con-
ditions within the camp, as he found
them. Mills, Best said, asked for his
(Best's) help and suggestions in cor-
recting conditions.

Best, before doing so, said he
showed Mills a letter signed by more
than twenty present employes of the
Heart Mountain camp, whose names,
however, he did not reveal, in which
they stated they were glad to see
conditions within the center being
brought into the open by THE POST.
This letter, Best said, stated, in part,
"You and THE POST deserve our
congratulations."

Best made the following statement
to Mills:

Regarding the storage of food-
stuffs in mess hall attics, at the time
I took the Dec. 31, 1942, inventory of
the Heart Mountain relocation center
kitchens, I reported verbally to Fred
J. Haller, chief project steward, that

(Turn to Page 7—Col. 1.)

Wine or Blue Checks! Sizes 16 to 44.

Waitresses, beauticians, maids, busy
housewives appreciate this high-count
percale coat frock that is so easy to get
into... so easy to iron! Slenderizing
lines, handy pocket!

SERVICE FROCK

Perfect Utility Dress! Princess Peggy



Officials told me they
of the sides of the
a cleanup week.

Looks and feels like
French serge! 20 beauti-
ful colors for skirts, suits,
dresses, slacks! 39-inch.
Washable.

69¢
Yd.

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SERG-A-HED**

Fine Spun Rayon

A thrilling new thick-and-
thin weave of Dupont
Rayon Yarn! Palm trees!
Daisies! Dots! Many oth-
ers! 39-inch. Easily
tubed.

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SHANTUNGS**

Smart and Exciting!

Percales in 75
erns! Wanted
Florals, stripes,
dots! 36-inch.

5¢
Yd.

**"C AND
PMOST"**

Plus Prints!

"S SEW---and SAVE!"

APRIL 27, 1943

Denver Post

Says Japs Should Be Kept Busy

WASHINGTON, April 27 (UP)—Sen. James E. Murray, Dem., Mont., recently returned from an inspection tour of Japanese concentration camps, said today that the United States cannot afford to keep 134,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans in idleness.

He believes that all of the internees not found subversive by the Federal Bureau of Investigation should be made to work.

"The War Relocation Authority had a budget of \$70,000,000 last year and probably will request more for this year," Murray said. "With manpower shortages and mounting war expenses, this country cannot afford to keep 134,000 people in enforced idleness."

Murray is a member of a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee headed by Sen. A. B. Chandler, Dem., Ky., who wants to abolish the concentration camps by drafting those Japanese-Americans eligible for the Army and putting others into useful work.

There is, however, a sizable group in Congress, led by Sen. Tom Stewart, Dem., Tenn., and Rep. John Rankin, Dem., Miss., who contend that "A Jap Is a Jap." Since the execution of some of the Doolittle raiders, they have reiterated their belief that all of the Japanese in this country should be kept in concentration camps.

Chandler and Murray have announced that the work of abolishing the concentration camps should go forward, despite the violent reaction to the Japanese executions.

NOT PAMPERED

LOS ANGELES, April 27 (UP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said last night she has conducted a personal investigation and found that Japanese in relocation centers are neither pampered nor mistreated.

"However, I would not choose their situation as a way to live," she said.

She visited the Gila, Ariz., camp, where about 15,000 Japanese evacuated from the West Coast put in long hours of work, she said, but the type of work is a military secret.

Hundreds of letters complaining that Japanese were getting preferred treatment prompted her inspection, she said. Since she felt the Gila project was typical she will not visit others.

The Berkeley Daily Gazette
April 27, 1943

Three Day Japanese Camp Strike Ends

HEART MOUNTAIN (Wyo.), May 3.—(INS)—Japanese workers in a motor pool at the Heart Mountain Camp today were on their jobs after a three and one half day sit down strike that followed a fight between an evacuee and a Caucasian.

Relocation Center Director Guy Robertson reported that about 80 Japanese truck drivers staged a sit down strike when Henry Klawmura, a Japanese foreman, was discharged from his duties after a fight with Al Linderman, a truck mechanic.

Robertson said that the fight started over an argument concerning work details.

The Heart Mountain center—which houses over 10,000 West Coast evacuees—has recently been in the limelight. The Denver Post, in an expose series on food allotments and camp conditions, said WRA officials "pampered and feasted" the inmates.

Travis Ba
May 3, 1942

New York.

Nisei Soldiers Dance With 100 Evacuees

CAMP SHELBY (Miss.), May 4.—
(P)—Three chartered buses left here
Sunday afternoon, carrying 100
young Japanese American women
back to the Rohwer, Ark., reloca-
tion center, from which they came
to entertain several hundred Japa-
nese American soldiers.

Some of them were old sweet-
hearts of the soldiers and at least
20 per cent were college gradu-
ates. They included school teach-
ers, stenographers and recreational
directors, all from the west coast
originally.

Arriving Saturday afternoon, the
chaperoned feminine contingent
was assigned sleeping quarters in
the civilian war housing project,
where they ironed wrinkles from
their dresses in preparation for a
dance at the service club.

The soldiers, all volunteers from
the Hawaiian Islands and the
United States, recently bought
\$101,500 worth of war bonds, then
several hundred of them decided
to chip in \$6 each to provide trans-
portation, food and entertainment
for the young women.

Most of the soldiers from the
mainland have parents or other
relatives in some relocation camps.

Heino Bee

May 4, 1943

Dies Asked To Probe Relocation Camps

WASHINGTON, May 5.—(AP)—Representative Barrett, Republican, Wyoming, proposes that the Dies committee investigate conditions at the Heart Mountain Japanese relocation camp in western Wyoming.

He told the house Wyoming is up in arms over charges published in a Denver newspaper (The Post) that huge stocks of food have been stored and hidden at the camp, that farm machinery sorely needed elsewhere is lying idle and that the more than 10,000 Japanese in the camp, of whom he said 1,200 are admittedly disloyal, are being fed better than the free residents of the state.

"That situation," said the congressman, "is an insult to the mothers of our boys fighting in the Pacific. An investigation is being made by the authorities of the War Relocation Board but we are convinced this will be another whitewash. This is sabotage of the war effort. The Dies committee should investigate the charges immediately and, if substantiated, then appropriate action should be taken to remove every official involved from the payrolls of this country."

Investigations of the whole Japanese relocation matter are being made by the senate military affairs committee and the Truman committee.

Frederic Bee
May 5, 1943

SAYS WE 'PAMPER' INTERNEES IN WEST

Wyoming Senator Asserts Japanese Go Unrationed and Have Vast Stores of Food

FINDS CITIZENS RESENTFUL

Senate Is Told That Many in Camp Back Tokyo Regime—
Relocation Agency Hit

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 6—"Petting" and "pampering" of Japanese internees in Western camps managed by the War Relocation Administration, Senator Robertson of Wyoming told the Senate today, had led to conditions which might become dangerous. Resentment among the people of his and other States was mounting, he said.

He charged that Japanese chefs, exempted from rationing restrictions, had stored in Wyoming camps, in some instances in hidden caches, the equal of 20,017,222 points of rationed foods, or sufficient to feed the 10,300 internees three years, seven months and fourteen days.

Basing his allegations on a Denver newspaper's investigation at the Hart Mountain relocation camp, Mr. Robertson recounted that ordinarily rationed foods found hidden included a \$12,000 supply of strained vegetables and fruits, 263,293 cans of other rationed vegetables, 86,480 cans of fruits and 6,853 gallons of mayonnaise. While the investigator was at the camp, he said, he saw 29,300 pounds of meat delivered.

In general, Mr. Robertson asserted, the relocation camps consisted of three classes of internees, old-line Japanese citizens long in this country "who want no trouble"; a class born in this country and educated in Japan, many of whom were loyal to Hirohito and the Tokyo regime, and the younger group born and educated in America.

In the Wyoming camp, he declared, 1,200 of the second kind "profess loyalty to Hirohito and his war regime, and are free to go about preaching the doctrine, and intimidating and using threats to those who profess loyalty to the United States."

He urged that the camps be returned to Army control.

U. S. Times
May 6, 1943

WRA Influence In Evacue Problem Hit In Congress

WASHINGTON, May 6. — (P) — Representatives from west coast states told congress yesterday military officials in that area should be given complete authority to rule on whether Japanese should be permitted to return there and should not be subject to pressure from civilian groups such as the War Relocation Authority.

After a speech in which Representative Anderson, Republican, California, asked congress for an immediate investigation of the Japanese problem, other California and Oregon members took the floor to tell their colleagues sentiment on the west coast against the Japanese threatens their safety should they be allowed to return.

Anderson also requested the house military affairs committee take immediate steps to investigate issuance of an order of April 17th allowing uniformed Japanese American soldiers to enter coastal regions on furlough and asked steps be taken to rescind it immediately.

Representatives from the west can, Oregon, said the Japanese problem in coastal areas has become more acute with the occupation of some of the Aleutian Islands by Japanese troops.

Forced By Civilians

Representatives from the west coast states, Anderson said in a speech, believe the new policy of the war department has been forced on the department by civilian agencies.

"The problem is critical and will become more so," Anderson warned,

"and I fear serious racial troubles if any attempt is made to move the Japanese back to the Pacific Coast states when the war is terminated."

Anderson read to the house statements made to a house naval affairs subcommittee by Lieutenant General John L. De Witt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, in which De Witt stated the Japanese are a dangerous element, there is no way to determine their loyalty and the west coast contains too many vital installations essential to the defense of the country to allow any Japanese on the coast.

Referring to this and similar statements made by the general, Anderson said he felt De Witt did not issue "of his own free will" the war department order permitting uniformed Japanese American soldiers to return to the coast on furlough.

Race Riots Threatened

Representative Holifield, Democrat, California, said because of the presence of Filipinos in Southern California "who have a vicious hatred toward the Japanese," return of any Japanese to the coast might result in "killings" and race riots between Filipinos and Japanese.

"The Japanese are out and they should stay out," declared Representative Rolph, Republican, California.

Questioning the accuracy of tests to distinguish loyal from disloyal Japanese, Representative Costello, Democrat, California, said he defies anyone to "distinguish a good Japanese from a bad one."

Representative Hinshaw, Republican, California, advised the house aliens other than Japanese have also been moved out of the coastal regions.

Joining in the debate, Representatives Poulson, Republican, California, and Englebright, Republican, California, urged the barring of all Japanese from evacuated zones on the west coast.

Committee Urges Imprisonment Of Disloyal Japanese

WASHINGTON, May 7. — (U.P.) — The senate military affairs committee today recommended imprisonment of disloyal Japanese in heavily guarded army internment camps, complete freedom for loyal Japanese and abandonment of the War Relocation Authority set up for handling of the Nipponese by President Roosevelt.

"The 10 camps set up by the WRA under executive order, operate at a cost of \$70,000,000 a year are breeding more disloyalty and more saboteurs and ought to be discontinued," said Senator Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, chairman of a subcommittee that made an investigation of the whole Japanese situation.

*Fresno Bee
May 7, 1943*

U.S.-Japanese Centers

Senate Group Urges Camps Be Abolished

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—A Senate committee's investigation of Japanese relocation camps brought recommendations today for prompt abolishment of all ten relocation centers as "trouble breeders."

The recommendations, approved by the Senate Military Committee, were submitted by Chairman Chandler (D., Ky.), of a sub-committee which had inspected the camps over a six months' period. In substance, they call for:

Application of the draft law to all Japanese residents.

Immediate internment of all disloyal Japanese.

Placement of all loyal, able-bodied Japanese in supervised working areas "where they will be accepted" and where military authorities "consider it safe for them to go."

Chandler said enactment of the proposals, whether by legislation or executive order, would be expected to bring abolition of relocation centers now operating under a \$70,000,000 budget of the War Relocation Authority.

"TROUBLE BREEDERS"

"The camps are trouble breeders," Chandler said he told the Military Committee in a closed three-hour session. "The good ones (Japanese) are mixed with the bad and it is making the whole situation extremely difficult."

He asserted the War Relocation Authority is treating the problem "as a social experiment" and added that his committee felt that a move should have been started months ago to segregate the loyal from the disloyal Japanese.

Chandler said about 50,000 Japanese in relocation camps are being paid by the Government from \$12 to \$19 a month for such work as feeding and waiting on table for other camp members. He also expressed belief that some of the camps are not carefully guarded.

DRAFT POSSIBILITIES

Of 19,963 male Japanese citizens of draft age, the committee reported, only 6 per cent, or 1181 said they would volunteer if permitted for service in the United States armed forces.

Twenty-four per cent, or 4783, claimed loyalty to Japan and said they would refuse to pledge allegiance to the United States, the committee said, adding that the remainder indicated they would serve in the armed forces if drafted but would not volunteer.

Expanding on the committee's recommendations, Chandler said that of about 7500 Japanese now serving in the United States Army approximately 3500 were from Hawaii.

Some members of Congress from the West Coast took issue with the Chandler committee's program.

DISSENTING VIEW

Representative Costello (D., Cal.), chairman of a special committee of Californians investigating the Japanese problem, said in an interview the premise on which the program was based—separating loyal from disloyal Japanese through an FBI screening process—was wrong.

"Any method of distinguishing

loyal from disloyal Japanese is impossible," commented Costello.

Representative Jackson (D., Wash.), author of a House resolution to investigate activities of Japanese to formulate a program for their handling during and after the war, told reporters he would like to see Japanese withdrawn from the army.

"If they can go into military service," Jackson commented, "they are privileged to go wherever they please and can get into vital defense areas where, under any circumstances, they should not be permitted."

Costello, objecting to allowing Japanese-American soldiers to return to the Coast on furlough, as permitted in a War Department proclamation last month, stated:

"If you allow them to go back to the Coast in uniform, what's to prevent the Japanese from landing by submarine a few of their own men dressed in American uniforms?"

The California committee, Costello stated, probably will meet early next week to consider the Chandler program.

P. F. Chronicle

5/8/43

5/8/3
S.F. Examiner

Officials Reveal West Coast Japs Released Without FBI Probe

WASHINGTON, June 7. — (INS)—A committee of delegates from the California State Legislature was informed today that the FBI has never investigated any of the 3,000 Japanese who were released from relocation centers along the Pacific Coast.

The delegation, headed by State Senator J. L. Seawell, conferred with Lee R. Pennington, and FBI official. According to Seawell, War Relocation Authorities (WRA) had claimed that the Japs were investigated by the FBI before they were released.

Pennington told the delegation, according to Seawell, that the FBI never had been requested to investigate Japs being released

and had not conducted any probes.

On some occasions, it was learned, the FBI furnishes relocation authorities with records in its possession but it has yet to investigate a Jap on specific request from War Relocation Authorities.

Seawell reported that there is intense feeling against the Japanese along the Pacific Coast. He said that if they are released they would commit sabotage promptly.

LOS ANGELES, June 7. — (AP)—Representative John M. Costello, Democrat of California, has disclosed that his subcommittee of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities will endeavor to determine the percentage of

Black Dragon Society members among Japanese evacuated from California.

"Our inquiry," he said yesterday, "will be confined to un-American activities, and to ascertaining the extent to which subversive forces have been at work among the Japanese."

He added that the subcommittee, whose hearings will open tomorrow, also will inquire into the loyalty of Japanese already released from relocation centers.

The hearing, scheduled to open today, was postponed pending arrival of two subcommittee members from the East, Representatives Herman P. Eberharter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Karl E. Mundt, Republican of South Dakota.

S.F. Examiner

May 8, 1943.

Letters to the Editor

Ok. Post-Eng
5/8/43

Keep Japs Away

Editor, The Post-Enquirer:

Along with other sane Americans, I have read with apprehension of the return of the Japs to the coast. I am sorry that the loyal Japs must suffer some loss of privileges for the duration. Surely the loyal Japs want to contribute to the victory of the land that has done so much for them. Their confinement in relocation centers is the least they can do. Why should they reap the bountiful harvest of victory without helping?

I wonder if these would-be humanitarians backing this move "back to the coast" can compare the worldly things the Japs have had to give up temporarily, with what our soldiers and their families are contributing to Victory. Their privations seem small compared to our sol-

diers who give limbs, hands, heart, and life for victory.

Their suffering seem very, very trivial compared to the torture of the families who have a loved one in action. Women who have had babies alone; women have worked for the first time; our women have given the ones they loved.

Sixty percent of the Japs admit loyalty to Tokio. It's an insult to all of us that we can't send them back now! Can we expect our soldiers fresh from the horrors of a Jap-waged war in the Pacific, to share the same street with these little brown traitors? The Japs would kill and torture the soldiers if they got a chance to, and when he sees them, he'll be remembering how they tortured his buddy, raped small girls and old women, and other things he

can't talk about but will see in his mind's eye forever.

We took the Japs into our colleges, our farm lands. Now we read that 200 American-born Japs, educated at the University of California in Berkeley have been trained to lead an invasion of our west coast. These also are the same people to whom we sent many ships of mercy, ships filled with medicine and food after their terrible earthquake. They swore to be eternally grateful. Personally, I don't like the road their gratitude is taking.

People, wake up! Write to the governor. Write to congress. Write, write, write, and get your friends to write. Think of our fighting men. Let's clean up the home front.

MRS. CHAS. MOTT.
Berkeley, Calif.

Oakland Post-Enquirer
May 8, 1943.

5187143
**Seed Exports
Told at Meet**
S.F. Examiner

25 Tons Sent Russia,
Council Head Reports
To Pacific Group

SACRAMENTO, June 7.—(AP)
—Twenty-five tons of field and vegetable seed worth \$45,000 have been sent to Russia by western seedsmen, it was stated here today by F. G. Parsons, president of the California Seed Council, at the convention of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Association.

The convention attracted delegates from over the Pacific coast, approximately 300 registering.

An unexpected development was the creation of a three man committee to investigate the Japanese situation and report an opinion as to whether Japanese should be allowed to resettle the coast after the war.

It was composed of Terris Manley, Phoenix, Ariz.; Bert Wilson, Mt. Vernon, Wash., and Rex E. Mason, San Francisco.

S.F. Examiner

May 8, 1943

Not a Social Planning Problem

BY KYLE PALMER
Times Political Editor

There is one issue of immediate and paramount importance to the country generally and to the States of Washington, Oregon and California particularly which the social planners and advanced thinkers in Washington should leave strictly alone.

It is the issue of continuing or lifting the military regulations forbidding the residence of Japanese, alien or American-born, in combat zones of the western defense area.

Objection to return of the Japanese is not, as some Washington sources imply, based primarily on prejudice. Such prejudice is understandable—at least to the people of the Pacific Coast—but prejudice is neither the principal factor nor the basic reason for objecting.

Those who say there are no American-born Japanese whose loyalty to the United States cannot be challenged are mistaken. And the others who feel practically all Japanese born in this country are loyal to the land of their birth are equally in error.

NO WAY TO TEST THEM

The trouble lies in the fact that no means is available, or can properly be

We need not look for reasons; the facts themselves are sufficient.

To trifle with elemental and primitive emotions is to invite all sorts of evils which can never arise if the stage is not set and opportunity is not provided for their development.

What shall be done with the evacuees, what treatment shall be accorded them, what measures taken to separate the loyal from the disloyal, are questions that have no bearing on the merits of the evacuation program itself.

The Japanese residents on the Pacific Coast were hurried away from combat zones because military necessity dictated their removal. That necessity remains as persuasive today as the day it arose.

Despite the urgency which ushered in the extraordinary evacuation procedure, care was exercised to the fullest extent possible under the circumstances to guard against excessive hardships among the evacuees.

For many of those thus summarily taken from their occupations and their homes and lodged in none-too-comfortable concentration centers the experience was heartbreaking. From the standpoint of individual American-born Japanese willing to fight or die for their American birthright, the experience was bitterly unjust.

As compared, however, with the vio-

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L. G. Turner
5/9/43

Not a Social Planning Problem

BY KYLE PALMER
Times Political Editor

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Those who say there are no American-born Japanese whose loyalty to the United States cannot be challenged are mistaken. And the others who feel practically all Japanese born in this country are loyal to the land of their birth are equally in error.

NO WAY TO TEST THEM

The trouble lies in the fact that no means is available, or can properly be made available, to determine the truth in either case.

Some Japanese born here have already shown a willingness to sacrifice their lives, if need be, to prove their love of this country. Others, given a chance, undoubtedly would do their murderous best to aid our enemies.

Within reasonable limitations it is possible to separate one general group from the other—and to segregate the loyalists from the disloyalists.

But there are two mighty and very persuasive reasons why the Japanese should not be permitted to return—for any purpose whatsoever—to the coastal areas from which they were evacuated.

First, they should not be allowed to return for quite obvious reasons of national security, which involves the welfare and protection of all the people of the Coast and the country.

Second, they should not come back for the very plain reason that their own persons would be placed in jeopardy.

At this stage of our war with Japan we are merely beginning a gigantic skirmish in what inevitably will become a fight to the death between two great powers whose entire resources and man power will be thrown into the struggle.

Already the Japanese, by their barbarism and their vengeful murder of captured prisoners of war, have begun to sow the seeds of enduring hate and bitterness in American hearts.

As a people we have been slow—too slow—to anger. Some of our fighting flyers whose bravery and skill have thrilled the nation are represented as suffering pangs of conscience and compassion after combats in which they have sent Japanese opponents plunging to death in flames.

Such misgivings are prompted by the feelings of civilized men whose lives and environment have been free both from the spirit of military conquest and from the savagery of actual combat. Those misgivings will disappear.

Not alone the casualty lists that lie ahead, but the circumstances under which those lists will be created and accumulated, hold terrible promise of the poisonous hatred we as a people are destined to feel for a foe whose national objective we abominate and whose practices in war we hold in horror and contempt.

We need not look for reasons; the facts themselves are sufficient.

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Despite the urgency which ushered in the extraordinary evacuation procedure, care was exercised to the fullest extent possible under the circumstances to guard against excessive hardships among the evacuees.

For many of those thus summarily taken from their occupations and their homes and lodged in none-too-comfortable concentration centers the experience was heartbreaking. From the standpoint of individual American-born Japanese willing to fight or die for their American birthright, the experience was bitterly unjust.

As compared, however, with the violence and the brutalities other innocent men, women and children have suffered elsewhere in this warring world, their collective and individual treatment was not severe, nor even lacking in popular and official sympathy.

Let it not be forgotten that an attack on the Pacific Coast—the continuing danger of which has never diminished since the Pearl Harbor tragedy—was believed to be imminent.

Japanese spies, saboteurs, agents, were known to be among the population of the Pacific Coast. Some had been identified, but hundreds—possibly thousands—had not been detected.

HASTE WAS ESSENTIAL

Haste, then, became the prime essential in the removal process. Had there been time to proceed in a more orderly and thoughtful manner, doubtless at the outset there would have been provision for segregating the loyal from the disloyal; provision for useful and productive occupational activities; provision for adequate schooling and for more realistic training in democratic processes.

In this instance, as in most others, haste made for certain kinds of waste.

Some ground has been lost which may not be recovered, but the application of common sense to future handling of this admittedly baffling problem is the thing most needed. Emotionalism of whatever kind or degree won't help. Meddling sentimentalists and scheming social uplifters should be thrown out of any discussions looking to a logical solution.

Early mistakes can be corrected; injustices can be eliminated; more intelligent use can be made of the services of those willing to serve; the influence of disloyalists and enemies upon the loyal can be lifted.

But in none of these worthy and desirable objectives does any excuse appear for bringing the Japanese back, or of permitting them to return to areas where their presence may represent a danger and where, dangerous or not, they will irritate and arouse a very large section of the population. Such unnecessary and disturbing preoccupations should not be inflicted upon several million citizens who are attempting to concentrate their efforts and their thoughts upon the single objective of winning the war.

Drive Started Against Return of Coast Japs

A campaign designed to enlist the co-operation of all Pacific Coast cities and counties in a movement to block the return of Japanese to the coastal area for the duration was launched here yesterday.

Under the sponsorship of the Americanism Educational League, letters are being sent to all West Coast cities from San Diego to Seattle, urging them to protest to Washington against permitting the Japanese to return. Dr. John R. Lechner, executive director of the league, announced.

Post Initiates Fund

Joining in the move, Tom Mix Post of the American Legion has volunteered to contribute \$100 toward creating a fund to send Dr. Lechner to Washington to present the protest in person.

Leon R. Ervin, acting Commander of the post, has followed up this action by sending letters to all post Commanders in the 23rd District, inviting them to obtain similar contributions.

Program Outlined

The program, which the Americanism Educational League is asking Coast cities and counties to support, has the following objectives:

1—To prevent the return of any Japanese to any coastal area for the duration.

2—To transfer control of all Japanese in America from civilian authority to the United States Army.

3—Abandonment of the idea of creating Japanese combat units.

4—Place every able-bodied Japanese male in agricultural work in the interior, under strict Army control.

5—Release all Japanese farm implements, cars and tires on Coast for wartime use under the law of "eminent domain."

6—Release impounded money (nearly \$200,000,000) belonging to the government of Japan for use in above projects.

7—Create a commission to study the economic and sociological factors involved in the postwar disposition of the Japanese.

L A Times
5/9/43

Camp Japanese

It is one thing to separate the known disloyal Japanese from the others in the relocation camps and quite another to turn loose, as Senator Chandler's subcommittee proposes, all Japanese assumed to be loyal.

How does anyone know that all the Japanese not definitely known to be disloyal are loyal? Finding out is a difficult job. The FBI has been working on it ever since the camps were established and has made no great progress. Some few have been approved as certainly loyal. There is no objection to letting these out to work in areas where there is no strong feeling in the matter. But this does not mean letting out the mass of all who have not yet been proved disloyal and possible saboteurs.

A certain proportion of the Japanese in the camps are openly adherents of the Mikado. These we think, and have heretofore said, ought to be separated from the others, best of all in camps by themselves. These Japanese are troublemakers where they are and ought not to be imposed on other Japanese not in sympathy with them. As fast as other disloyal ones are discovered they should be sent to join these.

We do not believe people in the East have any realization of how imprudent it would be to turn loose the mass of the Japanese.

The Chronicle
May 10, 1943

Robertson Raps Pampering Of Disloyal Japanese

WASHINGTON, May 10.—(AP)—Senator Robertson, Republican, Wyoming, told the senate the American people will not continue to permit "administration pampering and petting" of disloyal Japanese in this country when Americans are "being murdered or mistreated" by Japanese militarists.

An investigation at the Heart Mountain relocation camp in northwest Wyoming disclosed, he said, that 1,200 of the 10,000 Japanese there profess loyalty to Hirohito and are free to preach Japanese doctrines and to intimidate and threaten those "who profess loyalty to the United States."

Urging control over Japanese in this country be transferred from the War Relocation Board to the war department, Robertson declared the former's personnel is "typical of the incompetent, wasteful, extravagant type of administration that his grown up in the last 10 years."

Representative Angell, Republican, Oregon, said because of Japanese activities in the Aleutian Islands an attack on the Pacific Coast "may be more than a mere possibility."

"It is well known that Japanese, regardless of American birth, adhere to dual citizenship," Angell declared in a statement. "The fact that the Japanese in the Aleutians are perfecting their installations in spite of our bombing activities makes this problem more critical than it was before the Japanese were removed from the coastal area."

Referring to a war department proclamation which would permit Japanese American soldiers in uniform to return to coastal regions on furlough, Angell stated it would be a mistake to permit the return to the coastal area of any Japanese at this time with this critical situation facing our military authorities.

Robertson warned that unless action is taken the situation "may easily get beyond control" of those operating the relocation camps as a result of the execution of some of the American aviators who raided Tokio.

At the Wyoming camp, he said, Japanese born in this country and educated in Japan are not segregated from American born, American educated Japanese or from other Japanese who in general "want no trouble."

All of them, he declared, are housed better than 75 per cent of the people of Wyoming and have plenty of "meat, canned goods, fresh vegetables, fruit, butter, cream, milk—they are not rationed."

"They apparently can get all the intoxicating liquor they want," he declared.

He said camp authorities have a sawmill separated from the camp by a road going past the Shoshone power and irrigation dam and that the Japanese "go back and forth every day without any special guard."

He contended there is nothing to prevent the Japanese from arming themselves since they have free access to stores and "no inspection of the camp internees or their automobiles or trucks is made."

2 Fresno Bee
May 10, 1943

Speaker Lauds Protest Against Japanese Return

HANFORD (Kings Co.), May 11.
—Wallace Ware, Los Angeles attorney, last night lauded the resolution approved by the Hanford Chamber of Commerce protesting the release of Japanese from relocation centers and their projected return to California.

Speaking to 250 persons at the annual dinner meeting of the civic body in Peden's Cafe, Ware declared "no man can be a good Californian and a good American when he owes only half of his allegiance to America and the other half to Hirohito."

"The resolution protesting the release and return of the Japanese," Ware asserted, "is a call to arms to safeguard the American heritage in this state."

Charles Chambers, newly elected chamber head, was installed to succeed Robert I. Montgomery, and tentative plans were mapped to form a committee to work with Kings County farmers in solving the labor shortage problem.

Musical numbers were provided by Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, accompanied by Miss Florence Gonser. Harvey Washburn, Hanford postmaster, was the toastmaster.

FRESNO BEE
MAY 11, 1943

In So Many Words

By L. C. P.

Thanks to some of our vociferous politicians, who are always willing to sacrifice principles for a vote-getting issue, and to our sensational press, which is always looking for a good "story" no matter who gets hurt, the stage is being set for a domestic drama that has all the familiar characteristics of the Nazi persecution of the Jews and other so-called inferior races. While our soldiers, sailors and marines are doing their utmost to defeat the evil forces which would deprive us of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, there are those in this country who openly advocate indiscriminately restricting the liberty of some 100,000 residents of the United States, 70 per cent of whom were born in this country and are therefore its citizens.

To those who want all of these people of Japanese birth or ancestry kept in so-called relocation centers for the duration or who want all of them, loyal and disloyal alike, deported to Japan after the war, I would ask one question. Of what crime are these people guilty? With the exception of those who have been interned by the FBI or of those who have expressed a desire to be repatriated to Japan, the majority of them are guilty of no crime except that they or their ancestors were born in Japan. If this is a crime, then it is equally a crime to have been born in Germany or to have had German-born parents.

The stock answer to the question I have asked is that "you can't tell the loyal from the disloyal" which is an argument to which I cannot subscribe. If there is one loyal Japanese-American (and I believe there are hundreds of them) then the argument that "you can't tell the loyal from the disloyal" is void. It is void, that is, unless you want to fall into the grave error of treating human beings as groups instead of as individuals. The pages of history are filled with accounts of suffering inflicted upon innocent and guilty alike by those who have not wanted to discriminate between them. The classic example, of course, is the age-old persecution of the Jews. Are we going to follow the example of the Germans and punish all members of a racial minority for crimes for which only a few are guilty? That is exactly what we are in grave danger of doing if we listen to those who are trying, with some success, to stir up one of the worst of all evils, blind race prejudice.

Instead of listening to the voice of such organizations as the Native Daughters of the Golden West, who, in a recent resolution adopted in Fresno, made the sweeping statement that "all Japanese, regardless of their protestations, are loyal only to Japan," why not listen to the advice of such persons as Madame Chiang Kai-shek or Ambassador Grew? Have you heard Madame Chiang express any desire to persecute the people of Japan, in spite of the brutal treatment of Chinese civilians by the Japanese soldiers? What does Ambassador Grew, who knows the Japanese from long residence in that country, say about the Japanese-Americans? This is what he said in a recent speech in Schenectady, N. Y.:

"The Americans of Japanese origin are an invaluable element in our population; I welcome their presence and regret the bitter necessity of imposing on a trustworthy and loyal majority of the Nisei the restraints which are made needful by the bad behavior and evil reputation of a minority.

"I welcome the policies of our government which are designed to relieve the Nisei of discriminatory restrictions as rapidly and fairly as possible and I applaud the action of the Army in setting up facilities whereby these Americans will be able to show the world what they are able to do."

He added that in this fair treatment of loyal Americans of Japanese descent, "we show the rest of mankind what men of diverse races and culture can accomplish with a common good-will."

Let us heed the advice of a man who knows that race prejudice injures those who practice it quite as much as it injures those against whom it is directed and that this nation cannot afford to indulge, even on a small scale, in any of the practices that have brought down the righteous wrath of the United Nations on Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy and Tojo's Japan.

Alma Enterprise
May 13, 1943.

OWI Says Nisei Thousands Take Essential Jobs

WASHINGTON, May 12.—(P)—Thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent, after nearly a year behind barbed wire, are being systematically moved into essential jobs. The Office of War Information reported today that some are going even into war production industries.

The relocation centers, built to house 110,000 Japanese moved from Pacific Coast states, are regarded as temporary way stations, the OWI said, for the majority of the evacuees. More than two thirds of them are American citizens by birth.

Investigations are being made into the behavior and attitudes of all adult evacuees, and those "satisfactory" are eligible to leave the centers and resume normal life.

"Studies also are made," the agency said, "of communities to which the evacuees propose to move, to insure their presence will not result in disturbances or danger to the evacuees themselves."

Are Quickly Adaptable

Most of the evacuees will find work on farms. Despite differences in agricultural practices on the west coast and in the inland states, those who have already gone to farms in the interior have adapted themselves quickly to the new methods. The greatest demand to date for Japanese laborers has come from the sugar beet country and vegetable areas around midwestern cities.

The last census showed 8,307 of the 48,691 persons of Japanese ancestry in Oregon, Washington and California were farm laborers or farm foremen, while an additional 4,832 were unpaid "family" farm workers. Other categories included: Professional workers, 1,157; farmers and farm managers, 7,001; proprietors, managers and officials of businesses other than farms, 5,491; clerical sales and similar workers, 5,512; craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers, 924.

"Reestablishment in private employment in normal communities is the ultimate objective of the WRA," the report said.

Approve Relocation Ban

Last week the senate military affairs committee approved recommendations of its subcommittee headed by Senator Chandler, Democrat, Kentucky, for prompt abolishment of all 10 relocation centers as "trouble breeders."

Chandler's committee inspected

the camps over a six month period and recommended generally that the draft law be applied to all Japanese residents, all disloyal Japanese interned immediately and all in supervised working areas "where they will be accepted" and where military authorities "consider it safe for them to go."

Chandler released some details of his group's findings, including letters and information obtained from various governmental and state officials.

Opposes West Resettlement

Included was a letter from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy stating the war department would not oppose return to Pacific Coast areas of special categories of Japanese, such as wives and children of Japanese American soldiers now in the army, but believes any general resettlement of Japanese there would be "unwise."

Recommending release of loyal Japanese from relocation centers for employment in the war effort or induction into the armed forces, the letter stated in part:

"From a military point of view, there would not seem any need for any greater surveillance of this group than what is already maintained for other elements of our population."

Reinstitution of general selective service for the Japanese population, McCloy stated, has its "troublesome aspects" which are being studied by the war department.

"For instance," it continued, "it has not been considered wise to send soldiers of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific theater. This does not imply any lack of confidence in their loyalty, but is in recognition of the opportunities for infiltration thus afforded the enemy."

McCloy also recommended "close internment" of dangerous Japanese.

In Chandler's report is a letter from Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles urging discontinuance of the Manzanar center because of its proximity to the city's water supply. Bowron also recommended no Japanese be permitted to return to coastal areas for the duration; Japanese born in this country, of military age, be inducted into the armed forces and used either as labor units or as military authority deems advisable; all other able-bodied Japanese be required to work for their subsistence, principally in the production of food; those known loyal to Japan be confined in "concentration camps"; all Japanese, whatever their work, be carefully watched.

Governor Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming reported the relocation center in his state has given civilian authorities "no trouble and very little concern."

*Irisno Rue
May 13, 1943.*

Cancellation Of Dual Citizenship Is Wanted

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The manner in which Japan has massed in California her dual citizens can be guessed from the increases in the Japanese population mass: 1890—2,039; 1900—24,326; 1910—72,157; 1920—111,101.

Meantime they had gained partial or complete control of many farming activities. They thus displaced the old pioneer stock that had wrested California from Mother Nature. The latter had solved the engineering problems (levee building, pumping) of the once tule covered bottom lands of the great Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley. They also in the warm foothill belt had cleared areas of chaparral and of forest and had planted both deciduous fruit orchards and citrus groves. They also had made productive vast stretches of vineyards.

Then came the Japanese termites. Soon California had Nipponese strawberry magnates, potato kings, celery lords. White farmers meanwhile ruthlessly were crowded to the wall.

Americans still do not grasp how we blunder in giving citizenship to Japanese just because by accident of birth they first see light under the Stars and Stripes. Very, very few of them acted, when they had the opportunity, to renounce the first loyalty they owed under the claims of Japanese war lords, to the mikado. Why not cancel all dual citizenships now?

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

The Bee
May 13, 1942

Bowron tells Jap deceit

Japanese philosophy and intellectual training is to attain perfection in deceit, Mayor Fletcher Bowron had told the United States senate committee on military affairs today.

The mayor's judgment was contained in a letter on the Japanese situation in California addressed to that committee's subcommittee, which is investigating such matters, in response to a telegraphic inquiry by the subcommittee's chairman, Sen. A. B. Chandler.

"Place no trust in protestations of loyalty made by interned Japanese," Mayor Bowron said, in effect, "and above all, do not allow them again to be concentrated on the Pacific coast.

"After the war, all Japanese known to have been sympathetic to the Japanese cause should at once be deported to Japan."

The mayor said he thought Japanese born in this country of military age, should be inducted into the armed forces, and older ones should be required to work for their sustenance.

"It is not advisable to attempt to segregate the loyal from disloyal Japanese," he said, "because no one is competent to make such a decision, and errors are likely to be very dangerous if the Japanese approved as loyal should get a chance at a spot of sabotage.

"Los Angeles county Japanese, who included one-third of all their nationality on the Pacific coast, constituted the largest concentration of Japanese in America.

"Many of them moved and acted in accord with a definite plan. The selection of occupations, the location of businesses, truck farms and other activities in strategic spots could not be mere coincidence.

"Part of their strategy was to appear inoffensive and friendly. Their professed loyalty was merely a shield to lull suspicion of their actions."

The mayor qualified these animadversions by stating his belief that the great majority of Japanese now in the United States would prefer an American to a Japanese victory in the war. He pointed out that many were serving loyally in the armed forces.

"Many who left Japan because they disliked the military rule there," he said, "are far less dangerous than those born in Los Angeles who went to Japan for an education. It is part of Japanese philosophy and education to strive for perfection in deceit."

In this connection Mayor Bowron pointed out that "two highly intelligent and potentially dangerous Japanese" whose training and background fit them for important espionage activity, have recently been released from relocation centers and are now at large.

One was the son of a former Japanese admiral, and the other a woman who after graduation from a California university spent five years in Japan in close association with Nazi Germans there.

"In the past few days, a spokesman of the Japanese government attempted to justify the murder of American aviators captured in Chinese territory after the bombing of Tokyo," the mayor said. "The name of this spokesman is Tomokazu Hori. From 1934 to 1937 he was Japanese consul in Los Angeles."

The mayor pointed out that Japanese control of the fishing industry here afforded means of illegal entry to many persons sent here on secret diplomatic missions, and the establishment of powerful radio stations far more expensive than fishing incomes would support provided communication with Japan by secret signal codes.

The mayor's letter also told how control of vegetable and fruit production and distribution in Los Angeles county gave the Japanese a powerful and efficient mechanism for espionage through their interlocking trade organizations.

"These trade associations," he said, "joined to form the Central Japanese association which was controlled and directed from the Japanese consulate in Los Angeles."

On the night before Pearl Harbor was attacked, Mayor Bowron recalled, practically all Japanese places of business in Los Angeles were closed, although it had long been their custom to keep open late Saturday night.

"During 1941," he said, "American born Japanese rather overdid their proclamation of loyalty to the land of their birth, declaring their adherence and belief in the

principles of American democracy.

"I feel it was the intention and plan of many of the local Japanese population to play a very important part during the war—a part they were prevented from playing by the timely and efficient action of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, in evacuating the Japanese population from the Los Angeles metropolitan area."

Daily News
5/14/43

Nippon Army Units In L. A. Revealed

LOS ANGELES, May 14.—(AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, New Jersey, said when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor there actually was a division of the Japanese Army organized in Los Angeles and a completely trained Japanese infantry unit on nearby Terminal Island.

Thomas, member of the house military affairs committee, made his remarks at a press conference at which he spoke strongly against any proposal to release Japanese from relocation centers unless they are exchanged for Americans held by Japanese in Asia.

He is here to confer with investigators for the Dies committee of which he also is a member.

Thomas said some administration leaders in Washington apparently have no knowledge of the real problem of the Japanese and seem to be endeavoring to make another WPA project out of it.

Fresno Bee
May 14, 1943

Chandler Urges Removal Of Manzanar Center

WASHINGTON, May 15.—(P)—Senator A. B. Chandler, Democrat, Kentucky, today termed the Japanese relocation camp at Manzanar, Calif., "really bad" and told reporters "propaganda writers" sent out by the War Relocation Authority "to gloss the Manzanar situation over" should be "disregarded."

Meanwhile the War Relocation Authority prepared to start "very soon" on a program to segregate pro Japanese from Americans of Japanese ancestry in the 10 relocation centers.

Director Dillon B. Myer, WRA, announced the plan yesterday. The segregation will be accomplished largely on an individual basis, he said, but the WRA expects to complete "most of the moves" during the Spring and Summer.

Chandler, in making public details of a senate military affairs committee report on WRA camps which he investigated as chairman of a subcommittee, said he has received a letter from Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles urging discontinuance of the Manzanar center because of its proximity to the city's water supply.

The mayor also recommended at the conclusion of the war all Japanese known to have been sympathetic with the Japanese cause be transported to Japan and those permitted to remain in the United States be prevented from concentrating in the Pacific coastal areas.

Other reasons Chandler listed for discontinuing the Manzanar center are:

First—Lack of opportunity to put Japanese to useful work in the area of Owens Valley because of insufficiency of available agricultural land, short seasons, and its improper location for raising diversified vegetable products.

Second—Ownership by Los Angeles of most of the land in the vicinity of the camp, which city officials once understood was to be used only as a place of "concentration and checking" for a brief period.

Chandler said he "concurred" in the reasons listed by the mayor.

Other recommendations of Bowron:

First—That no Japanese be permitted to return to coastal areas for the duration.

Second—That Japanese be kept away from combat zones and war production areas;

Third—That Japanese born in

this country, of military age, be inducted into the armed forces and used either as labor units or in whatever other manner those in military authority deemed advisable;

Fourth—That all other able bodied Japanese be required to work for their sustenance and that such work be confined principally to production of food;

Fifth—That those known loyal to Japan be confined in "concentration camps;"

Sixth—That no attempt be made to segregate Japanese determined to be loyal;

Seventh—That all Japanese, whatever their work, be carefully watched;

Eighth—That arousing of too much popular sympathy for Japanese be avoided.

Outlining details of activities of Japanese in the Los Angeles area during pre war days, Bowron's letter also disclosed a request made in 1934 by the Japanese consulate in that city for detailed information regarding the city's water supply. He said the request was not fulfilled.

Separate Camps Urged For Disloyal Japanese

WASHINGTON, May 15.—(INS)—A special house committee of California representatives probing the Japanese problem in the United States urged that "subversive" Japanese be removed from relocation centers and put in concentration camps for the duration of the war.

The committee members are Representatives Costello, Englebright, Tolan, Izac and Anderson, all of California. The committee recommended the war department continue to recruit loyal American Japanese for military service, but urged "that all known subversive Japanese be immediately segregated and removed from existing relocation camps and be confined in special detention camps for the duration of the war with Japan."

It also recommended that "such Japanese as can be utilized be employed in agriculture and industry in areas outside restricted areas, but that only such Japanese shall be so employed who are reasonably believed to be loyal to the United States after having been investigated and so certified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

*Fresno Bee
May 15, 1943*

BRIGHTER SIDE—By DAMON RUNYON

(Distributed by King Features Synd., Inc.)

I THINK it is a safe bet that all Japanese who were evacuated from Pacific coast areas will be back in their old haunts after the war, including many of the notoriously disloyal, whether the coast wants them or not, because the Japs had powerful financial and business and political connections in the prewar days that will easily be revived under the influence of peace.

Indeed, some persons on the Pacific coast profess to see in the present plan to break up the relocation centers in the West and to distribute many of the so-called "safe" inmates about the Nation in places not hostile to them, a vague reflection of this former weight, though other persons think it as wise a solution of a difficult problem as could be reached because of the presence of American citizens in the centers.

These American citizens are the Japanese born in the United States. They went to the centers of their own volition as a measure of safety to themselves.

In most of the comment I have read on these Japanese who are American citizens, I have found nothing but sympathy for their plight. And nearly all commentators, including myself, have pointed up the distinction between them and the alien Japanese and have stressed the fact that the majority of the citizens are probably loyal amid great disloyalty among the Japan-born.

HOWEVER, in propaganda that is being circulated to arouse pity for the Japanese in this Nation generally, not only is this distinction overlooked, but it is made to appear that our people are being asked to hate all Japanese everywhere, which of course is untrue. The Japanese we ought to hate are those who beheaded our captured aviators and offer to pay a reward of 10,000 yen for any who may be captured in the future, presumably that they may suffer a similar fate.

I BELIEVE the plan is to keep the Japs known to be loyal to Japan in prison camps. The American citizens, or the Japs born in this country, who are eligible for military service, will be taken into the Army to join some thousands of others already in our armed forces. The rest, men and women born here, and the Japan-born deemed "safe," will be scattered around. The Office of War Information has announced that thousands of the American citizens are already being moved into essential jobs, including war production.

They are being transferred to the Middle West and the East, which, so far from being concerned about the Japanese problem, are apparently not even greatly concerned about the war with Japan, leaving both those worries to the Pacific coast. The War Department says a total of about 9,000 of the estimated 70,000 Japanese who are American citizens will be taken into the Army and that it will not oppose the return of the wives and families to the areas they formerly occupied in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and other coast cities.

Which means, of course, they will return, and personally I can not see how any one can legally or morally protest the women folks and children of American soldiers going where they please. If a man is accounted worthy of serving the Flag, he and his family are entitled to all the respect and privileges of any other man in uniform, regardless of his descent.

Only the future can disclose the wisdom of putting any Japanese in uniform or in war produc-

P. F. Examenier

5/18/43

Supreme Court Decision on Japanese Nisei Retain Citizenship Under Ruling

The United States Supreme Court yesterday refused to consider the plea of the Native Sons of the Golden West that United States citizens of Japanese ancestry be deprived of their citizenship.

Informed of the high court's ruling, John J. Regan, secretary of the California Pioneers' organization, announced that the Native Sons will ask Congress to institute proceedings to bar the Japanese from citizenship by amendment of the constitution.

In launching the suit, Regan,

acting as an individual, sought to compel Cameron King, the San Francisco Registrar of Voters, to strike the names of Japanese born in this country from the list of the city and county's eligible voters.

King refused and the plea was rejected by the District Court whose decision was upheld by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court's refusal consisted of a ruling announcing that the nine justices would not review the circuit court decision.

Regan contended in his complaint that the American-born Japanese

were unfit for citizenship because of asserted Japanese racial characteristics of dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy.

Regan further charged that voting by United States citizens of Japanese ancestry was an invasion of his "rights as a citizen of the United States."

The attempt to have Congress submit a constitutional amendment to disfranchise the citizens of Japanese ancestry will be started by the delegates to the Grand Parlor session of the Native Sons which starts this morning, Regan said.

D. F. Chronicle
5/18/43

N.S.G.W. ASK JAPANESE BE DISBARRED FROM CITIZENSHIP

The Native Sons of the Golden West are on record today for disbarment of Japanese from American citizenship and for exchange of disloyal Japanese interned in this country for American military and civilian prisoners.

Resolutions asking those two actions were adopted unanimously yesterday at the opening of the 66th annual State convention of the grand parlor, in session in San Francisco.

The resolutions were introduced by Edward T. Schnarr of Oakland, junior past grand president, and Past President Seth Millington.

Delegates today are to vote for new grand officers, with Wayne R. Millington, Redwood City attorney, scheduled to succeed Lloyd J. Cosgrove of San Francisco in the presidency.

The only contest of importance is expected in the balloting for grand secretary. John T. Regan of San Francisco, now serving his 23rd year in that office, is opposed by Howard Woodward of Los Angeles.

Other nominees are Raymond D. Williamson, grand second vice-president; John A. Corotto, grand treasurer; Larry W. Marvin, grand marshal, and Raymond J. McGrath, grade inside sentinel.

CITIZENSHIP BAN

The citizenship resolution declared that "whereas present constitutional rights of citizenship by the fact of birth on American soil gives voting and other rights of citizenship to the members of an alien Nation with the ultimate possibility of giving control of large portions of our country to members of the Japanese Nation, be it therefore

"Resolved, that the grand parlor assembled does urge the immediate introduction in both Houses of Congress of an amendment to the Constitution barring any child of Japanese parentage from citizenship."

Exchange of American prisoners for Japs in internment camps known to be disloyal to the United States was asked in the second resolution, directed to the President, Vice-President, State and War Departments, Secretary Harold Ickes and Congress.

CANNOT BE LOYAL

The anti-citizenship resolution declared further that "the difference in race, religion, color and thought of the Japanese from our American citizens is such that the ideologies of the Orient are inherently present and predominate to such an extent in the majority of all Japanese in America as to prohibit any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American."

A third measure, also unanimously approved by the 500 delegates, urged that interned Japanese should continue to be detained, regardless of place of birth, until other arrangements can be made.

Millington declared, "We don't want the Japanese to come back, we don't want them in our Army, and, in short, we don't want them to do anything for us and we don't want to have anything to do with them."

DUAL CITIZENSHIP

Mrs. Claire Lindsey of Oakland, president of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, remarked, "When we think of the freedoms that we enjoy in this country, we are irked more than ever by the fact there is such a thing as dual citizenship."

Gov. Earl Warren was the major speaker at the annual dinner last night for grand officers held in the

Palace Hotel. He urged native sons to retain the State's industrial growth in the post-war period.

Oakland Tribune

May 19, 1943

Native Sons Urge Strict Control Of All Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—First of a series of resolutions urging "drastic restrictions" for all Japanese in this country was unanimously adopted here yesterday by nearly 500 delegates attending the sixty sixth annual state convention of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

"Continued interment of Japanese, regardless of place of birth," was demanded in the measure, introduced by Edward T. Schnarr, junior past grand president, Oakland, and chairman of the resolutions committee.

Cite Racial Ideologies

"We further demand that no organization, group or individual engage in any activity which would tend to lower internment restrictions," the resolution said. "Racial ideologies prevent any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American."

Adoption of this measure and the drafting of others, including one that urges an amendment to the Constitution barring American born Japanese from citizenship, was one of the highlights of the second day of the three day convention.

Millington Is New President

Presiding is Lloyd J. Cosgrove, San Francisco, grand president. He will be succeeded in today's installation

ceremonies by Wayne R. Millington, Redwood City attorney.

Pledging a continued militant fight against "any type of reinforcement of the Japanese," Millington declared: "We don't want the Japanese to come back, we don't want them in our army, and, in anything for us and we don't want to have anything to do with them."

Irked By Dual Citizenship

Claire Lindsey of Oakland, president of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and an official delegation from her organization were special guests at yesterday's afternoon session.

Mrs. Lindsey told the delegates, "When we think of the freedoms that we enjoy in this country, we are irked more than ever by the fact there is such a thing as dual citizenship."

Tribute To Byington

Special memorial exercises were conducted by the grand parlor, in which eulogies were paid to the late Lewis F. Byington, former grand president, who died May 7th. Tribute also was paid to other deceased officials and members and to members who have died in World War No. 2.

In the finals of the Native Sons' state wide speaking contest were Miss Dorothy Gelatt of Los Gatos Union High School, representing Northern California, and Miss Valdean Rice, Los Angeles, representing Southern California.

Linn B.

May 19, 1943.

USWV Oppose Return Of Coast Japanese ✓

A strongly worded resolution opposing the return of any Japanese to the Pacific Coast or relaxation of internment restrictions was adopted by the United Spanish War Veterans in the closing sessions of their four day convention in Fresno Memorial Auditorium today.

The resolution, unanimously endorsed following the election of 1944 officers, recites that "many American born and educated Japanese "have been killed or captured in Japanese uniform fighting against the United States and their former classmates and fraternity brothers, with fiendish acts of torture and mutilation."

Hate Americans

The resolution said such Japanese absorbed in Japan a hatred of Americans in spite of having had "the benefit of all educational facilities under our democratic form of government."

The delegates also endorsed resolutions approving a fight for additional benefits for veterans and their widows, requesting the "vigorous pursuit" of the 10 year building program at the state veterans' home in Napa County, and asking the appointment of William R. McGrew, commander of Liscum Camp in Oakland, as a director of the home. Equal rights for Indians were asked in a last minute resolution.

FRESNO BEE
MAY 19, 1943

STARTLING JAP SPY ACTIVITY HERE TOLD

**Representative J. Parnell Thomas of Dies
Group Tells of Los Angeles Operations**

An amazing revelation of a Los Angeles-Tokyo Japanese spy system, the operations of a Nipponese woman who secretly collected information from San Pedro fishermen about the Navy and other startling anti-American trickery by Japs here were disclosed to newsmen in the Federal Building yesterday by J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Representative in Congress on the Dies committee.

The Representative, who enlisted in World War I at its outset, saw foreign service and came out a captain, told about the making of trouble in Jap relocation centers by Shinto and Buddhist priests and about United States Attorney General Francis Biddle requesting that a Jap be released to work as houseman for his cousin, Miss Constance Biddle.

Rich Jap's Treachery Told

He said that 600 Japs weekly are being turned loose in this country and told of a wealthy Los Angeles Jap's treachery and how he now is well fed in a center and asked:

"Are we to release this fat-waisted Jap while our American boys on Guadalcanal are barely receiving enough food with which to keep alive?"

Thomas telegraphed a strong recommendation to President Roosevelt that the further release of Japs in centers be stopped until the committee has completed its investigation and told newsmen that other revelations "as startling as anything that could be imagined" may be expected when the committee completes its Jap report to Congress "in about two or three weeks."

Relocation Called Farce

The Jap relocation program was denounced as "rapidly becoming a social farce" and Federal relocation administrators were branded as having "completely lost sight of the fact that America is at war . . . and that Japanese in and out of America are as much our enemies as any other of the Axis peoples."

Thomas has been in Los Angeles for more than a week and still is, he said, receiving further startling reports of Jap machinations "twice a day." He expects to leave here for Washington tomorrow "because of legislation in spite of the fact that I should stay here longer."

He said he has conferred with Mayor Bowron, State Senator Jack B. Tenney, the military authorities, Dies committee investigators here and in San Diego, and with Dies investigators investigating the various Japanese relocation centers.

Conditions Scored

"Almost everyone who has had anything at all to say about the Japanese relocation centers makes the generalized statement that conditions in the relocation centers are bad but few say why," Thomas said.

"Our investigators have been probing into the reasons be-

Turn to Page A, Column 3



AMAZING REVELATIONS—J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Representative on Dies committee, discloses some of findings on tour of Jap investigation here. Times photo

L. A. Times

5/20/43

(1)

Amazing System of Jap Spy Activity Here Told

Continued From First Page

hind the bad behavior of both the alien Japanese and the Nisei. They have reported that one of the main reasons why the Japanese are so belligerent and unruly is because of the influence and teachings of the Shinto priests who are still permitted to preach and teach in the relocation centers. These Shinto priests, aided and abetted by Buddhist priests of the Zen and Nichiren sects, are still preaching and teaching Emperor worship and Japanese racial worship, that the Japanese as a race are descended from the gods and therefore they are a super race, destined to rule the world. All this makes those Japanese who are receptive to such teachings egotistical in nature and difficult to handle.

"I intend to recommend to the other members of our committee that Shinto priests and Zen and Nichiren Buddhist priests be removed from the relocation centers and concentrated in a separate camp and be kept under strict surveillance.

Helped Jap Navy League

"On Dec. 7, 1941, one of the wealthiest Japanese in Los Angeles was apprehended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and sent to Camp Livingston in Louisiana. Prior to Pearl Harbor, this wealthy Japanese did a tremendous commercial business with American citizens in the Los Angeles area. His records indicated that he furnished substantial funds to the Japanese Navy League, which was exposed in the Dies report on Japanese activities released on Feb. 28, 1942.

"The Japanese Navy League was a spy center operated by Mrs. Takashi Furuzawa, who was a frequent visitor to the Japanese Consul's home in Los Angeles. Mrs. Furuzawa was a known Japanese agent who collected information regarding our fleet from many Japanese fishermen on Terminal Island. As a reward for his service, the wealthy Japanese received from the Japanese Emperor the Red Order of

Merit of the Japanese Empire.

"Just before Pearl Harbor this wealthy Japanese sent about \$15,000 to Japan. He is now in Camp Livingston, Louisiana, and it has been reliably reported that he has stated that the food and wine there are excellent, that he is concerned only about his expanding waistline.

Brother Also Held

"This wealthy Japanese has a brother who was his principal assistant in his business enterprise. His brother is now at the Granada Relocation Center at Lamar, Colo. Despite the fact that he is as thoroughly implicated in subversive activities as his brother, I understand that there is a possibility of his being released shortly, under the program proposed by the War Relocation Authority. An investigation of his accounts revealed that in the past he made substantial contributions to the Japanese army.

"These two brothers maintained a courier system between Los Angeles and Tokyo.

"It is inconceivable that such Japanese agents as these two brothers, and numerous others of like caliber, should be turned loose to roam at will throughout the United States. However, this seems to be the program which is being put into effect.

Official Sanction

"There seems to be no question that this entire program has official sanction, since on May 15, 1943, it was announced at the Gila River Relocation Center at Rivers, Ariz., that United States Attorney General Francis Biddle has sent through a request for a houseman for his cousin, Miss Constance Biddle.

"These facts and many others conclusively prove that the Japanese relocation program is rapidly becoming a social farce. If the trend is not halted soon, the whole program will collapse from the heavy weight of its own silly sentimentalism."

L. A. Times

5/20/43

(2)

Congressman Urges FDR to Stop Release of Japanese

LOS ANGELES, May 19 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey, telegraphed President Roosevelt today, urging that the War Relocation Authority stop the release of Japanese from relocation centers in the interest of national safety.

Thomas, member of a special House subcommittee on un-American activities, has been here for a week studying Japanese problems.

"Approximately 600 Japanese are being released weekly from the 10 relocation centers to settle in the East and Middlewest," Thomas said in commenting on the telegram. "Some even are

being employed in our defense industries. There seems to be no question that the entire program has official sanction.

"Certainly, the Government officials responsible for the administration of the War Relocation Authority have completely lost sight of the fact that America is at war, that America has enemies, and that the Japanese, in and out of America are as much our enemies as any of the other Axis peoples."

Thomas asked the President that no more Japanese be released "until such time as the Dies Committee has completed its investigation of

relocation centers and until such time as the committee releases section two of its Axis report which will deal with the Japanese activities."

Thomas charged that his investigation here disclosed one of the wealthiest Japs in Los Angeles was apprehended by the FBI and sent to Camp Livingstone, La. This Jap, he said, did a large commercial business with American citizens in Los Angeles and records indicated he furnished substantial funds to the Japanese Navy League, "a spy center which collected information regarding the United States fleet

from many Jap fishermen on Terminal Island."

"As a reward for his service," charged Thomas, "the wealthy Jap received from the Japanese Emperor the Red Order Merit. Just before Pearl Harbor he sent out \$15,000 to Japan. It has been reliably reported that he has stated the food and wine at his camp are excellent and that he is concerned only with his expanding waistline.

"Are we to release this fat-waisted Jap while our American boys on Guadalcanal are barely receiving enough food with which to keep alive?"

S. F. Chronicle

5/20/43

Treaty Law

Editor The Chronicle — Sir: It would seem as if the framers of the constitution foresaw something similar to the resident-Japanese situation when they so thoughtfully framed article VI, putting treaty law on a par and equal with the written constitution, both being "the supreme law of the land":

"This constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or law of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The conclusion is that by treaty with a defeated Japan the Japanese could be removed from this country if the Senate and the President found it wise; this action making unnecessary any formal amendment of the constitution.

ORRIS McCARTNEY,
Martinez.

D. F. Chronicle

5/20/43

NATIVE SONS' BAR RESTORING RIGHTS TO JAPS

500 Delegates to Convention Pledge Unrelenting Fight; New Officers Take Up Posts

Approximately 500 delegates to the sixty-sixth annual State convention of the Native Sons of the Golden West yesterday renewed their pledge to "continue an unrelenting fight against any restoration of the rights of the Japanese in California."

The reaffirmation came at the end of the three day parley, and climaxed a business session in which officers were elected for the ensuing year.

NEW LEADER.

The Statewide organization now is under leadership of Wayne R. Millington, San Francisco attorney and resident of Redwood City. He took the gavel at impressive installation ceremonies from the retiring Grand President Lloyd J. Cosgrove.

"We're going to Washington, and anywhere else we might get results, in this fight of ours to bar the Japs forever from again participating in the privileges and freedoms of the country they so ruthlessly and treacherously attacked," Millington declared.

S. F. MAN ELECTED.

In one of the few important election contests on the closing day's agenda, John T. Regan, San Francisco, defeated Howard Woodward, Los Angeles, for the office of grand secretary. Regan began his twenty-third year as grand secretary in April.

Other officers elected were Raymond D. Williamson, San Francisco, grand first vice president; Richard F. McCarthy, Berkeley, grand second vice president; R. G. Power, Colusa, grand third vice president; John A. Corotto, San Jose, grand treasurer; Larry W. Marvin, Sacramento, grand marshal; Raymond J. McGrath, San Francisco, grand inside sentinel; and Raymond J. Burke, Berkeley, grand outside sentinel.

NEW TRUSTEES.

Newly elected trustees were Walter N. Bailey, Elk Grove; Thomas C. Ryan, San Francisco; Judge Benjamin Jones, Lakeport; Ben Hiss, Los Angeles; Walter H. Odemar, Los Angeles; Webster K. Nolan, San Francisco; and Charles D. Blaine, Modesto.

SF Examiner

5/20/43

Japanese Farm Machinery Buying Bill Is Signed 194

SACRAMENTO, May 20.—(P)—Governor Warren signed a bill by Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey, Rumsey, which will allow the condemnation and use of farm machinery and equipment stores by Japanese farmers before they were sent to relocation centers.

A sum of \$150,000 is set up to pay the Japanese for the machinery which the governor said "will assist in the production of food for the war effort."

Action will be taken by the state director of finance to acquire property upon recommendation of the state farm production director.

Okehs Bond Retirement

The governor signed bills appropriating \$14,588,249 for the retirement of state highway bond issues of 1913 and 1915 and \$2,357,250 for retiring old University of California and state school bonds.

Approval also was given by Warren to a bill appropriating \$1,129,000 to complete the state-federal flood control project at the southern end of the Yolo bypass near Rio Vista.

The money will be used to purchase lands over which future flood waters will roll and compensate landowners who have had their property damaged in the past.

Another measure signed by Warren provides state officers and employees who enter the Merchant Marine shall retain all their civil service rights.

Fresno Bee
May 20, 1943

New Native Sons Officers Are Seated In S. F. 1943

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—(AP)—Wayne R. Millington, Redwood City attorney, is the new grand president of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

Millington was elected and installed yesterday at the closing session of the NSGW convention together with the following:

Raymond D. Williamson, San Francisco, first vice president; Richard N. McCarthy, Berkeley, second vice president; R. G. Power, Colusa, third vice president; John T. Regan, San Francisco, secretary; John A. Corotto, San Jose, treasurer; Larry W. Marvin, Sacramento, marshal; Raymond J. McGrath, San Francisco, inside sentinel; and Raymond J. Burke, Berkeley, outside sentinel; trustees, Walter N. Bailey, Elk Grove, Thomas C. Ryan, San Francisco, Benjamin Jones, Lakeport, Ben Hiss and Walter H. Odemar, both Los Angeles, Webster K. Nolan, San Francisco, and Charles D. Blaine, Modesto.

Fresno Bee
May 20, 1943.

Solon Protests Japanese Release In Roosevelt Note

LOS ANGELES, May 20. — (AP) — Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey telegraphed President Roosevelt today, urging the War Relocation Authority stop the release of Japanese from relocation centers in the interest of national safety.

Thomas, member of a special house sub committee on un-American activities, has been here for a week studying Japanese problems.

"Approximately 600 Japanese are being released weekly from the 10 relocation centers to settle in the East and Middlewest," Thomas said in commenting on the telegram. "Some even are being employed in our defense industries. There seems to be no question the entire program has official sanction."

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Thomas asked the president that no more Japanese be released "until such time as the Dies committee has completed its investigation of relocation centers and until such time as the committee releases section two of its Axis report which will deal with the Japanese activities."

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Thomas charged:

As a reward for his service, the wealthy Japanese received from the Japanese emperor the Red Order of Merit. Just before Pearl Harbor he sent out \$15,000 to Japan. It has been reliably reported that he has stated the food and wine at his camp are excellent and that he is concerned only with his expanding waistline.

*Frederic Bee
May 20, 1943*

Evacuation Of Coast Japanese Hit By Speaker

Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin of San Francisco compared the handling of the Japanese problem in Hawaii with the Pacific Coast evacuation program when she spoke at the meeting of the Fresno branch of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play in the First Congregational Church last night.

In Hawaii, the speaker said, young people of the minority racial groups organized themselves into committees before the war and mixed to end segregation according to race. This, she said, created friendliness and understanding so that when the war broke there was no inter racial trouble.

The government arrested 3,000 Japanese suspected of being potential trouble makers when the war broke out, out of a total of 165,000 Japanese Hawaiians, and there has been no trouble in the islands. She said evacuation of the total Japanese problem was impossible and proved unnecessary.

Discussing dual citizenship, the speaker said in 1927 American born Japanese were instrumental in abolishing a Japanese law requiring American Japanese to serve a military training period in Japan before being released from dual citizenship obligations.

Many Japanese Americans have no way of learning whether they are dual citizens, she said, because their parents may have registered them with the Japanese Government when they were small, and registration records in this country were destroyed by Japanese consulate staffs when war was declared.

She declared 9,700 Japanese Americans responded to a call for 5,000 volunteers for the United States Army in Hawaii.

In discussing legal actions undertaken by Japanese Americans to prevent their evacuation, she said none has been completed, but predicted any law which might be enacted cancelling the citizenship of Japanese born in this country would be thrown out by the supreme court.

Hubert Phillips, chairman of the local group, presided.

Analyzing Farmstead Sites (for Lot 1

Things to consider:

Auto lights - woodland

Electric power line

*Fresno Bee
May 21, 1943.*

May 21

Clubwomen May Oppose Release Of Japanese

Resolution Presented At
Closing Session Of An-
nual Conclave

A resolution taking a strong stand against the release of Japanese from relocation centers was introduced for the consideration of the delegates of the California Federation of Womens Clubs in The Californian today.

The resolution was the outgrowth of an opinion expressed by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst of Baltimore, Md., president of the General Federation of Womens Clubs, that California club women should make clear to women in other parts of the country their attitude, based on first hand experience, toward the Japanese internees.

Neither the general federation nor state federations previously had taken a stand on the Japanese question. It is expected the resolution presented today will have an effect on future general federation policies.

Realistic Attitude Lauded

Mrs. Whitehurst said the west coast as a whole is far ahead of the rest of the country in its realistic attitude about the war.

"Your war work is based on the assumption you are in a combat area," she said. "Your defense preparations are highly realistic. And I find everywhere clubwomen are doing a magnificent job of leadership in every phase of war work."

Hits Isolationism

Mrs. Whitehurst, who took an anti isolationist stand before Pearl Harbor, declared herself disturbed by what she described as the renewed cropping up of isolationist sentiment all over the country. She expects to telegraph federation presidents in every state to protest to Washington the report of the senate finance committee urging an amendment to the reciprocal trade agreement act terminating the agreements six months after the war.

"This is practically asking our allies to stay with us during the war and threatening to abandon them at its end," she commented.

Fresno Bee
May 21, 1943

Japanese Post²² War Ban Studied By UCT Members

Members of the United Commercial Travelers of America opened the final sessions of their forty fifth state convention today in the IOOF Hall with extended discussion over the scope of a proposed resolution calling for the permanent exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific Coast.

The convention went into executive session to decide whether the resolution also should demand that present internment restrictions be kept rigid and oppose the use of Japanese in any branch of the American armed services.

The original resolution requires all Japanese be "barred forever from the Pacific states in peacetime as well as during the war."

Soldier Fund Voted

Adopted without debate was a resolution appropriating \$1,000 to be sent to the American Red Cross, the USO and to provide men in the armed services with cigarets and other gifts.

The committee reports, made before Grand Counsellor C. E. Thaxter of Fresno, showed a membership increase of 300 in California since 1942, a gain of 7 per cent.

Sig Levy, a past grand counsellor, said the increase was the third largest recorded for any state and boosts membership in the United States and Canada at 80,000.

The auxiliary held a short business session in the San Joaquin Power building before adjourning for luncheon.

The no hostess affair was held in the crystal room of the Hotel Fresno, honoring the grand officers, Mrs. Thaxter, and Mrs. O. B. Peavy of San Diego, wife of the only candidate for the grand counsellorship.

Both groups will nominate and elect officers during the afternoon. The convention will be closed at a joint dinner party in the Elks Club at 8 P.M.

Committees File Reports

The reports of committees occupied the business sessions of both groups last night. Grand Junior Counsellor Jo Coulter of San Bernardino presided at the Auxiliary meeting in the absence of Grand Counsellor Grace Kelly of Stockton.

A discussion of the last national convention and plans formulated there by war work was led by Mrs. Amy Hoctritt of Sacramento, supreme sentinel. A short session of the auxiliary officers followed.

The UCT interrupted similar reports with a buffet supper in the home of Herbert Mueller of Fresno, chairman of the publicity committee.

*Prueas Bee
May 22, 1943.*

✓ May 22

Clubwomen Ask Japanese Be Kept In Centers

Federation Also Urges
Continuance Of Trade
Agreements Act

Emergency resolutions endorsing the state department's reciprocal trade agreements program without limiting amendments and in favor of all California Japanese being kept in relocation centers for the duration of the war were adopted at a final business session of the California Federation of Women's Clubs convention in The Californian late yesterday.

The resolutions, neither of which had been presented in advance by the resolutions committee, were the outgrowth of the convention visit of Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, general federation president, who informed the convention a report the United States Senate finance committee had adopted an amendment to permit congress to terminate the trade agreements six months after the war.

Seek Retention Of Status Quo

She pointed out the United States has trade agreements with 16 Latin American countries and asserted the amendment might disturb the status quo between the Allies in the Western Hemisphere. This sentiment was embodied in the resolution, which called attention to the fact the general federation endorsed the trade agreements program in 1937 and in 1940.

Heated debate attended the introduction of the resolution concerning the Japanese in relocation centers, which also went on record against any Japanese being brought to the West Coast "in uniform or otherwise."

Some delegates charged the resolution discriminated unfairly against American born Japanese.

Fresno Bee
May 22, 1943



Oscar B. Peavey

Travelers Choose San Diego Man As New Leader

Kenneth Hickey Of Fresno
Named Grand Secretary
Of Organization

May 23, 1943
Oscar B. Peavey of San Diego was unanimously elected grand counselor of the United Commercial Travelers of America at the closing sessions late yesterday of the forty fifth two state convention in the IOOF Building.

He succeeds Clinton E. Thaxter of Fresno, who became past grand counselor. Associated with the work of the organization for nearly two decades, Peavey held the post of grand junior counselor this year.

One state post went to a Fresnoan when Kenneth J. Hickey was chosen grand secretary. Grand Chaplain Thomas A. Osborne, also a Fresnoan, retains his post until his successor is appointed by Peavey.

Other Officers Named

Others elected are Albert Parker, Los Angeles, grand treasurer; William J. Lacey, San Francisco, grand junior counselor; Howard Bard, San Bernardino, grand conductor; A. G. Holman, Los Angeles, grand page; W. O. Gale, San Jose, sentinel, and Clyde S. Danner, Stockton; Lyle L. Temple, Rosemead; Arthur Biggins, Oakland, and Arthur B. Swaney, executive committeemen.

Those elected to serve as delegates to the grand convention in Columbus, O., next month are Peavey, Sigmund Levy, Fresno; E. W. Wilson, Long Beach; Edward H. Settlege, Los Angeles; E. R. Danielson, Oakland; Charles Dickman, Stockton, and Fern Libby, San Jose.

Heads Auxiliary

Mrs. Jo Coulter of San Bernardino, grand junior counselor, who presided during sessions of the auxiliary in the San Joaquin Power Building, was elected grand counselor, succeeding Mrs. Grace Kelly of Stockton.

Mrs. Kelley was not a candidate for the post of past grand counselor, to which Mrs. Mabel Uldall of Sacramento was reelected.

Others elected are Mrs. Myrtle Bard, San Bernardino, grand sentinel; Mrs. Lucy Mitchell, Oakland, grand secretary; Mrs. Orpha Forbes, Stockton, grand treasurer; Mrs. Austa Jacobs, Stockton, grand junior counselor; Mrs. Thelma Henrickson, Oakland, grand conductress; Mrs. Geraldine Pierce, Sacramento, grand page, and Mrs. Adeline Smith, Stockton; Mrs. Maretta Settlege, Los Angeles, and Mrs. Maud Law, Fresno, executive committeewomen.

Chaplain, Organist Named

Mrs. Shirley Baumgartner, San Bernardino, and Mrs. Hazel Nichols of San Bernardino were named grand chaplain and organist, respectively.

The election followed the adoption by the UCT of resolutions formulating a six point program for the control of Japanese during and after the war.

The group asked that the national council endorse permanent barring of Japanese from coastal areas and their placement under military authority, the use of able-bodied Japanese, other than known enemy agents, on farm projects, the use of all Japanese impounded farm implements, tires and automobiles in the war effort and the confiscation of Japanese Government money now impounded. The resolutions also condemned a Japanese American combat unit.

Installation of both sets of officers was held at a joint dinner party in the Elks Club in which Peavey and Mrs. Coulter presided. Outgoing officers spoke briefly to end the two day sessions.

*2 Fresno Bee
May 23, 1943*

Tule Lake Relocation Center. Found to Be Full of 'Dynamite'

By DON THOMAS

Pictures on Page 15

TULE LAKE RELOCATION PROJECT, May 24.—Claustrophobia—14,000 cases of it walking around with no place to go.

Picture an average California community of approximately 14,000 persons with all its multiplicity of governmental problems, group conflicts, special interests and personality clashes.

Then superimpose on that community and its particular problems sharp restrictions on the movement of its populace—barbed wire fences

in the northeast corner of the State. You have also a dynamite-laden situation. Not in the sense of a possible, major explosive uprising, but rather, potential, smaller, blasts of discord.

KEPT IN CHECK

How those explosions are, for the main, being kept in check and how the War Relocation Authority proposes to remove them completely through eventual elimination of the camp, presents a clear view into the functioning of a Federal agency of vital interest to the West Coast, and an insight into the minds of the evacuees.

Primarily, the WRA's job is "to re-establish the evacuated people as a productive segment of the American population." But while it is engaged in facilitating the re-assimilation of the evacuees into normal currents of American life, it must provide, as nearly as possible in war times, "an equitable substitute for the lives and homes given up" by those under its charge.

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, has informed the project staff that he feels his agency will have failed unless it is able to resettle elsewhere by the end of the war at least half the Japanese now

(Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of articles, with illustrations by Carl Bigelow, Tribune staff cameraman, on the largest single Japanese relocation project undertaken by the Federal Government. With the Japanese problem currently under study by various groups, the series deals with conditions at the camp on its first anniversary, how the War Relocation Authority is handling the situation, and its plans for the future. The second article will appear tomorrow.)

and armed guards, as a matter of fact—and you have this project here

Continued Page 2, Col. 6

Oakland Tribune
5/24/43
p. 1

'NISEI' IN RELOCATION CAMP RESENT CUSTODY, U.S. PLANS

Continued From Page 1

in 10 relocation centers throughout the Western States.

It's a large order. Many of the evacuees don't want to be assimilated elsewhere at the present time, and they want to return to their homes in California, Washington and Oregon. Obviously, too, a Japanese family moved from a \$35,000 home to a 20 by 25 foot room in a barracks doesn't feel that "an equitable substitute" has been found.

"If we are considered as prisoners of war," said one of the leading members of the community, "then the treatment we are getting is fine—we could find none better in the world. But if we are considered as citizens of the United States, then this is all wrong."

And there is the crux of the problem, because approximately two-thirds of the evacuees in this camp are "Nisei," American-born United States citizens of Japanese ancestry.

QUESTION RAISED

As citizens of the United States, they question why other United States citizens—those of Italian and German ancestry—aren't confined.

In a speech before a high school class, one student admitted the danger to Japanese-Americans on the Pacific Coast at the start of the war, but expressed resentment "over what amounts to protective arrest." He feared, he said, that such protective arrest might be extended to other groups of citizens, that members of other sections of society, labor unionists, for instance, might be evacuated if the country followed the philosophy controlling treatment of the Nisei.

With such feeling prevalent among the Nisei, what otherwise might be a minor incident causes dissension to spread like wild fire throughout the community. One such instance recently resulted in

the arrest of two uniformed police officers. He could not, though, they were held up by two uniformed men and George Stephanidis claim March 24, when Augustine Rodri- movements throughout the night of Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, traced his Ross, a nephew of San Francisco had laid the robberies to him. Mingus is charged with the crime, Burke, who with Patrolman Leonard J. denials after Patrolman Thomas J. He took the stand to make his two civilians. in uniform, searched and robbed Patrolman Adolph Verdugo, while every detail accusations that he and Officer Harold Joseph Rossi deny in room today heard Oakland Police A packed Alameda County court-

high school were permitted to remain away without penalty.

Commenting on the outbreak today, one administrative official emphasized that many of those who sided with the faction opposed to the registration did so "not because they were pro-Japanese, but because they had a tendency to be anti-government" as a result of the evacuation.

Another problem confronting the administration is the wide variance in outlook between different geographic groups. Project authorities have noted that California evacuees tend to different mental processes and even different speech characteristics, than the evacuees from Washington and Oregon.

One Japanese declared frankly that the evacuees from Washington and Oregon "had been more thoroughly assimilated among the Caucasians and because of that were inclined to remain loyal." California Japanese, he said, often live in communities where they are in frequent, close association with their own people and therefore are not so thoroughly Americanized.

Complicating the WRA's task also are widely circulated reports that farmers in the area resent the presence of the camp and want it removed, and that even in a harvest crisis they would not tolerate Japanese help even if arrangements could be made to make it available.

A quick sampling of opinion among holders of adjacent land seems to indicate that the farmers do not object to the camp location, that they probably wouldn't refuse Japanese farm help, but that they do not expect a harvest labor shortage.

FARMERS 'GRIPED'

The picture in that regard, however, isn't all sweetness and light. Farmers made no attempt to obscure the fact that they were "griped"

14 Dead in
Rail Wreck

increasing his work week will at the rate of time and a half 24
will June 9 to make the change-
kers on a 48-hour work week.
today by the War Manpower
dustries employing more than

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p. 2

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With such feeling prevalent among the Nisei, what otherwise might be a minor incident causes dissension to spread like wild fire throughout the community. One such instance recently resulted in the arrest of 140 of the evacuees, and the project is still in the throes of a "hangover" from it.

FIGHT IN CAMP

It all started with a registration program questionnaire which asked if the evacuees would swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and forswear any form of allegiance to the Japanese emperor or any foreign government. The question was later altered to ask if the evacuees would swear to abide by the laws of the United States and take no action which would interfere with the war effort.

A small group of aliens—"Issei," born in Japan and barred from U.S. citizenship—immediately started agitation, found support from some of the "Kibei," who were born here but educated in Japan, and from some discontented Nisei.

In the agitation and demonstration which followed, persons were intimidated if they indicated intention to register, there were some beatings, schools closed and the evacuees' city council and planning boards resigned. As one of the Caucasian personnel of the project put it:

"It was almost a little war here between the Japanese and the Japanese-Americans."

COUNTRY VS. FAMILY

"In many instances it boiled down to a matter of allegiance to country or to family."

When the situation was brought under control, steps were taken, and are now continuing, to reorganize the community council to provide an equal representation for the Issei, and students who dropped from

high school were permitted to remain away without penalty.

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FARMERS 'GRIPED'

The picture in that regard, however, isn't all sweetness and light. Farmers made no attempt to obscure the fact that they were "griped" at the project administration over the farm equipment situation.

Those questioned were virtually unanimous in reporting that the project "has 200 tractors to do the work of six while we are trying to operate without any."

One representative land holder asserted:

"We can't get farm equipment for our lands, while the Jap camp has equipment piled high in the sheds."

"The farmers put in diversified food crops, instead of their regular plantings, to aid the war effort, and now they face taking a loss because they can't get necessary equipment. Not just a small loss, either—some are going to be wiped out."

WELL EQUIPPED

"We're trying to feed the general public, while the camp, which feeds only itself, has a corner on all the tools."

Perusal of project farm records following that conversation showed the camp to have 50 tractors and 97 other pieces of agricultural equipment, including bottom plows, potato, diggers and planters, planes, power dusters, pigtooth harrows, disc plows, seeding units and power mowers.

A subsequent article will report the use to which that equipment is put.

'Puritan' Dead at 106

LOS ANGELES, May 24.—(AP)—James C. McLaughlin, who claimed he was "never drunk in my life, never uttered an oath and never married," died yesterday at the age of 106.

Japanese Citizens: The NSGW Resolution

No doubt the Native Sons of the Golden West were motivated by the most laudable patriotic ideals in drawing up the resolutions they passed at their convention last week. Nevertheless they could not have devoted much thought to the full implications of one of them on the plane of essential ideas, the principles involved and the precedent it would establish.

The resolution in question calls for an amendment to the Federal Constitution barring the first generation of American-born Japanese from citizenship on the ground that "the difference in race, religion, color and thought of the Japanese from our American citizens is such that the ideologies of the Orient are inherently present and predominate to such an extent in the majority of all Japanese in America as to prohibit any Japanese from ever becoming a strictly loyal American."

This resolution was passed because a taxpayer's suit aimed at the political disqualification of the Japanese filed by the secretary of the Native Sons was turned down by the United States Supreme Court after it had been tossed out by the Registrar of Voters of San Francisco County and the intervening courts. This suit claimed, among other things, that "American-born Japanese are unfit for citizenship because of Japanese racial characteristics of dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy."

These are, of course, war-born attitudes. There has also been plenty of mass condemnation of our other major enemy, the Germans, but with a significant difference. The argument here, and it seems to me a perfectly valid argument, is that the Germans, or a sufficiently large number of

them to work their will on the whole body politic, are the victims of a mass paranoia, and the same thing is undoubtedly true of the Japanese. Dr. Bricker and the others who advance this view condemn the Germans for being paranoiacs, not for being Germans. All of us know something about the German contribution to civilization, and no one can therefore sell the American people a mass excommunication of a nation that has produced a Luther, a Goethe, a Brahms, an Ehrlich or a Thomas Mann.

The Native Sons' mass excommunication of the Japanese suggests that they are not too well acquainted with the people they would cast into outer darkness. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Kurtz of the Army Air Force, who got to know our Oriental enemy the hard way, fighting them in the South Pacific, says in his book, "The Japs are only people." This is practically identical with the conclusion reached by Albert Eustace Haydon, this country's foremost authority on Oriental religions, and Langdon Warner, who knows more about Japanese art than any other 50 men this side of Tokyo.

This proposal would, of course, repeal the 14th and 15th Amendments. It would also repeal science, American history and Christianity. There is not an anthropologist on earth, unless he be a German or Japanese paranoiac, who will pass a moral judgment on a race. There is not a Christian teacher on earth who would agree that any race is inherently and unregenerately dishonest; this idea is, in fact, the cause of most of the trouble between the Nazis and the Catholic Church.

And the whole American system of law and education is based upon the principle that the individual transcends all considerations of race and class.

That such an amendment would, if passed, establish a precedent for the disqualification of any minority group against which any other minority group might choose to raise a clamor is obvious enough. That the amendment has no more chance than did the taxpayer's suit is also obvious. Nevertheless it is disturbing to see it published as the considered opinion of a representative California group. One hopes that the recent remarks of Governor Warren are more representative: "Now as never before our faith in the democratic form of government must be sustained to the utmost in unity against enemies who would divide us along lines of race or creed or origin."

—Alfred Frankenstein

S.F. Chronicle

5/24/43

Chester Rowell

Past Dozen Years Full Of Warning for Future

Suppose we look back a bit, in order to look more intelligently forward.

Today's lesson is of the futility of "appeasement," from its very beginning. Not the genuine efforts, like the Briand-Stresemann ones, which Poincare and the German militarists sabotaged, nor the real campaigns of education, through two long generations, of genuine liberals in Japan (most of them murdered later for their virtues) toward better relations with America. For the other attempts to placate the implacables, which one by one failed at every opening toward a lasting peace.

One might carry it back as far as you please—back at least to Peter the Great in Russia, or even to Rurik, nearly a thousand years before; back to Peary, or to Townsend Harris in Japan; back to the so-called "opium war" in China; back to the Sepoy rebellion or earlier in India; back to Hannibal or Cleopatra, or to the mythical Dido, in the Mediterranean; and to Abraham and Moses and Cyrus and Xenophon and the whole line of Pharaohs and Ptolemys of the Near East. For everything that happens has its origins in what happened before, including even the not wholly fanciful hypothesis that our own love of talk stems from our chattering anthropoid predecessors. For history is something which both grows, by the processes of nature, and is made, by the machinations of men. We can not wholly escape either, nor avoid the certainty that when our generation has done its brief part, there will be much left for our successors, to continue or repair.

But the immediate question is the "appeasements" of Munich, of the Spanish war, of Japan, of Italy, of the failures to deal with realities in the Weimar republic and the Russian revolution, and

of the retreat of America from a global world, just when it had become inextricably a part of it.

To begin with Italy: The failure to impose the sanctions pledged by the League of Nations when Mussolini invaded Ethiopia was largely due to the hesitation of Britain to risk a Mediterranean conflict with the Italian fleet. It was known that the British Navy could destroy that fleet, but it might lose an undetermined number of its own ships, and the remainder might not be enough to face what Germany might attempt at this moment of greatest weakness. Now we know how pitiful that Italian fleet was and is, and how impossible would have been any major German coup at the time. Britain should have known and dared it then.

Now we know that the Spanish war was a try-out for the European war and that Russia and Germany learned much (and Italy nothing) from the intervention which we all pretended to ignore. American, British, and French false-pretense neutrality fortified our potential, enemies with experience and confidence, and left Spain still a possible pathway for their next most dangerous offensive. And, because the Republican side in Spain was largely communistic, our Tories are still persecuting Americans who participated in or sympathized with it.

When Chamberlain went to Munich, he had not merely never read "Mein Kampf;" he did not have even a second-hand knowledge of its contents. (This information is first-hand.) But he did have a Tory dread of Russia and a futile hope to isolate Russia from Europe. So he fell for the tricks which Hitler had frankly foretold in his book, and gave away the hope of peace in Europe. Everybody knows now what

Chamberlain had no excuse for being ignorant of them. And ignorance and stupidity are even more dangerous in a statesman than is wickedness. Chamberlain was not a wicked man.

Every informed person knew what the Japanese coup in Manchuria meant, and there were informed persons, official and unofficial, on the ground (of whom this writer happened to be one) who saw it happen, who knew exactly what it meant, and kept their Governments informed. Secretary of State Stimson, in America, understood, and knew what to do. The whole League of Nations found out later, and the Lytton report, in which America joined with the League nations, told the world, too late. But John Simon, then British Foreign Minister, "did not move." So Japan was "appeased."

Then the Japanese militarists threw out the liberal government, murdered most of the liberal leaders and drove the rest into hiding or submission, and began the Chinese war. By that time we must all have known what it meant, but too many of us refused to see that it meant us as well as China. So we appeased Japan, by supplying it with war materials and stingily stinting them to China. Britain did even worse, by closing the Burma road for a time at Japan's demand. And we kept up the "appeasement" until Pearl Harbor.

Now we all know what our statesmen should have known and acted on then. We know that even the risk of being forced into action before we were prepared would have been less perilous than what actually happened.

We know now. If any of our statesmen knew then, we probably would not have backed them, in action.

From now on—may we know in time!

S.F. Chronicle

5/24/43



AS THE FUR FLIES



Editor, Thrust and Parry:

After seeing some of the "Opinions on the Japanese Question" I feel inclined to break a long-standing rule which says that one should never enter into controversies through the press. I do so now only that some of the students may learn:

1. That many governmental authorities, including J. Edgar Hoover, have stated that no sabotage has been committed by Japanese aliens or citizens in Hawaii or in America either before or since Pearl Harbor, but the same cannot be said of the Germans and Italians.

2. That Mr. Eisenhower, brother to the general, stated when he was head of the W. R. A. that the interned Japanese are 60 per cent to 70 per cent loyal. Mr. Dillon S. Meyer, the present administrator, places the number even higher. Neither of these men had any political reason for distorting the facts.

3. That almost 5000 Japanese-American citizens are already in the Army. Many have fought and died in defense of my home and yours. Some are now fighting with MacArthur in the South Seas, but we hold their families under armed guard.

4. That thousands of the Americans, though their skins be different from mine, know no other flag than yours and mine, and their hearts quicken just as ours do at the sound of the Star Spangled Banner. (Blame our educational system for that.)

5. That these American citizens have been shipped from their homes, incarcerated under armed guards without trial by jury, without a charge being filed against them, without even so much as an offence having been committed by them.

I am only sorry that I cannot tell in one short letter the things I have learned about this Japanese problem in the last year and a half. It has not all been favorable to the Japanese-Americans, but it has taught me to be highly appreciative of what fine citizens some of them—most of them—are.

C. N. Settles.

(Continued on page 4)

*Spartan Daily
San Jose State Call.*

5/24/43



THINGS TO DO *Guard your mileage*

- 1 Have inspections made at least once a month.
- 2 Check your tire pressure at least once a week.
- 3 Have your wheels correctly aligned to prevent tire wear.
- 4 Make only necessary trips in your car.
- 5 Share rides with neighbors who have cars.

F. BENSON

Jose, Calif. Columbia 876

BUY
U.S. WAR
BONDS

Want To Go Home,

the loyal evacuees in resettlement of interior of any others and are with that an unde- do not o complete- n homes in army- nity to a s to work lited must o \$19 set pay for rs to doc- it costs each one.

There is a central messhall, manned by evacuees, for each block of 14 barracks.

Six Caucasians and 150 evacuees do the policing. The army patrols the project boundaries.

Crimes have been few. There have been strikes—for better food; for shoes, now issued on the basis of proven individual need; for shorter hours for coal unloaders. The results: A project steward left; farmers and coal unloaders got shoes; coal unloaders had their work-week cut to 44 hours.

The army was called into the project center once—when several score evacuees held a demonstration protesting the necessity of answering a job questionnaire as to whether they would forewear allegiance to Japan. They said such action

would leave the aliens without any country at all.

Ringleaders of the demonstration and others participating in the beating of a prominent of the questionnaire, were arrested. Some were sent to an internment camp, some released after serving time, some are still in jail. A total of 140 have been involved in such incidents.

The nearest sizeable town is Klamath Falls, Ore., 35 miles away. Evacuees are not allowed to go there.

For entertainment they play outdoor basketball, baseball, volleyball; the tots shoot marbles and make pies of sand. At night there sometimes are plays at a little-theater, barracks, movies in a messhall, jittersbugging to the tune of evacuee bands.

San Jose Mercury
5/25/43

Most Of Japs In U. S. Camps 'Want To Go Home'

TULELAKE, Calif., May 24. (AP) — More than 100,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans acquired a severe case of claustrophobia a year or so ago, and so far as could be determined by a visit to this relocation center they've not been cured—most of them want to go home.

There are about 14,000 of them confined to this 7000-acre tract on the lake-bottom lands of northern California.

They are growing potatoes, grain and truck-garden crops; raising hogs and chickens; running their own co-operative stores and shops; going to school, getting married, having babies.

Another 90,000 are on nine other relocation centers in

California, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas.

They have become the subject of national controversy—whether they are disloyalists or potential disloyalists, receiving food and care at the expense of the public at large, or whether they are being discriminated against in direct violation of their rights.

A good many here came from communities in which they seldom saw another member of their own race. Two-thirds are American citizens—the Nisei, born and educated here, and the Kibei, born here but educated in Japan. The other third are Issei—Japanese-born and still citizens of that country.

In the over-all picture, they left these impressions:

Some of the Issei are too mentally rooted in Japan to turn against their native land in time of stress; some of the Kibei have shown by word and deed that they might well be watched; the Nisei, apparently largely loyal to America as the only land they've known, have suffered in morale by the taunts of some who ask what their American citizenship is gaining for them.

There seem to be two questions uppermost in the minds of all: Why are those of us that are American citizens confined away from our homes while persons of German and Italian ancestry remain at large, and what is going to happen to us?

Gradually, the latter ques-

tion is clarifying for the loyal ones.

Around 1400 of the evacuees at this center have been resettled into jobs in the interior of the United States. Many others have asked to leave and are being investigated with that possibility in mind.

But there remain an undetermined number who do not want to break away completely from their western homes and livelihood.

The evacuees live in army-type barracks, one family to a room. They don't have to work to eat, but the able-bodied must work to get the \$12 to \$19 set as monthly range of pay for every one from laborers to doctors.

Project officials say it costs 38 cents a day to feed each one.

There is a central messhall, manned by evacuees, for each block of 14 barracks.

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S. Jose Mercury 5/25/43

Mercury 5/25

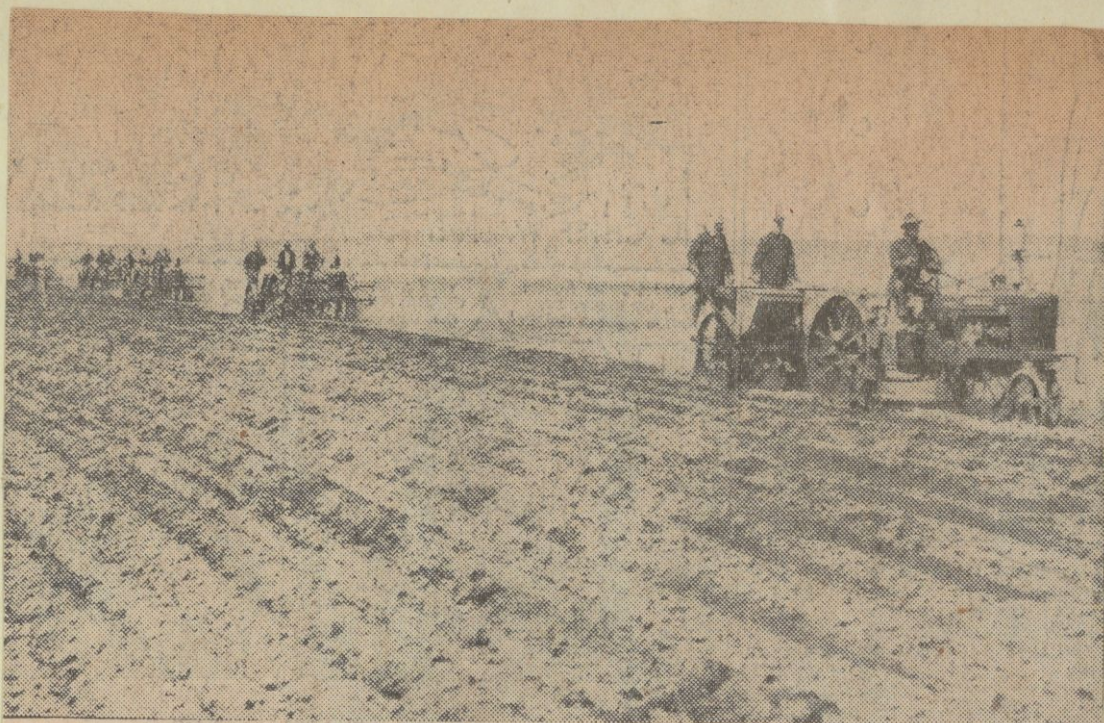


It's potato planting time at the Tule Lake Relocation Project and every one on the community's farm is busy. Here evacuees sort seed spuds preparatory to delivery to cutters.

Oakland Tribune

5-25-43

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Potato planters start out in gangs across the extensive farm acreage as the evacuees take advantage of favorable weather.—Photos by Carl Bigelow, Tribune Staff cameraman.
—Photos by Carl Bigelow, Tribune Staff cameraman.



Typical of the interiors is the "home" of Mrs. Yoshi Mori who is shown here in the "living room" with her daughter, Jean. An individual barracks is divided between four families, each being allotted 20 by 25 feet of living space and separated from the other by a thin partition. The families themselves arrange their 500 square feet to suit themselves.

Oakland
Tribune

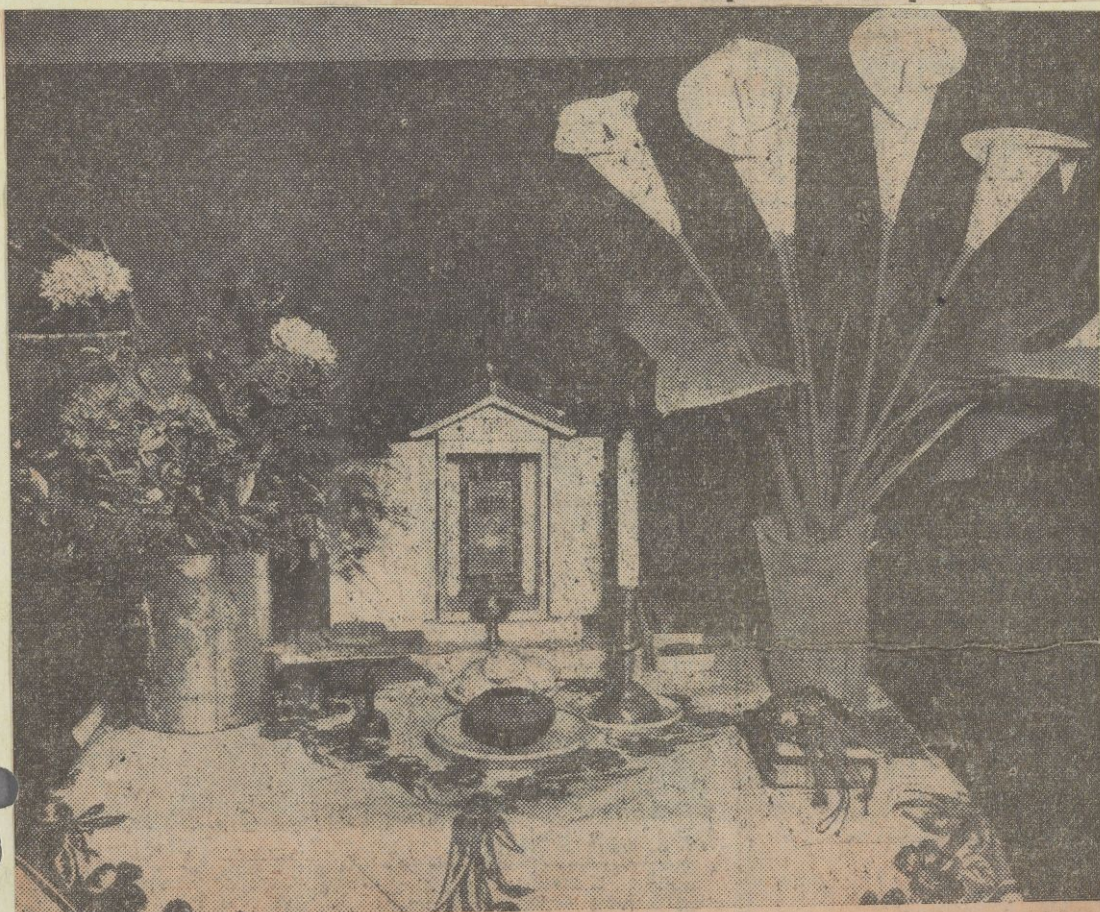
5-25-43

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LIFE IN A JAPANESE RELOCATION CAMP IS LIKE THIS



Every structure—residences, schools, mess and recreation halls—in the evacuee colony at Tule Lake Relocation Project is identical with those shown here. One of the community "co-op" stores is at right, a bank and the newspaper and magazine shop, with barber and beauty shop to the rear, at the left. Some evacuees have improvised small porches.



A colorful note in the Mori residence is the Buddhist shrine, flanked by bouquets of paper flowers, set with food and offerings and with a candle burning. In another corner of their home is an "art gallery" which is the creation, pride and joy of the Mori's 'teen-aged son.

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'Pampering' Of Japs in Camp Belied

Hard Work, Simplest Of Food, Modest Pay Found at Tule Lake

(Editor's Note: This is the second of a series of articles dealing with conditions, problems and projected solutions at the largest single project of the War Relocation Authority. The series was arranged in an effort to provide answers to some of the questions now being raised in studies of the Japanese problem by groups throughout the State and Nation.)

By DON THOMAS

TULE LAKE RELOCATION PROJECT. May 25.—If you want to start a first class argument with an attache of the War Relocation Authority just mention that you have heard that they "are pampering and coddling the Japanese" in camps such as these.

They have had the charge levelled at them from all sides, and they take vigorous exception to it.

Administrative personnel here insist that running a "city" of some 14,000 persons is a major business enterprise and that it leaves no time for anything else. They try to make things as comfortable as possible, yes, but "pampering and coddling" has no place in the program.

From a study of statistical data and a tour of the 5100 acres now in active use on the project, their contention would appear to be borne out.

BREATHLESS VIEW

A view of this community from a promontory is breathtaking. Thousands of acres under cultivation, row after row of Army theater of operation type barracks, central mess halls, laundries and latrines, and scores of other structures, the administrative and operational plant stretch out over the plain below you.

Take the farm alone. At present 3200 acres of land is under cultivation, there are 10,000 chickens and hundreds of hogs.

Extension of the crop acreage, facilities for 30,000 chickens and major development of the hog ranch are already planned.

Of the farmed area, 1150 acres are planted to vegetables for use on the project and for shipment to other relocation centers, and the remainder is devoted to grain.

Charges have been made that the cost of growing vegetables on the project is higher than the price of the produce if purchased in the open market.

PRODUCTION FIGURES CITED

To refute that, authorities in the agricultural department cited figures compiled on the potato acreage, the largest single crop. Production costs on 551 acres, the report showed, were \$30,387.80—which project officials declared to be 40 per cent of the cost of production elsewhere. On that acreage, the farm harvested 120,128 sacks of potatoes, which, at the going price of \$2 per sack, netted \$209,868.20.

Over a six-month period last year, the farm shipped 108 carloads to other relocation centers, sold 58 carloads on the open market.

If the farm doesn't impress you as big business, turn to the actual, physical plant of the project, which was created at a cost of approximately \$7,000,000. Its maintenance, internal security and over-all administration is a full time job for Caucasian personnel and evacuee aides.

A statistical survey included in a supplement to the project's daily, mimeographed newspaper early this year included a placement office report that 6800 persons were employed on the project at that time, and that an even larger number had been at work several months previous.

MESS HALL SUPERVISION

Another item of big business, is the supervision of 87 mess halls which are allotted 45 cents per person per day but are running presently on between 36 and 38 cents a day per person.

As an indication of the supply office's problem—upwards of 7000 pounds of rice is consumed daily, milk consumption runs around 1500 gallons, and more than 3500 pounds of bread is used.

And underlying all the pressure of such administrative affairs is the fact that when the WRA accomplishes its objective it defeats itself. The administration's job is to resettle the evacuees elsewhere. In doing so it occasionally robs itself of some of its best evacuee help.

One of the biggest headaches caused by that induced labor turnover is enjoyed by M. P. Gunderson, who is on leave from the San Leandro School Department to serve as principal of the high school here.

When the school was first opened, he said, there was a wide field of choice in the matter of selecting evacuee assistant teachers. Now that relocation is under way, those assistants are being drawn off and replacements must be found. Gunderson was high in his praise of those replacements, but regretted the burden which must be carried by the Caucasian staff because of the constant turnover.

BUSINESS PROBLEMS

Another administrator confronted with business problems is Clarence J. Benz, who took a leave of absence from Frick Junior High School in Oakland, to assume charge of the furniture factory. The plant here turns out all school furniture for Tule Lake, Manzanar, Minadoka and Delta relocation projects, and the original crew of 50 has now been reduced to 19. Additionally, Benz, like other businessmen, is beset with

priority troubles in connection with supplies.

The evacuees themselves, naturally, don't feel that they are being "pampered and coddled."

Those employed on the project earn from \$12 to \$19 a month, depending on the type of work they do, and from that they purchase clothing and other necessities. For the hundred or so in the community who are eligible to work but for whom no employment can be found, the government grants what amounts to unemployment compensation, a \$3.25 monthly allowance.

HOUSING PLAN

The evacuees point also to the residential housing plan. Four average sized families are quartered in the 20 by 100 foot wood, tar paper and beaverboard barracks, so that each family's total living space is approximately 20 by 25 feet.

For each barracks block of quarters are 48 families and 12 single persons there is a central area having community bath and toilet facilities, laundry and ironing rooms, and one barracks devoted to mess hall and kitchen and another for use as a recreation room.

There aren't any motion picture theaters, any auditorium or any general recreation center and un-

like evacuees in other camps, they can't go into nearby communities for a change of scenery. Except for a few who worked in the beet fields last year, most of the evacuees haven't been out of the immediate project area since it opened a year ago.

In view of that situation and for other reasons which will be covered in subsequent articles, the evacuees join with the Caucasian personnel in rejecting the view that they are coddled.

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Shoes wear out fast at Tule Lake, and since evacuees haven't ration books and can get new shoes only on proof of need, Shoemaker Mitsutaro Miyahara is always behind in his work. He has fashioned substitutes of wood.

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THE JAPANESE TALK ABOUT CABBAGES



When pickled cabbage isn't on the menu for the 14,000 evacuees at the Tule Lake Relocation Project, the vegetable is likely to pop up in some other form. Here Frank Sakashita, mess cook for one of the residential blocks, puts the final touches on a pan of cabbage and wienies. The older Japanese apparently enjoy the cabbage, the children don't, definitely.

—AND RICE AND SHOES



A small portion of the steamed rice served daily, usually twice, is being prepared by a woman cook in the same mess hall. This dish also is greeted with mixed emotions.

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Tule Lake Japs Ashamed Of Slayings

Appetites Fell Off When Tokyo Liquidated 'Shangri-La' Fliers

(Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of articles on the War Relocation Authority's project at Tule Lake, in the northeast corner of California, where 14,000 evacuees—both U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry and alien Japanese—are housed pending proposed re-assimilation elsewhere. Photos are by Carl Bigelow, Tribune staff cameraman. The fourth article will appear tomorrow.)

By DON THOMAS

TULE LAKE RELOCATION PROJECT, May 26.—They looked in the garbage cans here after the news that our fliers had been slain in Tokyo, and they knew that the camp was ashamed.

The evacuees didn't talk about the story, but administrative officials were immediately aware, from the increased content of the garbage bins that the Japanese were troubled. Their appetites dropped down immediately.

The community sensed instantly, one official reported, that the incident, aside from mortifying them, had hurt their chances of relocation elsewhere. And yet there was no widespread comment on the matter.

From such telltales, the administrators must attempt to decipher what is in the hearts and innermost minds of the "Issei", those born in Japan, for they are definitely not the chatty type.

YOUNG FOLK TALK

But if the Issei and the older "Nisei," United States citizens of Japanese ancestry, here are inscrutable, the younger folk are not.

The high school students, for instance are enthusiastic conversationalists, and their friendly chatter sometimes provides a glimpse of the attitude prevalent among the older members of their families. Unconsciously or otherwise, many of them reflect parental viewpoints.

Few Japs May Return

WASHINGTON, May 26.—(AP)—A relatively few Japanese-American men who are married to Caucasians may be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast Zone, Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy was quoted in a letter just released by Rep. Ward Johnson (R., Calif.).

Confer with them in a class room, toss in questions to test their reactions, and you are impressed with their grasp of the problem confronting them and the Government. Or just "shoot the breeze" with them during recess period and you emerge with what might be considered a fairly representative cross section of the community's opinion.

'HEP-CAT' AND 'JIVE'

Mixed in with it, of course, is just as much "hep-cat" and "jive" patter as you would hear on any Bay region campus.

"Some things here are bad, some are good," said one student leader. "We'll just sit tight here, make the best of it and hope it's all over as soon as possible so we can all go back home."

Commenting on reports that many of the Japanese didn't want to return to the areas from which they have been evacuated, another said:

"It's not true that we don't want to return home. The children all do, and their parents are too old to want to pull up stakes and start out all over again."

"I can't get used to so many Japs," said another, but that, together with the query of one kindergarten tot: "When are we going back to America?" obviously parroted identical phrases reported in other relocation centers.

SOME QUOTATIONS

From others you hear such phrases as:

"My best friends were Caucasians—I mean my real friends" (and the "real" was underlined).

"Lack of privacy here is breaking home ties and results in lowered morality."

"Pearl Harbor was the greatest pain and shock of my life."

Asked specifically how they would handle the problem of their people from this point on, the composite answer of one group was:

"The evacuees should be relocated gradually. All of us can't be placed at once, because major housing and job problems must be considered."

"If a mass evacuation is permitted, the Japanese will congregate again, through necessity, so this gradual process seems to be the best solution."

"Don't make any attempt to segregate the young and the old—that will only create ill feeling. Families don't want to be separated. We children love our parents."

DIVERGENT VIEWS

(That comment on segregation was sharply opposed to the view of one educator who insists that such action will be necessary if the younger Nisei are to be protected from the influence of Issei, the Kibei—born here but educated and indoctrinated in Japan—and the disloyal citizens among the Nisei.)

Their principal complaints over conditions concern the food and shoes.

They "beef" loudly and long, not over the quality and quantity of the food, but over the preparation, lack of variety and unbalanced diet.

"We have so much fish it practically sticks out of our ears," said one youth, "and we have steamed rice twice a day, rain or shine. Talk about balanced diet—at one meal

recently we had rice, beans and potatoes, not to mention white bread."

DIFFERENT MENU

Another sore spot apparently is the fact that the Caucasian personnel has a different menu and the administration mess is staffed by the best Japanese cooks in the camp.

The same food is served in all Japanese mess halls in accordance with menus prepared well in advance.

The menu for one evacuee meal included: baked macaroni and cheese, steamed rice, asparagus, tsukemono—a Japanese dish of pickled cabbage—bread, preserves, an apple and tea. There was no butter—there hasn't been for months, and one of the diners emphasized that the asparagus was "a real treat."

At the same meal in the administration mess, the menu was: soup,

asparagus salad, roast beef and noodles, baked potato, cake and tea or milk.

CAN'T BUY SHOES

The other major bone of contention, shoes, has caused one strike and is still far from solution. Since the evacuees are without ration books, they have no 17 stamp and hence can't buy shoes. The strike resulted when shoes of farmers and coal unloaders wore out and they couldn't get replacement.

Students complain that the sandy soil wears out their shoes twice as fast as the sidewalks used to at home, say that rubber soles are a little better but that they and play shoes are not available.

Otherwise, the student grouching is in a minor key. There is a lack of desks, other furnishing and supplies and the acoustics are bad, they say, "but they are the best they could be under the circumstances."

The course load is heavy—they attend class from 8:30 to 4:30—but they admit it has to be because the varying requirements of the California, Oregon and Washington school systems must be met.

FEAR FOR CREDITS

Some students are worried because, although the study program conforms to State standards, the high school is not recognized as a State school and they fear that on graduation they may not be eligible for college.

Aside from that fact, the school setup is much like any other. "Tri-State High" has its own student body government, student forums, student patrols, a newspaper and annual, and approximately 30 clubs.

Tomorrow's article will deal with the community hospital, general health and recreation facilities on the project.

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Non-rationed staple goods may be purchased in the co-op stores in the colony and many augment their diet with such foods, although preparation of full-scale meals in quarters is discouraged unless a resident requires a special diet not available in the mess halls. In such cases a permit for an electric hot plate is granted on application to the administration.



Virtually the only ones unconcerned about their plight are the kindergarten children at the camp. Here one class sings "The Itsy-Bitsy Spider"—with gestures—under the direction of Miss Aiko Sumoge, of Hood River, Ore., one of the many assistant teachers who are aiding the Caucasian faculty members.—Photos by Carl Bigelow, Tribune staff cameraman.

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Tulelake Evacue Sanitarium May Remain After War

By WENDELL WEBB

TULELAKE, May 26.—(P)—A new aspect to the problem of Japanese evacuees—the possible permanence of tuberculosis sanitariums—presented itself with a visit to this largest single relocation project in the nation.

In the 225 bed hospital, built to care for this new city in the high, lake bottom valley of Northern California, are 58 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. In barracks constituting an isolation ward are another 60 or so arrested cases under observation.

And the situation is not unlike that at the nine other relocation centers now operating in California, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho and Arkansas.

Around 14,000 evacuees from the Western Defense Command now are quartered here, nearly 90,000 more at the other sites.

Will Need Prolonged Care

Some of the advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis here never will leave the place alive. Others will need prolonged care.

Another 300 persons of Japanese ancestry having the disease have been given evacuation deferments and are staying in public and private hospitals in the Western Defense Command outside of relocation centers.

Medical men, anticipating the time when the centers might close, are studying the future of persons—American citizens and otherwise—who not only would die if their continued segregation and proper

care were not arranged, but who also could spread the disease to hundreds of others.

Some of those ill have no money to buy proper treatment and, from a health standpoint, they should not be moved. For these, there seems but one answer—the continuance of sanitariums at several of the relocation centers now in existence. Such a setup now is in the discussion stage.

From 160 to 180 persons usually are hospitalized here. There is no epidemic. Disease in the main, with the exception of eye trouble, has little if any higher incidence than in other cities of similar size.

The center has one Caucasian doctor—Dr. R. M. Pedicord of Wheeling, W. Va., chief medical officers; three evacuee doctors and three evacuee medical students. There are also 10 evacuee dentists.

Hashiba Is Chief Aide

Dr. Pedicord's chief assistant is Dr. George Kinomatsu Hashiba, formerly of Fresno.

Dr. Hashiba came from Japan 40 years ago, was graduated from Standard, and now, in late middle age, finds himself evacuated from a practice which bought and maintained for him a \$35,000 home, to a \$19 a month income paid skilled workers in the center.

He had no complaints when a reporter visited him in his one room home here, with his medical books in packing box bookcases lining the walls. But he would like to visit Fresno to get more books and surgical instruments he left there.

Dr. Pedicord, who described himself as "too old for a commission," said he is satisfied to leave his practice and \$42,000 home in Wheeling as long as he is being of service in the job he was asked to accept.

Most persons who die here are cremated or buried in their former home cities.

There is a little sand plot set

aside as a cemetery. In it are only four little mounds—the graves of four babies. One grave has a neat wooden fence, the others are marked by artificial flowers.

News Bee

May 26, 1942

DeWitt and the Japanese

EDITORIAL

Too much hysteria is being whipped up about reports from Washington that Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt may be transferred from command of the Fourth Army here to a post of duty elsewhere. It has been reported for several months that General DeWitt might be transferred. This command area will be reluctant to lose the general, for he knows his stuff, has done a good job. Civilians respect him highly, even if they have not always agreed with him.

The only point which merits real concern is a possible change in policy regarding the Japanese. General DeWitt has been firm in his opposition to changes which would permit the return, under certain conditions, of Japanese to this combat area. He has had the military viewpoint based upon fear of possible complications, caused by the presence here of Japanese, in the event of an invasion attempt by any device. In carrying out this policy of the War Department he has had the enthusiastic support of the majority of the civilian population.

The obvious thing about all the discussion is that the War Department is not throwing talent around. A man of General DeWitt's ability might be called to any post of responsibility and importance. His superiors would not shift him merely for the sake of bringing about a softer policy toward the Japanese. General DeWitt is a good soldier, has been carrying out the policies of the War Department, not necessarily his own, and would also carry out a change in that policy.

The pressure groups shedding tears for the Japanese are not "getting" General DeWitt. But they may achieve their real purpose if people of the West Coast who see the common sense of the policy toward the Japanese do not keep on the alert.

* * *

DEWITT REPORT IS 'NONSENSE'

No Shift Because of
Jap Policy: Stimson

By United Press

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secy. of War Henry L. Stimson said today that any suggestion that Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt was being relieved of command of the Fourth Army because of a disagreement with the War Department over evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast was nonsense.

"The War Department feels that General DeWitt has made a fine and successful record in his command of the Fourth Army, particularly in the handling of the difficult problem of the evacuation of the Japanese from the coastal area, Secretary Stimson said.

He declined to discuss General DeWitt's prospective new assignment or his successor in command of the Fourth Army. It was revealed May 4, when President Roosevelt nominated General DeWitt to the rank of lieutenant general, that he was destined to take a new assignment. It was explained the nomination was made to enable him to retain his rank of lieutenant general, which he hitherto held only by virtue of his command of the Fourth Army.

S.F. News
5/27/43

DEWITT OUSTER PREDICTED FOR STAND ON JAPS

Rep. Richard J. Welch (R), Calif., predicted today that Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt would be relieved of command of the western defense command and fourth army as a result of a controversy over exclusion of Japanese from coastal areas.

Welch said it was "generally understood in Washington" that DeWitt would be succeeded by Lt. Gen. Delos Emmons, commanding general of the Hawaiian defense command, "in a short time."

General DeWitt, according to Welch's information, may be transferred to Washington and assigned to a staff position. In seven months, DeWitt will reach the statutory retirement age of 64.

NO COMMENT

In Washington, the war department had no comment on the reported transfers.

General DeWitt's temporary rank of lieutenant general recently was made permanent, and it was suggested at that time that it was done so that he might retain the rank on being transferred to another post.

DeWitt's policy of excluding Japanese from coastal defense areas has been inflexible. "A Jap is a Jap," he insisted, and he wants none along the coastal frontier. In this respect, his attitude bears the endorsement of several congressmen from this area, Welch said, indicating they would continue to support DeWitt's Japanese policies.

"We have no right to criticize any personnel orders issued by the commander in chief nor the war department," Welch said. "But we may demand that policies which we think for the best interests of our districts be maintained."

JAP REMOVAL

General DeWitt ordered removal of the Japanese shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor. More than 110,000 were removed from strategic coastal areas to inland relocation centers. Most of them are there now. DeWitt has steadfastly refused to permit any to return.

"A Jap is a Jap," he said. "I got them out, and I want to keep them out."

Welch gave no indication as to when the reported transfers would occur. He said it was understood that General Emmons, who assumed command at Hawaii after Pearl Harbor, would be replaced by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, recently commander of an army corps.

Stimson Denies De Witt Row

WASHINGTON, May 27 (U.P).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that any suggestion that Lieut.-Gen. John L. DeWitt was being relieved of command of the fourth army because of a disagreement with the war department over evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific coast was nonsense.

"The war department feels that General DeWitt has made a fine and successful record in his command of the fourth army, particularly in the handling of the difficult problem of the evacuation of the Japanese from the coastal area," Stimson said.

He declined to discuss DeWitt's prospective new assignment or his successor in command of the fourth army. It was revealed May 4, when President Roosevelt nominated DeWitt to the rank of lieutenant general, that he was destined to take a new assignment. It was explained the nomination was made to enable him to retain his rank of lieutenant general, which he hitherto held only by virtue of his command of the fourth army.

Oakland Post-Enquirer
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Dancing is popular and there are many accomplished devotees. Arata (Ziggy) Akahoshi, 21, of Oakland, goes through a fast number here with Florence Tanemura, 19, of Seattle.



For interdance entertainment, the evacuees might call on such accomplished young artists as Reiko Kumasaka, 10, of Tacoma, who beats out a "mean" tap dance routine.



Another couple takes the floor at one of the recreation hall dances as "Ziggy" Akahoshi collapses on the side lines at right.—Photos by Carl Bigelow, Tribune Staff cameraman.

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JAPS MAKE MERRY WITH DANCING, MUSIC IN

RELOCATION CENTER



Entertainment to suit every taste may be found in the recreation halls at the Tule Lake Relocation Project. Here Jean Kakauchi, 11, of Sacramento, sings a popular number to the accompaniment of the Hawaiian String Trio (left to right) Michael Kuwahara, Shig Matsunaga and Tak Ota, of Honolulu, at an impromptu entertainment for newspapermen.



Before any major social event, and at week-ends, the barber and beauty shops are swamped. Mrs. Y. Yoshihara, of Olympia, Wash., is getting a fancy "hair-do" from Mrs. Mary Takita, of Walnut Grove. The barber and beauty shops share part of a barracks unit.

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Doctors Find Tule Lake Japs Healthy

Evacuees Enjoy Normal Recreational, Religious Activities

(Editor's Note: Because of widespread interest in the Japanese problem on the Pacific Coast, The Tribune sent a reporter and cameraman to investigate conditions at the largest single project of the War Relocation Authority. This is the fourth of a series of articles on what they found. Another will appear tomorrow.)

By DON THOMAS

TULE LAKE RELOCATION PROJECT, May 27.—Whatever the mental health of 14,000 evacuees here may be as a result of their confinement, physical health apparently is good, recreational activities are about normal, and religion—Christianity, at least—hasn't suffered.

Except for eye trouble, there is less incidence of disease than for any comparable sized community.

In making that report, Dr. R. M. Pedicord, of Wheeling, W.Va., director of the 225-bed Project hospital and its 475 employees, noted that there have been no epidemics and that only 160 persons are hospitalized. He admitted, however, that pulmonary tuberculosis presents a serious problem and one which will continue after relocation communities are discontinued. Hospital records show 58 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and about the same number of arrested cases in the isolated section.

TO RETAIN FACILITIES

From other sources it was learned that, since most of these would be charity cases, with no place to go if the camp closed, plans are being formulated to retain sanatoria facilities at from three to five of the present projects after the communities are broken up.

As to the religious life of the community, listen to the Rev. Dai-suki Kitagawa—"Father Dai" to the evacuees and Caucasian personnel alike—the middle-aged, pleasant-appearing head of the interdenominational Union Church, the largest in the colony:

"Japanese who were thoroughly Christianized at the outbreak of war have become even better Christians since.

FIND SOLACE

"There are two reasons: First, they have had time to make a more intensive study of the subject, and, secondly, they have found in Christianity a solace for tribulation.

"Even though many felt they had been dealt an injustice through discrimination arising from a matter that was no fault of their own, still they are convinced that only through a democracy, symbolized by the United States, can there be true Christianity.

"Hence they have not wavered in their allegiance to a Government which permits them to practise their faith."

There are active Buddhist congregations, too, and, despite a disclaimer of knowledge by some Japanese questioned, apparently some practice of Shintoism, the Japanese religion of nature and ancestor worship.

For entertainment, the evacuees have what amounts, under the circumstances, to a wide variety of choice. In addition, they are always willing to throw in a few extras—as witness the newly created T.S.O., a variation of our U.S.O., and the impromptu program arranged under direction of Harry Mayeda, of Oakland, for the entertainment of newspaper reporters and cameramen.

SOLDIERS AIDED

The Tule Lake Service Organization, "dedicated for service to Nisei in the American Armed Forces," strives to see that all soldiers of Japanese ancestry enjoy themselves while on furlough visiting parents and relatives here. A questionnaire presented on arrival permits them to designate their particular interest and the type of hostess they prefer.

The T.S.O. takes cognizance of the fact that soldiers may prefer "jitterbug" to ballroom dancing, intellectual to social relaxation, "peppy" or reserved hostesses, and even permits the visiting service men to specify the age, weight and height of his partner.

There is a Little Theater, under the direction of Mrs. Sada Murayama, which presents ten performances each month—and hangs out the "S. R. O." sign for each one. The program this month includes "The Valiant" and excerpts from "Elmer," both with evacuee casts, and a scene from a Broadway favorite in which Miss Jeannette Smoyer, of Santa Rosa, and Garrett Starmer, of Palo Alto, high school faculty members, are featured.

VARIED TALENT

Talent of all types abounds, from the "hot" tap dancing of Reiko Kumasaka, 10, of Tacoma, to the operatic soprano of Fumiko Yabe, 19, who will long remember the solo she sang at the annual concert of the Sacramento Junior College on December 7, 1941. Her number was "One Fine Day" from "Madam Butterfly," and she received good notices.

The Hawaiian string quartet is much in demand, and the community's dance bands are kept busy constantly. One of the recent dances was sponsored by the Timber Wolves, and their identifying call as they sped about making

preparations was just what you'd expect from timber wolves, of the younger, two-legged variety, anywhere.

Sports programs in the community proper play a prominent part in the recreational program, and in addition, Castle Rock, which stands in the middle of the project, separating the camp from its farm, gets a heavy play. In Summer there are picnics and relay hikes to the top, and in Winter skiing and tobogganing over a tough course.

DAILY PAPER

All of the activities for young and old are chronicled in the daily mimeographed newspaper, The Tulean Dispatch, which also carries occasional items from the outside world having a bearing on the evacuees and news from other relocation centers.

The Dispatch, by the way, issues a magazine section monthly, and the most recent issue devotes a sizeable section to Spring fashions with articles and designing by evacuees. "Frilly jabots and flounces to welcome Spring" said one caption, while another sketch carried the exclamation: "Navy victory cuff clamdiggers with chartreuse shirt to catch his eye."

There was no indication as to whether the apparel sketched could be procured at one of the five co-op stores run by the Japanese at various points throughout the camp. But all the stores appear to be doing a land office business, both in the clothing departments and in sections where unrationed foods, tobaccos and sundries are available. Evacuees join the co-operative organization through payment of a \$1 membership fee, and thereafter all transactions are handled in scrip.

SOME SHORTAGES

Store shelves appear well stocked but patrons find the same gaps as in the Bay area. The children complain there has been no candy or gum for months, that soda pop is just a memory. At the moment, bottled apple juice and popcorn—great, bulging bags of it—are enjoying a run.

Other popular spots are the magazine store and barber and beauty shops, which along toward the end of the week are filled to capacity constantly and the dozen barbers subjected to a major workout. The prices are low, and, to speed up their work, the barbers have arranged a double price system. There is the regular haircut with all the usual trimmings and then there is a quick little number bearing a marked resemblance to a "G.I." clip.

(The concluding article of the series will appear tomorrow.)

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Tulelake Nisei Suffer Taunts Of Disloyal Internees

By WENDELL WEBB

TULELAKE (Siskiyou Co.), May 27.—(P)—More than 100,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans acquired a severe case of claustrophobia and nostalgia a year or so ago, and so far as could be determined by a visit to this relocation center they have not been cured. Most of them want to go home.

There are about 14,000 of them confined to this 7,000 acre tract on the lake bottom lands of Northern California.

They are growing potatoes, grain and truck garden crops; raising hogs and chickens; running their own cooperative stores and shops; going to school; getting married; having babies.

Another 90,000 are in nine other relocation centers in California, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas.

Subject Of Controversy

They have become the subject of national controversy—whether they are pampered disloyalists, receiving food and care at the expense of the public at large, or whether they are being discriminated against in direct violation of their rights.

It was difficult at times during a two day visit to the camp to reconcile some of the eager, questioning youngsters with their kinfolk to the Far East who have tortured and killed American boys in the jungles of New Guinea and Guadalcanal, and who sent machine gun bullets blazing all around me in the bloody Battle of Midway. At other times it was not so difficult.

Two thirds of those here are American citizens—the nisei, born and educated here, and the kibe, born here but educated in Japan. The other third are isei—Japanese born and still citizens of that country.

Nisei Are Taunted

Some of the isei are too mentally rooted in Japan to turn against their native land in time of stress. Some of the kibe have shown they might well be watched. The nisei, apparently largely loyal to American as the only land they have known, have suffered in morale by the taunts of some who ask what their American citizenship is gaining for them.

There seem to be two questions uppermost in the minds of all:

"Why are those of us that are American citizens confined away from our homes while persons of German and Italian ancestry remain at large?" and "what is going to happen to us?"

Gradually, the latter question is clarifying for the loyal ones.

Around 1,400 of the evacuees at this center have been resettled into jobs in the interior of the United States. Many others have asked to leave and are being investigated with that possibility in mind.

Here Is How They Live

The evacuees live in army type barracks, one family to a room. They don't have to work to eat, but the able bodied must work to get the \$12 to \$19 set as the monthly range of pay for everyone from laborers to doctors.

It costs 38 cents a day to feed each one. There is a central mess hall, manned by evacuees, for each block of 14 barracks. I ate both with the evacuees and at the mess hall which feeds the 200 Caucasians employed as administrative personnel and in the schools. The Caucasians had superior food. They pay for it from their salaries, around 40 cents a meal.

Six Caucasians and 150 evacuees do the policing. The army patrols the project boundaries.

Crimes have been few. There have been strikes—for better food; for shoes, now issued on the basis of proven individual need; for shorter hours for coal unloaders. The results: A project steward left; farmers and coal unloaders got shoes; coal unloaders had their work week cut to 44 hours.

Army Was Called Once

The army was called into the project center once—when several score evacuees held a demonstration protesting the necessity of answering a job questionnaire as to whether they would forswear allegiance to Japan. They said such action would leave the aliens without any country at all.

The American-Japanese evinced considerable fear that the slaying of American pilots in Japan had blighted their own futures in the United States.

There was something strangely anomalous yet hopeful in the comment of a Japanese-American farm laborer who watched a tractor being refueled and saw gasoline trickling to the ground.

He said:

Hell, man, don't waste gas. Don't you know there is a war on?

Friends Bee

May 27, 1943.

Atherton May Head Legion

STOCKTON, May 27 (INS).—Indications that the next national commander of the American Legion will be Warren Atherton, Stockton attorney and national chairman of the legion's national defense committee, appeared today after Roane Waring, national commander, made the first of several addresses in northern California.

"I am happy to be here at the homecoming of the next national commander," Waring told a mass meeting of Legionnaires in Stockton last night.

Atherton returned last week from a tour of North African battle fronts, which he made in company with Waring at the invitation of the army chief of staff.

Highlight of the national commander's address was an attack upon the policies of the war relocation authority, in its treatment of west coast Japanese.

Describing the personnel of the WRA as "theorists" Waring expressed indignation that "while American boys are fighting the Japs," some Japanese had been released from relocation centers to study in American universities.

Oakland Post Engineer
May 27, 1943

(2)

Gen. DeWitt Has Proved Wisdom in Jap Policy

The declarations of both Representative Costello and Representative Welch that Washington will, if it is not stopped, soon remove the Japs from relocation centers and permit their return to the Pacific Coast should rouse the public to the most vigorous of protests. The reports are given support by the additional intimations that Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, who so ably heads the Western Defense Command, is shortly to be sent to a desk job in Washington and replaced with Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons from Hawaii, on account of Gen. DeWitt's uncompromising opposition to any Japs whatever being sent back to this region.

If Gen. DeWitt were to receive a genuine promotion to a post of greater usefulness, this area would lose him with regret but would not stand in the way of his advancement. But if he is to be shelved because Washington conceives it knows more about the situation on the Pacific Coast than he does the public here will tell Washington in no uncertain terms that it is misinformed.

Secretary Stimson, paying tribute to Gen. DeWitt's ability, denies there is any such reason for his removal. But the public here will demand assurances that Gen. DeWitt's policy will not be reversed, if and when he is moved.

The public here recognizes that keeping the Japs in the relocation centers is undoubtedly an injustice to some of them, an injustice which can be alleviated by permitting a portion to do farm work in the interior. But it defies anybody to produce an infallible method of sorting out the good from the bad; and this is plainly a matter in which no chances

should be taken. Gen. DeWitt as a responsible military commander has pursued a realistic and necessary policy in regard to the Japs to insure the safety of this combat zone.

Senator Jack Tenney produces an unanswerable argument when he points out that if any Japs at all are permitted to return to the Pacific Coast, even in the uniform of United States soldiers, the introduction of Jap spies into this region will be made easy. The Japs, through their captures at Bataan and elsewhere, have an unfortunately large supply of United States Army uniforms and nothing would be easier than to slip uniformed spies ashore from submarines. Such spies could circulate freely with little suspicion. If Jap civilians were permitted to return, even if their loyalty could be guaranteed, the problem of keeping spies out would become unsolvable.

As Representative Costello put it, those who in relocation centers have been in contact with the Japanese for the "grand space of 12 months" and think they know all about them cannot be accepted as final authorities. The people of the Pacific Coast, who have known the Japanese for many years, are under no illusion that they know all about them. They consider the Japanese dangerous, however, and they are practically a unit in this belief.

Their judgment is obviously better than ex parte conclusions reached in Washington on theoretical grounds and the reports of sob-sister social workers.

The public must back Gen. DeWitt and his wise policy to the limit. The exclusion of all Japs from this area for the duration of the war is the only safe expedient.

L A Times
5/28/43

THIS WORLD TODAY

By ROYCE BRIER

THERE is undoubtedly focused in Washington a large and influential group which is more concerned with social theory than with the practical problem of pushing the war to a satisfactory conclusion. To this group the war is not an onerous task but an agreeable opportunity.

The group consists of lawyers, congenital spinners, twisters and weavers of theory who gravitate to government positions, of lady schemers, some of them social workers by trade and some of the Hokinson cartoon type in the *New Yorker*, though a trifle less futile, and of poetic souls, male and female, who genuinely strive for the good of their fellow men. Some of them are in high places and some in low, and some are even in Congress.

The group, of course, is drawn largely from the area east of the Rocky Mountains, for there lies nine-tenths of the population. It is not all physically in Washington, but it is distributed around the bureaus, but the name of the capital city suffices for identification.

This group has been exerting increasing pressure on the Japanese problem in America. The problem is a natural concern of such people, who invariably attack large-scale cases of apparent hardship in America, and all instances of coercion of minorities, without regard to the prevailing circumstances.

Such a group cannot fairly be assailed as prevalently reprehensible. In countless fields it fights courageously and effectively to uphold the best that is in our American concept of society and government. Even though it is more absorbed in social theory than in the monumental task before us, we do not want to swing too far the other way and find ourselves in ancient Sparta, which, as we know, was human society at its most sterile.

But this Japanese problem is of a character never before occurring in our history. Most of the war problems arising today have very close counterparts in the past, particularly in the Civil War period, and we have the example of earlier solutions, whether good, bad or indifferent. Now we are obliged to pioneer this problem in America. The Copperhead problem in the 1860's, which Lincoln solved with suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and probably 20,000 sum-

Continued on Page 2, Col. 1

Royce Brier

We Must Pioneer This Problem Of the West Coast Japanese

Continued from Page 1

largely of a legal rather than a social nature.

The Japanese problem contains both factors. Legally the detention of Japanese-American citizens can only be upheld on the ground of military necessity. Our judicial tendency has been to hold that this military necessity must be imminent (that is that military action to which the detained might be a party, is imminent) before it can have legal sanction.

A possibility arises, however, that modern sabotage methods (by which, for instance, a whole city can be paralyzed by destruction of a few power lines or one water pipeline) may call for a re-examination of the problem by the courts. Ten cunning and desperate enemy agents could in a night force the evacuation of San Francisco, whereas ten Copperheads could do no such thing to Boston or Cincinnati in 1862.

At any rate, there is a strong and deep feeling on the Pacific Coast that the Japanese must not return here for the duration of the war, and this feeling is independent of any Japanese-baiting attitudes which may be assumed by private organizations for the war or post-war periods.

It must be confessed that this feeling takes the hard side in the hard vs. soft situation which has prevailed for many years throughout the world in a crisis. If it does, it can perhaps be justified in recent historical fact, that almost invariably the soft have lost their tangible possessions and their liberties at the hands of enemies dedicated to hardness, and in many cases the loss is directly attributable to softness.

Further, the feeling that the Japanese must be barred for the duration, contains an element of race prejudice, a social value, and commercial and other elements which are not the prettiest in human society. But these are not the controlling elements. Neither is hysteria at this late date. There may have been some public hysteria when General De Witt removed the Japanese from his command area. From those days has emerged a belief far from hysterical that General De Witt was right then, and is still right.

Now, you can't go back of this feeling, and the East, for all its preponderance in public affairs and for all its nucleus antagonistic to the feeling, can't flout it without serious trouble. Nor would another commander, supplanting De Witt, as suggested in the news, find any different solution than De Witt's. Military commanders are not charged with furthering social justice, or even legal forms. They are charged with circumventing the enemy, and nothing else. And it is highly unlikely the War Department has listened for one moment to

any anti-De Witt hints on the Japanese problem. If it did it should dissolve as a War Department and become a social service bureau. Social service bureaus have their uses, but they can't fight world wars.

And that is all of the matter here for the present. You perceive that it fails to cover certain phases of the problem—the situation in the detainment camps, the legal and moral position of the Nisei, and several imponderables largely emotional in contest. But at least the first two are better treated in straight reporting than by interpretation, and the last is too tough for one day's work.

May 28, 1943

P. F. Chronicle
5/28/43

No Change Is Wanted In DeWitt's Japanese Stand

Congressman Richard J. Welch of San Francisco told reporters in that city on Wednesday that he feared the impending displacement of Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command and commander of the 4th Army, was due to Washington displeasure with his Japanese policy.

DeWitt has taken an outspoken strong stand against permitting any of the evacuated Nipponese to return to the Pacific Coast combat area, whether native born or aliens.

Congressman Welch, in explaining his own position, said:

I stand with the other congressmen of the west coast and with the people of the west coast in demanding that the policies of General DeWitt regarding the Japanese be adhered to.

Any softening of this policy, or any coddling of Japanese in this area, will be met by the congressional delegations and by the people of the west coast with all the opposition at their command.

That statement expresses the deep conviction of 99 per cent of the men and women of the Pacific Coast. They demand that the DeWitt program in regard to the Japanese be respected and enforced, no matter what change is made in the western defense command.

Secretary of War Stimson, in a statement made Thursday, took cognizance of the reports anent DeWitt's departure. He called them "nonsense," adding:

The war department feels that General DeWitt has made a fine and successful record in his command of the 4th Army, particularly in his handling of the difficult problem of the evacuation of the Japanese from the coastal area.

In a way this is reassuring; in another way it is not.

The present question is not the successful removal of the Japanese, but whether they are to be kept removed.

And Stimson either inadvertently or deliberately failed to make any comment or pledge as to the war department's future policy on that point.

In any event, the West admits of no compromise on General DeWitt's policy to date.

Frederic B. W.
May 28, 1942
Editorial

'Leave WRA Alone; We'll Solve Issue'

So Says Official at Tule Lake Jap Camp; Outside Sniping Hit

(Editor's Note: This is the last of a series of five articles on what a Tribune reporter and cameraman found when they went to a major War Relocation Authority community seeking answers to questions being raised in current, widespread discussions of the Japanese problem.)

By DON THOMAS

TULE LAKE RELOCATION PROJECT, May 28.—"All this may be unconstitutional, but leave the War Relocation Authority alone, and it will solve the Japanese problem for you."

It was a project official speaking—and with vehemence—of the external influences which complicate the internal problems of operating a relocation center and endeavoring to assimilate evacuees elsewhere in the United States.

There are 14,000 Japanese in this camp, the bulk of them U.S. citizens, 90,000 in other relocation centers, and it is the WRA's job to see that as many as possible are re-assimilated into the American scene.

Administrators here make no pretense to omniscience, but they do feel very strongly that they are better able to evaluate and carry out the duty they have been given, than any individual or group possessed only of a fragmentary knowledge of the facts.

About 1400 evacuees have already been relocated, either permanently or on a seasonal basis, and some 200 more go out each month, but every time there is a move for disenfranchisement of the U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry, or "sniping" at conditions in the camp by outside groups, the rate of relocation drops off sharply and the WRA is deterred in its major objective.

Such incidents—together, of course, with such atrocities as the wanton murder of our Tokyo fliers—instantly bring on increased discrimination against evacuees in the matter of housing, food and work conditions in other areas and the Japanese here withdraw, or delay, relocation applications.

The WRA is charged with getting the Japanese out of these camps, and, as one official explained, "the Government can't afford either the expense or effect on morale of another mass movement of evacuees."

"The Government wants to get them out individually on jobs throughout the country.

"We know who are loyal citizens and who are the disloyal Japanese, whether citizen or alien."

OPEN TO DEBATE

The latter observation, naturally, is open to debate even among the officials themselves. One group feels very definitely that it will be entirely impossible to arrive at an absolute line of demarcation between the loyal and disloyal evacuees—that the best that can be done is to segregate the obviously disloyal from the rest of the colony and then perhaps follow up by separating the Issei from the Nisei, so as to remove from the influence of persons who are aliens with roots still in Japan, the younger U.S. citizens.

Up against the situation they have here, the administration may be excused if it is hypersensitive and inclined to resent what it considers outside intrusion.

After all, there are less than 200 Caucasians in this camp. Six of them, plus 150 evacuees, constitute the internal police force, and the Army patrol never enters the community proper unless summoned. That there is not more strife is a miracle.

It might be well at this point to correct an impression some persons hold that the barbed wire fences are of the high internment camp type and the Army guards are placed close together.

FENCING IS NORMAL

The fencing is just about normal, field height and you don't see the guards unless you go looking for them. Walk-aways are discouraged by the fact that the evacuees would have to cross miles of open ground and might conceivably pass through sections where they would be something less than welcome before they could reach the outer confines of the coastal area from which they have been banned.

Those who remain and leave the camp through the normal channels of relocation usually become "missionaries," project officials say, and are of immeasurable help in inducing others to join the orderly exodus. Only last week, a resettled member of the camp wrote from his now home in Michigan that "the people treat me with everything American" and urged others to answer the call for farm help in that area—"a darned swell place."

About the others who take jobs elsewhere in the country only to drift away after a short time, the WRA can do nothing. It has no jurisdiction. As long as they remain out of the evacuated area they are free to go where they want.

IT'S KNOTTY PROBLEM

What to do with the remainder who sit tight in camp and reject relocation, presents a knotty problem on which there appears to be no present unanimity of thought. Some authorities believe that the Issei, who, as aliens, are without constitutional rights, should be sent back to their homeland under the terms of the peace. And with them, they say, should go the Kibei, born here but indoctrinated in Japan, as well as the proven disloyal Nisei, citizens born and educated here.

Others argue the entire group of evacuees can be assimilated with-

Jap Problem Is Knotty One

Continued from Page 31

out disrupting the American way of life.

There appears to be no common ground, presently, for a meeting of minds on the matter.

The Japanese you meet here are not much help themselves in aiding you to reach a decision. The majority you come in contact with are hospitable, pleasant and intelligent, but there are others—and for all you know they may be in the majority, because you can't interrogate all 14,000—who either lie to your face or give you no answer at all when you pose a pointed question.

Furthermore, the answers you get do not necessarily reflect what is going on in the inner minds of the evacuees.

RINGLEADERS FOXY

As an example of the problem confronting you, take the case of one of the ringleaders of a demonstration who made a speech which, in its English translation, was the essence of loyalty to the United States. Loyal Japanese leaders informed the WRA that as delivered in the Japanese language it was the most subversive utterance they had ever heard.

We were able to make an unhampered visit to the project because Director Harvey M. Coverley and his assistant, J. O. Hayes, wanted the public to know what is going on. They wanted no whitewash. Coverley requested only that any fantastic sounding rumor be checked against the official records and to implement that request the administration made available heretofore confidential files on request.

Otherwise we were free to go where we pleased, talk with anyone we desired, eat in whatever mess hall we felt like. There were no strings attached, and there was no guided "tour" of inspection—a fact which amazed and nonplussed some of the Japanese.

REPORTED AS FOUND

The facts and conditions have been reported as they were found. Any interpretations you place on those facts, or any conclusions you may draw, are your own.

If you have lived in Japan, or if you have sons or relatives in the service, you probably side with the faction which wants to get rid of all Japanese, citizens and aliens alike—but quick.

(Only this morning a service man, not attached to any unit assigned here, inquired: "What are those beefing about? They ought to be glad they aren't all taken out before a firing squad like our boys were.")

If you haven't any close contact with the war, or are given to worry over tinkering with the U.S. Constitution and the rights it confers, you line up with the faction advocating legal procedure.

The Japanese problem isn't going to be solved here. But the work that is being done, and the studies that are being made, may clarify the way to a logical solution in the future.

Continued Page 32, Col 1

O. K. Land
Tribune
5/
28/43
P. 31

General Emmons Is Replaced, May Relieve DeWitt

HONOLULU, May 28.—(AP)—Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commander of the Hawaiian Department of the United States Army during the grim days following the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, will relinquish that command June 1st and be succeeded by Major General Robert C. Richardson.

Emmons, who made the announcement of the change yesterday after he had received the Distinguished Service Medal in recognition of his outstanding work here, did not disclose his new assignment but speculation immediately arose that he may take over the Western Defense Command and the 4th Army, now headed by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt.

Calls S. F. 'Pleasant Place'

"There wouldn't be more pleasant place to serve" than San Francisco, Emmons said in explaining he was unable to announce his new post.

In San Francisco, Representative Richard J. Welch, Republican of California, said in an interview this week there was a difference between General DeWitt and a war department faction over DeWitt's vigorous opposition to any relaxation of the rules excluding Japanese from western defense areas, and, because of it, DeWitt was to be transferred with Emmons replacing him. In Washington, Secretary of War Stimson at a press conference termed such reports of differences "nonsense."

Emmons took over the command of the Hawaiian Department 10 days after the Pearl Harbor attack. His 17 months here have witnessed the throwing up of defenses costing hundreds of millions of dollars.

Emmons, who is 55, said he will

leave for the mainland as soon as he is relieved.

Richardson, 60, a native of Charleston, S. C., was transferred here recently from the 7th Training Corps at Jacksonville, Fla.

DeWitt Returns From Aleutians War Front

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—(U.P.)

—The 4th Army announced today Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the 4th Army and Western Defense Command, has returned from the Aleutian Islands where he observed the United States troop landings on Attu.

General DeWitt returned from the Aleutian battlefield to his headquarters here coincident with semi official disclosures that he will be transferred, probably within the near future, to another command.

Fresno Bee

May 28, 1943

WRA's Japanese Policies Rapped By Coast Group

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—(P)—The War Relocation Authority's policies in handling relocated Pacific Coast Japanese have drawn criticism from a new organization formed here under the title of Pacific Coast Japanese Problem Conference.

A resolution adopted asserts the authority has shown toward the Japanese "great laxity, and is now in the process of again scattering them throughout the nation under an impractical plan of obtaining employment for them under private sponsorship."

Urge Recalling Of Japanese

The resolution added that any Japanese already released should be recalled.

Representative John M. Costello, Democrat of Hollywood, told the conference a movement is under way to allow Japanese American soldiers to return to this coast.

Costello averred if Japanese in American Army uniforms became common on this coast it would be easy for Japan to land saboteurs.

Ford Favors Army Control

Leland M. Ford, former California representative, who backed the original Japanese "ouster" order, asked army control and asserted that until the army ceased its control of Japanese internment camps in this area last June 1st, they ran smoothly, minus all trouble.

In Inyo County where the Manzanar camp is located there are 8,600 citizens against 9,600 interned Japanese, "and the citizens do not like it," Ford said.

Probe Seizure Of Vessels

Assistant United States Attorney Norman Neukom says the government has completed a lengthy investigation into ownership of Pacific Coast Japanese fishing boats and is preparing libel actions in an attempt to seize a number of the vessels.

The initial result was the federal grand jury's indictment of two corporations, charging they falsely reported owning the fishing boat Orion.

Ownership by two Japanese in a relocation camp, Kiichi Yoshida and Shikanousuke Nakata, was revealed when the two complained they were not receiving profits from the boat's operation, Neukom stated.

Corporations Named

The two corporations, indicted on charges of defrauding the government, are the Sea Pride Packing Corporation, Ltd., operating in San Francisco, Monterey and Los Angeles, and the Orion Fishing Corporation, organized here in 1939.

Three Sea Pride Corporation officers, including M. L. Brenner, now with the department of agriculture in Washington, were named in the indictment as coconspirators, but were not indicted or made defendants.

Irma Bu

May 28, 1942

**Legion Post Concurs
In 'Dead Jap' Theory**

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—(U.P.)
—The Sportsmen's Post of the American Legion announced today its membership concurred with a naval officer's statement that "the only good Jap is a dead Jap."

The statement is attributed to Dr. E. Earl Kinser, naval lieutenant attached to the marine corps, who was with the first marines to land on Guadalcanal. Kinser is scheduled to speak at a rally the legion post is staging.

Frederic Bee
May 28, 1943

West Is United Solidly Against Japanese Return

Japanese, whether alien or American born, must not be permitted to return to the Pacific Coast combat area for the duration of the war.

That is the universal opinion of the people of California, Oregon and Washington—the three states which, before Pearl Harbor, had the largest Nipponese population.

And what with propaganda being spread throughout the East, including Washington, D. C., that the war department's attitude toward evacuated Japanese should be relaxed, it is well numerous organizations in California have set themselves to the task of keeping out the Japanese.

Among the organizations which are striving to hold the line against a return of the Nipponese are the American Legion, Native Sons of the Golden West, California Junior Chamber of Commerce, the California Joint Immigration Committee and the newly formed Pacific Japanese Problem Conference.

Fortunately for the West, Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, who is on a speaking tour of the country, is 100 per cent in agreement with the people of the Pacific Coast on the Japanese question.

He sees eye to eye with us in sustaining the original policy of Lieutenant General DeWitt, not only as to the necessity of removing the Japanese from this area, but also of keeping them removed.

It is not a matter of race prejudice, but of war time protection for the coast and for the Japanese themselves. It would be most unwise from every point of view to have Japanese nationals at large in the western defense zone.

The exclusion policy should apply to Japanese wearing the uniform of the United States Army as well as to civilians.

Congressman John M. Costello of Hollywood made a very good point in that connection in a recent statement.

He said if Japanese Americans in uniform became a common sight on the coast, it might and easily could open the way for the landing of Japanese saboteurs and they could make their way about without anyone suspecting their true character.

These are chances we cannot afford to take.

Common prudence dictates that no single guard against them ever should be let down.

So the coast must be on the alert toward the East as well as toward the West.

Americans on the other side of the Rockies must be informed of our stand—that no other can be reconciled with the most elementary facts on national security.

Truman Bu
May 29, 1943
Editorial

Lin Yutang Warns Allies Against Pride Of Race

By MAX HILL

NEW YORK, May 29.—(P)—Lin Yutang had sprained an ankle while hiking in the Pennsylvania woods over the weekend. So he shifted himself carefully in the bed to ease the aching leg, as he counseled:

"Don't ignore the racial issue in this war."

"That is in favor of the Japanese unless we do something to counteract it," he went on. "Pride of race is a primitive instinct. Right now it makes China look ridiculous to be fighting on the side of the white man. The Japanese are exploiting this factor to the utmost."

Lin has just completed a new book, *Between Tears And Laughter*, and plans to return to China in the Fall, for the first time since 1940. He is in this country now only because he thinks the current hearings in Washington on amendments to the Oriental Exclusion Act are so important.

Immigration Prohibited

The Exclusion Act of 1924 prohibits immigration of Orientals into the United States and deprives them of the right to become American citizens. Three bills pending before a house committee propose to relax this act's provisions so far as Chinese are concerned, aiming especially to restore the right to citizenship and establish immigration on a quota basis.

"The important thing right now," Lin said, "is whether we Chinese, your Allies, are to be discriminated against any longer."

"The hearings by the house committee will really turn out to be the expression of the opinion of the American people."

"Unless we attack this race problem squarely, nobody will have won the war except the Rudyard Kiplings."

Lin, whose *The Importance Of Living* put him in the front rank of living Chinese authors, is a small man, almost frail, with sharp dark eyes framed in light colored tortoise shell glasses. His black hair has crept back a bit from his forehead.

He kept gesturing constantly with his slender, sensitive hands or fingering his long stemmed briar pipe as he talked. His bed was littered with newspapers and in a near by stand were a dozen or more of the recent war books. He was bundled in a gray sweater against the damp cold.

Uncertain Of Allied Aims

"These Chinese people are uncertain about the post war aims of their own Allies," he said.

"Our position is very clear: We only want our own territories back. We don't want land that belongs to other people."

"But we are confused by Prime Minister Churchill's statements. We are not even sure whether we are fighting for the principles of the Atlantic Charter as defined by President Roosevelt."

Lin agrees with most strategists and students of the Far East that the one factor now on Japan's side is time. That is just what she wants, he said.

He puffed quietly on his briar pipe for a moment, then:

You study the Japanese and their methods of fighting on Guadalcanal and in New Guinea—and draw your own conclusions as to what may happen in the Orient if you allow them much more time to consolidate their empire.

Nothing pleases the Japanese more than our policy of ignoring the Pacific. The Japanese are a more fanatic people than the Nazis. Therefore they are an even more dangerous enemy.

Fresno Bee

May 29, 1943

May 29, 1943

Dies Hearings On Evacues Scheduled

WASHINGTON, May 29. — (AP) — The Dies committee announced yesterday it will start public hearings here June 7th on reports of its field investigators that Japanese in United States relocation camps are being pampered and that thousands are being released without proper surveillance.

Robert E. Stripling, committee secretary, said officials of the War Relocation Authority, which supervises the 10 relocation camps containing approximately 106,000 interned Japanese, will be asked to testify.

Committee investigators reported an average of 26 per cent of all the internees questioned acknowledged that they were not loyal to the United States and professed first allegiance to Japan.

Committee spokesmen also asserted many of the estimated 1,000 internees released weekly are not loyal to the United States and that others have professed loyalty solely to obtain their release to be assigned to farming and industry.

Stripling said the investigation would go into reports that the grapevine in many of the camps has passed out word to the internees a Japanese assault on the United States mainland may be expected late this year.

FRESNO BEE
MAY 29, 1943

Newsmen Return From Japanese Camp Baffled; Questions Unanswered

By GEORGE DEAN

(Manager Of San Francisco Office, McClatchy Newspapers Service)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Last week the San Francisco Office of War Information shepherded selected members of the press on a tour of the Japanese relocation center at Tulelake. The purpose was to let them "see for themselves" how the 14,000 Japanese and persons of Japanese descent live, work, eat and play in a relocation center, and what they think about. Most of them, it can be reported, returned frankly baffled by what they had witnessed and heard and holding a deep seated conviction there was a lot they did not see nor hear.

The reporters were permitted to eat with the evacuees in their block mess halls to learn, ostensibly, how they are being fed: Are reports true the menus were "toned down" for the two days they were there to give the impression the evacuees are eating none too well? Some old menus found around the mess halls of meals on previous days seem to bear them out.

One Of Better Camps

Tulelake is regarded as one of the better conducted of the relocation centers. It has fewer "red-hots"—the blatantly pro Nipponese—than have some of the other camps. Had the newspapermen toured all ten of the projects, most of them widely dissimilar, they easily could have emerged in a state of complete confusion in trying to appraise the effectiveness of the WRA's relocation program.

One of the top flight questions in considering the program is, How loyal are the Japanese in the relocation centers? To obtain the full answer, of course, would involve an intimate search of the mind of each of the 107,000 persons in the camps, quite an impossible task, but there are some straws.

For example, there was a questionnaire circulated among the evacuees containing the question: "Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese emperor, or any foreign government, power or organization?"

In one relocation center, something like one out of four American born Japanese answered No. Was it because WRA officials in Washington were shaken by the results that this question was revamped to eliminate forswearing of allegiance to Japan? At Tulelake, 450 evacuees have asked to be sent to Japan, most of them Japanese born but some Nisei, the American born.

Many Beatings Cited

The many beatings which have occurred in the relocation centers also might be a subject of interrogation, especially the high incidence of assault among persons who had some connection with exposing the disloyalty of certain Japanese sent to internment camps in Montana, North Dakota and New Mexico. Even acting as an interpreter in such proceedings seems to have qualified some as a poor casualty insurance risk.

Some questions might be asked, too, about reports of a silent "boycott" on work for the primary benefit of the white personnel on the projects—Hakujins as they are known by the Japanese—and that a few evacuees suspected of working "too closely" with the Hakujins have been found slugged in dark places on dark nights.

Flags And Music

Also, have Japanese flags flown on project buildings, and is Japanese martial music among the most popular numbers blaring forth on phonograph records in the barracks?

Is it true that at one relocation project a search was made of the barracks for food that had been stolen from warehouses and mess halls, and something like seven tons were recovered?

Is the WRA conducting a comparatively feeble counter campaign to offset the pro Japanese propaganda being spread continuously by the Japanese aliens and the American born Japanese educated in Japan—the Issei and the Kibei? Are loyal Nisei reticent to take the leadership in pro American education because of they do they are astralized?

Playing Safe

The invitation of the OWI for Tulelake evacuees to appear on the short wave radio for a series of broadcasts of life in the relocation centers was answered by a 100 per cent lack of volunteers. Some refusing said "it might cause trouble for us later" if they accepted.

Is the WRA giving more attention to fostering the preservation of Japanese traditions and customs in the relocation centers than the Japanese themselves did prior to the war? Are young Japanese girls who formerly revelled in the most modern American hair dress now doing their hair after the Japanese custom? And are thousands of Nisei learning the Japanese language for the first time? In short, are the American Japanese becoming more Japanese and less American in the projects and, if so, what is the WRA doing to counter it?

Are 75 persons employed in operating the mess hall and performing other non productive community services on each block with a population of about 300? And of those released on temporary work furloughs, how many are not returning to the projects?

Anyway, the answers would be interesting.

Julius Bee
May 30, 1942

Supervisors Of California Fight Japanese Return

(McClatchy Newspapers Service)
SACRAMENTO, May 29.—J. H. Hunter, secretary of the County Supervisors Association of California, today made public the text of a resolution unanimously adopted by the association relative to the release of Japanese from relocation centers and their induction into the armed forces.

The resolution sets forth the "army wisely moved the Japanese from the Pacific Coast" and "to permit them to return to their former habitat would subject us again to the danger of serious sabotage and difficulty in defending our shore line in the event of attack."

Complete Text Given

The complete text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, it has been announced through the press:

1. That the secretary of war contemplates that some 28,000 native born Japanese shall be incorporated into the United States Army in separate combat units; and

2. That the federal authorities contemplate the release of from 25,000 to 40,000 Japanese from relocation camps where they are now restrained, with no announced provision of adequate surveillance or control; and

Whereas, the County Supervisors Association of California believes that such contemplated action would be inimical to the best interests and to the welfare and effective defense of our country;

Be it resolved that we most vigorously and earnestly protest against the above proposed actions and each of them; that we convey this protest to the secretary of war, to the War Relocation Board, to our congressmen and senators, the president of the United States and to the legislature of the state of California.

Reasons Are Listed

That we urge upon these authorities the following reasons, based upon an extensive experience with the Japanese for more than 40 years, an intimate knowledge of their character, and our observation of what occurred on December 7, 1941, and immediately thereafter;

1. Following Pearl Harbor and for the defense of the west coast against attack and sabotage, the army wisely moved the Japanese from the Pacific Coast. Now to permit them to return to their former habitat would subject us again to the danger of serious sabotage and difficulty in defending our shore line in the event of attack.

2. Due to the temper of the American public since the dastardly attack at Pearl Harbor we feel it would be detrimental to the best interests of the Japanese themselves to allow them to return for residence on the west coast, and that difficult additional policing problems would be presented thereby in effecting their safety.

Impossible To Segregate

3. It is impossible to distinguish between loyal and disloyal Japanese. We are in no position to judge the emotions of the Japanese inasmuch as they have maintained their own schools and religion and, in many cases, dual citizenship with the main allegiance to the emperor of Japan.

4. If Japanese were allowed to return to this area we could not expect the cooperation of present agricultural or industrial laborers already engaged in the war effort if they were called upon to work with Japanese evacuees.

5. To allow young Japanese to leave relocation camps for educational purposes in our colleges would be unjust and inequitable as it affects our own American boys who have been taken out of college and are so loyally serving their country in the armed forces to the detriment of their education and employment.

6. It is the opinion of the County Supervisors Association that these Japanese should be contributing substantially to the war effort but we feel that it should be in areas removed from the Pacific Coast and by group movement under full and proper control and supervision by the army. In no event should they be dispersed throughout the country without proper provision for absolute surveillance and control.

Be it further resolved that the Japanese, both alien and American born should be retained in relocation centers for the duration unless they are placed under direct and absolute supervision and full control of army authority and engaged in the furtherance of our war effort.

Irene Bee
May 30, 1943

Exchange Clubs Oppose Japanese Return To Coast

Business and professional men from some 60 communities, as represented by delegates to a California State Exchange Clubs twentieth annual meeting in Fresno late yesterday, are unanimously opposed to any return of evacuated Japanese to the Pacific Coast area pending the outcome of warfare between America and Japan.

Delegations representing more than 5,000 Exchange Club members in California will thus advise congressmen and other federal agency employes as the result of a major resolution which was adopted in the Hotel Fresno preceding election of an executive staff which will head the state wide organization in the 1943-44 year.

Palo Alto Man Named

The officers are:

Ed Zwierlien, Palo Alto, president; Max Colwell, Pasadena, vice president; A. V. Jordan, Fresno, re-elected treasurer, and Elen A. Gerken, Long Beach, treasurer; Thomas Prendergast, San Diego; Hugh Holmes, San Bernardino; David Peckinpah, Fresno, and Norman McElwain, Santa Rosa, board of control.

Representatives of the 60 California clubs of the Exchange organization declared they support the Japanese evacuation program undertaken by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, adding there is no occasion at the present for making any change.

Parley City Selection Delayed

Further agreement was reached to delay action on the selection of a 1944 annual meeting city, with cancellation likely unless warfare is ended.

Annual awards went to the Wasco club of Kern County for the best attendance record, 76.8 per cent for the year; to the Pasadena club, winner of the Frank J. Palomares award for most outstanding child welfare activity, and to the San Francisco club of the Pasadena trophy for outstanding community activity in the seeing eye dog work.

Newly elected officers were seated at an outdoor dinner program last evening in Roeding Park.

FRESNO BEE

MAY 30, 1943

San Francisco
Volunteers

Chronicle
5/31/43

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: The other day I happened to be visiting one of the newest and most populous cities in the State of Arizona. Several hundred young men of this place had recently volunteered for service in a special combat unit of the American army and the time had come for the first contingent of volunteers to entrain for the induction center. In order that due honor might be given to those who were so ready to enter the service of their country, a simple but impressive farewell was arranged.

Each volunteer was provided with a truck or other conveyance, so that his friends, especially those of his own family and block, might accompany him to the gate of the city. Most of the people were gathered, however, at an improvised reviewing stand, where the local committee was assembled. As each truck drew up before the stand, the volunteer and his mother dismounted and were received by the members of the committee. A red, white and blue lei was placed around the neck of the young soldier to be, and a red artificial carnation and service pin were fastened to the bosom of the mother who was dedicating her son to the service of her adopted country.

As one witnessed this impressive farewell and noted the strong American and Christian sentiments expressed in speeches, songs and prayer, it was hard to realize that this was a city created to accommodate those who for racial reasons were regarded as unsafe to remain in American communities on the Pacific Coast.

Having heard one of our Mayors appeal for the exemption of Italian aliens from evacuation to inland areas on the ground that they had sons in the American Army, the writer could not help but wonder when this factor would be made the basis of appeal on behalf of the thousands of parents of Japanese race who also have sons who are serving faithfully in the armed forces.

GORDON K. CHAPMAN.
Berkeley.

P.F. Chronicle
5/31/43

Senator Assails Merritt Plan To Get Japanese To Retract Disloyalty Views

The San Francisco Examiner in the following article reveals promises made to Manzanar Japanese by Ralph Merritt, formerly of Fresno.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Senator Albert B. Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, asserted today officials of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) have established a "penalty and reward system" to persuade Japanese in the war relocation centers to retract their candidly written statements that they are not loyal to the United States.

He applied to the plan the epithet of "vicious," and said:

"The scheme has been undertaken without any apparent regard for the danger that may be incurred, but merely for the purpose of reducing the number of Japanese that the war relocation authority must report as disloyal to congressional committees and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

See Danger

"If we permit this plan to be carried out, no one knows how many dangerous Japanese will be released from the centers to serve Japan in the United States."

Chandler spoke as chairman of a subcommittee of the senate military affairs committee on the Japanese resident problem.

Letter From Merritt

He said he had seen a letter in which Ralph Merritt, director of the center at Manzanar, Calif., had assured Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority in Washington, that many Japanese-Americans who had frankly stated their lack of loyalty for the United States could be induced to reverse their declaration by a "penalty and reward system" which Merritt had thought up.

"It means," Senator Chandler said, "That Japanese who changed

their expression of disloyalty to one of loyalty would become eligible for release from the relocation centers under the WRA's announced determination to turn 1,000 Japanese out of the camps weekly. What those hypocritical Japanese might do with their freedom can be imagined all too vividly."

Transcripts Obtained

Senator Chandler's denunciation of the plan was attended by the receipt here of transcripts of conversations between Merritt and Japanese disloyalists in Merritt's office in Manzanar.

The transcripts were obtained by investigators for the Dies house committee on unAmerican activities, which a week ago announced it had acquired a list of 10,000 Japanese American members of a secret society pledged to "service to Japan in North America."

The transcripts portray Merritt as arguing with the Japanese that they would gain personally if they withdrew their written statements of disloyalty to the United States and substitute statements of allegiance to this country.

Merritt was represented by the transcripts as assuring the Japanese that he did not want to report them to Washington as disloyal.

Fresno Bee
May 31, 1945

'Reward, Penalty' Coddling Of Japanese Is Idiotic

Is America really at war with Japan? *May 31, 1942*

That question must have posed itself in the minds of millions of Americans as they read the shocking statement of Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky anent the socalled "reward and penalty" system said to have originated with Ralph P. Merritt, director of the Japanese Relocation Camp at Manzanar.

According to this wondrous system, Japanese who have confessed their disloyalty to the United States would be urged to declare their "loyalty" to this country and as a "reward" would be released from the camp.

This is the most nefarious as well as the most dangerous of the many bizarre ideas which have cropped up in connection with the control of the evacuated Japanese.

As Senator Chandler puts it:

What these hypocritical Japanese might do with their freedom can be imagined all too vividly.

Such a program of folly defies all attempts at reasonable or sensible explanation.

If such a policy of nonsense and downright idiocy is in effect at Manzanar—or any other Japanese camp—it must be rooted out and that right now.

Also, the disclosure should give a mighty impetus to the move to put all these camps under strict military control by the war department.

Only then apparently will the American people be able to feel secure that necessary precautions against enemy spies and saboteurs will be enforced, especially in the case of those who belong to a race whose treachery and deceit already have been emblazoned to the world on a score of battlefields.

Experience should have taught us the elemental lesson that you cannot safely trust any of the Japanese.

Press Bee
May 31, 1942
Editorial

Japanese Evacuees Called World's Best Fed Civilians

WASHINGTON, May 31. — (AP) — Dies committee investigators reported today the 85,000 odd Japanese being held in 10 relocation centers in this country probably are among the best fed civilians in the world.

Reports filed by the investigators preparatory to the start of public committee hearings into the operation of the relocation centers showed a plentiful supply of beef, pork, mutton, canned pork and beans, potatoes, coffee, canned fish and chocolate bars in the camps, committee spokesmen said. They added that the supplies are furnished by the army quartermaster corps.

The investigators reported a week's shipment to the Manzanar relocation camp in California from the quartermaster depot at Mira Loma, Calif., included 22,500 pounds of white potatoes, 1,330 pounds of coffee, 12,000 pounds of hard wheat flour, 12,000 pounds of soft wheat flour, 12,000 pounds of pancake flour, more than 5,700 jars of marmalade and jams, 14,440 cans of evaporated milk, 180,000 pounds of rice, 7,200 pounds of spaghetti, 21,500 pounds of sugar, 2,500 pounds of bananas, 120 boxes of grapefruit containing 300 grapefruit per box, 240 boxes of oranges containing 200 oranges per box, 240 boxes of apples, and 26,000 pounds of fresh vegetables.

Meat shipments to the approximately 9,000 internees in the camp were said to include 10,000 pounds of beef, 5,000 pounds of pork, 2,800 pounds of mutton, 1,200 pounds of salt pork, 2,200 pounds of frankfurters, 2,000 pounds of pork livers, 4,000 pounds of corned beef, 2,800 pounds of fresh pork sausage and 2,200 pounds of bologna.

The committee hearings will open in Los Angeles June 7th.

Fresno Bee
May 31, 1943

Seizure Of Idle Machinery Gets Under Way

Equipment Left By Japanese Will Be Condemned Under New State Law

Initial steps toward putting Japanese owned idle farm machinery in Fresno County and other parts of the state into early use were taken today.

Aid of all district attorneys in speeding the condemnation procedure made possible through a legislative measure signed Wednesday by Governor Earl Warren was requested this morning by Attorney General Robert Kenny who termed the bill a "successful by pass of federal red tape."

James M. Thuesen, Fresno County district attorney, responded with the declaration "allowing this needed equipment to remain idle this long has been a contemptible shame, since it should have been put into use some time ago."

Thuesen Will Cooperate

He added his office will do everything possible to cooperate in the program to speed the acquisition of farm machinery left in scattered Fresno County places when the Japanese were evacuated. Thuesen said he will make an immediate study of the bill authored by Assemblyman Lloyd W. Lowrey, who represents Colusa, Glenn, Tehama and Yolo Counties.

A duplicate measure was introduced in the upper house by State Senator Hugh M. Burns, but the Lowrey bill won earlier passage.

Burns, former assemblyman, obtained considerable data on stored equipment owned by the Japanese while serving last year as a member of a joint legislative interim committee investigating subversive activities. Local Office of Price Administration investigators also found stored tires, automobiles and farm equipment.

Information Furnished

Information thus obtained, Burns said, has been furnished the War Relocation Authority, regarded as the agency in charge of Japanese properties.

The new legislation provides orders from the attorney general's office will authorize the state director of finance to obtain the idle farm machinery by paying just compensation and delivering it to the newly named farm production director, William B. Parker, for assigned use. The finance and farm production directors will fix valuations, and the district attorneys throughout the state are slated to assist when appeals or other superior court action are involved.

Fresno Bee
May 1943

LIVING IN AMERICA BECKONS EVACUEES

Eagerness of Native-Citizen Japanese for Jobs Outside Heartens Relocation Center

PROBLEMS POSED FOR ALL

Tulelake, Calif., Survey Dis- closes Need for Present and Post-War Readjustments

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TULELAKE, Calif., May 24—

Seven young Japanese-Americans, dressed in their best outfits, shook hands with tearful well-wishers today, climbed into a station wagon and started on a great adventure.

They left behind nearly 14,000 fellow-residents of the Tulelake Japanese Relocation Center, one of ten such centers in the West and the largest of the single-unit camps.

They departed, with a mixture of hope and misgiving, to try to make a new place for themselves in American society, from which they had been segregated since the Army a year ago, on the ground of military necessity, evacuated the entire West Coast Japanese population of 110,000.

Those they left behind at the center either admired them for a courageous spirit or called them fools for thinking that they and others like them could overcome discriminatory attitudes and practices of American communities into which they were going.

One asks why it takes courage to go out to take a job which means freedom once more and promotes self-reliance. One answer is that in some communities to which evacuees, "cleared" by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other agencies, have ventured, restaurants have been closed to them and housing problems have been almost insurmountable.

Hopeful Word From "Pioneers"

On the other hand, individual evacuees at Tulelake, questioned about letters received from their "pioneering" friends, said that most of them were encouraging. They emphasized the fine treatment on trains by soldiers and sailors.

Today's little group was headed for Ogden, Utah, to take jobs in a cannery.

"We don't know what our reception is going to be, but we are going to do our best," said Frank Hirahara, who had been in the produce business in Santa Monica before the evacuation.

"Good luck!" shouted Harry Mayeda, pre-Pearl Harbor law student, former chairman of the center's disbanded city council, who is looked upon as its leading morale builder. In an aside, he added:

"We mustn't let these people stay here in camp and brood. They must be got out faster and resettled in jobs."

This scene is repeated six days a week at Tulelake and it has its counterpart in the country's nine other relocation centers, from which residents are taking permanent leave at the rate of about 500 a week.

Those who go are convinced that now, and not after the war, is the time to get on their own again and win acceptance from white Americans.

Fact Finding Inspection

Stories have been heard of rioting and strikes in the centers and of pampering by administrators. California patriotic societies have passed resolutions seeking to prevent the post-war return of Japanese to their coast homes and Congressional committees have criticized the handling of the existing domestic Japanese problem.

As a result the regional Office of War Information at San Francisco sponsored a trip of West Coast newspapermen to the \$7,000,000 Tulelake center. They had complete freedom to investigate the 7,000-acre project area, talk with the evacuees and officials, visit the schools, hospital and farms, eat in the mess halls and write uncensored accounts of their findings.

The visit took place almost one year after the Tulelake project, based on a reclaimed lake bottom in sight of snow-capped Mount Shasta, was opened to the evacuees. One of two relocation centers in California, it is near the Oregon border and about 150 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Other centers are in Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas.

Those correspondents who came with some pretty well-defined ideas about life in the camps and about what ought to be done with the evacuees "from here on out" had some of their ideas shaken. It is possible, however, to set down general observations based on talks with persons of all ages and classes, including Issei, those born in Japan and therefore aliens; Nisei, the American-born and therefore citizens, and Kibei, native citizens who were educated or spent some years in Japan.

Question of Segregation

These observations follow:

1. More than 6,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, including some American citizens, have asked for repatriation to Japan, but are housed and permitted to intermingle freely with other Japanese in the relocation centers. Japanese loyal to this country know what the 6,000 stand for and discount their influence on camp life. Staff officials of the War Relocation Authority seem to favor the principle of segregating those evacuees who want to spend the rest of their lives in Japan, but say it would require another costly camp and

another mass movement and would unsettle camp life among the remaining 90,000 residents of the ten relocation centers.

2. Most of the "pressure groups" which have operated to undermine confidence in America have been led by the Issei and the Kibei, the bulk of those desiring repatriation. The most dangerous are said to be those who spent ten years or more in Japan and returned since 1936 or 1937. Some officials would countenance their removal. But any further mass movement is disapproved. It is believed that the trouble-makers have been rooted out.

3. To salvage the loyalty of those who are still loyal to this country and preserve the ambitions retained after a year or more of separation from the outside world, early resettlement of the evacuees in jobs outside the West Coast military areas is essential. This is the view of forward-looking Nisei as well as of camp officials. The Nisei say that camp life is stultifying, that it engenders brooding, that work habits are dulled. As of May 15, the total number who had left the ten centers for permanent jobs was 5,494.

Avoidance of "Little Tokyos"

4. Forward-looking Japanese also emphasize the importance of scattering the settlers to avoid building up in Chicago, Cleveland and Salt Lake City the "Little Tokyos" that marked the prewar distribution of Japanese on the West Coast and were not conducive to speedy Americanization.

5. Life in the centers is embittering many of the American-born Japanese, is giving the elders the feeling that life is over for them and is causing a breakdown in the time-honored Japanese family tradition. There are two points of view here, one that such a breakdown is beneficial in that it is causing the younger people to think for themselves, the other that it is contributing to petty thievery and some immorality.

6. Fear of the outside world is one of the most marked characteristics of a relocation center. Probably most of the Issei are convinced that California and other coastal States will not permit their return after the war. They regard the centers as havens of refuge, with free food, housing and medical care. The younger Nisei, such as high-school boys and girls, are still hopeful that after the war they may "go back home" to Sacramento, Seattle or Oakland. But even the American citizens who have family responsibilities are reluctant to leave the centers now when they think of educating their children, finding places to live and encountering discriminatory practices.

Attitudes of Evacuees

7. The evacuation has had this further result: many citizen evacuees are not pro-Japanese but are anti-American because of what they regard as their unconstitutional treatment. Their loyalty flickers and subsides.

8. There is no greater rumor factory than a center like this, with 14,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans unable to associate with the rest of the world except by reading the newspapers, listening to the radio (long wave), writing letters and now and then making a telephone call. An Issei told this correspondent he was convinced that the whole camp was to be moved. An earlier rumor of this kind led many residents at Tulelake and Manzanar to start tearing their home-made furniture apart to make packing boxes.

9. The old army grumbling about food has its counterpart in a relocation center. The evacuees live on what is called "reduced army rations," with the average per capita cost about 38 cents a day. "All our cook knows how to make is stew" is a common complaint, but this correspondent had a mess hall supper which was substantial and good.

Dealing With "Incorrigibles"

Harvey Coverley, director of the Tulelake center, says he has sent more Japanese to jail since last year's evacuation than anybody else in the country. And Tulelake has more representatives than most of the other centers at an isolation camp at Leupp, Ariz., for American-born Japanese classed as "incorrigibles." Most of the seventy to eighty inmates are Kibei.

The crisis in Tulelake affairs came in February, when camp residents began registering for selective service and for jobs outside. Tony O'Brien, the project attorney, says, and Japanese leaders agree with him, that the evacuees did not receive enough advance information about it, with the result, he adds, that agitators had a field day circulating rumors that the registration was a prelude to new restrictions.

More than 150 were arrested. Some of them had signed a petition saying "we won't register." One of the prisoners, an American citizen who was sent to the Leupp isolation camp, refused to register and asked for repatriation to Japan.

The registration in February and March caused almost a doubling of the Japanese seeking repatriation. Asked to renounce Japan, some of them felt frustrated and decided that this step might leave them without any country. Since first filing their repatriation requests many have reconsidered and canceled them. At Tulelake alone nearly 100 cancellations have come in out of a total of 487 requests.

Tulelake has fewer than 100 persons on the project capable of working for whom there are no jobs. These draw a dole of \$3.25 for an adult and an extra \$2.75 where there is a man and wife; this is for clothing and incidentals.

As on most other projects, farming is the chief industry, with about half of the 7,000 acres devoted to potatoes, barley and other crops, and to a pig and chicken farm. Tulelake raises enough potatoes for its own needs and ships quantities to other camps.

Monthly pay for those who work is \$12, \$16 or \$19, depending on their jobs, and more than 6,000 belong to a cooperative operating five stores which did a total business of \$120,000 in March.

No name
May 7.
1943

UNCENSORED

The Inside Story of a Japanese RELOCATION CAMP Starts Tomorrow By Milton Silverman

Locked inside the largest relocation center in America, nearly 15,000 Japanese evacuees have spent their first 12 months at Tulelake, up near the Oregon border.

Is it a prison camp—or a vacation spot?

Are the Japs eating better meals than those of us at home?

What caused the riots and the mob violence? What lies behind their refusal to swear allegiance to America? Are they pampered and coddled, or treated as slave labor? What is happening to their children?

Who is the mysterious Japa-

nese who still baffles the Federal Government, the man known as the "emperor of Tulelake?"

To get the answers, the actual conditions inside this Japanese city, a group of newspapermen went to Tulelake last week. The Chronicle's representative was Staff Writer Milton Silverman, who has already covered more phases of the Japanese evacuation than any other reporter in America.

The first of his reports, uncensored and factual, will appear in The Chronicle tomorrow.

Chronicle
No date

5-45

West Coast War Probe

DeWitt Warns Against Return Of Japanese

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, military boss of the Western seaboard, told a Congressional committee here yesterday that he not only disagrees with a "growing sentiment" to return Japanese to the Pacific Coast but will "fight" to keep them away.

"A Jap's a Jap," he explained. "There is no way to determine their loyalty. I don't want any Japs back on the West Coast. This coast is too vulnerable.

"No Jap should come back to this coast except on a permit from my office."

General DeWitt disclosed that only eight Japanese-Americans now are in this military area, each on permit. Seven are being used as translators in communications service and one as an interpreter in the immigration service.

He replied "I don't know" when asked if he knew why American-born Japanese were being recruited for the Army, which brought the observation from Representative John Z. Anderson of the Eighth California Congressional district that the Army and Adjutant General had advised him it was a "new policy."

"I'm sorry," Anderson added, "I think it's a mistake."

Committee Chairman Ed V. Izac, San Diego, told General DeWitt the people of the Pacific Coast are "in sympathy" with his views.

The testimony was given before a sub-committee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, which will convene for further investigation at the Leamington Hotel, Oakland, today, remaining in the East Bay for the rest of the week.

(FOR MORE DETAILS OF
HEARING SEE PAGE 5.)

5 - 1943

SB 140 Would Put Teeth In Anti Alien Land Law

California's anti alien law long has been more honored in the breach than in the observance.

Knowing such to be the case, The Bee for years has been urging legislative action to cure manifest defects in the statute.

But it took Pearl Harbor to shake California, and the nation also, out of her general complacency so far as the Japanese were concerned and to focus public sentiment on a condition which must be erased forever.

Senator Clair Engle of Tehama County is author of SB 140 which is designed to put teeth in the anti alien land law. The general aims of the bill have been approved unanimously by the senate judiciary committee.

SB 140 would prohibit aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning, leasing, controlling the beneficial use of any lands, including agricultural, in the state.

It also would make invalid all agreements, deeds, contracts, etc., made in the name of a citizen wife or child of such alien.

The bill's provisions would hit directly at one of the most common methods by which the law's prohibitions flagrantly have been evaded for years.

California lands were obtained by the Japanese for reasons far beyond the motive of mere personal gain. The evidence supporting this belief is overwhelming.

In a statement before the committee, Sherill Halbert of San Francisco, former deputy state attorney general, pointed out that alien Japanese either were living on or owning property near some of the most vital defense areas in the state. . . All the major (defense) installations in Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego Counties were found to have Japanese families living nearby. That was not by chance but in keeping with a definite plan.

The legislature should see to it that such conditions never again arise to menace the safety and internal security of California.

The warning has been ample. It would be folly indeed not to heed it.

Juanas Bee
Editorial

1943

Senate Probe Discloses Disloyalty Of Japanese

Any doubt as to the wisdom of the military in evacuating Japanese from the Pacific Coast combat area was removed completely by recent revelations made to the senate military affairs committee by Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky.

Accompanied by Senators Wallgren of Washington and Murray of Montana, Chandler visited Japanese camps in California, Arizona and Arkansas, and the report he made to the committee was little short of sensational.

For one thing, he discovered that 30 to 40 per cent of all Japanese in the camps are "definitely enemies of this country" and already are counting on the reparations they will extort from us when "Japan wins the war."

Imagine the damage these disloyal Japanese could have done if left in places where their fervor of devotion to the mikado could have been put into action.

Nor is the allegiance to the Son of Heaven confined to those born in Japan.

The infection of disloyalty, Chandler reports, extends as well to the Japanese born in the United States and who are American citizens.

Devotion to Japan runs to 50 per cent among native born Japanese "by their own declaration" at Manzanar, 40 per cent in the Arizona camp and 25 per cent among those in Arkansas.

This revelation ought to explode forever the sentimental fable that birth in America guarantees fidelity to the Stars and Stripes.

Furthermore, Chandler's report makes this observation:

The Japanese are getting food in some instances that is better than Americans can get because the army is procuring food for the centers.

Isn't that carrying benevolence and charity just a little too far?

No American wants his country to be stained with the crimes Hitler has committed in his brutal mass mistreatment of peoples of other nationalities. But, on the other hand, neither the laws of war nor the dictates of humanity demands that the Japanese be cuddled and coddled by our government.

That does not sit well with the fathers and mothers of American boys who have been compelled to endure the hell of the foxholes of Bataan, Guadalcanal and Buna because Japan stabbed Uncle Sam in the back at Pearl

Morris Bee
Editorial
1943

Playing With Fire

While we are fighting on far-flung battlefronts to maintain the principles underlying our democratic form of government, it is strangely inconsistent for any legislative body to adopt resolutions asking Congress to nullify one of those principles. We refer to the recent action of the Oregon State Senate in voting to ask Congress to send all persons of Japanese ancestry, citizen and alien alike, back to Japan after the war and to bar all Japanese from serving in the armed forces.

Similar resolutions have been introduced in the California Legislature and may come before the Senate and Assembly in the near future. They can serve no useful purpose since what Congress is being asked to do is clearly in opposition to the Constitution of the United States, which these same legislators have taken an oath to uphold. They do not ask that the Constitution be amended because they know that that process is too long and doubtful to serve their purposes. They also know that Congress is not likely to act favorably on their requests to nullify the Bill of Rights but they want to capitalize on the anti-Japanese sentiment existing on the West Coast, which is a cheap method of obtaining newspaper publicity.

California went through a similar period of racial antagonism more than sixty years ago and it might be well for Californians to refresh their memories a bit as to this chapter of the state's history. In 1879 there were in this state 70,000 Chinese, who constituted a much larger percentage of Orientals than the Japanese did in 1941. Practically all were aliens, since most of them were brought into the state to work on the railroads and few had their families with them. The Panic of 1873 left California with a large number of unemployed and this fact and other causes gave rise to a demand for a new constitution to

take the place of the one written in 1849 in Monterey.

An entire section of the Constitution of 1879, the constitution under which we are now being governed, is devoted to restrictions against the employment of Chinese laborers by corporation and by the state. Most of these provisions are meaningless because they are in conflict with treaties, which have the effect of federal laws and supercede any state laws. The question of citizenship rights was not raised by these provisions of the Constitution of 1879 since Chinese aliens were not eligible for citizenship, but the Constitution of the United States is clear on the question of citizenship rights of native-born Americans.

When we are at war with Germany, a country in which so-called racial purity and superiority constitute one of the chief tenets of the Nazi philosophy, it is a poor time to talk about discriminating against citizens of the United States whose ancestors came from Japan. If we are going to be consistent we should apply the same restrictions to those of German ancestry, but no politician has dared to be consistent and advocate the return to Germany of all persons of German ancestry. It is much easier to stir up the embers of anti-Oriental antagonism that have never completely died out since the days when the state echoed with the slogan, "The Chinese Must Go."

Selma Enterprise

early 1943

tions Are Cut

erned with the increasingly alarming gasoline situ-
the possibility of further cuts in civilian allotments.
resident of Shreveport, La., and gives some of the
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tial decline, both in stocks and produc-
tion, and against the obvious necessity
for new supplies of oil. The dwindling
over-all activity is shown in the fact that
in 1941 some 30,000 wells were drilled,
while in 1942 there were only 16,000.

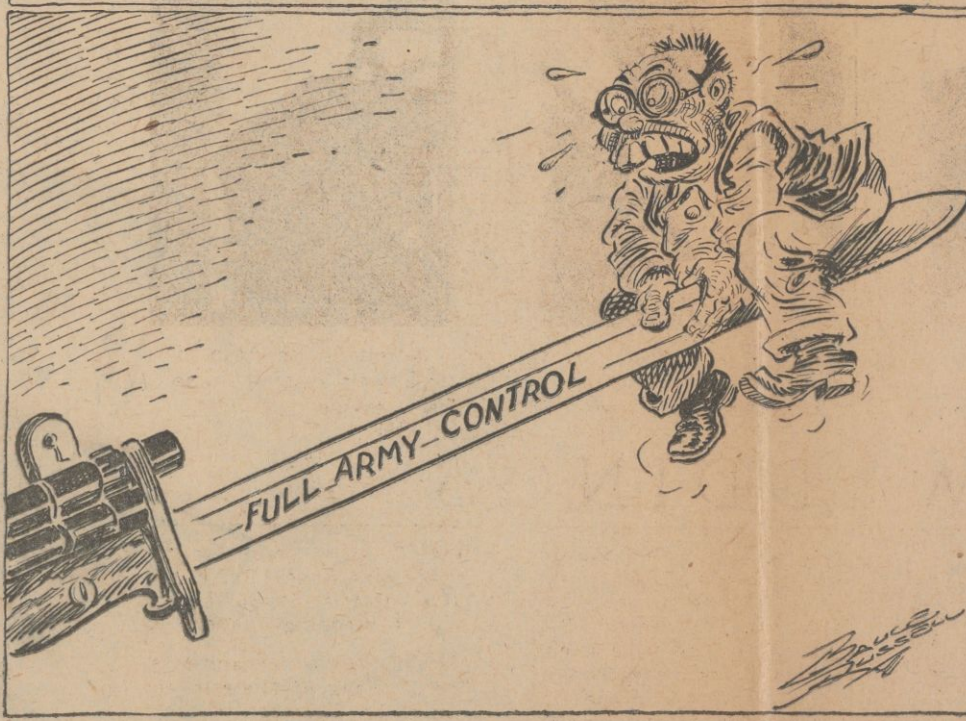
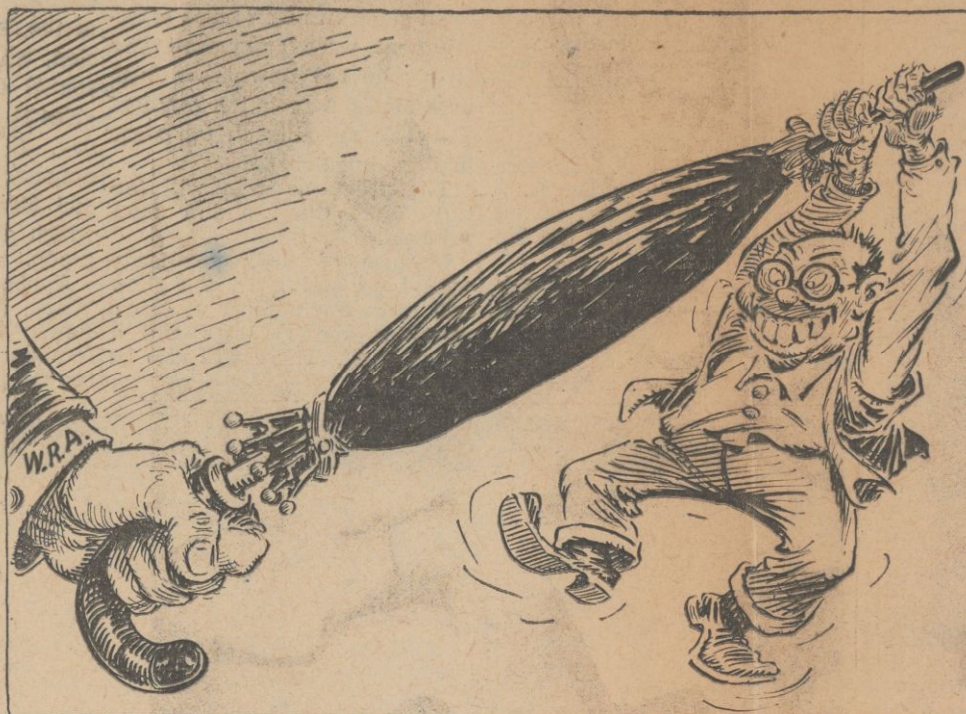
How the O.P.A. could have failed to see
the crisis which was approaching is one
of the unsolved mysteries which will go
down in history to the discredit of the
present administration. Reports from
Washington indicate that it is now al-
ready too late to entirely remedy the sit-
uation.

The average price increase of 35 cents
per barrel now being requested by Mr.
Ickes and by many Congressmen and
Senators who have made up their minds
that the only way to save the situation
is to increase the price will represent a
step in the right direction, and if after
the price is advanced the government
will decide to follow a policy of actually
encouraging oil production, much yet can
be accomplished.

The necessity for increased production
is graphically seen in the fact that while
last year we consumed 1,400,000,000 bar-
rels of oil, we discovered only 260,000,000.
There has been no increase in the price
of crude oil, other than a cent or two
here and there to equalize prices, since
1938. During this period cotton has more
than doubled in price and the prices of
many other commodities have been in-
creased to a greater degree, labor costs
have perhaps doubled and the cost of ma-
terial has greatly increased. It is esti-
mated that the price of oil is now only
about 62 per cent of parity. This shows
the most shallow reasoner that new
production, except, perhaps, by a favored
company, cannot possibly be obtained on the
basis of present prices, and it has been
time and time again that the so-
called "stripper" wells cannot be profit-
ably worked at the present prices. The
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It's Time to Change Limbs!



'Soft Peace' for Germany Being Campaigned For?

BY RALPH BARSTOW

In a recent trip over the country I found that what appears to be a deliberate cam-
paign for a "soft peace" with Germany seems to be in the making. The fiction of the
"good Germans"—the idea that there are good Germans and bad Germans and that
the good Germans have been misled by the bad Germans—is again abroad in the land.
Anyone will read the history of Germany from the time of Frederick the Great
and be aware that, in spite of consecutive defeats, there is a continuous group
of invisible government with a determined policy for Germany even

war, war is an unpleasant incident to be gotten done with
the German government, war is a continuous
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LA Times

Jap Property in City Gradually Liquidated

BY CHARLES C. COHAN

When, after Pearl Harbor, about 23,000 Japanese were taken to relocation centers and internment camps, Los Angeles faced a problem in the estimated \$5,000,000 worth of Jap-owned real estate in the city.

A large amount of real estate had been acquired by the Japanese in the area east of Main St. in and around E. First St. The area was known as Little Tokyo. Japanese investment in property also was reaching into other parts of the city.

Sales Reduce Property

After the evacuation the United States government didn't confiscate Japanese-owned property forthwith. The disposal has been along an orderly course of business, under certain regulations. A good deal of it has been sold, some of it is under the direction of realty dealers and property managers, and some has been passing into qualified hands through mortgage foreclosure.

The trend of transfer to other ownership is indicated by a report from Sidney V. Beach, president of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Institute of Real Estate Management, whose company took over the management of \$1,250,000 worth of such real estate. Sales and foreclosures have reduced property in his hands to somewhat less than \$1,000,000 in valuation. It is expected that ultimately there won't be a parcel of Jap-owned real estate in Los Angeles.

Money Put in Bank

Not all such property can be thrown unreservedly on the market. There are certain controls, as explained by officials of the Federal Reserve Bank. Customarily, there are no strings attached to the sale or rental of realty owned by American-born Japanese or by those who had resided here continuously since June 17, 1940, and are designated "generally licensed nationals."

Proceeds of their property sales can be banked for and

made subject to withdrawal by them unless for some special reason the Treasury Department blocks the procedure.

Japanese who had not resided here continuously since June 17, 1940, but had gone back to Japan for visits of any length, relinquished their "licensed national" rights. Real estate owned by them or by any alien or proved enemy Japanese cannot be sold without a license, for which application must be made through the Federal Reserve Bank and granted by the Treasury Department.

If such license is issued, the sale proceeds are credited to blocked accounts from which not more than \$500 can be drawn monthly by the former Jap owners. However, the amounts of such withdrawals, up to the mentioned limit, should accord with the income that would have been normal for such Japs, according to their station in life, it is explained. Each application for a license is scrutinized by the Treasury Department for such action as it may desire to take.

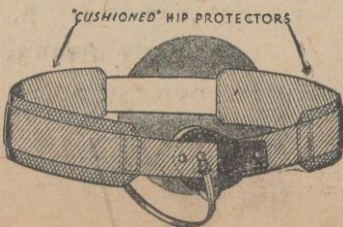
A certain proportion of Jap investors, supposedly barred by the antialien law from buying property, evaded the law by putting title in the name of a minor member of the family. These owners may run into title-conveyance difficulties in the attempted sale of their holdings.

All in all, the Jap realty owners are getting a remarkably fair deal, and in view of the strenuous opposition to the return of Japanese to the West Coast the pace of Nipponese property sales is expected to be speeded.

Little Tokyo is now largely occupied by Negroes. The new occupation symbolizes the passing of the Japs from the Los Angeles scene.

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Modern Protection Provides Great Comfort and Holding Security Without Torturous Truss Wearing



An "eye-opening" revelation in sensible and comfortable reducible rupture protection may be yours for the asking, without cost or obligation. Simply send name and address to William S. Rice, Inc., Dept. 190-H, Adams, N.Y., and full details of the new and different Rice Method of protection will be sent you Free. Without hard flesh-tightening or tormenting pressure, the relief that has brought joy to thousands — by releasing the strain on the ruptured area —

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Americans in R.A.F. Finally Win Transfer

WITH THE A.E.F. IN ITALY Dec. 4. (AP)—Flight Officers John Felton of Rahway, N.J., and George Shenderger of Reading, Pa., 22-year-old veteran pilots, are flying with fellow Americans after more than two years of jockeying Spitfires for Canada and England, but it took sev-

Engle Tells Nip Demand for 'Privileges---or Else'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—(INS)—Representative Clair Engle (Democrat), California, told members of the Dies committee today that a Japanese committee at the Tule Lake segregation center had demanded unemployment insurance, front porches, six ambulances and the resignation of American personnel.

And, Engle asserted, their demands were coupled with a warning that they could "not be responsible for what happens" if their demands were denied.

Engle said that additional demands for pool tables, a four-hour work day and an expensive funeral for a deceased Japanese were made prior to the November 1 outbreak. Engle's testimony was based on a state Senate investigation committee hearing he had attended in California.

"Our demand will be met or else—" Japanese spokesmen were quoted as saying in Engle's report.

He revealed that War Relocation authorities press releases stated after the "hazardous" outbreak that there was "no real disturbance—just German propaganda."

Resignations were tendered by Chief Steward Peck and Staff Surgeon Mason as result of WRA's attitude, he said. They were told no one would have gotten hurt "if he kept his hands in his pocket."

Engle declared that the Japanese terror raid was so "frightful" that one woman made out her will. She had been forced into the administration building, abused and cursed by Jap "escorts," Engle related.

"You've got to take your medicine," Engle said the internees declared while beating those who attempted to escape.

Roads were blocked by trucks in case of the arrival of Army crews to halt the riots, he said.

NOTICE OF SALE Improved Real Property

The Alien Property Custodian invites bids for the purchase of that certain real property improved by a 2-story frame dwelling and miscellaneous structures, located at 750 E. 10th St., Los Angeles, California, more particularly described as follows:

Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Block "C" of the Obear Tract, in the City and County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 2 Page 40 of Maps in the office of the County Recorder of said County except that part of Lot 1 allotted to the City of Los Angeles for the opening and widening of Eleventh Street, together with all hereditaments, fixtures, improvements and accretions thereon.

Joan Fontaine Nurses' Aide

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 30.—(AP)—Nobody was supposed to know it—but Film Star Joan Fontaine is working as a nurses' aide at the Hartford Hospital.

The chairman of the Red Cross nurses' aide committee was all apologies when the news got out. She apologized to Miss Fontaine, even to the head nurse.

But golden-haired Joan didn't mind a bit. Emerging in crisp blue uniform from the ward where she works from 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. she handed the reporter a pad of paper and leaned informally and becomingly against a balustrade.

"I love it," she announced. "Whenever I'm on vacation (right now she is visiting friends in West Hartford) I always work as a nurses' aide."

"It reverses the usual situation. In Hollywood, we live in a goldfish bowl, and everywhere you go people stare at you. Here nobody knows you."

"The patient is the star."

Italy Branch 'Office' Busy

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—(INS)—It looked today to Mrs. Helen A. Brewer, a Chicago florist, as if a flourishing branch office for her enterprise had been established away over in Italy wholly without her knowledge.

The discovery came when she received a nine-page, typewritten V-mail letter containing orders from 96 soldiers in Italy for flowers to be delivered to loved ones in 23 states for Christmas.

It developed, as she read through the letter, that Lieutenant Nicholas H. Russo, a former employee of Mrs. Brewer and now with a tank corps in Italy, had been drumming up business over there for his one-time boss.

ARIZONAN HITS JAP SITUATION

Phoenix Publisher Flays Nip Invasion and WRA Bungling

"Arizonans are ripsnorting mad about the Jap situation. They don't want a wartime, a peacetime or any other time invasion by them."

In fighting language, W. W. Knorpp, Phoenix Republic and Gazette president, thus yesterday set forth the attitude of his state concerning WRA bungling.

He branded the WRA "a very dangerous operation" and declared all Japs, both interned and released, should be placed under Army control.

TELLS WRA ASSURANCES

Knorpp, interviewed at the Biltmore, related the numerous representations made to Dillon Myers, WRA head, that Arizona did not want any Japs "dropped off" there, and numerous assurances from WRA that they would not be.

"But they kept dropping them off until, we believe, we have more than we had before the war," Knorpp said.

"However," he continued, "public opinion at last became so insistent that at present no more 'dumping' is going on."

"Arizonans feel that next to California our state is the kind of country the Japs would more or less like to take over, and so our situation is the next most dangerous to that of California."

OPPOSES MYERS' STAND

"We also feel that if the Government can keep track of all American men between 18 and 65, it also should be able to keep track of a comparatively few Japs. So we don't go along with Myers' statement that all the WRA can do is to ship the Japs to their point of destination, turn them loose and lose track of them."

"Furthermore, we feel if any Japs are turned loose it should be in states that welcome them and not in states that don't want them."

Sergeant Lot Unhappy One

DENVER, Nov. 30.—(AP)—Ruefully rubbing his jaw, First Sergeant Robert E. Payne proclaimed today that his is one of

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U.S.-JAP CHAPLAIN



Masao Yamada.

(Associated Press Wirephoto)

HONOLULU, June 9.—(P)—Hawaii's first chaplain of Japanese ancestry to enter the armed forces is Masao Yamada, 36, Congregational minister who says "God and guns will win the war for the United Nations."

A first lieutenant in the Army Chaplain Corps, he will join American soldiers of Japanese ancestry now in training in Camp Shelby, Miss., for combat duty.

One of the first advocates of an American army of volunteers of Japanese ancestry, he is well acquainted with the background and training of Japan's military machine.

A graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary in New York, his studies took him to Tokyo for seven years where he had a ring side seat during the uprising "when the militarists failed in their attempt to assassinate Emperor Hirohito and set up a strictly military government. The gangster warlords went unpunished and have steadily tightened control over a weak puppet (the Emperor) and the people.

"The people of Japan pay Hirohito the respect we Americans pay God. In America such a thing couldn't happen. We are free to worship as we choose. It is to preserve the principles of freedom we are fighting Japan and the rest of the foul Axis aggressors."

Interned Japanese Loyal To America, Tour Reveals

Ch. Daily News June 22, 1943

Americans of Japanese ancestry have proved their patriotism in many ways, according to Mrs. Robert S. Platt, wife of the professor of geography at the University of Chicago. She has spent several months in the various evacuation camps in the West, studying first hand the attitudes of the 140,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans detained there, and the conditions in the camps.

"The overwhelming majority of these citizens of Japanese extraction, who had to give up their homes and businesses in order to be moved from the critical areas of the Pacific Coast, are just as loyal as those whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower," said Mrs. Platt. "Their record proves their devotion.

"Many of the young men wanted to go into active war service or do agricultural work. When a notice was put up in one camp calling for 20 farm workers, more than 200 responded.

Only Few Make Trouble.

"We've heard a great deal of talk about insubordinate elements and sabotage. Yet when the rumors were run down, it was usually found that only one or two of the inmates of the evacuation camp fomented the trouble. These people have really done a marvelous job trying to adjust to new, strange and difficult conditions.

"We must remember that many of them are second, third, even

fourth generation Americans. They have not the slightest feeling for or interest in Japan. They were uprooted from good homes, social contacts and business activities, and were moved over into the desert, where the temperature often runs to 120 degrees, and have to live in the flimsiest kind of uninsulated barracks, with knotholes in walls and huge cracks in the floors.

"The Army did an effective job of removal, but confusion attended the huge shift in population. No provision was made for schooling, for instance, and idleness proved very costly to morale to both adults and children.

Hysteria Was Common.

"Tearing families out by the roots proved bad emotionally, women particularly being the sufferers. Hysteria was not uncommon at first, but I must say that mothers as well as others have done their best to adjust to the abnormal conditions."

Mrs. Platt told of Chinese partners of Japanese-Americans in Pacific Coast cities taking over business enterprises and carrying them on for the duration. She said there was a real kindred feeling between Japanese and Chinese in this country.

Mrs. Platt has given several addresses here outlining her experiences, the last being yesterday before the Advertising Men's Post No. 38, American Legion.

CDN
SEWS OLD GLORY
June 27 1943



Mrs. Yoshiye Abe, an American of Japanese ancestry, works on the stars and stripes in a Denver factory. She and her husband were evacuated from their Fresno, Calif., home.

[Associated Press wirephoto from OWI.]

**450 U.S. JAPS
SPURN LOYALTY
TO THIS NATION**

News June 9

Los Angeles, June 9. — (P) — Ralph M. Gelvin, associate director of the Poston (Ariz.) relocation center, says 450 American-born Japanese at the camp have refused to repudiate their loyalty to the Emperor of Japan or swear allegiance to the United States.

Testifying before the Dies congressional subcommittee, Gelvin said yesterday the refusals were written on questionnaires given to all the center's evacuees over 17 years.

Another 180, he said, gave qualified or evasive answers, such as "I'm neutral," to the loyalty question which asked:

"Will you swear allegiance to the United States and forswear allegiance to the Emperor of Japan or to any other foreign power?"

Gelvin said there are about 11,700 American-born, or Nisei, Japanese of all ages at the center on the Colorado River, most of them under 30. He said the administrators were much surprised at the number of American-born Japanese who answered "No" on the question of loyalty.

Only 24 women, he added, gave the negative or qualified answers.

Gelvin said a general questionnaire was submitted to determine who could be released to work outside. He said those who answered "No" or with qualification were not released.

A well organized strike took place at the center last Nov. 18, lasting three and a half days, Gelvin said. About 9,000 evacuees took part in the stoppage, principally a sit-down strike, he testified.