

XVI

JULY-NOV. 1943

U.S. Jap's Dash Thru Sniper Fire Saves Wounded Major

CHICAGO TRIBUNE 2/29/44

WITH THE 5TH ARMY AT CASSINO, Feb. 29 [Tuesday]—(AP).—The major was lying in the rain on a rocky hillside between Cassino and the abbey of Mount Cassino.

Every one knew he was badly hurt, but between him and the nearest man was 18 yards of open ground under fire of German snipers and a German tank which was on the road to the abbey.

The major had gone forward with one of the most advanced units attacking a castle above Cassino and had gone too far over the lip of a gully. Snipers pinned him down there. His head and the upper part of his body were protected by a little rock shelter he had piled up, but his legs protruded and he was hit several times on his legs so that he was helpless—unable even to try a desperate dash to safety.

Into Army from Hawaii.

The nearest man happened to be Sgt. Gary Hisaoka, an American of Japanese descent from Hilo, Hawaii, who came into the army directly from the University of Hawaii.

Hisaoka was almost beside himself with rage at the Germans, according to the story told today by Lt. Paul Froning of New Bremen, O. Every time Hisaoka would raise his head to look out at the major a sniper would chip away a rock a few inches from his head.

"Hisaoka began digging a shallow trench toward the major, hoping that he would be able to slide thru it and drag the major to safety," Froning related.

Hisaoka had a trench about eight yards long when he suddenly threw down his shovel. There was still 10 yards to go.

Sprints Last 10 Yards.

"Hell, I'm going now," the sergeant said. "It's getting late and I won't get there till night at this rate."

Hisaoka crouched down, slid out to the end of his trench, then sprinted across the 10 yards intervening to the officer.

"Major," he said, "I'm going to have to drag you in."

"That's all right, boy," the major replied, "get me back any old way."

Hisaoka then grabbed him by the arms and dragged him across the open space to the trench and saw him placed on a litter. The major is going to be all right after a spell in a hospital. Hisaoka is all right, too. He was away on a short leave today.

Neutralizes Mines

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, Feb. 28 (AP).—Crawling thru with muddy mine field on hands and knees, and removing fuses from mines with his bare hands after his mine detection equipment had failed, Tech. Sgt. Calvin K. Shinogaki, a Honolulu American of Japanese descent, blazed a trail of safety for his company during a night attack on the Cassino front.

Shinogaki's company had advanced only a short distance when mines began to go off. The men were floundering in knee-deep mud. Sgt. Shinogaki got down on his hands and knees and began to crawl. Soon he whispered over his shoulder, "Okay," and tossed a defused mine to one side. Three times in the next 50 yards the column lay panting in the mud while Shinogaki neutralized the death traps planted by the Germans. The column then worked its way out of the flat to a stone wall.

Shinogaki has been recommended for the legion of merit and the distinguished service cross.

Warren Warns Of Agency Effort To Release Japanese

SACRAMENTO, July 2.— (U.P.) — Governor Earl Warren yesterday declared he was convinced there is a "very determined program" on the part of some federal agencies to release as many interned Japanese as possible "without running too sharply into public opinion."

Warren returned to Sacramento today from a conference of state governors at Columbus, O. He said he reiterated his opposition to release of Japanese in a speech at the conference, and although he found little knowledge of the Japanese among other chief executives he did find general support for his stand.

It is trifling with national security, Warren said, to release the Japanese as they are being released and "as it is threatened they will be released."

Basis For Another Pearl Harbor

"It is just laying the groundwork for another Pearl Harbor in California," he declared.

Warren also charged that "social agencies" working for the release of the Japanese have given the false impression that those let out of the relocation centers are thoroughly investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

He said, however, he is informed only the criminal records of the Japanese are checked and not their potentialities as saboteurs.

The governor emphasized he believes the Japanese should be kept under close control for the duration only, and said he could not speculate on what will be done about the Japanese problem after the war.

Danger In Other States

He also said he wanted to get over the idea that it would be just as dangerous to release Japanese into other states as into California.

Warren said he met Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service, in Columbus, but had no opportunity to discuss California draft affairs with him. He said Hershey expects to come to California "very soon."

Fresno Bee
7/2/43

Dangerous

July 2
Editor of The Bee - Sir: In answer to those who favor the return of the Japanese internees to the coastal area I have this to say:

The Japanese resemble one another so closely that should spies land at isolated spots along our shoreline or fly in from a carrier, they could mix with their kind here. How very difficult it would be to track them down!

One writer states that since we have put the American born Japanese in camps why not do likewise with those of German and Italian ancestry. Well those people find our educational system sufficient. They do not make it a practice to send their youths back to the homeland to be indoctrinated.

Some writers of letters in The Bee always are referring to our constitution. But our constitution does not recognize dual citizenship in any form.

If we become lax in our war effort we will have no constitution and no Bill of Rights.

I wish to add that those of our Japanese citizenry whose hearts are loyal will gladly make this sacrifice for this their country. They will understand and I do hope they will be rewarded. Others are making as great a sacrifice, or greater, at this time of our country's need.

Just a few days ago near me a home with a new baby was broken up and vacated because the husband was called to the service. This man also gave up his business. He had no other choice. So why all the fuss over our Japanese citizens being taken from their homes to a safe location and cared for besides?

Fresno.

L. M.

Fresno Bee
July 2, 1943

Likes Editorial *July 2*

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Quite a few times I do not agree with your editorials, but when you write one that is "my sentiments too," why not tell you?

I wholeheartedly agree with all you say under the caption, Congress Spoke For Folks At Home On Strike Issue.

We are told repeatedly to forget politics until we win the war, but beyond the shadow of a doubt it was politics pure and simple that caused Roosevelt to veto the Smith-Connally Bill.

I am glad to see that you place the blame exactly where it belongs and do not do, like some commentators, blame anyone and everyone else for the unworkable schemes hatched in the Roosevelt appointed alphabetical bureaus.

Also to heck with putting those Japanese anywhere else but in concentration camps under strict military supervision with rations no better or as good as the average American citizen is putting up with. Of course Mrs. Roosevelt will not like this, but she would be better posted before she speaks or else take those dear, sweet, much abused Japanese to Hyde Park for the duration or longer.

GEORGE A. FRANCIS.

Fresno. ✓

*Fresno Bee
July 2, 1943*

July 2
**Japanese American Wants
To Be Given Combat Duty**

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Private Wilson Makabe arrived in camp yesterday as a volunteer for duty with this combat team.

This is the same Private Makabe who almost created an incident at a certain fruit packing shed in our home town, Loomis, California, while visiting on furlough recently. Private Makabe related his experience to me of how certain women stirred up enough agitation amongst the workers to strike until he was advised to leave the premises.

Ever since Pearl Harbor was sneak attacked by Tojo's devils we have taken everything that has been hurled at us and then some. But we have braved this and are fighting as hard as ever for what we believe in as Americans must. But when certain factions launch a "crusade" to strike because an American soldier with a Japanese face comes home where he was born, raised, and educated and gave generously to the church, Red Cross, and purchased War Bonds, and on top of this was driven from his home when evacuation came—then volunteers for the army — this prompted me to write this letter.

Being ousted from the once sober town of Loomis like he was with less than half a day spent with real friends certainly must have hurt, although he did not admit it, I know how embarrassing it must have been to have been pointed out — "There's a damn Jap."

Private Makabe, incidentally, has two other brothers in the armed forces.

I have been in nearly two years and ever since the cowardly bombing of Hawaii I have been applying for overseas service from the cavalry for a crack at Hirohito and his gang of cut-throats and through no fault of mine am still in the states. I expect to see action this time.

Is this the toughening up process to insure victory? Will undemocratic acts of this sort speed up the goal for which we are reaching? I know the State of California is at present a hornet's nest and many seem to believe this is her war and that the other 47 states are helping her. But, thank God, there are those clear thinking Americans who have trust in our loyalty and their confidence in us will be justified.

HOMER Y. TAKAHASHI,
Sergeant 442nd Combat Team,
Camp Shelby, Miss.

I received The

July 2, 1943

Selma Civic Group ?
Opposes Japanese
Return To Coast *July 2*

SELMA (Fresno Co.), July 2.—
The directors of the Selma Chamber
of Commerce last night adopted a
resolution protesting the return of
Japanese to the coastal areas for
the duration of the war and further
urged the control of the Japanese
in the relocation areas be trans-
ferred from civilian authority to
the army.

The resolution also urges that an
investigation be made of all Japa-
nese activities in America, before
and since Pearl Harbor and a con-
gressional committee be estab-
lished for a complete study of post
war disposition of Japanese based
on such an investigation.

Copies of the resolution were sent
to Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Con-
gressman B. W. Gearhart, Governor
Earl Warren and Dr. John R. Lech-
ner, executive director of the Amer-
icanism Educational League.

Seward Bee
July 2, 1942

Job Insurance Is Denied Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—(AP)—The California Employment Commission says Japanese in relocation camps are not entitled to unemployment insurance.

The commission ruling was given after consideration of several hundred appeals by Japanese internees whose claims had been denied by claims deputies and referees. It held that the Japanese were not available for work within the meaning of the unemployment insurance act.

About 4,800 Japanese had filed insurance claims.

Frederic Bee
July 2, 1942

Manzanar Death Listing Revealed By Tokio Slocum

WASHINGTON, July 2.— (U.P.) — Tokio Slocum, a Japanese who fought under Sergeant Alvin York in the last war, told a Dies subcommittee yesterday a "death list" of pro-American Japanese was read at a mass meeting at the Manzanar Relocation Center in California last December 6th.

Slocum said he did not feel the War Relocation Authority, which supervises the relocation center, imposed enough discipline over internees, and as an example he cited the December 6th meeting.

The subcommittee has just returned to Washington after a long series of hearings in the West on the relocation authority's methods of handling the interned Japanese.

Like Revolution Mob

On the day after the meeting—the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor—Slocum said the internees rioted "like a French revolution mob, singing Japanese military songs."

Slocum said he was listed by the pro-Japanese internees as the "No. 1 Jap they were after." He added he had reported pro-Japanese violence against pro-American internees, but that WRA remedies are not compatible to the degree of crime.

"Pro-Japanism is noticeably increasing," he said.

Denounces League

Slocum told the subcommittee the Japanese American Citizens League, originally organized as a social group to promote Americanism, has "degenerated into a propaganda agency to promote racial interest rather than American interests."

He said he joined the league in 1929, but quit in 1936 when the league started taking a census of Japanese living in the Los Angeles area for the Japanese embassy. He

said he rejoined, with FBI and American Legion sanction, after Pearl Harbor as chairman of the league's anti Axis committee.

Paul Abe, a Japanese American citizen, told the subcommittee he and his wife had "taken the pledge," but had not yet been accepted for membership in the league. He said at a league meeting May 22nd at the Calvary Church here he had met the three Japanese employees of Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, as well as seven Japanese employees of the WRA.

Says Embassy Was Calm

Abe, who resigned as a clerk at the Japanese embassy in 1940, said he visited the embassy on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack and that he found everything there "quite calm."

Fresno Bee
July 2, 1943

Japanese Found Slain At Tulelake

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, July 3—The mysterious knife slaying of Yaozo Hitomi, 44-year-old Japanese alien resident of the War Relocation Authority's segregation camp here, was revealed by authorities today.

Federal and State officials immediately launched an investigation. District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc county expected to report progress of the inquiry late today.

Hitomi's body was found late last night slumped on the porch of an apartment next to the one he occupied. He had been stabbed through the throat, apparently with a long, keen-bladed knife and was pronounced dead when taken to the camp hospital.

Formerly an insurance agent in Sacramento, Hitomi was manager of the camp's co-operative enterprises organization. He is survived by his widow, two sons, 16 and 14, and a 12-year-old daughter.

Chronicle

7-3-43

Immigration

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: It is gratifying to see that the California Joint Immigration Committee is courageous enough to take the stand to keep the Pacific Coast white. With the Japanese out of the Pacific Coast, much has been done toward this end, for which the Joint Immigration Committee and Mr. McClatchy deserve much credit. TOMMY THOMPSON.
San Francisco.

Exclusion

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: As China is putting up a truly magnificent struggle to help our own United Nations and save her own people from utter annihilation by the Japs and Axis, it is amazing and discouraging to read in the Safety Valve the words of the California Joint Committee contributed by its secretary, H. J. McClatchy. He says, in part:

"Congress today debates a war hysteria bill" . . . "It would end Oriental exclusion and destroy 60 years' work to keep our Pacific Coast white" . . . "Blundering idealists press to destroy our present protection."

Was it "war hysteria" when our Nation recently welcomed and cheered Madame Chiang Kai Shek and promised our sincere and whole-hearted aid to her heroic struggle?

What of our democracy and our war to preserve and "protect" it? And does the above-mentioned secretary think it escapes the notice of our enemies to read his surprising allusion to what he calls "our apparently unsolvable Negro problem" and "men have been striking in war production plants rather than permit Negro promotion to be foremen over them"?

L. R. MITCHELL,
San Francisco.

Strangers

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: It is not only the criticism of San Francisco by Mrs. Placa, June 19, or the praise of it by L. G. Sheldon, June 23, that helps a stranger to find what she's seeking. Does she know what she's hoping to find? Does she realize why she has not found it? Does she want it badly enough to do something that takes effort?

More than likely she realizes people are about the same at heart the world over, regardless of color, race or creed (excepting our enemies).

I was in San Francisco a few days ago. It seemed unusually friendly, as always. I go with a thought of the past when my grandparents sailed into the Golden Gate 73 years ago with four small children from the South Seas. Within a week the children were motherless, but kind strangers cared for them.
Berkeley. KATE LOUD.

Coal M:

S. F. Chronicle

July 3, 1943

p. 14

Tokie Slocum

Ch 993 k14.

The strongest impression we get from Tokie Slocum's testimony before the Dies committee on the warning he says he gave FBI before December 7 is of his complete unsuitability for further employment by the War Manpower Commission. This on several counts.

This California Japanese-American knows his California so badly that he confused San Francisco and Los Angeles. An informer for the Government should choose more discreet friends. It is no business for a spy to have a friend shouting on his front porch: "War, war! The Ambassador just said so in his cups at a Japanese banquet!" Nor do we believe Kurusu was drunk; or that he blatted to anyone the secret plans of his Government. We think it altogether likely that he did not know himself. But why bother further with this, since Tokie Slocum says Kurusu did his blabbing in Los Angeles, when, as a matter of fact, the Japanese envoy did not go to Los Angeles.

No wonder the FBI laughed at the tale of this sort of an informer. The fact that, by coincidence, war did come right away does not crown Tokie with credit.

And it is this sort of drivel that the Dies committee wastes its time listening to.

D. F. Chronicle

July 3, 1943

p. 14.

Race Trouble Is Jap's Best Propaganda, Lattimore Says

The Japanese make effective propaganda use of any evidence of race discrimination in the United States, Owen Lattimore, director of Pacific division of the overseas branch of the Office of War Information, declared yesterday.

Lattimore made the opening address of the second meeting of the Board of Supervisors committee on county, State and national affairs on the problem of race discrimination in San Francisco. The OWI official said he was not appearing for the OWI but as a private citizen.

"The Japanese use of race propaganda is the most effective weapon they have," Lattimore said. "They tell the people of Asia that this is a white man's war, and that if the white man wins, millions of Asiatics will be ruled by white men."

"The Japanese distort every bit of racial discrimination information they procure. If their campaign is successful it will prolong the war and cost additional thousands of lives."

Chairman Robert Miller Green asked Lattimore if the recent race riots in Detroit and Texas as well as the Los Angeles "zoot suit" outbreaks were caused by Japanese agents.

Lattimore replied that he had received no proof that they were.

RACE HEARING

Yesterday's hearing consisted mainly of the hearing of testimony assembled by the Bay Area Council Against Discrimination. David Selvin, the secretary, said that some of the discrimination was caused by union closed shop clauses. In some cases, he went on, Negro union members are "delegated to an inferior status" and issued work cards which carry none of the usual union privileges.

Ray Thompson, Negro, member of the Shipyard Workers' Committee Against Discrimination, said officers of the Boilermakers' Union, Local No. 9, were forcing all Negro members into an auxiliary Local No. A-33. The Negroes in this local were not allowed to vote nor could they attend the meetings of the parent union, he said.

NO DISCRIMINATION

Other union officials reported that there was no discrimination within their organizations.

Jay Sauers of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union said that Negroes worked in all capacities along the waterfront. Frank McCormick of the Marine Cooks and Stewards said the same conditions prevailed in his union.

Yesterday's meeting was the second held by the committee this week. Time of the next meeting was not announced.

Japanese Girl Loses to DeWitt Exclusion Order

Another Japanese lost yesterday in the Federal courts in the fight against General John L. DeWitt's "exclusion act."

Judge Roche denied the habeas corpus application of Mitsuye Endo, 23-year-old girl employe of the State Highway Commission. She was born in Sacramento.

She was sent to the Tulelake camp after the General ordered all Japanese out of the Coast areas in May, 1942. She sued in the following July, charging her American citizenship rights were violated and that her State Civil Service status was suspended as a result.

S. F. Chronicle

July 3, 1943

p. 7.

2,500 Maderans Protest Release Of Japanese ✓

MADERA (Madera Co.), July 3.—Mrs. Charles Archibald announced today hundreds of letters are pouring in daily to swell the bundle of 2,500 so far received in a movement started by a group of local women to protest to congress against proposals to release Japanese evacuees from relocation centers and permit them to return to the west coast.

The committee of women in charge of the campaign announced today the letters will be sent in one bundle in about 10 days to Congressman B. W. Gearhart in Washington. A ceremony will be held to mark the formal posting of the letters at which war stamps will be sold.

Committee Arranges Program

Plans for the ceremony are now being made by the committee, which consists of Mesdames Archibald, Mrs. Raynor Daulton, Harry Munter, Howard Rowe, Conrad Shebelut, A. J. Nicholas, Vada Lewis and A. W. McWatters.

Mrs. Archibald said letters are being received not only from all parts of Madera County but also from many men and women in Fresno and Merced Counties. They are being received at Box 788, Madera.

'Coddling' Of Evacuees Protested

She said the object of the letters is not only to protest against the proposed release of the evacuees but also against their being "petted and coddled" in the relocation centers.

A group of Chowchilla women organized during the week to spur the movement in that community. It consists of Mesdames Otto Hake, Florence Saling, Frank Trogo, Vera Knight and Jack Akers.

Fresno Bee
July 3, 1943

Weeding Out Of Japanese Urged In Evacue Probe

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(AP)—The senate military affairs committee today recommended enactment of a resolution calling for segregation of Japanese of "questionable loyalty" to the United States from loyal Japanese in internment camps.

Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat, California, author of the resolution, said he will bring the recommendation before the senate on Monday.

The resolution requests President Roosevelt to direct the War Relocation Authority to weed out disloyal Japanese and to set up "additional safeguards" against sabotage. It also demands a complete "authoritative public statement" by the WRA as to conditions in war relocation centers.

Downey's resolution was patterned on recommendations of a military affairs subcommittee headed by Senator A. B. Chandler, Democrat, Kentucky, which investigated war relocation camps.

Nisei Is Witness

The action on the Downey resolution came as Mike Masaoka, a United States Army private of Japanese ancestry, pleaded before a Dies sub committee for a "Chinaman's chance" to prove his loyalty. Masaoka was former executive secretary of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Masaoka's charge that a rift existed between civilian and military authorities in the war department on the question of removing Japanese from the West Coast brought an immediate denial from a war department observer at the hearing.

Rift Is Denied

The charge was contained in a letter from Masaoka and read by committee investigators. The hearing was interrupted at this point by Captain John M. Hall, from the office of assistant secretary of war John J. McCloy, who declared:

"As far as I was concerned—and I was in a position to know—no such rift did arise."

Masaoka's letter said Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had "taken steps to slap" Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt for statements opposing return of Japanese Americans to the Pacific Coast. DeWitt, chief of the western defense command, had said, "a Jap is a Jap."

Masaoka's letter claimed "reliable sources" informed him all government branches except the military favored a "behind the scenes" program to permit Japanese Americans to return to the Pacific Coast.

Masaoka testified that he had personally discussed Japanese American problems with many high officials including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Chief Justice Harlan Stone, McCloy and WRA Director Dillon S. Myer.

Earlier Masaoka told the committee that most members of the league regarded the attack on Pearl Harbor as a "dastardly deed."

He said:

We are going to do everything possible to make them (the Japs) eat their act.

2 news Bee
July 3, 1943

Cooperation With ^{July 3}
China After War Urged

Editor of The Bee—Sir: After reading a letter in your Public Thinker of June 20th by Dave Jones, titled Permitting Chinese To Enter Is Held Unwise, I wonder if he thought of the following:

After we win this war we must build up our own home front in order to live in security and peace. We must have a two ocean navy, an air force to protect our country and we must build other necessary things in modern living. At the same time we must help to build up the Allied nations who are fighting with us against the Axis.

At any time we must not think of the difference of race. In this country a person with American citizenship papers is an American and all have equal rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

China has been fighting our enemy, Japan, for the last six years while we were selling our scrap iron, gasoline and many other war materials to Japan until the bombing of Pearl Harbor, then we turned to help China. Think of the years that China has suffered from our materials used by the Japanese.

We must help build up the Allied nations. China needs our help. She needs our knowledge of engineering, science, etc., to rebuild after the war and to protect her country. In return she has all sorts of raw materials to help us.

We could build up our trade with China. I believe it would be advantageous to both countries if more Chinese were permitted to enter.

Napa. ARTHUR KING.

FRESNO BEE

JULY 3, 1943

July 3
**Farems[✓] Oppose
Japanese Release**

A resolution opposing the release of any Japanese from the war relocation camps was adopted at a meeting of the executive board of the Fresno County Farm Bureau last night in the bureau office in the courthouse.

The resolution recommends the camps be placed under control of the army.

"It is absolutely impossible to differentiate between a Japanese who might be loyal to our country and one who is loyal to Japan," the resolution says.

It declares disastrous consequences could result from the release of the camp inmates.

The resolution was adopted on motion of Paul Hobe, a Fresno district farmer. President A. J. Quist was chairman of the meeting.

*FRESNO BEE
JULY 3, 1943*

NISEI ASKS CHINAMAN'S CHANCE TO FIGHT

By United Press

WASHINGTON, July 3—A U. S. Army private of Japanese ancestry today begged a Dies subcommittee to give him "a Chinaman's chance" to prove his loyalty to the United States and desire for the defeat of Japan.

The man is Mike Masaoka, former executive secretary of the Japanese American Citizens' League. He told the subcommittee, which is investigating the relocation of Japanese in this country, that most members of his organization believe the attack on Pearl Harbor was a "dastardly deed."

"We are going to do everything possible," he said, "to make them (the Japs) eat their act."

He told the committee that the league, which he said had 20,000 members before the West Coast evacuation and 5000 paid members in May, 1943, is "composed of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry 18 years old or over." An oath of allegiance to the United States, he said, is a requisite of membership.

BELIEVE IN U. S.

"Most of us believe in the United States," he said. "We are utterly foreign to Japan. We grew up and were educated as Americans. We would be foreigners and enemies of Japan. We could not tolerate their conditions of living and systems of thinking and government."

Masaoka admitted being author of a suggested anti-curfew strike last September in California and Idaho areas.

Captain John M. Hall, from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War, interrupted the hearing to deny emphatically that there was any rift between civilian and military authorities in the War Department

Loyal, Disloyal Grouping of Japanese Urged

WASHINGTON, July 3 (U.P.)—The Senate Military Affairs Committee today recommended enactment of a resolution calling for segregation of Japanese of "questionable loyalty" to the United States from loyal Japanese in internment camps.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D., Cal.), author of the resolution, said he would bring the recommendation before the Senate on Monday.

The resolution requests President Roosevelt to direct the War Relocation Authority to weed out disloyal Japanese and to set up "additional safeguards" against sabotage. It also demands a complete "authoritative public statement" by the WRA as to conditions in war relocation centers.

on the question of removal of Japanese from the West Coast.

"So far as I was concerned—and I was in a position to know—no such rift did arise," Hall told the subcommittee.

A letter read by committee investigators from Masaoka had asserted the existence of a disagreement.

The letter said that Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson had "taken steps to slap" Lieutenant General John DeWitt for statements opposing return of some Americans of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast.

Masaoka, as executive secretary, wrote the letter to the league's national headquarters last April. De-

Witt, commander of the Western Defense Command, remarked that "a Jap is a Jap" in opposing proposals to permit loyal Japanese Americans to return to restricted areas of the West.

The War Department recently announced that DeWitt would be given a new assignment. But Stimson said his policies on the Japanese question had the full support of the War Department.

Masaoka's letter in April, said that "reliable sources" had informed him that all Government branches except the military favored a "behind the scenes" program to permit Japanese Americans to return to the Pacific Coast.

Masaoka told the committee in oral testimony he had personally discussed the problems of Japanese Americans with many high officials, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone. He said they had been sympathetic but "didn't want publicity." He did not specify exactly what he had discussed with them.

The letter by Masaoka said an order had been issued from Stimson to DeWitt to permit Japanese Americans in the U. S. armed forces to "come and go as they please on the same basis as others on furlough in the Western Defense Command."

"I understand," the letter said, "from highly confidential and reliable sources Dillon Myer (director of the War Relocation Authority) is now convinced that unless the Nisei (Japanese born in this country) are permitted to return to California the general war resettlement program is doomed to failure."

The letter said that Myer had presented a memorandum to President Roosevelt requesting this.

It said that Attorney General

Francis Biddle and War Information Director Elmer Davis were in accord with Myer's thinking, and that "Davis has assigned a number of his boys the job of working out an acceptable OWI release system which will prevent the vicious California press from making too great an issue of it."

GOOD JOB

Masaoka said that he thought the Relocation Authority "is doing a job very well under the difficulties under which they labor," and that, generally speaking, supervision and government of relocation centers has been remarkable.

S. F. Chronicle

July 4, 1943

p. 16.

Thinks ^{July} 4)

**Curb On Traveling
Japanese Suggested**

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read in a small town paper that visiting in Sanger last week were Mr. and Mrs. George Domoto and the Tanakas, from an Arizona relocation center.

To think that these Japanese are given permission to leave the internment camp in time of war to go on trips, when we are asked not to go on vacations or travel, so our service men can have seats on trains or buses to visit their families in the short time given them.

What possible interest could these Japanese have had for coming back? Surely not just to see the old home town again? I certainly think something should be done about the liberties given the Japanese before it is too late.

Fresno. S. K.

*I read Bee
July 4, 1943*

Awaits Dies' Report July 4

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read with much interest your letters concerning the Japanese.

We have the Japanese out here and believe me the majority of us would prefer them being somewhere else. Personally, I shun the places they work. I hate the sight of a Japanese. I do not care if they have been born and raised here—the only good Japanese to me is a dead Japanese.

I think the slogan the San Francisco women adopted, Keep The Japanese East Of The Rockies, an excellent one.

I await with interest the Dies report on these pampered Japanese.

INTERESTED.

Elko, Nev.

Freda Bee
July 4, 1943

Right To Observe Fourth Of July Is Basic War Aim

Summed up it might be said that in one sense the thing Americans are fighting for in this war is the right to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The Declaration of Independence, adopted by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia 167 years ago today, is the epitomy of all that is cherished by liberty loving peoples everywhere.

Of one thing all may be sure, if the cliques of Berlin and Tokio, who would turn the world into an international chain gang, had their way they would burn the Declaration of Independence, bury the ashes and seek to expunge the memory of it from the mind of every man, woman and child.

And so long as Americans are able to pay homage to it—or want to—freedom and the love of it still live.

The Declaration of Independence has proved an enduring document because it defines the birthright that is every man's.

It is a fixed star in the firmament, guiding all men who love and seek freedom and promising them it can be achieved.

But at the same time it is an eternal challenge to those who already have liberty to guide it well.

Today, the principles embodied in this document of human rights are being subjected to their most crucial test.

The test comes not only from without.

It comes also from within.

Just as surely as there are little men in Berlin and Tokio and Rome who would wipe from the face of the earth the last vestige of the things for which the Declaration of Independence stands, there are those at home who would brush them ruthlessly aside to serve their own selfish purposes.

Against either, America must show equal vigilance.

But there is another danger greater, perhaps, than either of those.

That is the indifference of people to protect the liberties they have.

To allow indifferences to creep in is to leave the latchkey out to dictatorship and tyranny.

Americans are apt to take their liberties for granted because we have known no other way of life.

Perhaps never in the history of mankind has such a tragic lesson in contrasts been afforded as is offered now in Poland, Norway, Holland, France and many other nations.

And the forces which brought about this abject servitude still are on the loose and the free world must not rest a second until they are expurgated.

Today is an appropriate time for Americans to rededicate themselves to the righteous cause of freedom.

The Declaration of Independence prescribes methods which the government of a free people can be changed.

It does not prescribe rules, however, by which the government can be taken away from them.

The Fourth of July is not important just for what it is.

It is important because we are able to observe it.

And it will be so as long as Americans value freedom and will fight with every ounce of strength to preserve it.

*James B. ...
July 4, 1943
Editorial*

Japanese Says WRA Told Him Policy Secrets

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(AP)—Tooru Kanazawa, American of Japanese parentage and a private in the U. S. Army, told the Dies committee yesterday the War Relocation Authority passed confidential documents concerning its plans to the Japanese American Citizens League in this country.

Testifying before the house committee investigating un-American activities, Kanazawa said he, as an officer of the league, had contacted Dillon S. Myer, director of WRA, from whom he obtained "confidential" releases of the agency's plans for dealing with the Japanese in the west.

Slocum Tells Of Warning

Tokie Slocum, a Japanese American now employed by the War Manpower Commission, yesterday told the committee he relayed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation a warning he had received in November, 1941, that war was impending between Japan and the United States, but was "laughed at."

Slocum got his present job, he said, through the intervention of Colonel William M. Donovan. He said he had been aiding government authorities in shadowing subversive elements in the Japanese west coast communities when he received the warning of war.

"Did you have any advance information of the impending war between Japan and the United States?" he was asked by Representative Costello, Democrat, California, chairman of the subcommittee.

"I gave what I got to the FBI," Slocum said. "One time when Kurusu (Japanese admiral and special emissary to the United States) landed in Los Angeles I was told by duly constituted authorities to watch him."

Slocum said he circulated around in Little Tokio, and other haunts of the Japanese in an effort to get information, without much success, but one night, late, he was aroused at home by a knock on his door.

Kurusu Said 'War'

"A friend," he added, "shouted 'war, war, war, war.' He came in the house and said, 'There's going to be war soon.' He told me of meeting a friend who had been to a private banquet for Kurusu, who was drunk, and who said there was going to be a war."

"Wait a minute," I told him, "that might be Japanese propaganda."

"No, he was drunk," my friend insisted.

"I shot the news in to the FBI and they laughed at me."

Kanazawa's testimony was backed up by Mrs. Kanazawa, a Caucasian born in Kentucky, who also appeared before the committee today. She said she had told her husband, "It is not a good idea for WRA to be releasing confidential information to the Japanese American Citizens League."

Referring to Kanazawa's testimony, Representative Mundt, Republican, South Dakota, member of the committee, said, "I consider this an amazing procedure and the most unusual evidence to come before this committee."

Kanazawa, who said he had been in the army for about three months, narrated his career in this country, which ranged from driving a laundry truck in Juneau, Alaska, to free lance writing and acting as Washington representative of the Citizens League, an organization composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Offering it as testimony supporting Kanazawa's statements that the league was maintaining close relations with WRA, Robert Stripling, committee investigator, read into the record the following excerpts from a report which he said were written by Mike Masaoka, national secretary of the league, to its headquarters in Salt Lake City, dated September 19, 1942:

Myer (WRA director) put this up to me pointedly. He said he and his staff deal with us on the same basis of confidence and mutual trust as they do among themselves. Up to now I have been permitted to sit down and discuss every major policy before it was finally passed on. WRA desires to continue this fine relationship and will continue to do so as long as we sincerely try to cooperate with them on the improvement of conditions.

He is afraid that certain guys in congress would jump down their collective throats if they could only imagine a part of the part which we play in forming WRA policy. He has given us directives and instructions of his department. They are to be held in strictest confidence and not announced to anyone. They are merely to serve as a hint to us of their policy—nothing more. All are most confidential and we are lucky to get them ourselves, so please be careful of their use.

*News Bee
July 4, 1943*

3 JAPS SEIZED ON COAST WITH HIDDEN CAMERA

Trio Joined U. S. Army, Returned
To Washington, Recovered
Contraband From Cache

By DOUG WELCH

Special to The Examiner.

SEATTLE, July 4.—Three young American-born Japanese in the uniform of the United States Army were apprehended by military authorities in the Puyallup Valley near here two weeks ago after one of them had dug up a camera he had previously buried before Japanese were evacuated from this area, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer learned today.

They had been released recently from a war relocation center.

EVIDENCE DISCLOSED.

The three soldiers denied under continual questioning over a period of hours that they had recovered the buried camera, but when finally confronted with incontrovertible evidence, confessed to military authorities that they not only had exhumed one buried camera but had intended to recover still another.

They also admitted, according to Chief of Police Norton Wynn, of Sumner, near Seattle, that they had approached a white woman resident of the valley and asked her to take possession of a camera and mail it to them later at an address in the south. She reported this fact to Sumner police through her husband.

GIVEN FURLOUGHS.

The trio had been in the Army only a few days. They were inducted at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City, from an inland war relocation center. As is the custom in the Army with all newly inducted personnel, the three young Japanese were given fifteen days' leave and directed to report at the end of that time at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Instead of going direct, the Japanese had their railroad tickets made out by way of Seattle.

Chief Wynn said he understood local military authorities held the trio a day or two after both cameras were recovered and signed statements had been obtained.

ORDERED RELEASED.

He said he heard that while local authorities wanted to prosecute, the War Department at Washington, D. C., ordered that the Japanese be released and allowed to proceed without further hindrance to Camp Shelby.

Before Japanese were evacuated from the restricted military district of Washington Federal authorities demanded that they surrender all cameras, firearms, radios and other equipment and material which might conceivably be of value in espionage or sabotage.

In several instances when it was found that Japanese had not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

3 JAPS SEIZED ON COAST WITH HIDDEN CAMERA

(Continued from Page One)

implicitly obeyed the order, there were prosecutions and penalties.

Japanese-American soldiers on furlough are not permitted in the restricted areas of the western defense command, despite Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt's vigorous protest to the War Department. General De Witt's order excluding such American born Japanese members of the American Army was voided by the Department.

The Japanese involved are Frank Nomura, William Mitzukami and Kenji Yaguchi, all former residents of the valley near Sumner.

S. F. Examiner

July 5, 1943

P. 1

Japanese Defends Loyal Americans In Centers

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read Herbert Koenig's article in the Public Thinks and I want to get him straightened out. These high school boys he speaks of as waiting for a year to elapse so they can enlist and fight the Japanese, will fight the Japanese of Japan and not the Japanese of America. Don't overlook the fact that there are thousands of us loyal ones who never have been to Japan and who think and act like the rest of the good Americans.

President Roosevelt said, "Americanism is not a matter of race or ancestry. It is a matter of heart and mind."

Does Koenig know that there are thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry who have volunteered in the armed forces to fight and protect American ideals, knowing it is the privilege of a citizen to bear arms for the country to which he owes his very existence?

I am a proud navy wife and my brother also is in the United States Army, somewhere in the South Pacific area.

Koenig is criticising the teachers of Selma because he wants me and the rest of the loyal United States Japanese to remain in the relocation center for the duration. He does not want me to go back to my home in California. How ironic when my husband and my brother are fighting and giving all to protect our home and the land of liberty (including him and his).

My father is loyal to America and taught us to be loyal citizens. We have never broken a law. He sold \$70,000 worth of War Bonds. He and the loyal Japanese of Fresno donated an ambulance for the civilian defense of Fresno. My father was uprooted from his home, business and friends and evacuated to a desert dust bowl in Arizona without committing any crime and without trial or conviction, but despite all that he believes in America and bought \$400 more War Bonds since coming here.

ALMA SAKEMOTO COLLIER,
Poston, Ariz.

Fresno Bee
July 5, 1943

Release Of Japanese Is Viewed With Concern

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The reported release of Japanese from war relocation camps is viewed with deep concern by many people on the Pacific Coast. We are at war with Japan. No Japanese alien or disloyal citizen of Japanese descent should be given the opportunity to obstruct our war effort. The Japanese language handicap makes it exceedingly difficult to discriminate between the loyal and the disloyal.

We desire to protect American citizenship. We desire also to protect justice, patriotism and loyalty to those principles and ideals upon which this nation is founded. We must not discriminate in our dealing with these matters dear to every loyal American citizen.

The conditions under which all the occupants of these relocation centers recently have lived—aliens, disloyal and loyal altogether—doubtless have been disturbing. The psychological law of habit has operated to upset those taken away from their usual domiciles and placed in mass groupings, contrary to the experiences of so many of them. How easily and naturally resentment may have been engendered by the experience in those relocation camps.

It earnestly is hoped that the War Relocation Authority will proceed most cautiously and thoroughly in dealing with this complex problem.

It occurs to us that those who have at heart the best interest of the Japanese born to citizenship in the United States would not want to expose them to the dangers that would result, should they be permitted to return close to airplane factories, shipyards and other war production plants.

A saboteur of any nationality might cast suspicion upon any Japanese accessible in location to the sabotage and thus the innocent might suffer.

E. B. GARDNER,
District Superintendent
Madera School District.
Madera.

CRENSHAW BEE

JULY 5, 1943

Case of the ^{can July 6}
Camera and ^{ph} 3
Nisei Soldiers

SEATTLE, July 5 (AP)—Three American-born Japanese wearing United States Army uniforms were questioned by Army authorities, the Post Intelligencer said today, after one of them dug up a camera buried on a Sumner, Wash., farm, where he formerly lived.

The paper said the three, formerly from an inland relocation center, were inductees from Fort Douglas, Utah, who came to Sumner during their 15-day leave before reporting for army duty at Shelby, Miss.

Disposition of the case was not clear. The Post Intelligencer said the question was submitted to the War Department in Washington, which ordered the Japanese to be released and allowed to proceed to Camp Shelby. Police Chief Norton Wynn of Sumner said he understood they were being held at Fort Lewis, Wash., pending further investigation. Army authorities here declined comment.

Before Japanese were evacuated from this district they were required to surrender all cameras, firearms and radios.

S. F. Chronicle

July 6, 1943

P. 2

Ready To Die For America

Editor of The Bee—Sir: When Americans of all races and nationalities are proving they are willing to die for their country on many distant battlefronts, why do some Americans continue to imitate Hitler in blindly persecuting and hounding racial minorities on a purely racial reason? Why must war be fought in our backyard when our real enemies are across the seas? Yet race rioting in Detroit and blaming the Mexicans for the zoot suit demonstration in Los Angeles are excellent fuel for Goebbel's and Tokio's propaganda machines.

In spite of the shocking discrimination, Japanese Americans have not forgotten their obligations to their country of birth. Thousands have volunteered for special combat units to fight our common foes wherever they may be sent. Already 175 Japanese American soldiers, according to a UP dispatch, are in the South Pacific, probably slugging it out toe to toe with Tojo's soldiers.

Finally, is American Democracy a Democracy for the whites made a major issue of this war?

FRANK KITANAI.

Tule Lake.

July 6

The News Bee
July 6, 1943

Writer Comes To The Defense Of Miss Mears

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I write in defense of Helen Mears' book, *The Year Of The Wild Boar*, discussed in The Bee editorial of June 27th. It is an understanding and intelligent study of Japan and the Japanese (not, however, comprehensive), and should be read by all Americans.

Miss Mears states western civilization is but a thin veneer in Japan; nowhere, however, does she subscribe to the fallacy common to many western minds and seemingly held by The Bee, that the complete adoption of western civilization is essential to the greatness of an Oriental country. Nor does she say, as The Bee infers, that Japanese are incapable of westernization; she tells instead of Japanese she met so thoroughly westernized themselves they could not adjust themselves to the rigid social and economic conventions which govern Japanese daily life.

Nor does Miss Mears say emperor worship has been a fundamental part of Japanese life for centuries, as The Bee asserts; instead she makes clear that for hundreds of years under the various shogunates, the emperor was in the background; he was brought back to power in 1868 and emperor worship, or the doctrine of Shintoism, instituted in 1889.

It is true, as The Bee says, that emperor worship today is a weapon of the totalitarian state but because it is so recent, the fanaticism built upon it is not inbred, as Joseph Grew points out in *Report From Tokio*.

Miss Mears brings out the fact, not mentioned in The Bee, that Japan was, until American gunboats opened her ports in 1853, a nonaggressive country. See the results of French and British victories over China in 1842 and 1858, huge losses of territory, tariff limitations, the granting of the privileges of extra territoriality, concessions and standing armies, Japan developed a vast faith in one western device—armaments.

Miss Mears says in 1935 when she lived there, leading Japanese saw Japan as the only country free of western domination and were possessed by a great fear of encirclement and attack.

As the editor of *Foreign Policy* says of a similar fear in Germany, it is very real and must be dealt with intelligently in the founding of a durable peace.

Miss Mears found the ordinary Japanese people simple, kindly and hardworking. She would agree with the statement of Joseph C. Grew, that when we succeed in removing the influence of the Japanese militarists, we will find the people cooperative in building a new world order.

I think there are Fascistically minded people and groups in California today who are fostering racial hatred, but just as the military Fascists of Japan are not the whole, so are these California groups only a part (today a powerful part, with the upper hand) of the whole. In the long run neither can win. ALICE HOIEN.

Fowler.

T. Mears Bee
July 6, 1943

Needed In Japan *July 7*

Editor of The Bee—Sir: My grandfather came here in the days of '49. My father was born here and he was 80 years old when he died two years ago. There were Chinese here then, and they did not do to us what the Japanese did to us in 40 years.

Let us turn the tables. Suppose our grandparents went to Japan, had children so these children could become Japanese citizens, went to the schools with the sole purpose in their hearts to get everything the Japanese had, bought good land, made themselves rich with Japanese money, even had good jobs besides, when their own boys and girls were walking the streets looking for work, and this war came. Just which flag would we fight for? Of course there is only one answer and that is the Stars and Stripes of these United States.

Why not buy up all the land the Japanese have here for the same price they paid for it and send them back to Japan where they will be needed sorely after this war is over?

JUST ANOTHER MOTHER.
Sacramento.

Mrs. See
July 7, 1943

Farm Bureau Reverses Japanese Issue Stand

One thing plus another often add up to an abrupt change of opinion.

Publicity thus far given findings of official groups and the information volunteered by persons with first hand knowledge have offered the public an increasingly accurate sum total of the War Relocation Centers business.

Most agreed with Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt from the very start when he issued orders for evacuation of the Japanese. Others questioned, and still do in some instances, about depriving American born persons of asserted rights.

But the ranks of those who might once have had any faith or trust in any segment of the evacuees grow smaller and smaller. Past and potential hazards are now unmistakable. Mark down in this respect the changed attitude of Fresno County Farm Bureau directors.

On June 4, 1942, when the outlook for harvest help was depressing, directors of the bureau proposed local employment of evacuated Japanese with farm experience. A resolution urged the daytime release of such evacuees from assembly centers, under military supervision. Telegrams to federal authorities requested this be done immediately.

The Japanese were kept in the assembly places until their removal to inland relocation centers. Their absence from the harvest fields hardly brought disaster, as indicated by yield and farm income figures for 1942. A part of the cotton was unpicked, of course, but what percentage of this did Japanese truck gardeners ever account for? Or for dairy products, livestock, etc.?

Meanwhile, some of the former farmers now in relocation centers could not be persuaded to farm. The public is being made aware of this and of other evacuee affairs lacking in loyal American activity.

Last week—on July 2nd—the county farm bureau's executive board adopted a resolution opposing the release of any Japanese from the War Relocation Centers and recommending these projects be placed under control of the army.

The resolution declares "disastrous consequences" could result from release of the camp inmates, and that it is impossible to differentiate between a Japanese who might be loyal to our country and one who is loyal to Japan.

Fresno Bee
July 7, 1943
Editorial

Nisei Sought Help From Mme. Chiang

WASHINGTON, July 6 (U.P.)—Mike Masaoka, former secretary of the Japanese-American Citizens' League and now a private in the United States Army, told a Dies subcommittee today that he had asked Novelist Pearl Buck to solicit assistance for Japanese-Americans from Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo.

He refused to amplify the matter in public hearing, but said he would "be glad to discuss" it in executive session.

Under questioning, he said he could not explain why no action had been taken by the War Relocation Authority for five months against a Japanese-American who twice made statements threatening the life of President Roosevelt.

A Japanese-American now serving with military intelligence reported to Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, according to a letter read into the record, that another Japanese-American had caused a disturbance on an evacuation train and shouted:

"We ought to kill President Roosevelt. He is a damn fool!"

Five months later, according to the letter, the same man in a Japanese language speech at the Manzanar relocation center in California tried to incite other internees.

Masaoka said in reply to committee questions that it was "not a fact" that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had directed the formulation of WRA policy.

He said he had met Mrs. Roosevelt many times, and had discussed with her "the general resettlement program."

"But so far as I am concerned," Masaoka said, **"Myer is formulating his own policies and doing a darn good job of it."**

Masaoka charged that "certain Congressmen and vested interests prejudiced against us are using everything in their power to prevent release" of Japanese from relocation centers, and are otherwise "trying to thwart the activities of WRA."

S. F. Chronicle

July 7, 1943

p. 3.

WRA Policy Is Championed By Army Japanese

WASHINGTON, July 7.—(P)—Mike M. Masaoka, former secretary and field executive of the Japanese American Citizens League, stoutly championed the War Relocation Authority's policies in handling interned Japanese and told the Dies committee he believes restrictions on the release of Japanese from relocation centers should be loosened.

Masaoka, now a private in the United States Army, identified for the committee a report of statements alleged to have been made by an inmate of one of the relocation camps that President Roosevelt "is a damn fool" and "we ought to have enough guts to kill Roosevelt."

Speaker Is Identified

The report dealt with a conversation overheard on a train bearing Japanese evacuees from the west coast. Robert Stripling, chief investigator for the committee, said it was made to the relocation authority by Karl Yoneda, a leader at the Manzanar Relocation Camp. The remark about the president was attributed to Juichi Uyemoto, who, Masaoka said he believed, now is in a segregated relocation camp.

Masaoka also identified a report containing a suggestion from an unidentified person that the Japanese American Citizens League make a "deal" with governors of several western states for voting support in exchange for settlement opportunities for Japanese. The suggestion was not taken seriously, he told the committee, and nothing came of it.

Myer Is Praised

Asked whether he believed Mrs. Roosevelt influenced WRA policies, Masaoka said he did not think so but on the contrary believed the policies were formulated by Dillon S. Myer, WRA head, who was called to testify as the last witness in the investigation of Japanese activities and WRA policies.

"As far as I'm concerned, Myer is formulating his own policy and doing a darn good job of it," Masaoka said.

Masaoka said he believes it would be unwise for the army to administer the relocation centers, adding that "it is quite conceivable that there might have been more bloodshed" if the evacuees were put under the army and subjected to "a strict military rule."

Camp Will Vote On Self Rule Charter

HEART MOUNTAIN (Wyo.)
July 7.—(P)—Nisei citizens and Japanese aliens at the Heart Moun-

tain Relocation Center will vote today on a proposed self government charter, says the Heart Mountain Sentinel, weekly publication at the center.

Ratification or rejection of the charter will be determined by a majority vote. All residents at the center 18 years of age and over are eligible to participate in the secret balloting.

The charter, approved by Project Director Guy Robertson, provides for an election of a legislative body, the community council. A judicial commission would be appointed by the council.

Fresno Bee

July 7, 1943

Alabama Defeats Alien Land Law

Senate Kills Bill Which Would Have
Denied Land Ownership to Japanese
—Wet Paper Drops Liquor Ads

(Correspondence from Alabama)

BIRMINGHAM, June 17.—Yesterday the Alabama senate killed a bill to prevent Japanese from owning property in the state. Two senators pleaded for passage and several spoke against the bill. One said he would like to keep the "Japs out of Alabama for all time." He declared that he wanted to vote for the bill "to let those peak-eyed so-and-sos over there know how I feel about them." Senator Will O. Walton stated that "this legislation is ill-timed and is presented because of a bitter feeling against the Japanese. . . . If we pass it, it would lower whatever dignity there is in this senate." Senator Gordon Madison, from Tuscaloosa, home of the University of Alabama, referred to the bill as "a termite bill" because, he said, it sought "to bore into the fundamental structure upon which America was based." A supporter of the bill, Senator Reuben Newton, was asked if he would apply the same barrier to German and Italian aliens. He said he would not.

* * *

The Christian Century

7/7/43

Writer Would Punish ^{July 8} Japanese Sympathizers

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Do you know there are 93,000 Japanese in California, 71,000 of whom were born in the United States? Do you know there are 1,000,000 Americans, or I'll say they call themselves Americans, who are Japanese lovers?

These so called Americans, in my opinion, should be treated as a Japanese. Round them up and put them in the guardhouse for the duration.

The penalty should be a felony, one to 50 years in a state prison.

One man says Americans are responsible for the Japanese declaring war on the United States. We educated and sold them land. Then, according to his argument, that gave the Japanese a license to declare war. One writer says he likes to see fair play, but we call ourselves Americans and then put American born Japanese in an interment camp in Arizona. He says those American born Japanese are just as good as any Americans; that's all any Americans are—American born.

If these unAmerican principles are not stamped out and the violators branded with the criminal iron the U. S. A. will be back at war in 25 years. Just as soon as Japan pokes up a white flag they will start preparing for a bigger and better war in 1968.

There is only one way we can get peace on earth and that is to disarm all nations at war with the United States. When Japan shows the white flag land troops and declare martial law. Take away every firearm, submarine, airplane and battleship. The federal government should confiscate all these war materials. These countries should not be allowed to make or to have any firearms in their possession. The penalty should be capital punishment for any of these nationals to have firearms in their possession.

But no signing of an armistice—that's just an old joke. Your signature on a piece of paper does not mean peace on earth.

JOHN D. DOUGLASS.

Sanger.

Treasury Bee
July 8, 1943

Chinese Removed From Sharp ^{July 7} Camp For Protection

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—(U.P.)—Forty seven Chinese sailors were lodged in the Alameda County Jail today for safekeeping, and authorities were investigating a near riot between the sailors and 172 interned Japanese at the Sharp Park Immigration Detention Camp precipitated by the raising of a Chinese flag.

A spokesman for the sailors, interned for "jumping ship" in this port, explained they raised the flag and exhibited posters yesterday to celebrate the sixth anniversary of Japan's attack upon China.

The Japanese, mostly from Hawaii and held at the camp on presidential warrant, gathered in a menacing crowd, the Chinese spokesman said. Guards then intervened, and removed the outnumbered Chinese.

I. F. Wixon, district immigration director, said the only overt act was the tearing down of one poster by a Japanese. He explained the removal of the Chinese flag by camp guards was necessary because Germans, Italians and other aliens held by the government for violation of immigration laws are among the inmates and friction might develop if any flag other than the American is flown.

Soldiers from nearby army establishments and police were called by Wixon to reinforce his squad of 20 guards. The Chinese were removed from the trouble area to jail, it was indicated, because immigration authorities are not willing to take the Japanese outside the camp.

Krusas Bee

July 8, 1943.

Myer Says WRA Lacks Authority To Hold Nisei

WASHINGTON, July 8.—(U.P.)—Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority said yesterday his agency is without authority to intern American citizens of Japanese ancestry for more than brief periods unless they are charged with being disloyal or subversive.

Myer, for the second consecutive day, defended before a Dies subcommittee the relocation authority's program of releasing loyal Japanese. The subcommittee is holding hearings on the conduct of Japanese relocation camps.

"The detention of citizens of the United States against whom no charges of disloyalty or subversiveness have been made, or can be made, for longer than the minimum period necessary to screen the loyal from the disloyal, and to provide the necessary guidance for relocation, is beyond the power of the War Relocation Authority," Myer said.

He said neither congress nor President Roosevelt has given the relocation authority that power, and added "lawyers will readily agree an attempt to authorize such confinement would be very hard to reconcile with the constitutional rights of citizens."

Myer Accuses Subcommittee

Myer, who charged the subcommittee with stirring up racial disunity and endangering American prisoners in Japan, exchanged sharp remarks with subcommittee members when he turned away from them to address statements to the press.

Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, New Jersey, protested the committee has called Myer to answer questions, not to read statements to the press.

"I'll be glad to answer questions, if I am allowed to read my statement to the press," Myer said.

"In my judgment the statement answers the questions."

"I have my opinion of your judgment," Thomas said, and as Myer started reading Thomas interrupted him:

"You are looking at the press. I would like to know if you are reading to the press or to the committee."

Myer resumed reading without comment. He said he is "concerned" that the committee has not supplied him with names and addresses of allegedly "known saboteurs" released by the relocation authority.

"You're going to be concerned with a lot more questions before you're through," Thomas said. "It's a silly social experiment you're conducting."

Costello Reminds Myer

Chairman John Costello, Democrat, California, reminded Myer sharply the subcommittee had supplied him with some names yesterday. Myer said he has not checked them. Then Costello pointed out that Dies committee files are available to the FBI.

"If you checked with the FBI, you checked with the Dies committee," Costello said. "The committee is not sending its files around town."

Myer opened his blast yesterday by accusing the subcommittee of giving wide circulation to "half truth, exaggerations, falsehoods . . . distortions and downright untruths" about the relocation centers. He said the policies of his organization have a significance "which goes far beyond the geographic boundaries of this country," and declared its program is undoubtedly being watched closely in Japan "where thousands of American soldiers and civilians are held as prisoners and internees."

He said the subcommittee conducted its eight week inquiry so as to give "maximum publicity to sensational statement," and insisted the problem has such grave international complications that it should be approached "thoughtfully, soberly and with maturity."

He said the subcommittee's procedure is providing the enemy with material "which can be used to convince the people of the Orient that the United States is undemocratic and is fighting a racial war."

Costello interrupted Myer's criticism to ask whether the WRA wanted to censor all releases issued by the subcommittee.

Myer said he believed in a "free press," but contended he should have been consulted at the beginning of the investigation, committee statements should be submitted to a WRA accuracy check, and a WRA representative should be allowed to sit in at all hearings to verify statements of witnesses.

"Just how would we conduct hearings with the witness answering questions from one chair and you butting in from the other?" Costello asked.

Meanwhile, the house received a resolution, passed unanimously by the senate yesterday, ordering the segregation within the centers of Japanese of "questionable loyalty."

The resolution was offered by Senator Sheridan Downey, Democrat of California, on recommendation of the senate military affairs committee.

Just before the action of the senate, Senator McKellar, Democrat of Tennessee, said he would not oppose the measure, but he thought it should contain a provision that the Japanese be removed from jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority.

McKellar said members of the authority recently appeared before the appropriations committee, of which he is a member.

"I got a poor impression of the manager of the authority," said McKellar, referring to Myer.

Shift of management of the interned Japanese from the WRA to the army also was recommended by Senator Chapman Revercomb, Republican of West Virginia.

Thomas said today he will introduce the bill to remove administration of the War Relocation Centers to the army.

*Times Bee
July 8, 1943*

Baptists Want U. S. To Modify Exclusion Act

RICHMOND (Va.), July 8.—(AP)—The foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention adopted a resolution urging the "immediate modification" of the Oriental Exclusion Act at a meeting held here today.

The board stated it believes "such discrimination" was inconsistent with the ideals of justice on which the nation was founded, in calling for modification of the act which places nationals of Oriental countries in a classification separate from those of other countries under our immigration laws.

→ memo Bee
July 8, 1943

Porterville Man Scores 'Coddling' Of Japanese

PORTERVILLE (Tulare Co.), July 9.—Carlos Templeton, a veteran of World War I, who has just returned from Pearl Harbor where he was employed in salvaging operations on the ships sunk by the Japanese, strongly condemned what he termed the coddling of the Japanese in California and the Hawaiian Islands, at a meeting of the Porterville American Legion Post.

Templeton declared the authorities in Hawaii lean over backward in dealing with Japanese law violators, fining Caucasian offenders twice as much as Japanese for offenses of equal gravity.

Japanese merchants in Honolulu, he declared, have signs on their windows reading:

"We will win."

"That," he added, "proves their sagacity, because they are bound to win either way."

Templeton also commented on the 2,500 United States Army volunteers among Hawaiian Japanese. He said many have been in Minnesota for more than a year and still have not been assigned to active duty.

*Friend Bee
July 9, 1943*

July 23

Baby Who Flouted Japanese Ban Will Go To Manzanar

HANFORD (Kings Co.), July 23.
—Mrs. W. D. Drennan, matron of the Kings County Hospital, announced today the Japanese baby who got into the west coast area despite rigid army restrictions by being born in the hospital April 29th to Mrs. Chiye Kajiva, will be sent to the children's department at the Manzanar Relocation Center in Inyo County.

No Japanese except those needing hospitalization are allowed on the coast, and the birth of the baby presented a new problem to relocation officials.

Mrs. Kajiva was sent back to the Tulare-Kings County sanitarium at Springville after the birth of her baby. Her husband is in relocation center in Arizona. The baby has remained at the hospital while the war relocation center at San Francisco obtained consent of the parents to sending the baby to Manzanar.

Mrs. Drennan said the baby will be sent to the center as soon as San Francisco officials complete the necessary proceedings.

Presso Bee
July 9, 1943

Segregation Of 6,300 Japanese Evacues Planned

WASHINGTON, July 9.— (U.P.) — Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority declared his agency plans to segregate 6,300 Japanese-American internees known to be disloyal and hopes to complete the "major movement" in relocation centers next Fall.

Defending his policies before a Dies subcommittee, he said he expects the announcement to result in "tremendous emotional turmoil" throughout the nation.

Myer indicated several thousand persons will be moved to a special center and kept in custody for the duration of the war.

He indicated persons who have requested repatriation to Japan, those who gave negative replies to questions about loyalty to the United States and individuals who are considered suspicious will be placed in the new segregation camp.

10 Per Cent Balked

Myer told the committee "about 10 per cent" of the approximately 73,000 persons over 17 required to fill out personal history questionnaires refused to swear loyalty to the United States.

The WRA hopes to start the transfer about September 1st, and complete it by October 20th. Myer did not tell the location of the segregation camp, but said no new center will be constructed. The cost of the transfer will be about \$1,000,000 and the army has been asked to supervise the operations.

Admits 'Some Mistakes'

As the house committee neared the end of public hearings, Myer admitted "some mistakes" have been made in carrying out the relocation program but generally defended administration of the 10 camps and insisted vigorous Americanization activities are carried on among the evacuees.

Myer said any civilians of Japanese ancestry seen in California recently are there with Army permission or under civilian guard. He spoke in reply to questions by Representative Costello, Democrat, of California.

Costello said he has received many reports that "Japanese people have been seen in and around Southern California, particularly Los Angeles."

"There were a few of mixed marriages allowed to return to the coast, about 350," Myer said, "and there have been particular cases because of individual hardship. As far as our policy is concerned, we have no authority to allow any Japanese to return to Southern California without the permission of General DeWitt."

A number of Japanese still are in hospitals and other institutions in Southern California, Myer added, because they can get better care than at relocation camps. He estimated the number at about 550. Whenever any of these individuals leave their regular residences, they must get special permits and usually are escorted.

Fresno Bee
July 9, 1943

Tipton.

July 9
**Freedom In America Held
Threatened By Intolerance**

Editor of The Bee—Sir: We are supposedly engaged in a war to see whether our democratic form of government, based upon the cardinal tenets of freedom, equality and tolerance, or the Fascistic form of government with its doctrines of intolerance, discrimination of race, creed and color shall endure.

We call ourselves Americans; yet there is no such race. Americanism is a symbol. It is the product of the principles which were fought for in a bloody revolution, and later proved so strong that a civil war could not destroy it.

We have enjoyed greater freedom and more rights and privileges than any other people; yet with all this, we see the horrible spectacle of the very things we are fighting against—hatred and intolerance—injecting themselves into words and actions in our land of liberty.

Words printed in your own columns cry for the permanent eviction of all Japanese, good, bad or indifferent. Do the writers of these words forget that Admiral Perry sailed into Tokio Bay and demanded, with the guns of his fleet backing his words, that Japan open her land to the white man? Or, that many Japanese were smuggled into this country by white men to be used as cheap labor on jobs the white man would not accept because of low wages, and the ills that accompany such labor?

If we have the right to say who shall live here in our free country, then every other nation has an equal right.

I do not advocate handing anyone liberty and freedom on a silver platter; on the contrary, liberty and freedom are values gained only through hard work and diligence. When rightfully earned, they should be given to the individual, race or nation with a feeling of gratefulness that another recruit has been imbued with the principles of equality and freedom for all people.

Fresno.

C. E. S.

*Fresno Bee
July 9, 1943*

July 9
War Persecution Cited
In Plea For Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: It is interesting to note the widespread response pro and con in this controversy to keep native and American born Japanese in concentration camps for the duration. I received 17 letters, phone calls, two threatening, and more than 100 personal calls on my stand. I have been called a Nazi, Fascist, war monger, creator of war hysteria, author of race superiority propaganda, an unbeliever in God, one blind to the constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Many people on both sides of this question asked me why I take a stand in it. Please let me explain.

In a far eastern city just after World War I started lived a family with one boy about 9 years old. This boy's mother was of French extraction, his dad of high German blood. In fact, the father was a relation of a high commanding German naval officer. The war grew more severe, this boy's dad lost his job and his home was stoned. His family moved many times until through pity they were allowed to rent a flat four stories above street level, too far to throw a rock. The boy's mother seldom left the flat, his dad got a job as a night watchman and carried a club for protection. This family was branded Hun.

The boy's job was to shop for the family. At the butchers he was ordered with glaring eyes to wait till all the others had finished. At the grocers, unless a sympathetic clerk was near, no sugar, butter or eggs went home. This boy was waylaid by former playmates who slit the bags of provisions and ran. The contents spilled on the sidewalk. They threw mud from the alleys. The cry, Hun, was ever present. Twice he was stripped of his clothes when news came of a Hun atrocity. In Winter his 100 pound bag of coal loaded on his sled was slit and the contents strewn over the snow among jeers of "Hun—dirty Hun."

His mother's answer was a tear streamed smile and one word, "Patience." This boy learned to go many blocks around, through alleys and over fences. It lasted a long time but he grew used to it.

Then the war ended. People joyfully came to visit with the family—nothing was too good for them. They said they were sorry. His dad was reinstated at his old job and parties were given for his mother.

These incidents left an indelible impression on this boy's memory, but he was an American with no malice in his blood. He had learned to take it.

I do not believe the Japanese-Americans can take it as this boy did. That is my stand.

Who was this boy? I was this boy. HERBERT F. KOENIG.
Selma.

Mesrus Bee
July 9, 1943

Navy Class Learns To Speak Japanese

BOULDER (Colo.), July 10.—(P)—Armed with the strangest of war weapons—the Japanese language—a class of studious sailors was graduated today from the navy's Oriental language school at Colorado University.

Parts of the speeches were made in Japanese.

The school song, words by an instructor and music by a student, was sung—in Japanese.

And the valedictorian delivered his oration in the enemy tongue.

When this class gets into action shortly, its members will be translating Japanese shortwave broadcasts, decoding messages, interviewing Japanese prisoners, or carrying on navy affairs in occupied territory.

Lieutenant Commander A. E. Hindmarsh of the navy department in Washington counseled the graduates—in Japanese—that on them often will depend "the lives of our men, and the well being of our country."

Captain Ellis M. Zacharias from the office of chief of naval operations commended the students—also in Japanese—for their diligent work in the school—each has absorbed about 12,000 Japanese word symbols.

From "ohayo gozaimas" (good morning) to "sayonara" (goodbye), the students have crammed for a year on "kanji" cards, pasteboards with Japanese word syllables on one side and the translation on the other.

*Jessie Bee
July 10, 1943*

Hawaii Nisei Working for War As Good Citizens

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP)—Americans of Japanese ancestry are proving to be "good citizens in the war effort" in Hawaii, Newton R. Holcomb, territorial director of the War Manpower Commission, commented today in a report to WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt.

"They are all employed and working as good Americans," Holcomb's report said. "Those who might have caused trouble were known and picked up immediately after the war started."

Except for a ban against their working on a limited number of military projects, Holcomb said, restrictions on the Japanese-Americans who constitute 30 per cent of the Hawaiian labor force are "practically nil—the first war hysteria has evaporated and we just don't think of it."

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1938	37.0			74
1937	36.2			52
1936	28.2			28
1935	15.0			17
1934	14.4			40
1933	11.2			40
1932	11.2			30
1931	11.2			28
1930	15.1			21
1929	12.3			28
1928	11.1			28
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Chronicle
July 10, 1944?

July 10
**Mike Masaoka Testifies
As Might Be Expected**

Mike M. Masaoka, former secretary of the Japanese-American Citizens League, told the Dies committee on unAmerican activities in Washington, D. C., this week he believes a checkup by the Federal Bureau of Investigation is unnecessary in the case of American citizens released from the wartime relocation centers.

That is as was to be expected.

However, 99 per cent of the American people will not share Masaoka's views. The truth should be evident, even to Masaoka, that the single fact of American citizenship is no guarantee of the loyalty of a person of Japanese ancestry.

Quite on the contrary, there are some—how many, no one knows—who would take advantage of the shield their American citizenship affords them to work against the best interests of this country.

Is there anyone who would deny that among the 70,000 citizens of Japanese ancestry are some who are not loyal?

Realizing the impossibility of distinguishing between loyal and disloyal Japanese, citizens or otherwise, those who are loyal well could accept their confinement in the relocation centers as a patriotic sacrifice for the welfare of the country of their birth—their contribution to the war effort and the security of the nation.

Even so, it would be small compared with the sacrifice being made by the 6,000,000 men already in the army and the many who are yet to go.

And was that not how the loyal Japanese felt about the evacuation until some social workers distorted their views?

*James Bee
July 10, 1942
Eteloni*

**Baptists Want U. S. To
Modify Exclusion Act**

RICHMOND (Va.), July 10.—(AP)—
The foreign mission board of the
Southern Baptist Convention adopt-
ed a resolution urging the "imme-
diate modification" of the Oriental
Exclusion Act at a meeting held
here today.

The board stated it believes "such
discrimination" was inconsitent
with the ideals of justice on which
the nation was founded, in calling
for modification of the act which
places nationals of Oriental coun-
tries in a classification separate
from those of other countries under
our immigraiton laws.

Fresno Bee
July 10, 1943

Senators Oppose Return To Coast By Japanese

MODESTO (Stanislaus Co.), July 10.—The five man state senate fact finding committee, which recently delved into California's Japanese problem, today is on record as "unalterably" opposed to the return of either alien or American born Nipponese to the coast.

This was the declaration of Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Modesto, who headed the group.

Other committee members are Senators Herbert W. Slater, George J. Hatfield of Stevinson, Irwin T. Quinn and Jess R. Dorsey of Bakersfield.

Hearings Held In Valley

Donnelly said the conclusions of the committee were reached following extensive testimony taken in several hearings in the San Joaquin Valley and are based on evidence presented by impartial observers who have given close study to the situation.

"The return of the Japanese," Donnelly said, "would be dangerous to our security.

"There is no test by which the loyalty of our government can be determined, and the return of any Japanese, alien or native born would enable the infiltration of enemy Japanese who would be indistinguishable from such returned Japanese."

Resolution Forwarded

The committee, in a resolution forwarded to all California congressmen and senators and to the director of the War Relocation Authority, declared:

The committee has held meetings where many witnesses have testified before the committee and evidence has been introduced relative to the subject under investigation from which this committee has formed definite conclusions which impel the committee to forward to the federal government the result of such investigation and its conclusions therefrom, in so far as such investigation pertains particularly to the inadvisability of allowing the return to the Pacific Coast area of any Japanese during the period of the war with Japan, and

We find from such evidence the following facts to be true:

Return Held Dangerous

The return of any Japanese, alien and native born, to the Pacific Coast area would be dangerous to our military safety because there is no test by which the loyalty to our government can be determined in the case of any individual Japanese.

To permit Japanese to return enables the infiltration of alien enemy Japanese who would be indistinguishable from such returned Japanese.

Practically all alien born Japanese and a large percentage of American born Japanese residing in California prior to their evacuation gave their primary loyalty to the Japanese Government and to the purposes and practices of that government.

Menace Would Be Recreated

The menace determined by the military authorities, enunciated by General John L. DeWitt, to our security because of the presence of these people in our midst that led to their concentration and evacuation would be recreated by their readmission into this Pacific Coast area.

Within the last few months there has grown among our people such a strong antagonism to all Japanese because of the treachery, barbarities and inhumanities practiced by Japanese soldiers that to permit the return of any Japanese to this area will undoubtedly result in riots and breaches of the peace.

Freedom Bee
July 11, 1943

Mixed Loyalty Found Among Camp Evacuees

By JOY PAISLEY

ROHWER (Ark.), July 13.—(P)—Japanese at this relocation center are restless, resentful, bewildered. There is mingled loyalty to the United States. There are complaints about the food, against crowded conditions. There is a juvenile delinquency problem.

These are some of the things I found during a two day "open house" conducted by the War Relocation Authority. All censorship was lifted and reporters were permitted to talk freely with the evacuees.

There are 7,703 persons at the center, 64 per cent of them American citizens. E. B. Whitaker, regional WRA chief, estimates 500 adults and their children, about

1,500 in all, retain allegiance to Japan.

Oriental reticence is retarding the task of identifying this group, even the loyal Japanese Americans showing reluctance to name them.

"They simply will not tell on each other," Whitaker said. "This makes our work very difficult, but we are slowly finding out which of the center's residents are disloyal."

Obtain Jobs Elsewhere

About 50 Japanese leave the center each month after they have obtained jobs elsewhere. If the FBI has no record on them, and if the evacuee has a good character and work record at the center, he is granted indefinite leave.

The bitterness of the seven evacuees whom I visited was tempered by resignation and hope they would be permitted to relocate in the north or Midwest. Their one desire was to take up their lives where they left off last year when Japanese were scooped up into West Coast assembly centers.

As a 29 year old former California produce broker put it:

"We want a chance to prove we are Americans. We want to be treated as people. Not as Japanese."

Only one of the Japanese with whom I talked, indicated loyalty to Japan. 22 year old Shiuro Nakashita, leader of the camp's young Buddhist Club. He said he was born in Japan and came to this country at the age of 3. When I asked who he would like to see win the war, his lips closed tightly.

"Do you want America to win?" I asked.

"I would rather not say," he said.

Complain About Starch

The Japanese complain of the high starch content in their diet. In the mess hall where I ate—a huge room, well ventilated and screened, but infested by flies—the noon meal was composed of masses of soggy rice, hard spaghetti, an ear of corn, heaped on one plate, with a salad, bread and choice of water, tea or milk. My Japanese companion said "this is supposed to be an extra good meal."

Asked why, with the garden season at its peak, the evacuees were fed a diet so high in starch, Whitaker said "it takes a lot of vegetables to feed 7,000 folks and you can't make all of them go around." Another official said some vegetables in the gardens were not yet in season.

All food served in the camp is rationed on an institutional basis, Whitaker said. Two meatless days are observed each week. In a few instances, he said, the Japanese have had food not available to citizens outside because of purchases three months in advance.

Congress and the Japanese alike have complained about the crowded quarters. But, "after all, we aren't planning to keep these people here permanently," Whitaker said.

One Room Per Family

Evacuees are housed in long, tarpapered barracks, one room to the family. The low buildings, spread in orderly rows across one square mile of cut over Arkansas Delta land, are divided into 33 blocks, each of which has a communal mess hall, toilet and washroom.

A sea of mud in the Winter and ankle deep in dust in the Summer, the plot is crisscrossed by wide gravel roads and board walks which link the barracks with mess hall and washroom.

Housewives have made the best of the crowded quarters. The rooms, most of which have two windows, were partially furnished by WRA, and evacuees have added half partitions and rude furniture made of scrap lumber. They were allowed to bring a few possessions with them.

Juvenile Delinquency Traced

The juvenile delinquency problem is traced to weakening of the patriarchal tradition.

According to Dr. J. B. Hunter, supervisor of camp community affairs, the delinquency so far has been manifest only in pranks and minor misdemeanors. But he fears that the breaking down of the Oriental home institution may lead to more serious infractions.

"The Japanese in this country have a lower crime rate than any other race," Hunter, who spent seven years as a Disciples of Christ missionary to Nippon, said. "It is the custom in the Japanese household for the father to rule with a firm hand, and when a child loses respect for the parents, it is almost impossible to enforce home discipline."

There has been only one record-

ed case of illegitimacy, Hunter said, though he "felt sure" there were other cases in which the families involved had not consulted welfare officers.

There are many common law marriages, principally among the 35 per cent of the camp's population who were day laborers, camp authorities reported.

*Ireneas Bee
July '3, 1943.*

Idle Farm Tools Prove Elusive;^{File} 13 U. S. Makes Plea

Three weeks of checking by the United States Department of Agriculture War Board have turned up relatively few clues as to the whereabouts of idle agricultural machinery in the possession either of Japanese or of white Americans.

This was revealed today when Wayne Lasher, secretary of the board, appealed to all Fresno County residents to come forward with any information they may have on the subject.

Wages Cooperation

The USDA has been searching for such equipment under authority given by the Federal War Food Administration Act since the state legislature decided not to enact separate legislation on the subject. Lasher said that an intensive check has been made and urged further cooperation by the public.

"Now is the time to come forward with any information you may have," Lasher said. "We need this information now when the agricultural equipment can be used in Summer and Fall harvesting.

"A little concrete information now is worth volumes of discussion months from now when the machinery, even if found, cannot be utilized."

Right To Requisition

Lasher reminded Fresnoans that the Federal regulation empowers the USDA to requisition and resell idle farm machinery, whether owned by Japanese or white Americans.

The owner of idle machinery is obliged to sell at the ceiling price set by the OPA unless investigation reveals the articles are not worth the maximum figure. The Act also gives the USDA the right to demand the information necessary to carry through its investigation in every instance.

Fresno Bee
July 13, 1943

The People Are Warned Against Race Prejudice

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Your editorial page has been a pleasure to me ever since we moved to Fresno, though I do not always agree. The Public Thinkers affords occasional amusement as well as food for considerable thought. Hence this letter, which probably will bring wrath upon my head.

History as well as the political history of our country is my hobby. It is an amateur's study, true, but one gleans many things from the past of our country which are applicable today.

There are few, I believe, more patriotic than I or, in its fullest sense, more American, for my blood is English, Scotch, French and Dutch. My forefathers were early day settlers in this country, some in Virginia as early as 1750, some in Pennsylvania and some in Louisiana. We have come West in the natural migration of a growing country.

Thus it is I say hurrah for level heads such as Herbert Koenig who learned through a bitter experience what injustice is and how undemocratic even kind people can be. Also, C. E. S., and others like them, for they are able to see what some, the majority, I am afraid, in the grip of war hysteria or through intolerance, will not see. Koenig's was not an isolated case in the last war and we should have profited by experiences learned then.

Those people reading this ready to say "another Japanese lover," hold a minute, for as a race I do not even like them. However, I do love our country and all she stands for and the boys fighting for her. I should hate to see those same boys come back to a lesser Democracy than they left and believe me, as day follows night, that is what it will mean if our hysteria over the Japanese problem is not curbed.

Do not, over a minority of the Japanese in this country, tear down the heritage our forefathers gave us, "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," not just for you and me but for all who desire it!

The reading of Thomas Jefferson's advice and teachings are recommended to all who doubt the wisdom of abstinence from race or religious hatred. The practicing of real Democracy, while reading it, might help too instead of following Hitler and his satellites.

Fresno. M. C. H.

Fresno Bee
July 13, 1943

Military Should Judge

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In answer to Herbert K. Koenig on war persecution: Let me say he might as well have a Japanese name. He seems to be determined to help those who swear to dual citizenship and go back on this country at the first opportunity.

If he leans that way so strongly, he should go to the other side and fight against us and with the Axis.

It is singular some people lay so much stress on how we should treat our enemies, that is leniently, instead of sympathizing with their own blood on the other side, fighting and dying for our liberty and life.

Our boys had to take it at Pearl Harbor from the kind of people to whom this writer seems devoted.

The military officers should be the best judges as to public safety and not politicians or those who lean toward the Axis and the Japa-Axis.

ED. J. ROBINSON.

Fresno.

Fresno Bee
July 13, 1943

WRA Plea Is Effrontery Both To Bar And Public

The War Relocation Authority has requested private attorneys to handle the legal work of evacuated Japanese at substantially reduced fees "as a contribution to the war effort."

Most people will answer this with a single word.

Why?

And the query becomes all the more pertinent when it is considered the reduced fee schedules include the luxury of a divorce, and also proceedings involving property owned by the Japanese.

This unique action by the War Relocation Authority, which has distinguished itself of late by numerous unique actions, raises many questions.

Why should special consideration be requested by the WRA over and above privileges enjoyed by the ordinary citizen?

The national director of the WRA himself has estimated that the Japanese in the relocation centers have cash or other assets in excess of \$200,000,000.

Some individual Japanese rate in or close to the millionaire class.

Why should private attorneys be asked to represent them at cut rates?

Those few Japanese who are indigent—and they are few, indeed—may appeal for public legal aid in the same manner as any other indigent person.

And how would extending legal assistance to the Japanese at reduced fees be "a contribution to the war effort?"

That is something the WRA must answer. The ordinary citizen could not hazard a guess.

Lawyers of California already have assumed a heavy burden of free legal work for the benefit of the men in the armed forces, and to ask them to take on additional responsibilities for the Japanese, many of whom can afford to pay the regular fees, is not only unfair to the attorneys but also reduces the time they can give to the welfare of the service men.

For the WRA to seek to set fees represents both effrontery to the legal profession and something new in government procedure.

Since when did any government agency aspire to fee fixing?

But somehow it all dovetails into the protective policy the WRA is pursuing toward the Japanese.

*In memo Rec
July 14, 1943
Edith*

Camp Frees 4 Japs; 2 Knifed, One Clubbed Battling Sailors

CHICAGO, July 14.—(INS)—before they could be apprehended. Three investigations were undertaken today into a Chicago riot in which four young Japanese-Americans and a group of sailors were involved.

When the fight was over (two of the Japanese bore knife wounds and a third had been clubbed on the head. The fourth was found later in his home. All recently were released from relocation camps. Two of them were seriously wounded.

Three of the sailors, Filipinos, were held for questioning by the police. The others left the scene

Ill feeling between the Japs and sailors arose, police reported, earlier in the evening when one of the Japs cursed a naval man's uniform.

Elmer L. Shirrell, midwest director of the War Relocation Authority, said:

"The situation is so serious I will have no statement until later."

The two Japanese-Americans wounded are Frank Hokamura, 25, and James Ishibashi, also 25.

Keaya Horibach, 25, reportedly was clubbed, and Masami Koga, 21, was found at his home.

S. F. Examiner

July 15, 1943

Stop The Japs Rally Be Held Here Saturday Night In Park Program, Letter Pickup Slated

A big Stop The Japs rally will be held Saturday evening in the court house park beginning at eight o'clock.

This will be the final demonstration before the 3000 or more letters are mailed to Congressman B. W. Gearhart. The mailing is scheduled for Monday, so if anyone wishes to write a letter, Mrs. Charles Archibald, chairman of the womens committee which is sponsoring the movement, urges them to do so between now and the closing day, bring them to the park and place them upon the truck.

At this meeting Howard L. Rowe, county superintendent of schools, will be master of ceremonies and E. B. Gardner, city superintendent of schools will be the guest speaker. Senator Donnally has sent the committee word that he will make every effort to be present.

Musical numbers will be provided by the Haywire Orchestra and by the Gospel Ship Singers.

Pictures of the truck loaded with the thousands of letters, urging our lawmakers to take every precaution to keep the Japs away from California, were taken yesterday in front of the post office building.

Every person in Madera County is invited to the rally.

The Madera News
July 15, 1943
Page 1

Growth Of Race Feeling Is Regarded As Perilous

Editor of The Bee—Sir: This writing is not intended as a defense of the Japanese nor any criticism of any authority directing aspects of the war emergency. It is, however, a warning to those who may allow war hysteria to trick them into embarking upon programs which may have consequences entirely different from what they imagined.

Whatever steps are taken by authorities to protect this nation in time of war will be defended by every rational citizen, but movements to deport or to discriminate against any group purely on the basis of race or nationality have within them elements of immense danger.

To pursue such a course we must either alter our constitution or ignore it. No rational person should embark on either course without long consideration.

In California this problem is especially acute and perhaps for several reasons. One is our nearness to the Pacific war front, and our more intimate association with Japanese nationals. Another is the related friction due to economic competition; and lastly the unfortunate tendency of certain political groups to use the issue as a rally drum.

In view of these circumstances we become somewhat blind to the fact that in the rest of this nation there are other minorities which are much more bitterly hated than the Japanese. The moment we open the way for purely racial discrimination, the demagogues will take to their soap boxes in full cry against their pet hates, demanding removal and restrictions.

Now, we will admit that the chiefs in Tokio would be somewhat incensed if all their folks were sent home. They would also be glad to make the sacrifice if it would bring about division, strife and disorder here.

After losing the war the last best hope of the Nipponese would be a weakened and divided America. We will be under the greatest stress in our history while we re-adjust to peace. Let us beware of some of our dangers. Q. J. Z.
New England Mills.

Practice Fair Play *Jul 15*

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Since race prejudice is the topic of the hour some general principles may be suggested.

Never talk of racial superiority for, in its heart of hearts, every race knows it is the superior race. Avoid using the word tolerance, for no one wants to be tolerated. Just practice fair play without talking about it.

HERMANN S. FICKE.
Dubuque, Ia.

Fremont Bee

July 15, 1943

Coast Japanese May Not Return After War Ends

By JOY PAISLEY

ROHWER (Ark.), July 16.—(AP)—Japanese evacuees from the west coast are not so sure they will go back there after the war.

They don't know exactly where they want to settle eventually, but the Deep South is definitely out of their plans and the agricultural fields of California, Oregon and Washington seem to have lost their interest.

This despite the fact that many still own property in the Far West. Some, of course, disposed of their holdings through "sacrifice" sales. But others have retained title and leased their homes, stores and farms to Caucasians for the duration.

Typical of the attitude may be that of S. Yamamoto, owner of a shoe store at Stockton, Calif. During an "open house" visit of newsmen to the relocation center here, Yamamoto said he wanted to return to California after the war but thought it might be "economically unwise" to do so.

"Naturally, anybody who owns property there wants to go back," said the University of Tokio graduate who came to this country 30 years ago at the age of 22. "But after all, we have to depend on Japanese for trade. Storekeepers and professional people will have to follow the crowd.

"In the postwar period it will be impossible for us to serve Caucasians. We'll have to go through a long period of readjustment and acceptance."

The "crowd" he mentioned definitely does not want to settle in this area or in the Deep South.

They won't be able to stay in this state anyway because the last legislature passed a law to exclude them, and as for the South, in the words of evacuee George Tominaga, "that part of the country already has a great racial and economic problem. I don't know any one who plans to remain in the South permanently."

Not Prejudice ^{July 16}

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In reply to an article signed M. C. H., warning against race prejudice in regard to the Japanese, I think they have more than opened the door for prejudice. M. C. H. says history has been his hobby. Others have read history and history will repeat itself if we do not tighten the reins and avoid future trouble.

Ancestral pride sometimes is a farce because historians say environment and surroundings do more to mold the character and make us what we are than does heredity.

The phrase war hysteria which M. C. H. uses as an alibi for what some of our enemies are doing is no apology.

It is not prejudice to give a person the proper medicine for what he has done and to curb the Japanese problem as some favor would give them another chance to do the same thing again.

Fresno. ED ROBINSON.

Japanese Won't ^{July 16} Be Sent to Coast, Says Sen. Downey

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—The War Relocation Authority has clearly indicated it has no plans to return either native or foreign-born Japanese to the Pacific Coast. Senator Sheridan Downey (D., Cal.) said on his arrival today.

Senator Downey voiced also the belief that a concise statement on the national policy for the future handling of Japs now in relocation centers will be forthcoming shortly in Washington.

"My understanding is that the plan is to gradually disperse the Japanese through the United States so there will not be a large group in any single location," the Senator declared. "The fact that some of these Japanese are American citizens by virtue of birth here presents a difficult problem. I anticipate that during the week-end we will hear a definite announcement of policy from Washington."

Downey authored a resolution calling on President Roosevelt and the War Relocation Authority to segregate loyal Japanese from those whose sympathies lie with the Tokyo regime.

Fresno Bee
July 16, 1943

Fresno Bee
July 16, 1943

S. F. Chronicle
July 16, 1943 p. 2

Single Center Planned For All Hostile Evacues

WASHINGTON, July 16.—(U.P.)—The War Relocation Authority today is preparing to segregate in a single community Japanese evacues considered hostile to the United States and to release loyal evacues for jobs that aid the war effort.

WRA Director Dillon S. Myer said last night in a radio address the Japanese loyalists will be removed as soon as transportation can be arranged—some time within the next few weeks.

In a vigorous indictment of the relocation center system, he contended the remaining Japanese—"those who are thoroughly American in their loyalties" can render valuable assistance to the war effort by working on farms and in war industries.

He said WRA since last July has released 10,000 evacues to take permanent places in normal communities. An additional 6,000 have been granted temporary leave to work on farms.

He said:

In all these months, not one case of disloyal activity on the part of these people has been reported from any reliable source.

Ickes Spikes ^{P 3} New Dies Bogey

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Secretary Ickes declared today that "sensational reports" that an Arizona dam was in danger of sabotage—by Japanese from a nearby relocation center—were "another Dies Committee scarehead with nothing behind it."

Ickes said the reports grew out of a hearing June 18 by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He added investigation showed "no danger of Parker dam being blown up." The Interior Secretary disclosed his investigation in a letter to Chairman Dies (D., Tex.) of the committee.

Fresno Bee
July 16, 1943

S-F. Chronicle

July 17, 1943
p. 3.

Draft the Japanese, *Chr July 17* Senate Group Urges *p. 3*

WASHINGTON, July 16 (P)—The Senate Military Affairs Committee recommended today that Japanese be drafted "in the same manner" as other residents of the United States.

In a report based on findings of a subcommittee headed by Senator Albert B. Chandler (D., Ky.), the committee quoted Army spokesmen as saying, "We would like to use these people as soldiers." It also said the War Department has satisfactory methods for "screening out the bad ones" and that already more than 7500 Japanese are in the Army.

The committee also recommended:

1—That disloyal Japanese be placed in internment camps.

2—That loyal, able-bodied Japanese be allowed to work under proper supervision "in areas where they will be accepted, and where the Army and Navy authorities consider it safe for them to go."

Asserting that in relocation camps operated by the War Relocation Authority, "there is little or no real discipline, and there are many clashes of authority," the committee recommended that the regularly constituted arms of the Government, "including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice and the Army and Navy," should assume "full and complete responsibility" for determining the loyalty of Japanese.

S. F. Chronicle

7/17/43. p. 3

Ickes Denies Plan To Blow Up Dam ^{July 17}

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(U.P.)—Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes said today a thorough investigation failed to disclose any danger of Parker Dam in Arizona being blown up.

Witnesses were reported to have said at a recent Dies subcommittee hearing in Arizona that the dam was in imminent danger.

In a letter to Representative Martin Dies, chairman of the house committee on un-American activities, Ickes said his department had inquired into the authenticity of reports dynamite and caps had been stolen by Japanese to blow up the dam. There was no evidence to connect any Japanese from the relocation camp at Poston, Ariz., or any other Japanese with the incident, Ickes said.

The reports of danger to the dam were attributed to R. S. Stringstellow, a special agent of the metropolitan water district of Southern California. The investigation showed that Stringstellow had no personal knowledge of the alleged incident about which he testified, Ickes said.

Ickes told Dies Stringstellow now asserts the statements attributed to him "are not complete statements and those statements, as well as the inferences and implications of those statements, lead to a false and garbled picture of the

Easton Grange Opposes Release Of Japanese ^{July 17}

EASTON (Fresno Co.), July 17.—The Easton Grange is on record today opposing the release of Japanese from relocation centers and favoring the transfer of the Nipponese from civilian to military authority.

A resolution to this effect was adopted at a meeting in the Easton American Legion Hall.

New members accepted at the meeting include Mrs. Mary Pollard, Mrs. Flora Lee Schlundt, Mrs. Clara Sorensen, Charles Pollard, Carsten Schlundt, B. F. Eyer and Kirk Eyer.

testimony I gave before the subcommittee."

"In any event," Ickes said, "it is reassuring to know that there is in fact no danger of Parker Dam being blown up, notwithstanding the sensational report concerning the Dies subcommittee hearing at Parker, Ariz., on June 18th."

Ickes said the hearing simply was a case of another Dies committee scarehead with nothing behind it.

Solons Urge Draft Of Loyal Japanese

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In a report based on findings of a subcommittee headed by Senator Chandler, Democrat, Kentucky, the committee quoted army spokesmen as saying "we would like to use these people as soldiers." It also said the war department has satisfactory methods for "screening out the bad ones" and that already more than 7,500 Japanese are in the army.

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Single Center Planned For All Hostile Evacues ^{July 17}

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He said WRA since last July has released 10,000 evacuees to take permanent places in normal communities. An additional 6,000 have been granted temporary leave to work on farms.

He said:

In all these months, not one case of disloyal activity on the part of these people has been reported from any reliable source.

Furlough Visitor

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Referring to an article written by S. K. of Fresno about Mr. and Mrs. George Domoto and the Tanakas visiting their former home town from this center, I wish to straighten this writer out.

While it is true Mrs. Domoto, a Caucasian, went to get her car, neither her husband nor Tanakas ever made the trip to California. It also is true Ryman Domoto, brother of George and a United States soldier, visited Sanger on his furlough. He, as a soldier, had a perfect right to go there like any other service man.

SAM TAKIKAWA.

Rivers, Ariz.

FRESNO BEE
JULY 17, 1943

July 17
Writer Sees No Need
For Fair Play Group

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The admission by Hubert Phillips, dean of the lower division of the Fresno State College, that he is chairman of the Fresno branch of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, must come as a shock to many who had planned to send their sons and daughters to that institution.

What possible reason or need is there for such an organization?

To quote the committee it is "Preservation of the civil rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

If the Japanese here were being mistreated, starved and beaten, as Americans are while in Japanese occupied countries, then there would be some excuse for it.

Instead the Japanese in the relocation centers are maintained in ease and comfort such as most of us never will attain. Certainly they are eating better and working far less than we who are outside producing the food and weapons to protect the civil rights of Japanese American citizens as well as our own.

The committee maintains the removal of the Japanese from the west coast was an excuse to discriminate against a racial minority. I am sure such an idea never occurred to the government officials and probably not to the Japanese themselves until the committee voiced it.

The Bee has earned the deep appreciation and heartfelt thanks of most of its readers for the sane and clear editorials on the subject.

Why well educated and supposedly clear minded teachers of our young folks should seek to stir up animosity and distrust at a time when all should be bending every effort toward a victory upon which the very lives of these teachers depends, is hard to understand. There were some loyal American Japanese to whom the order is a hardship. They are the innocent ones caught between two worlds, that of their fathers and the one they hoped to build for their children.

But even these should recognize that the evacuation order was for their protection.

Meanwhile they are living comfortably, their property at home is being cared for, their bank accounts are untouched and growing. They still can buy War Bonds and do whatever work is given them to bring victory to the land of their birth.

Those who are in doubt as to Japan's ambition toward this country should read in the July issue of the American Magazine I've Just Come Back From Tokio, by Ramón Lavelle. When you have finished it turn to page 40 and read Wild Children by J. Edgar Hoover.

That heart breaking report of what is happening to our boys and girls should give the committee organizers an idea of where they could put their philosophy and organizing ability to work.

T. A. OVERSTREET,
Porterville.

The Fresno Bee
July 17, 1943

Johnson Heads Native Sons

T. J. Johnson, a Clovis rancher and instructor in the Roosevelt High School, is the new president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, Fresno Parlor No. 25, succeeding J. E. LeGras. Initiation services for Johnson and his new staff of officers were conducted at a recent meeting in the WOW Hall.



T. J. Johnson

The other officers are: Raymond R. Marchio, first vice president; Henry Eckhardt, Jr., second vice president; Edward W. Bettencourt, third vice president; Edward Boring, recording secretary; Arthur G. Miller, financial secretary; Ralph Slavich, treasurer; Lassen E. Hogue, marshal; George J. Overholt, inside sentinel; Arthur H. Drew, trustee, and Everett W. Hertwick, organist.

The officers were installed by C. Sam Johnson, district deputy grand president.

Peace, Revenge, Not Both, Called Possible

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I would like to ask Mr. Douglass if, having seen his letter in print, he considers such hysterical accusations as worthy of anyone except Hitler. Der feuhrer's reaction is to send before a firing squad those who dare to disagree with him while Douglass only advocates sending to a state prison those who fail to see eye to eye with him on the Japanese question.

Surely Douglass cannot be imbued with such admiration for the policies of the third reich that he fails to recognize there are two sides to a question in America at least, that men still have the right to stand up for the principles in which they believe, that there still are humanitarians who refuse to condemn an entire group because some of its members deserve condemnation.

Has Douglass set himself up as a judge? Perhaps the 1,000,000 persons he so glibly called Japanese lovers are lovers of justice, Democracy and the Golden Rule and believers in that part of the Declaration of Independence which says "All men are created equal, they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Are these the American principles?

The people whom he wants branded with the criminal iron are as vitally interested in world peace as he is. Attitudes such as his tend to enliven the "witches of fear, hate and revenge," those powerful forces of war. They do not ask that the guilty go unpunished, they ask that the loyal receive the same right as Germans, Italians and the rest of us—to prove their loyalty to America, their belief in Democracy as it has been taught in our schools.

Perhaps these candidates for the guardhouse believe with Madame Chiang Kai-Shek that "there must be no bitterness in the reconstructed world" and with Hoover and Gibson that "we can have peace or we can have revenge but we cannot have both."

Believing as they do, they are trying in their way to stem the rising tide of hatred and prejudice which threatens to engulf the western states and spread its nauseous flood over the rest of the nation. EDITH PETERSON, Selma.

reads The Bee July 10, 1943

U. S. Won't Relax Curbs On Japanese

By the Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 17—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes served notice tonight that "the present restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry will remain in force as long as the military situation so requires."

Byrnes issued a statement, prepared by the War Department and War Relocation Authority at President Roosevelt's request, which made clear there is little likelihood the evacuated West Coast area will be opened in the near future for the return of former residents of Japanese ancestry. The Senate had asked for a report on their treatment.

Without referring to the charges, the report took issue with recent contentions by members of the Dies Committee on unAmerican activities that disloyal Japanese are being released from War Relocation centers to accept outside employment.

Byrnes' statement said that before permission is granted for such

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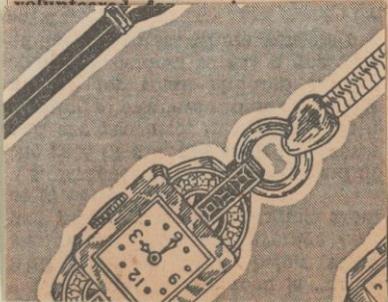
releases "the evacuees' background and record of behavior are carefully checked, and the attitude of the community toward receiving evacuees is ascertained."

In answer to recent demands in Congress for separation of loyal and disloyal Japanese, Byrnes reported that the War Relocation Authority now is attempting to "segregate those evacuees whose loyalties lie with Japan."

"The segregated group will be quartered in a center by themselves, and will not be eligible for leave," he said. "The other people, however, will continue to be eligible for leave and will be encouraged by WRA to take useful employment in normal communities outside the evacuated area."

Discussing soldiers of Japanese ancestry now serving with United States fighting forces, the report said:

"They are all citizens of the United States, and they have all



Here Is White House Text On Japanese Relocation

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Following is the text of a White House statement on treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry:

The West Coast Evacuation

Following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Secretary of War, after consultation with the commanding General of the Western Defense Command, as well as other officials and agencies of the Government, authorized the evacuation of citizens and aliens of Japanese descent from the West Coast areas, under the authority of executive order 9066. The objective was to evacuate the entire Japanese population from a sensitive and threatened military area. It was a precautionary measure and carried no implications of individual disloyalty.

The indications were, however, that there were a number of unidentified persons of Japanese descent, both citizen and alien, who, by reason of their attachment to Japan,

constituted a security risk. The origin of these persons is being investigated.

In addition, there has been evidence from any source that the evacuees might engage in activities that would be detrimental to the internal security of the United States or interfere with the war effort.

Therefore, it is necessary to continue to restrict the movement of these persons outside the relocation centers and away from the evacuated coastal zone. Present regulations provide that any resident of a center—citizen or alien—may apply for permission to leave the center in order to take a job in agriculture or industry and establish residence in a normal American community.

Before permission is granted, however, the evacuee's background and record of behavior are carefully checked, and the attitude of the community toward receiving evacuees is ascertained.

The War Relocation Authority has acquired extensive information concerning the past history, affiliations and attitudes of evacuees past the age of 17 years. On the basis of these records, leave permits are granted. As a further precaution, names of more than 85 per cent of the evacuees have been checked against the records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and these checks will be continued until the list of adult evacuees has been completed.

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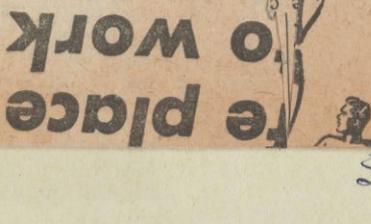
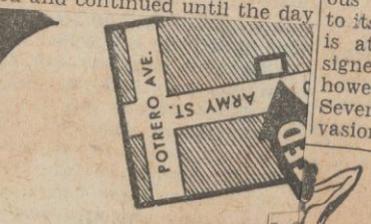
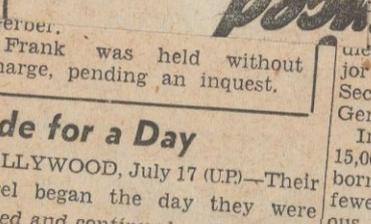
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Segregation of the Disloyal

The War Relocation Authority is undertaking to segregate those evacuees whose loyalties lie with Japan. The segregated group will be quartered in a center by themselves and will not be eligible for leave.

Others, however, will continue to be eligible for leave and will be encouraged by WRA to take useful employment in normal communities outside the evacuated area.

Infantry divisions number around 15,000 men each; armored and airborne divisions usually somewhat fewer. However, an army has various supplemental units in addition to its divisions, so the total probably is at least 75,000. Patton was assigned by General Dwight D. Eisenhower to organize and prepare the Seventh Army for the Sicilian invasion.

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Discussing soldiers of Japanese ancestry now serving with United States fighting forces, the report said:

"They are all citizens of the United States, and they have all volunteered for service. Thus far their record has been excellent."

Included in the review were statements that:

1. Military police have been summoned only once to "quell a disturbance" in the relocation centers.

2. In milk shortage areas, milk is provided only to small children, nursing or expectant mothers, and special dietary cases.

3. Beef served at the centers is "third grade" and "no fancy meats" of any kind are furnished.

4. In general, the food is "nourishing, but definitely below army standards," with the average cost per person per day ranging from 34 to 42 cents.

5. Evacuees who work are paid at the rate of \$12, \$16 or \$19 a month and are provided, in addition, with clothing allowances ranging from \$24 a year for small children in the southerly centers to \$45 a year for adults in centers where winters are severe.

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The indications were, however, that there were a number of unidentified persons of Japanese descent, both citizen and alien, who, by reason of their attachment to Japan, constituted a potential threat to our security. The Army effected the original moves in connection with the evacuation and set up the assembly centers into which the evacuees were first gathered.

A detailed report on the evacuation and the part played by the Army has been prepared by the commanding General, Western Defense Command. It will shortly be made available to the President and the Congress.

The Relocation Centers

The Army has not, however, attempted to deal with the problem of relocation and resettlement of the evacuated people. Shortly after the evacuation was decided upon, the War Relocation Authority was set up in order to relieve the Army of nonmilitary burdens and to assist the evacuees in re-establishing themselves away from the coastal zone.

The first step was the establishment of widely separated inland points of 10 large relocation centers which were built by the Army but have been managed from the beginning by the War Relocation Authority.

The great bulk of the evacuated people are still living in these centers. They are quartered in barracks-type buildings of frame construction, and take their meals in mess halls, each accommodating upward of 250 people. They are not allowed at any time to leave the center without a permit, and after dark are restricted to the limits of the barracks area.

Preservation of law and order within the centers is a responsibility of the War Relocation Authority. However, the external boundaries of each project area are guarded by a detachment of military police, who are available for duty within the center in the event of disorder. Thus far, they have been summoned to quell a disturbance on only one occasion.

Evacuees at the centers are provided by the Government with food, housing and medical care. Schools are maintained for the children. A portion of the food is produced by the evacuees themselves on Government-owned or Government-leased land within the project area; some perishable commodities are purchased locally, and practically all other food is bought through the quartermaster depots of the Army.

All rationing restrictions applicable to the civilian population are strictly followed and two meatless days are observed each week. In areas where the local milk supplies are short, milk is provided only to small children, nursing or expectant mothers, and special dietary cases. Beef served at the centers is third grade and no fancy meats of any kind are furnished.

In general, the food is nourishing but definitely below Army standards. The cost of feeding at the centers over the past several months has ranged from 34 to 42 cents per person per day.

In order to hold down the costs of operating the centers, the War Relocation Authority has utilized evacuee labor to the fullest possible extent in the production of foodstuffs and the development of agricultural land, and in providing the necessary community services. Top positions in each line of work, however, are occupied by non-Japanese civil service employees. Those evacuees who work are paid at the rate of \$12, \$16 or \$19 a month, and are provided, in addition, with clothing allowances for themselves and their dependents.

The clothing allowances range from \$24 a year for small children in the southerly centers to \$45 a year for adults in centers where winters are severe. Approximately 90 per cent of the employable evacuees at the centers are engaged in some line of work at the present time.

Leave Procedures

The second step in the WRA program for the evacuated people is to help the loyal American citizens and the law-abiding aliens in resettling

outside the relocation centers and away from the evacuated coastal zone. Present regulations provide that any resident of a center—citizen or alien—may apply for permission to leave the center in order to take a job in agriculture or industry and establish residence in a normal American community.

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If there is evidence from any source that the evacuees might endanger the internal security of the Nation or interfere with the war effort, permission for leave is denied.

In addition, there has been established a joint board, composed of representatives of the War and Navy departments and the War Relocation Authority. This board maintains liaison with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Approval of the board is required for evacuees who desire to work in war industries or wish to relocate from relocation centers into the Eastern military area. Such approval is given only after all pertinent information available from the co-operating agencies has been examined and evaluated.

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The War Relocation Authority is now undertaking to segregate those evacuees whose loyalties lie with Japan. The segregated group will be quartered in a center by themselves and will not be eligible for leave. Others, however, will continue to be eligible for leave and will be encouraged by the War Relocation Authority to take useful employment in normal communities outside the evacuated area.

West Coast Restrictions Continued

The evacuation was the result of military considerations, and decisions of the War Department in the matter were based, and will continue to be based, only on such considerations. The original restrictions have been modified slightly, particularly with respect to soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the United States Army.

In a few mixed-marriage cases and in emergency situations, individual permits to enter evacuated areas have been, and will continue to be, issued by the commanding General of the Western Defense Command.

In all other respects the original restrictions remain in force. There is no present intention to alter them, nor is any relaxation under contemplation.

From the beginning, the War Department and the commanding General of the Western Defense Command have been in close and con-

tinuing consultation and agreement on all matters relating to evacuation and security of the West Coast areas.

The present restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry will remain in force as long as the military situation so requires.

Japanese-Americans in Army

Prior to the outbreak of war there were a number of American citizens of Japanese descent in the army. Since the outbreak, a combat team of soldiers of Japanese ancestry has also been inducted from Hawaii and the mainland. These men in the combat team have been screened; they are all citizens of the United States, and they have all volunteered for service. Thus far their record has been excellent.

Other American soldiers of Japanese descent have performed useful and hazardous services in connection with our operations in the Pacific and a number have already been decorated for meritorious service. It is the policy of the War Department and the army in all respects to accord American soldiers of Japanese

ancestry the rights and privileges of all other American soldiers.

A more complete report in accordance with the terms of resolution 166 will be prepared and will be made available shortly.

Evacues Will Be Kept Away From Coast

July 18
Byrnes Declares Present
Restrictions Against Japanese Will Remain

SEGREGATION PUSHED

Denial Is Issued To Dies
Group Charge Disloyal
Persons Are Released

WASHINGTON, July 17.—(P)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes served notice tonight "the present restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry will remain in force as long as the military situation so requires."

Byrnes issued a statement, prepared by the war department and War Relocation Authority at President Roosevelt's request, which made clear there is little likelihood the evacuated west coast area will be opened in the near future for the return of former residents of Japanese ancestry. The senate had asked for a report on their treatment.

Without referring to the charges, the report took issue with recent contentions by members of the Dies Committee on unAmerican activities that disloyal Japanese are being released from relocation centers to accept outside employment.

Byrnes' statement said that before permission is granted for such releases "the evacuee's background and record of behavior are carefully checked, and the attitude of the community toward receiving evacuees is ascertained."

"If there is evidence from any source that the evacuee might endanger the war effort," it said, "permission for leave is denied."

In answer to recent demands in congress for separation of loyal and disloyal Japanese, Byrnes reported that the War Relocation Authority now is attempting to "segregate those evacuees whose loyalties lie with Japan."

"The segregated group will be quartered in a center by themselves, and will not be eligible for leave," he said. "The other people, however, will continue to be eligible for leave and will be encouraged by WRA to take useful employment in normal communities outside the evacuated area."

Discussing soldiers of Japanese ancestry now serving with United

States fighting forces, the report said:

"They are all citizens of the United States; and they have all volunteered for service. Thus far their record has been excellent."

"Other American soldiers of Japanese descent have performed useful and hazardous services in connection with our operations in the Pacific and a number have already been decorated for meritorious services. It is the policy of the war department and the army in all respects to accord American soldiers of Japanese ancestry the rights and privileges of all other American soldiers."

Included in the review were statements that:

First—Military policemen have been summoned only once to "quell a disturbance" in the relocation centers.

Second—In milk shortage areas, milk is provided only to small children, nursing or expectant mothers, and special dietary cases.

Third—Beef served at the centers is "third grade" and "no fancy meats" of any kind are furnished.

Fourth—In general, the food is "nourishing but definitely below army standards" with the average cost per person per day ranging from 34 to 42 cents.

Fifth—Evacuees who work are paid at the rate of \$12, \$16, or \$19 a month and are provided, in addition, with clothing allowances ranging from \$24 a year for small children in the southerly centers to \$45 a year for adults in centers where Winters are severe.

*Fresno Bee
July 18, 1943*

Christianson Is Elected To Head Legion District

VISALIA (Tulare Co.), July 19.—James Christianson of Randsburg was elected commander of the fifteenth district of the American Legion at a meeting of the legionnaires and auxiliary here yesterday.

H. E. Barnett of Mojave was chosen first vice commander and F. W. Walton of Exeter second vice commander.

Christianson succeeds Ken Williams of Bishop, formerly of Visalia.

Gordon Lewis of Fellows and Tom McManus of Bakersfield were chosen delegates to the national convention, scheduled in Omaha, Neb., this Fall.

The district consists of Tulare, Kern, Mono, and Inyo Counties. Installation of officers will be held at the state convention in San Francisco next month.

The legionnaires adopted a resolution urging Japanese aliens and citizens be placed under army supervision and be excluded from the west coast area.

It also was resolved that after the war all Japanese nationals and Japanese holding dual citizenship be deported.

The auxiliary elected Mrs. Paulden of Delano, president and Mrs. Eleanor Kunstmann of Visalia vice president. Mrs. Ola Harris of Visalia was named chaplain.

Mrs. Ethel Lewis of Bishop was chosen delegate and Mrs. Lucile Schueman of Tulare alternate to the national convention.

Mrs. Ruth Abercombie presented to the outgoing president, Mrs. Mary Faulkner of Porterville a silver handbag in appreciation of her services.

Parker Dam

Probably Secretary Ickes is right about the Dies committee warning of sabotage threat to the Parker dam in Arizona. The committee has some reputation for exaggeration and scareheads, and the Parker dam case appears to have run to this form. But that does not mean that it is invulnerable or that no danger of sabotage exists. We should not get hysterical about such matters, but we would not advise Ickes to call off the sentries or give them the idea they are just making routine motions.

Chr. Ed. July 20, 1943

*Fresno Bee
July 19, 1943*

S. F. Chronicle

July 20, 1943

Editorial page

Evacue Gives ^{July} Old Stockings ³⁰ To Aid War Effort

Mrs. Ann S. Collier, former Fresnan who now is in the Japanese evacuation camp in Poston, Ariz., is joining with Fresno women in contributing old silk and nylon stockings for reclamation as war materials.

Mrs. Collier has informed George F. Sharp, chairman of the war activities committee of San Joaquin Valley theaters, which is assisting the Fresno City Salvage Committee in the drive for old stockings, she is sending used stockings to be added to the quantity donated by Fresno women in the campaign which will end tomorrow. She wrote:

"I was born and raised in Fresno and lived there until evacuation. You see, I am American of Japanese ancestry. My ancestry is not by my choice but it just happened that way. It is like alopecia (baldness). It is no one's choice to be bald, it just happens.

"Americanism is not a matter of race or ancestry. It is a matter of heart and mind. My husband is in the United States Navy and I am very proud of him. He is doing his

part in winning this war. I want to do my part also."

The campaign for used stockings will be climaxed tomorrow by a children's matinee in the Wilson Theater at 9:30 A. M. when children will be admitted on payment of two pairs of old silk or nylon stockings.

Maderans Protest Japanese Return

MADERA (Madera Co.), July 20. More than 500 residents of Madera and the surrounding territory attended a mass meeting in the Madera County Courthouse Park to protest the proposed return of Japanese evacuees to the west coast.

The speakers were State Senator Hugh Donnelly of Stanislaus County, E. B. Gardner, the Madera City school superintendent, and H. L. Rowe, the Madera County superintendent of schools.

Donnelly discussed the evidence uncovered by a legislative fact finding committee of which he was a member.

Gardner dwelt on the dual citizenship status of members of the Japanese race, declaring it is impossible for them to serve two masters, the Japanese emperor and the United States.

Rowe contended it is not safe for Japanese to be at large in California at present and that state of affairs would be accentuated a hundredfold when the fighting men return from the jungles of the Pacific Isles.

Large boxes of protest letters given to a local committee by Maderans opposed to the return of the Japanese were on display at the meeting and will be mailed immediately to Congressmen B. W. Gearhart of Fresno.

Distrustful

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have read in several newspapers many letters regarding the releasing of the Japanese-American born from relocation camps. However, these articles have failed to advance any arguments whatever as to the merits of the case.

One such article enumerates and gives the names of very excellent and prominent citizens, with the object of showing that if these citizens are of the opinion the Japanese should be allowed to return to the Pacific Coast it should be done because of the high standing of these men in California.

General DeWitt confined his statement to "a Jap is a Jap." While he had information which none of these men do, or could have access to, still it is my opinion that he had another reason, expressed in the old adage that "blood is thicker than water."

Suppose there had been several hundred United States citizens living in Japan, all of whom had children who were born in Japan. We all know these children would have been raised and educated in American homes in the American way of life, notwithstanding their residence in Japan.

When the war came on, would these children have been loyal to Japan down in the depths of their hearts or would they have had that feeling for their mother country? And would they not, if they had had the opportunity in Japan, as free Japanese on the Pacific Coast would have the opportunity, have aided their mother country, the United States?

It stands to reason that every natural inference would be that they would have done what they could for their mother country.

While these Japanese may have been born in the United States, and under our laws are citizens of the United States, nevertheless we must remember they were raised and educated in Japanese homes and in the Japanese way of life, and taught to the utmost that Japan was their country.

Oroville. H. D. GREGORY.

*Dreams See
July 20, 1943*

Writer Is Unshaken In Conclusions On Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: A few days ago I wrote a letter to the Public Thinker declaring myself to be against the return of the Japanese to the west coast. Then I received a pamphlet, on the front of which are these words, "Because we Americans are fair minded, will you please read the side of those who support the government?"

The implication in these words is so ridiculous, I will not waste my time defending myself. Instead, I will attempt to tell you why I am glad to call myself an average, whole hearted, loyal American.

Several generations ago, four brothers left Ireland to make their homes in America. Those four Irishmen were my ancestors. Since that time, our family has acquired a bit of French, Dutch and Indian. I feel this is a typically American heritage, of which I am very proud and thankful. My family always has been humble, honest farmers, who loved and believed in the Democracy which they had helped to build. My husband and I carry on that tradition. In our community most of the people are like us. Few of us ever have become famous or get into high government offices, etc. Many of us live and die here without ever having seen any state other than the one in which we live.

Our lives continued in the same unpretentious way until December 7th, when Pearl Harbor was bombed. War brought many changes; we learned to accept gasoline and food rationing, also staying at home and tending our victory gardens. We collected scrap and saved our money for War Bonds. We took up Civilian Defense, also first aid. We saw relatives and friends leave their homes to go elsewhere to work in war plants. We saw our husbands, sons and brothers go into the service. Sometimes our hearts were full but our eyes were dry, for this, we realized, is the price of freedom, which we cherish above all else.

Yes, we are simple, straight thinking people, who have not much faith in a lot of high sounding principles which are often only a cover up for sinister intentions. I believe in America for true Americans. These Americans of whom I speak do not include the Japanese, who hold dual citizenship in America and Japan, who were returned to Japan for the sole purpose of learning sabotage and treachery to be practiced against the United States Government, who swear allegiance to the emperor of Japan but refuse to swear allegiance to our flag, or who refuse to embrace our American ideals and defend our Democracy.

Official figures show the Japanese I have described represent a majority of those interned. It is far better to inconvenience the small part of loyal Japanese than to jeopardize the safety of an entire nation. The Japanese are our enemies whether they live here or in Japan.

Any further mail which I receive from Fowler, Calif., will be returned unopened to the sender.
MRS. A. V. COLEMAN.
Porterville.

Limited Number Of Nisei May Join WACS

WASHINGTON, July 22.—(INS)

—Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced today "a limited number" of American born women of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to enlist in the WACS September 1st.

"The success which attended the army's recruitment of American men of Japanese descent led to the adoption of the plan," Patterson said, "thus giving these loyal women an opportunity to serve their country along with other citizens."

Applicants may apply for enlistments at army recruiting stations. Arrangements are also being made to accept applications at war relocation centers.

One Mistake Is One Too Many In Release Program

A White House statement issued this week said the War Relocation Authority is undertaking to segregate the loyal and disloyal Japanese in the 10 relocation centers.

Those found disloyal will be confined for the duration of the war while those determined to be loyal will be encouraged to apply for release to resettle in regions outside the western defense area.

On paper this program looks rosy and sound, but in practical application it presents several highly complex problems.

If the WRA, whose personnel for the most part had little or no contact with the Japanese prior to employment in that agency, has found a magic formula for telling a loyal Japanese from a disloyal one, it has been able to do something which police officers and other practical persons after many years' experience have been unable to do.

That was one of the basic reasons for the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast.

The many social workers in the WRA may consider themselves capable of reading the minds of these enigmatic people, but the evidence spread on the records of the Dies committee regarding those workers' activities in the relocation centers is scarcely such as to commend their opinions on such a grave matter.

Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, has admitted a certain percentage of errors will be made in the matter of releasing the Japanese.

If that leads to sabotage or espionage, one mistake will be one too many.

Dillon S. Myer
July 22, 1943

"Hawaii And The War" Was Subject At Commons Club

"In the year and a half I spent in the Office of the Military Government of the Islands I found not a single case of authenticated sabotage on the part of our own Japanese population," declared Ashley C. Browne, just returned from Honolulu where he spent several years previous to his work in that office with the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Hawaii, in an address he made to the City Commons Club last Friday on "Hawaii and the War."

"When you consider," said this graduate of the University of California, "that thirty-seven per cent of our normal population of 460,000, not counting the influx of Army, Navy and defense worker contingent, which came after Pearl Harbor, this means that we had over 170,000 Japan-

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 1)

ese among us. The origin of these Japanese was the influx of Japanese from their homeland in the eighties coming from the downtrodden classes who produced the bulk of this group, we now class as the second generation or Nisei. It is true that the older generation speaks little English but their descendants are most helpful and they are accepted as members of the community."

"From time to time the older ones have gone back to Japan as well as many of their children but they always return disillusioned by the changes which have gone on in the meantime in Japan.

"Eighty per cent of this population have been, and now are, engaged in agriculture which before the war did not produce the vegetables and grain we needed to live on so the excess came to us from the Coast. These Japanese are the backbone of our diversified agriculture and when we saw the war start on the morning of December 7, 1941, we saw at once how important these people would be to our food supply. We have not been disappointed.

"The Japanese believe in education and the children of these immigrants have gone to school and a large percentage of them have gone to our universities. I will say that these graduates are more alert than the average American boy to their social obligations. In the two years preceding the war thousands and thousands of these Japanese boys and girls took steps to renounce the dual citizenship which had been given them by their parents in registering them with the Japanese Consulate. A bit of smart thinking on their part."

"The Japanese immediately asked for their share of the responsibility which was given and promptly carried out. We had to shift both land and labor from the sugar cane and pineapple plantations to small farming. Never before had there been a

better price or a better demand for vegetables and the Japanese have lived their normal lives as human beings among us during the crisis and contributed their share wholeheartedly."

"What I say is not intended to be offered as a plan to be taken over by you in dealing with these people. I am only telling you how it worked with us and how grateful we are to have had the help of this group who have been entirely loyal and cooperative."

College Ave -
News - Herald
7/23/43

Fresnan Hears Alien Appeals

Harry A. Wishard, former Fresno and Sanger attorney and now a resident of Los Angeles, has been appointed by the justice department to a panel of 12 members chosen from throughout the United States to hear appeals in the cases of interned enemy aliens.

Wishard, a disabled veteran of the first World War, has been a member of the Los Angeles District Alien Enemy Hearing Board, of which he has been the current chairman.

The former Fresnan was the youngest member of the state legislature during the first war, and prior to his enlistment served as chairman of the assembly military affairs committee.

He held the rank of major in the judge advocate general's office of the California National Guard before his resignation to accept a commission as first lieutenant in the army for overseas duty after the war began.

The attorney has been actively engaged in the legal profession since 1913, with the exception of the time he spent in army service.

In 1942 he was appointed a member of the Federal Alien Hearing Board by Attorney General Francis Biddle, following which he conducted hearings in North Dakota. He recently returned to Los Angeles from a three week trip in the Northwest, where he heard cases of enemy aliens from 13 states.

Wishard left Fresno in 1933 to practice law in Los Angeles.

Fair Play Committee's Policy Is Reiterated

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I call the attention of T. A. Overstreet and others to the policy of the Committee On American Principles And Fair Play on the Japanese question.

The committee believes in:

First—Segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

Second—The protection of the right of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces of the United States.

Third—The opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to resettle in the manner which, in the judgment of the federal government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage.

Fourth—Fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal. Colonel William P. Scobey, war department general staff, said, "The mass evacuation of Japanese did not imply disloyalty on the part of all Japanese and it does not appear either right or in accord with the American conception of Democracy to retain those loyal ones in restrictive custody."

The committee, contrary to Overstreet's statement, has taken no stand on return to the west coast at this time—instead it has confidence in the present policies of the war department.

It does support the WRA policy of release of loyal Japanese to normal and serviceable life and to army service because it believes in the American principle of liberty, it recognizes the manpower shortage and it deplors the propaganda material afforded to Japan by the internment of Japanese American citizens, in contrast to the freedom for German and Italian aliens.

ALICE HOIEN,
Publicity Chairman.

Fresno.

WACS

U. S.-Born Jap Women To Be Admitted

By International News Service

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced today that "a limited number" of American-born women of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to enlist in the WACS Sept. 1.

"The success which attended the Army's recruitment of American men of Japanese descent led to the adoption of the plan," Patterson said, "thus giving these loyal women an opportunity to serve their country along with other citizens."

Applicants may apply for enlistments at Army recruiting stations. Arrangements are also being made to accept applications at war relocation centers.

Fresno Bee

7/23/43

Herald Express

7/23/43.

Judo, Japanese Teaching In WRA Centers Assailed

WASHINGTON, July 22.—(AP)—Representative Mundt, Republican, South Dakota, terming expenditure of public funds for teaching the Japanese language and Judo at war relocation centers indefensible, contends such practices should be discontinued.

Mundt, a member of the Dies subcommittee investigating the Japanese problem, said in a statement published in the congressional record that War Relocation Authority officials informed the subcommittee several hundred dollars monthly is being spent for such purposes.

What Not To Do

This, the congressman declared, is "a glaring example of what not to do" if relocation centers are to serve as Americanization units for the people of Japanese ancestry who are confined in them.

Describing Judo as a form of Japanese military training in which participants are trained to maim or kill their adversaries, Mundt declared use of public funds for such instruction is "about as sensible as it would be to use taxpayers' money to provide textbooks in sabotage."

Other personal conclusions Mundt said he reached as a result of the subcommittee's hearings are:

First—There should be early and orderly segregation of disloyal and alien Japanese from loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry within war relocation camps.

Second—A more satisfactory and effective program for classifying

loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry as such, prior to their release to private employment, should be instituted.

Third—Relocation centers can be made a highly significant factor in the Americanization of all evacuees in such centers. If properly used, the project centers may go far toward dissipating any potential racial problem which may otherwise develop after the war with regard to citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Fourth—The WRA has not been unduly extravagant in its use of foods and materials at the centers. Mundt said he believes the Japanese are being "amply but not lavishly fed" and that housing conditions are "too meager rather than too expansive."

Fifth—Evidence in war department files show many loyal Japanese serving with the United States armed forces and bear "eloquent testimony to the fact real Americanism has a fervent appeal for many of Japanese ancestry."

Fresno Bee

July 23, 1943

WRA Weeds Out Disloyal Japanese For Repatriation

By JAMES D. WHITE

WASHINGTON, July 24.—(AP)—

The Japanese officer glared at me. "Look what happens to Japanese in America," he bellowed. "The army runs them out of their homes along the Pacific coast and is going to 'relocate' them in government centers.

"Two thirds of those Japanese are nisei—American citizens. To treat them this way is against your own constitution, and we Japanese are just as concerned over what happens to them as to our own people in America.

"You can be very sure," he went on, "that we are watching this thing with the closest possible attention, and if it keeps up, we have you people in Shanghai and all the other Americans in the Far East to work on."

In the few months I remained in Shanghai before repatriation with diplomats and other correspondents, this was a major propaganda theme with the Japanese.

They claimed Americans were treating Japanese in this country harshly simply because they were Japanese. They seized upon every report via neutral sources and the radio to twist it to their own purposes.

Americans Interned In Japan

Since then they have interned all Americans in their own and conquered territory. These and thousands of war prisoners are at their mercy.

They never mentioned the prime factor behind the relocation of Japanese on the west coast—the extent of Japan's espionage system, and the difficulty of distinguishing between perfectly good Americans of Japanese ancestry and those who still are Japanese in mind and spirit.

There still is the big difficulty in this huge question.

From the west coast the government has moved 108,000 people of the Japanese race—first to assembly centers, then to relocation centers.

The War Relocation Authority describes the relocation centers as exactly that—places from which these Japanese can be relocated into normal life.

This process is going on, but slowly.

The WRA has been easing up to the move of separating loyal and disloyal Japanese.

On March 2, 1942, the Western Defense Command, on grounds of military necessity, ordered all persons of Japanese ancestry to leave the west coast area—the western half of Washington, Oregon and California, and the lower third of Arizona. Later this was extended to include all California.

A few thousand Japanese tried to leave. They found Americans suspicious, often unwilling to sell them gasoline or other means of transportation. They had difficulty finding places to stay and work after they got out of the prohibited areas.

Compulsory Evacuation

So on March 29th the army stopped this voluntary movement and enforced a compulsory but systematized evacuation of the Japanese—first to assembly centers, then to 10 relocation centers.

Then came the question of sorting them.

Japanese in this country may be classified in three main types:

First are those born in Japan who came here before this country excluded immigration from Japan in 1924. These are known as Isei (pronounced ee-say).

Their children, born in this country, are known as Nisei (pronounced nee-say) and are not only American citizens but generally American in ideas and habits. Few read Japanese, though many still speak it.

Then there is a class known as kibei (pronounced kee-bay) who were born in this country but returned to Japan for an education and an indoctrination of Japanese ideas, then returned to this country to live.

Often all three types are found in the same family. All are present in all the relocation centers.

Nearly every disturbance reported out of the camps is attributed fundamentally to conflicts among these three groups. By all accounts, the Isei and the Kibei represent a pro Japanese element, with the Nisei generally trying to remain loyal Americans despite pressure from the others.

Confined Together

The fact the Nisei—American citizens—were confined alone with the others did not strengthen their arguments with their elders.

From the beginning, the WRA has said it recognizes the desirability of separating the loyal from the disloyal. But WRA said, to do that it has to have detailed information about every single individual if it is to avoid grave mistakes.

Such detailed information was not available at first. WRA says now—after months of investigation and questioning and research—that it has exhaustive information about every Japanese in the centers who is more than 17 years old.

This includes facts about each person's birth, citizenship, education, travel, business, relatives and

where they are, affiliations, what organizations they have contributed to, even such items as preferences in reading matter.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has checked on 85 or 90 per cent of the Japanese concerned, expects to finish the job soon.

Working from this information, WRA plans to begin in September the job of weeding out the disloyal.

Pro Japanese Repatriated

The pro Japanese individuals it says, will be placed in one of the present relocation centers to await repatriation to Japan. The loyal ones will go to other relocation centers to continue the gradual process of release into normal civilian life.

Among those classified as disloyal will be several hundred Nisei, many of whom never have seen Japan who have asked to be expatriated. This is taken to indicate something of the pressure placed on these American born Japanese by their families.

Here's what Director Myer says the Japanese are doing:

"More than 8,000—half of them volunteers—are in the army. Of these, 1,200 volunteered from behind the wire enclosures of WRA centers.

"Outside the relocation centers, the thousands of Japanese Americans—including both those who have left the centers on leave and those (some 20,000) who were never evacuated—are displaying their patriotism in the same ways as other civilian Americans.

"They are buying war bonds and stamps, donating money and blood to the Red Cross, and participating in salvage campaigns. Several hundred are serving effectively in the intelligence branch of the United States Army. Still others are working as translators with the overseas branch of the Office of War Information.

"Many are employed as carpenters, machinists, welders, and in other jobs essential to war production."

Myer declares the original evacuation was constitutionally justified as a wartime necessity.

But, he continues, "there is no justification for detaining citizens of the United States against whom no charges of disloyalty or subversiveness have been placed, for any longer time than is required to screen out the loyal from the disloyal and to provide for the necessary guidance and assistance in relocation."

Solon Says Army Does Not Want WRA Centers

LOS ANGELES, July 24.—(AP)—

Senator Mon C. Wallgren still wants the army to take over the Japanese relocation problem, but he indicated today his idea is not getting anywhere.

The army, Wallgren explained, holds such a move would require personnel and attention which should be used elsewhere and civilian control is sufficient.

"Just now," said the vacationing senator from Washington, it is not so much a problem of possible espionage or sabotage by American-Japaneseas protection for them.

"If your Southern California Japanese had not been removed to the interior, some of them might have been strung up to telegraph poles when feeling ran high over news of execution of the Tokio raiders."

Wallgren has a bill before congress providing for army control of the relocation centers.

FRESNO BEE

JULY 24, 1943

July 27
**Tule Lake Choice For
Japanese Raises Point**

The reasons assigned by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, for selecting the Tule Lake Center for the confinement of disloyal Japanese either stamp him as an optimist or his organization as being of questionable competence.

Myer said the Tule Lake camp will accommodate 15,000 persons, the presumption being he does not expect to find more than that number of Japanese of questionable loyalty among the 110,000 or so evacuated from the west coast last year.

Since about 45,000 are aliens and several thousand more are kibeis, one of two things is obvious, or both. Myer does not know the Japanese in his custody or the determination of loyalty is going to be lax indeed.

Aside from that, the reasons for the selection of Tule Lake as the permanent center for disloyal Japanese are quite obscure.

The Modoc County camp is within Military Area No. 2, closer to the Pacific shore line than any of the other nine relocation centers.

Why, then, was it chosen? Myer said it was because of economy and also because of the opportunity of agricultural work.

There is such a thing as practicing economy at the wrong time, particularly since economy scarcely has been the watchword of WRA in the past. Putting the Japanese to work at farming is a good idea, if it is done, but other projects farther inland also offer agricultural opportunities.

**Chief Justice Advances
Sound Communist Stand**

About a month ago the United States Supreme Court in a five to three decision reversed the decision of the federal district court in San Francisco revoking the citizenship of William Schneiderman, twice Communist candidate for governor of Minnesota, long time Communist organizer in Connecticut and other states and former secretary of the Communist Party in California.

The majority opinion was written by Associate Justice Frank Murphy, the minority by Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone. Concurring with Stone were Associate Justices Owen J. Roberts and Felix Frankfurter. Justice Robert H. Jackson did not participate in the decision because he was attorney general when the action against Schneiderman was initiated.

The news dispatches at the time carried only brief excerpts from the opposing opinions and The Bee commented that Stone appeared to have the better of the argument.

A reading of a more complete report of his findings, which has become available, strongly confirms that view. Logic and fact alike are marshaled by the chief justice not only to sustain the lower court but also to criticize the conclusions of his colleagues.

He leaves not the slightest doubt of his conviction that adherence to Communism is incompatible with and the very antithesis of loyal American citizenship under the Constitution of the United States.

The chief justice is particularly scornful of the majority idea that Schneiderman did not really believe in all the official Communist doctrines of revolutionary violence.

Declaring a man is known by the ideas as well as the company he keeps, Justice Stone said Schneiderman's

wide acquaintance with Communist literature and his zealous promotion of the party interests for many years preclude the supposition that he did not know the character of its teaching.

Yet the court's opinion seems to tell us that the trier of the fact must not examine the petitioner's gospel or even what his gospel was; that trier of fact could not 'impute' to petitioner any genuine attachment to the doctrines of these organizations whose teachings he so assiduously spread.

It might as well be said that it is impossible to infer that a man is attached to the principles of a religious movement from the fact that he conducts its prayer meetings, or, to take a more sinister example, that it could not be informed that a man is a Nazi and consequently not attached to constitutional principles who, for more than five years, had diligently circulated the doctrines of Mein Kampf.

Then turning his attention to the record of the American Communist Party the chief justice said:

It is not questioned that the ultimate aim of the Communist Party in 1927 and the years preceding was the triumph of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the consequent overthrow of capitalistic bourgeois government and society. Attachment to such dictatorship can hardly be thought to indicate attachment to the principles of an instrument of government which forbids dictatorship and precludes the rule of the minority or suppression of minority rights by dictatorial government.

Going back to the original Communist manifesto issued by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848, the chief justice cited this definition of "revolution" as written by Engels himself:

Revolution is an act in which part of the population forces its will on the other parts by means of rifles, bayonets, cannon, i. e., by most authoritative means. And the conquering party is inevitably forced to maintain its supremacy by means of that fear which its arms inspire in the reactionaries.

As a particular disqualification of Schneiderman, Chief Justice Stone said that in the new government which the Communists planned to establish "the freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights were to be ended."

Can any man who holds to such ideas with such fervor as to be a professional apostle also be a good American citizen?

Justice Stone's emphatic negative has a resounding ring of sound sense.

*James Bee
July 27, 1943
Editorial*

Delhi Legion Opposes Return Of Japanese

DELHI (Merced Co.), July 27.—
The Delhi Post of the American
Legion is on record today oppos-
ing the return of Japanese to the
coast.

At a meeting in the Veterans
Memorial Hall the following offi-
cers were elected for the next
year:

Charles Heger, commander; J.
McGill, first vice commander;
Charles Crisp, second vice com-
mander; William Girdwood, adju-
tant, and George Moore, sergeant
at arms. F. Sully, Arthur Ferrari
and G. Stark were appointed dele-
gates to the district convention.

Permanent Exclusion Of Japanese Is Protested

Editor of The Bee—Sir: For 150
years Old Glory has been beckon-
ing to peoples of other lands to en-
joy its liberties. Millions have re-
nounced allegiance to their moth-
er countries and pledged allegi-
ance to our Flag. It is only natur-
al that in peace times they should
feel a certain affection for their
mother land but in times of war
when called upon to fight against
her they have bravely done so.

Hence H. D. Gregory's argument
that blood is thicker than water
in the July 20th Public Talks is
erroneous. Love for the mother
land has not been as strong as
love for the adopted country
which has showered many bless-
ings upon them. The ideal that all
men are created equal and should
have equal rights to life, liberty
and the pursuit of happiness is the
life blood of our nation and can-
not be compared to water in its
population's veins. Our casualty
lists prove this, for they include
names from almost every nation
under heaven.

Children of United States citi-
zens raised in Japan would not
find Japanese citizenship appeal-
ing because its standards are low-
er than ours. Children of Japanese
citizens born in this country are
impressed by our ideals and they
have proved their loyalty by vol-
unteering for army duty.

If our army authorities deem it
wise to keep Americans of Japa-
nese ancestry away from this
coast as long as the war lasts, all
loyal Japanese Americans will
submit graciously. But it is utterly
unfair to talk of sending them
back to Japan or to exclude them
from California after the war is
over.

I am not afraid returning Ameri-
can soldiers will keep Japanese
or German hatred after the war
is over. They will be only too
glad to forget.

What a privilege and respon-
sibility our teachers have in in-
culcating American principles into
the lives of children of so many
races. Let us have faith in these
principles and fight to maintain
them at all hazards.

Auberry. O. C. SWEENEY.

Friends Bee

July 27, 1943

Junior Chamber Opposes Return Of Japanese

The closing session of the annual conference of the California Junior Chamber of Commerce board of directors in The Californian was highlighted today by the passage of resolutions calling for the exclusion of Japanese from California now and after the war, and federal and state regulations making labor unions responsible for their actions in the same manner as business management.

Paul V. Lorton, president of the Fresno Junior Chamber, submitted the resolution on the Japanese question which will be presented before the national board in Chicago late this week.

"We are opposed to the return of the Japanese as much after the war as now," said Lorton, "and are hopeful the national board will recognize our problems in California."

Ask Union Regulation

Submitted by John Hennessy of Oakland, chairman of the post war planning committee, the other resolution calls for immediate action by the federal government and states for the establishment of suitable regulations governing all actions of labor unions that affect the public interest and require from them the same responsibility as now exists for business management.

Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor Earl Warren, California's congressional delegation and leaders of the AFL, CIO and United Mine Workers.

The directors also pledged full support to the Third War Loan Drive and freedom of individual enterprise.

The organization was commended by Claude H. Ketchum, chairman of the Fresno War Bond and Savings Committee, for the all out support voted in behalf of the war loan campaign.

Plan War Bond Circus

He said the action ties in directly with the Fresno chamber's taking over a portion of the September drive locally and its recent announcement to stage a war bond sales circus during the latter part of the month. Persons buying bonds will receive special reserved seats to Cole Brothers Circus during a one day engagement in Fresno on a date tentatively set for September 27th.

"We wish to extend our deep appreciation to the junior chamber for the support in the Third War Loan," said Ketchum. "With such excellent cooperation it is easy to conceive we will meet our sales quota in California."

Boyer Will Go To Chicago

Crayton Boyer of Fresno, state vice president, resigned his post to become a member of the board of directors of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. He will leave tomorrow for Chicago, Ill., to attend the annual board meeting.

State President Henry Kearns of Pasadena appointed Floyd Benson of Modesto to replace Boyer. The action was unanimously approved by the board.

Yesterday the conference was devoted to discussions of general policy operations for 1943-44 and post-war planning projects. Paul Staniford, Fresno attorney and former president of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce, addressed the group on The Junior Chamber In War And Peace, complimenting the members for the contribution to civic affairs in the various communities of California.

Fresno Bee
no date

In So Many Words

By L. C. P.

In the name of common sense, what has happened to the reasoning power of the man who is supposed to be representing this district in the House of Representatives?

Congressman Gearhart's successful attack on the Ruml plan must have fired him with the dangerous idea that he is capable of determining the foreign policy as well as the fiscal policy of the United States. On two successive occasions he succeeded in arousing the anger of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and of Francis B. Sayre, former High Commissioner to the Philippines, which is something of a record but not one of which Mr. Gearhart should be particularly proud. Regardless of the issue involved, I would be inclined to believe that Mr. Hull and Mr. Sayre are better informed on international affairs than Congressman Gearhart.

In the field of international economics, Mr. Gearhart's thinking is almost prehistoric. If he doesn't approve of the reciprocal trade agreements which have been negotiated with nearly thirty countries, he has the privilege of voting against the extension of the law under which they were formulated. In doing so, however, he catalogues himself among those who believe that the United States can go back to the kind of economic isolationism that we had in the days of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act.

But Congressman Gearhart, in his hostility to the economic phase of the administration's foreign policy, has the temerity to charge that the State Department was trying to encircle Germany by making reciprocal trade agreements with Hitler's enemies, thereby forcing Hitler to start the war. I am aware of the fact that the causes of the war lie deeper than one man's desire to rule the world, but the statement that the United States was trying to isolate Germany is so absurd that I am not surprised that Mr. Sayre said that Mr. Gearhart's remarks sounded like a pro-German speech.

I can well imagine that Congressman Gearhart's temperature rose to new heights when he was accused of making a pro-German speech. But he certainly "asked for it," as the saying goes. Anyone who goes around inferring that the United States, through its foreign trade policies, made the present war inevitable shouldn't be surprised if his remarks boomerang.

To prove that he is not pro-German, Mr. Gearhart says that he denounced Hitler "as the most contemptible thing alive" and yet he accuses the State Department of failing to negotiate a trade agreement with Germany while making such treaties with Germany's potential enemies. I have not read a recent book entitled, "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," but from what I have read about it, the reasons why this country couldn't enter into an agreement with Nazi Germany are plainly revealed. If Hitler is "the most contemptible thing alive," how could we have done business with him? Mr. Chamberlain came back from Munich with what he thought was "peace in our time" but all he had was a scrap of paper.

If reciprocal trade agreements lead to war, as Congressman Gearhart evidently believes, then the way to prevent war is to interfere as much as possible with the flow of commerce. How this is going to be done in an air-conditioned world is beyond my feeble comprehension. High tariff barriers were tried after the first World War but they only served to increase the economic difficulties with which the world was struggling.

It seems elemental, my dear Watson, as Sherlock Holmes would say, that the way to promote world-wide prosperity is to increase world trade. And you can't increase world trade by selling your goods for cash. Why? Because money as such doesn't mean anything when one nation is trading with another. There is no use in shipping gold or any other kind of money back and forth across the ocean when the transactions can all be accomplished on a system of credits. And credits are not worth anything unless they can be converted into goods. And so the seller of one commodity must be the buyer of another. It is this fundamental fact which Mr. Gearhart and his economic isolationists are trying to overlook in their zealous endeavor to "protect" this country from foreign merchandise.

Congressman Gearhart is obsessed with the idea that some of California's agricultural industries have been or are going to be injured by the reciprocal trade agreements. The thing that really damages agriculture here and elsewhere is a general stagnation of business throughout the country, the sort of condition brought about by economic isolation.

If we want another bang-up depression after this war, the quickest way to get it is to go back to the log-rolling, you-scratch-my-back-and-I'll-scratch-yours method of writing tariff laws and it won't be long until we'll be wrestling again

with agricultural surpluses, with too much goods and too little buying power and with millions of men out of work. If that's what we want, then Congressman Gearhart is the lad that can get it for us.

Selma Enterprise

1943

In So Many Words

By L. C. P.

By what can be described as a mere coincidence or at best as a fortuitous circumstance, three copies of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin that had been left in a San Francisco hotel lobby came to my attention. A newspaper of any description always arouses my interest and I was particularly attracted by these three issues of Honolulu's well-edited journal.

On the front page of one of them was an Associated Press dispatch from Italy telling of the participation in actual combat of a regiment of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who had been recruited in the Hawaiian Islands. An "editor's note" called attention to the fact that comment on this report would be found on the editorial page and I turned eagerly to read what the people of Hawaii, as expressed in their leading newspaper, thought of these young Americans whose ancestors had been born in Japan.

In view of the unfortunate feeling that exists in California toward this racial minority, the attitude of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin should be read and carefully considered by residents of this state. If the people of Honolulu have confidence in the loyalty of the vast majority of their Japanese-American population, we ought to have equal confidence in the loyalty of those who have lived among us, some of whom are also serving in the armed forces.

Entitled, "The AJAs Go Into Battle," the Star-Bulletin's editorial reads as follows:

Americans of Japanese ancestry are fighting on the Italian front.

This news, brought to Hawaii late Friday by the Associated Press, should send a glow of pride through the hearts of all Americans of Japanese blood in the islands.

It means that, in severe test and training on the mainland, the AJA's have measured up to the high physical, mental and spiritual standards required of our Americans sent into overseas combat zones; and that the U. S. army recognizes them as worthy to go into battle alongside our fighting men of other ancestries.

Physically, these AJA's have "stood the gaff" and proved that they can "take it" in the tough training of mainland war camps.

Mentally, they have proved alert, intelligent, enterprising, quick to understand and quick to execute orders.

Spiritually—there was the super-test of the Americans of Japanese blood.

Would they measure up to a wartime job which might involve fighting, some day, against men of their own race—the Japanese?

Would they fit into the U. S. army, whose men are taught to hate the Japanese—as alien enemies—with the cold hatred that steels men to bloody hand-to-hand fighting?

Would they prove themselves imbued with the deathless spirit of sacrifice and devotion to the Flag under which they were assembled?

Would they see beyond the turmoil and welter of passions of today to the higher object of fighting for a peaceful nation and a peaceful world, its trouble-makers put beyond their mischief-making?

The answer to all these questions has been—Yes!

The AJA's at Camp McCoy, Wis., like those at Camp Shelby, Miss., have made good as Americans.

From now on we can expect to hear that more and more of these youths from Hawaii are being moved into the combat zones and are taking part in the fighting.

So the news that some of them are on the Italian front, and are earning the commendation of their officers is news that should thrill the parents and friends at home.

It is news, moreover, which gives solid satisfaction to the Americans of other bloods in Hawaii who said, on and after December 7, 1941, "Give these young Americans a chance. Don't condemn them just because they are of Japanese blood. Give them a chance to work as American citizens and to fight as American citizens—along with Americans of Italian blood, of German blood, of Greek blood, of English blood, of French blood, of Irish blood, of Dutch blood, of Scotch blood, of Russian blood—of every blood!"

For ours is an All-American army, and it represents the American people—who established the republic on the basis not of racial descent but of devotion to principles of human freedom and tolerance.

The Selma Enterprise
Excerpted
Editorial

Appeal to Reason

The movement to arouse hatred against persons in the United States of Japanese ancestry is rapidly getting out of control. The thing is dangerous. It is a threat to the rights of all minorities; it is striking down the barriers to race hatred; it is furnishing fuel for Japanese propaganda against the United Nations in the Far East and for German propaganda against the United Nations in South America. It has got to be stopped by rational people before it becomes too big to handle in any peaceful and reasonable fashion.

Evidence of such a movement to arouse hatred against the Japanese in this country, both citizen and alien, is abundant. We have on our desk at this moment a pamphlet entitled "Slap the Jap" put out by an organization known as "The Home Front Commandos." The frontispiece bears the legend, "No Jap is now fit to associate with human beings." It contains this plea:

"Join now and keep the Jap rats out of your hair.

"One-half million Japs in California—Do you want them in your hair?

"Unless something is done the 'Long Hairs' will put them back on your farm lands, as your neighbors, as your business competitors."

A clipping on our desk, a column for the Madera News entitled "The Editor's Pink Tea," reports that most of the ladies clubs of the country have joined the "Stop-the-Jap" movement.

A wave of resolutions is passing through the Chambers of Commerce, American Legions, and city councils of the state urging that the Japanese, both citizen and alien, be kept out of California not only for the duration of the war but forever after.

The San Francisco Examiner on its editorial page ran a cartoon of some very repulsive looking Japanese saluting the American



The Daily Californian
7/28/43

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The San Francisco Examiner on its editorial page ran a cartoon of some very repulsive looking Japanese saluting the American flag with their fingers crossed. It bore the following caption:

"Most of the Japs in the relocation centers, Nisei or not, keep their fingers crossed when they pledge allegiance to the American flag.

"It is entirely too difficult to tell a good Jap from a bad Jap to ever take a chance on allowing these enemies freedom anywhere."

Results of the mounting tide of irrational feeling against people of the Japanese race, whatever their background, have been to undermine the faith of the citizens of Japanese descent in the democratic principles professed by the land of their birth, to greatly impede any satisfactory settlement of the problem of the Japanese in the relocation centers, to arouse widespread disparagement of the rights of citizenship, flagrant attempts to disregard them altogether, and to provide fuel to the enemies of the United States for propaganda maintaining the claims of this country to be fighting for the freedom of all men and the rights of all minorities are hollow.

This hatred of the people of the Japanese race in the United States is not simply a manifestation of the national hatred for the Japanese empire which American soldiers are fighting to destroy. It has been deliberately fomented for economic reasons. Its greatest strength is in rural districts, where the Japanese have been economic competitors to white farmers. Its greatest proponents have been large farmers in these districts. Hence the insistence that the Japanese be forbidden to return to the west coast ever.

This, then, is the problem that faces citizens of rational mentality and of the more restrained type of patriotism. It is our thesis here that the problem is particularly the concern of college students, who belong, for the most part, to the above class of citizens. It is further our thesis that this class of citizens has a decided responsibility to combat a situation which is becoming an actual menace to the nation.

Students on this campus have a very good opportunity to help combat it. The President of the University, Robert Gordon Sproul, is honorary chairman of an organization formed to meet the situation known as the "Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play." The Berkeley headquarters of the organization is right outside Sather Gate.

The policies of this committee are as follows:

1. Segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.
2. The protection of the right of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces of the United States.
3. The opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to resettle in the manner which, in the judgment of the federal government, is the best designed to meet the manpower shortage.
4. Fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal.

The committee is shortstaffed. It needs help. It needs people to send out form letters, to prepare lists of groups to which material may be sent, to handle publicity for the program, to compile information and facts about the problem, and to perform numerous odd jobs. But above all, it needs people to combat as individuals the virulent propaganda against the Japanese in the United States with solid facts and intelligent reasoning.

Yes, this is a plug. We admit it shamelessly. We hereby urge all interested students to go down to the office of the committee at 2234 Telegraph Avenue and volunteer their services for an hour or two each week, or at least to look over the material which has been compiled there. We think it would do a lot of good.

formian

Writer Backs DeWitt's Summation Of Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: This may not be according to Hoyle, answering two letters at once. However, if you can spare a line in the best paper in the West, I would like to pin a boquet on H. D. Gregory or Oroville.

He spoke of General DeWitt's statement, "A Jap is a Jap," and I consider that statement more truth than poetry. I have been in Japan and have met thousands here. I never have seen one who expressed any love for an American.

Next, in reply to E. A. Hooton of Harvard. I wonder what he thinks we are fighting for, if not for freedom. Who is he to say who shall have children and who not?

Maybe he would like to go to Germany and live with the super race and get away from all the feeble minded in America.

Riverdale. E. E. STANLEY.

Twelve Named To Rationing Board In Madera

MADERA (Madera Co.), July 31. — The Madera County Defense Council has nominated 12 new members on the local rationing board. They are Lee Aldama, Jess Bigelow, Cesare Maraccini, Frank Oberti, David P. Barcroft, Dean Cook, John A. Franchi, Mrs. Fred Barnett, Tony Poletti, Cesare Vignoli, Virgil Gordon and Howard Riggs.

The nominations were made at the request of the district Office of Price Administration and the local board and have been sent to the district office, where the appointments will be made.

A resolution was adopted requesting the supply of butane for farm use be maintained and setting forth the impossibility of changing over farm equipment from from butane operation to gasoline, diesel or propane, and pointing out that thousands of pieces of equipment in the valley now are operated by butane and that any change at this time would mean a serious cut in food production.

Present at the meeting were George W. Mordecai, the chairman, and Dr. Lee A. Stone, H. M. Scott, J. B. Gordon, Captain W. H. Smith, Ben H. Catching, H. G. Adams, John A. Franchi, Roy Schnauer, Everett L. Coffee, Ray M. Andress, and the secretary, D. R. Hanhart.

Writer Declares Internees In Camps Not Pampered

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Righteousness needs no defense. Americanism requires no apology. Every man, woman and child is, and should be actively engaged in the struggle for a better America, and for a better post war world.

We very much appreciate the present controversy; its arguments pro and con, in relation to California's problem regarding the Japanese and the Japanese American citizens, many of whom are serving as faithful soldiers in Uncle Sam's army.

It seems that in the columns of this paper, some question was raised by one of your contributors from Porterville, as to the object of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, whose name speaks for itself, regardless of whether a minority consists of English, Jewish, German, French, Swedish, Italian, Chinese or Japanese ancestry.

The Porterville writer seems to convey the idea that our Japanese American friends are living in comfort and are well protected. Yes, it is true; they are well, very well protected in barbed wire enclosed concentration camps! As to comfort: Just how would the Porterville friend and his family like to be interned for the duration in barracks one family to a room and a bath and a shower for 15 families?

Just how would he react to being relocated with his 87 year old mother in an internment camp for the duration?

Also, we hear that the Japanese internees are being pampered. On army rations? We would like to know when and where. A Japanese doctor located at Tule Lake, Calif., is receiving the magnificent sum of \$19 a month for his services.

My friend from Porterville, are you willing to work at that wage? Please answer that one!

GEORGE AUGUST ERICSON,
Fresno.

Fresno Bee
July 30, 1943

Fresno Bee
July 31, 1943

Madera Legion, Auxiliary Install

MADERA (Madera Co.), July 31.
— The Madera American Legion Post and its auxiliary held a joint installation in Memorial Hall, with Mrs. Victoria Gunderson installing the officers of the auxiliary and H. P. Gunderson the officers of the legion.

Mrs. Irene Richards was installed president of the auxiliary and Frank Sorenson, commander of the legion post.

Other officers installed for the auxiliary were Lena Ringer, first vice president; Mildred Lester, second vice president; Cornelia Hartwell, secretary; Mildred Petty, treasurer; Eileen Blayney, sergeant at arms; Celia Watchman, historian, and Hannah Williams, chaplain.

Other officers installed for the legion were Cesear Maraccini, first vice commander; Owen Barr, second vice commander; Arthur Watchman, adjutant; Mason A. Bailey, finance officer, and Frank Blayney, Dr. L. L. White and Mike Koury, executive committee.

Olive Olson, the retiring president, was presented with a past president's pin and a 15 year membership badge. L. W. Hartwell, the retiring commander, was presented with a past commander's pin. Mrs. H. P. Gunderson was given a war stamp corsage.

Following the installation ceremonies a social session was held and refreshments were served.

FRESNO BEE

JULY 31, 1943

THE PUBLIC IS INTERESTED IN KNOWING THE FULL DETAILS OF WHAT GOES ON INSIDE A TYPICAL JAP RELOCATION CAMP WHERE ALIEN JAPS, AS WELL AS AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY, HAVE BEEN SENT AFTER BEING EVACUATED FROM THE WEST COAST AND ELSEWHERE.

AN UNUSUAL ASSIGNMENT.

BUT IT SHOULD PROVE AN INTERESTING ONE!

1392.

TRAVELLING TO CAMP CAROK, CLARK KENT AND LOIS LANE ARE GREETED BY MAJOR MUNSEY, WHO IS TO ACT AS THEIR GUIDE....

YOU WILL NOTE THAT WHILE ARMED SOLDIERS GUARD THE CAMP, THE RELOCATION CENTER'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS ARE RUN BY CIVILIANS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INTERNED JAPANESE THEMSELVES.

A MORE THAN REASONABLE SET-UP!

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THE JAPANESE HERE HAVE THEIR OWN SCHOOLS... THEIR OWN NEWSPAPERS. WE PROVIDE THEM WITH WORTHWHILE WORK PROJECTS FOR, AS YOU KNOW, IDLE HANDS BREED MISCHIEF.

OUR MAIN DIFFICULTY IS THAT LOYAL AMERICANS OF JAP ANCESTRY ARE INDISCRIMINATELY MINGLED WITH ENEMY SYMPATHIZERS WHO WOULD BE GLAD TO SABOTAGE OUR NATIONAL WELFARE AT THE FIRST OPPORTUNITY. IT'S A DELICATE AND DIFFICULT SITUATION, OUR GOVERNMENT HAS DONE ALL BUT LEAN OVER BACKWARDS IN ITS DESIRE TO BE HUMANE AND FAIR.

YOU'VE DONE A MARVELOUS PIECE OF WORK HERE. THE JAP GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE ABSOLUTELY NO EXCUSE FOR NOT SHOWING THEIR PRISONERS OF WAR AS MUCH CONSIDERATION.

(TROUBLE AHEAD!)

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June 28, 1943

AS CLARK KENT AND LOIS LANE ARE BEING CONDUCTED THRU A JAPANESE RELOCATION CAMP, CLARK'S AMAZING X-RAY VISION REVEALS TO HIM THAT SERIOUS TROUBLE IS BREWING WITHIN A WOODWORKING SHOP THEY ARE APPROACHING...

WITH THE AID OF THESE SMUGGLED ARMS, OUR ESCAPE ATTEMPT CAN'T FAIL!

A VISITING PARTY APPROACHES, MASU WATASUKI!

LET THEM COME! HOSTAGES WILL ASSURE OUR UNHINDERED DEPARTURE!

1393.

THIS LITTLE VISIT HAS BEEN MOST ENLIGHTENING, BUT IF YOU'LL EXCUSE ME, I'LL GO NOW.

MUST YOU LEAVE SO SOON, MR. KENT? THERE'S STILL A GREAT DEAL TO BE SEEN THAT WOULD INTEREST YOU.

LET HIM GO, MAJOR. WE'LL CONTINUE ON WITHOUT HIM!

BUT AS LOIS AND MAJOR MUNSEY ENTER THE WOODWORK SHOP...

UHP!! WHA-?!

SEE THAT THEY MAKE NO OUTCRY!

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AT THAT VERY MOMENT, OUTSIDE THE RELOCATION CAMP, CLARK KENT REMOVES OUTER GARMENTS, TRANSFORMING HIMSELF TO THE SUPER-DYNAMIC MAN OF STEEL ...!

LOIS AND MAJOR MUNSEY ARE HEADED FOR TROUBLE! AND WHERE THERE'S TROUBLE THERE'S SUPERMAN!!

June 29, 1943

MASU WATASUKI! YOU'RE A BORN TROUBLE-MAKER, BUT THIS TIME YOU'VE GONE TOO FAR!

WE CAN'T GO TOO FAR FROM THIS ACCURSED CAMP TO SUIT US, AND THE GUARDS WILL EITHER LET US DEPART, OR YOU TWO HOSTAGES WILL PAY FOR IT WITH YOUR LIVES!

I WON'T BE A PARTY TO YOUR ESCAPE!

IN THAT EVENT, THERE'S NO REASON WHY YOU SHOULD REMAIN ALIVE. ONE HOSTAGE WILL BE SUFFICIENT.

NO!

BUT EVEN AS THE CRUEL-FACED SON OF NIPPON FIRES AT THE MAJOR, A STREAM-LINED HUMAN FORM HURTTLES INTO THE SHOP...

DIE!

THIS CALLS FOR A COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE!

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June 30, 1943

SUPERMAN - - - - - Vanished! - - - - - By SIEGEL and SHUSTER

FASTER THAN THE HUMAN EYE CAN FOLLOW, SUPERMAN SNATCHES MAJOR MUNSEY OUT OF THE STREAKING BULLET'S PATH.....

NEVER ARGUE WITH A BULLET SAYS ME!

IT IS THE WORK OF BUT A FRACTION OF AN INSTANT TO WHISK LOIS AND THE MAJOR OUT OF THE DANGER ZONE...

REMAIN UNDER COVER UNTIL YOU HEAR THE "ALL CLEAR"!!

A MOMENT LATER....

THE MAJOR'S GONE! BUT I COULDN'T HAVE BLOWN HIM TO BITS!

AND THE GIRL'S VANISHED, TOO!

THIS VERGES ON THE SUPERNATURAL!

SO NOW I'M A SPOOK!

SUPERMAN

Copyright 1943, McClure Newspaper Syndicate

July 1, 1943

SUPERMAN - - - - - Gunplay! - - - - - By SIEGEL and SHUSTER

IT'S THE MAN OF STEEL!

WHY COULDN'T IT BE ANYONE ELSE?!

MOW HIM DOWN!

YOU'RE DOWNRIGHT GENEROUS WITH THOSE BULLETS!

EASILY SNAGGING THE HURLING STEEL PROJECTILES...

BUT I DON'T ACCEPT GIFTS....

...FROM RATS!

AIIEE!!

MOST IRREGULAR!

DESTROY THAT MAN!!!

...SUPERMAN HURLS THEM BACK WITH SUCH ACCURACY THAT THE GUNS CRASH DOWN FROM STINGING NERVELESS FINGERS!

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July 2, 1943

SUPERMAN - - - - - Knocking Them Out! - - - - - By SIEGEL and SHUSTER

HIS THROAT WILL BE RIPPED TO SHREDS!

OPTIMIST!

BUT AS THE WHIRLING SAW BLADE CONTACTS THE MAN OF TOMORROW'S IMPENETRABLE SKIN....

TCH! TCH! LOST ITS TEETH!

WHICH GIVES ME AN IDEA!

THE CHISEL BROKE!

TWO JAPS WITH ONE THROW! SOME FEET!

YOWLP!

FEAT RENDERS JAP-BOYS VELLY UNHAPPY!!

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July 3, 1943

S.F. Chronicle

SUPERMAN - - - - - The First Round - - - - - By SIEGEL and SHUSTER

RUN FOR YOUR LIVES! CAN NOTHING STOP THAT AMAZING BEING! MANY HAVE TRIED, NONE HAVE SUCCEEDED! SURPRISE! ?!?! ?!?!

DOWN CASCADES THE HOARD OF SCRAP WOOD BURYING THE MAN OF TOMORROW FROM VIEW....

BEHOLD - THE HIGHLY VAUNTED SUPERMAN FALLS VICTIM TO JAPANESE INGENUITY! VERREE CLEVERZI!

ADDED PROOF THAT AMERICA IS DESTINED TO BECOME A VASSAL STATE OF JAPAN!

1398

Copyright 1943, McClure Newspaper Syndicate

July 5, 1943

SUPERMAN - - - - - Boxed in Wood - - - - - By SIEGEL and SHUSTER

I NEVER DREAMED THAT THE HIGHLY TOUTED MAN OF STEEL WOULD BE SO EASILY OVERCOME! BUT IS HE OVERCOME? OBSERVE HOW THE WOOD STIRS!

UNEXPECTEDLY, SCRAP WOOD RAINS THRU THE AIR ABOUT THE STARTLED REVOLTING JAPANESE!

ALWAYS HAD A TALENT WITH HAMMER AND NAILS!

SUPERMAN! BUT HOW DID YOU DO IT? NEVER MIND HOW! JUST BE GLAD I DID!!

1399

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July 6, 1943

SUPERMAN - - - - - Gone With the Breeze! - - - - - By SIEGEL and SHUSTER

THOSE JAPS COULDN'T HAVE RECEIVED THEIR WEAPONS WITHOUT OUTSIDE HELP. PERHAPS MY TELESCOPIC X-RAY VISION WILL SUPPLY THE ANSWER!

WHAT SUPERMAN SIGHS IN A NEARBY WOODS....

WONDER WHAT'S DELAYING THEM? IT'S TIME FOR THE BREAK!

DO YOU FIGURE ANYTHING HAS GONE WRONG?

U. S. G RESER KEEP OUT

I CAN USE THESE!! STRONG BREEZE, ISN'T IT?

MY CLOTHES! G-GONE! AND SO THEY ARE!

NOW WHERE COULD THEY HAVE DISAPPEARED TO - AND HOW???

1400

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July 7, 1943



July 8, 1943



July 9, 1943

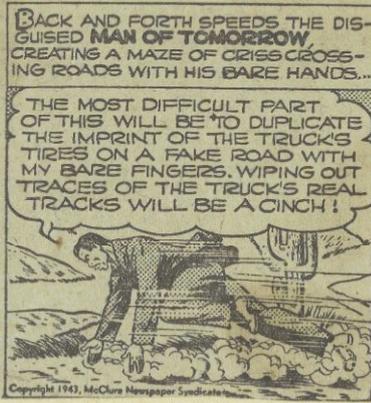


July 10, 1943

S. F. Chronicle



July 12, 1943



July 13, 1943



July 14, 1943

SUPERMAN - - - - - **The Dead Alive** - - - - - **By SIEGEL and SHUSTER**

AND NO WONDER THE DISGUISED SUPERMAN IS STARTLED, FOR REVEALED BY THE PARTED CURTAIN IS A FAMILIAR APPEARING, BECKONING FIGURE...

GO AHEAD-- CAN'T YOU SEE HE WANTS YOU TO JOIN HIM ON THE PLATFORM?

YE-ES. I SEE. ("THE LEER! BUT HE CAN'T BE ALIVE! I SAW HIM DIE WITH MY OWN EYES!")

SUPERMAN'S THOUGHTS REVERT BACK TO THAT FATEFUL DAY ON THE WHARF WHEN THE LEER, DREADED JAP SABOTEUR, MET A WELL DESERVED END!

STILL DAZED BY THE UNEXPECTED REAPPEARANCE OF HIS OLD ENEMY, THE DISGUISED SUPERMAN HESITATES....

I FAILED AND SO... THE LAUGHING DEATH!

("THE LEER! HE'S SPEAKING TO ME IN JAPANESE! AND HE EXPECTS AN ANSWER!")

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July 15, 1943

SUPERMAN - - - - - **Brothers** - - - - - **By SIEGEL and SHU**

REGAINING HIS COMPOSURE, THE STARTLED DISGUISED SUPERMAN REPLIES IN HIS QUESTIONER'S NATIVE TONGUE, FOR THE MAN OF TOMORROW'S KNOWLEDGE IS ALMOST LIMITLESS, AND AWARENESS OF EVERY LANGUAGE ON EARTH IS BUT ONE OF HIS MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS!

WHERE ARE THE OTHERS, WATASUKI? ONLY I MANAGED TO ESCAPE!

HENCE... WITH WE WILL SPEAK IN ENGLISH. FOR IF WE ARE TO CONQUER THIS COUNTRY WE MUST UNDERSTAND ITS LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS WELL! YOU ALL KNOW ME AS THE SNEER WHO RECENTLY LANDED IN THIS COUNTRY VIA SUBMARINE TO RESUME THE SABOTAGE PLANS I WORK CARRIED ON BY MY LATE LAMENTED BROTHER, THE LEER!

I PREFER TO LET MY ACTIONS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. AND NOW PERHAPS YOU WOULD LIKE TO HEAR A FEW WORDS FROM COMRADE WATASUKI WHO JUST ESCAPED FROM CAMP CAROK.

BUT AS SUPERMAN BEGINS HIS ADDRESS, SOMEONE SWITCHES ON A RADIO NEWS BROADCAST....

ER-AHEM-- UNACCOMMODATED AS I AM TO PUBLIC SPEAKING... AND HERE'S THE LATEST OFF ABOUT THAT RECENT ESCAPE ATTEMPT AND LET FROM THE JAP RELOCATION CAMP THAT HAS EVERYONE AGOG...

TURN OFF THE RADIO AND LET WATASUKI SPEAK!

SPEECH! SPEECH! SPEECH! SPEECH! SPEECH! ("OH-OH!")

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July 16, 1943.

SUPERMAN - - - - - **Guess Who?** - - - - - **By SIEGEL and SHUSTER**

AS YOU ALL KNOW, SUPERMAN FOILED THE ATTEMPT OF SEVERAL ALIEN JAPS TO BREAK OUT OF CAMP CAROK....

ON SECOND THOUGHT, DON'T TUNE OUT THAT NEWS BROADCAST!

FROM THE ROCK BOUND COAST OF MAINE, TO THE SUNNY SHORES OF CALIFORNIA... ("LOOKS LIKE THE BEANS ARE ABOUT TO BE SPILLED!")

AT THIS VERY MOMENT, MASU WATASUKI, THE RING LEADER, IS BEING GRILLED BY F.B.I. MEN AND IT IS BELIEVED HE WILL SOON CONFESS WHERE THEY GOT THE GUNS THAT...

IF WATASUKI IS BEING QUESTIONED BY THE F.B.I. AT THIS MOMENT-- IF I WAS TO TELL, IT WOULD SPOIL THE FUN!

S-S-SUPERMAN!!! GET THAT MAN!! DIDN'T YOU KNOW? I'M HARD TO GET!!

Copyright 1943, McClure Newspaper Syndicate

July 17, 1943

S.F. Chronicle



July 19, 1943.



July 20, 1943



July 21, 1943

S. F. Chronicle

SUPERMAN - - - - - **The Plot Thickens** - - - - - **By SIEGEL and SHUSTER**

THE FBI SHOULD BE DELIGHTED TO TAKE OVER THESE SLEEPING BEAUTIES!

URGENT NEWS FLASH! RESIDENTS OF THIS AREA ARE URGED TO FLEE! THE GADSBY DAM HAS BEEN BOMBED—THOUSANDS OF LIVES ARE THREATENED....!

I HATED TO RUN OUT ON MY CAPTIVES, BUT I'VE GOT TO PREVENT LOSS OF LIFE OCCURRING FROM THAT DAM EXPLOSION!

I DON'T GET IT! THERE'S NOTHING WRONG WITH THE DAM. CAN THAT RADIO NEWS REPORT BE SOME SORT OF NEW SCARE BROADCAST??

SWIFTLY SUPERMAN SPEEDS BACK TO THE MEETING PLACE BENEATH THE RUG ESTABLISHMENT...ONLY TO FIND IT DESERTED!

A NOTE TO ME FROM THE SNEER! HE HAD ANTICIPATED THAT I MIGHT OPPOSE HIM, JUST AS I HAD OPPOSED HIS BROTHER, AND HAD PREPARED FOR SUCH AN EVENTUALITY. HE SAYS I CAN LEARN THE ANSWER BY EXAMINING THE RADIO.

1413. Copyright 1943, McClure Newspaper Syndicate

July 22, 1943

SUPERMAN - - - - - **Boob, Beware!** - - - - - **By SIEGEL and SHUSTER**

AS SUPERMAN SWITCHES ON THE RADIO....

URGENT NEWS FLASH! RESIDENTS OF THIS AREA ARE URGED TO FLEE! THE GADSBY DAM HAS BEEN BOMBED....

A RECORDING PLAYED ON THE RADIO'S RECORD-PLAYING ATTACHMENT! IN THE WORDS OF THE SNEER, I'VE BEEN PLAYED FOR AN HONORABLE SAP!

SUDDENLY....

BUT DUE TO HIS SUPER-PHYSIQUE SUPERMAN SURVIVES THE FORCE OF THE MIGHTY EXPLOSION...

A "BOOBY-TRAP"! BUT THE NEXT TIME I ENCOUNTER THE SNEER, HE'LL LEARN WHO THE REAL BOOB IS!

1414. Copyright 1943, McClure Newspaper Syndicate

July 23, 1943.

SUPERMAN - - - - - **No Hat Check Needed!** - - - - - **By SIEGEL and SHUSTER**

STILL ONLY ONE LITTLE TASK FOR ME TO PERFORM BEFORE I CAN RETURN TO THE DAILY PLANET!

THAT PLANE, I DEPOSITED MY OUTER GARMENTS UPON—IT'S CIRCLING FOR A LANDING...!

SAFE AND SOUND—I'M LUCKY IT DIDN'T RAIN!

THANKS FOR CHECKING MY CLOTHES, AND HERE'S A LITTLE TIP TO SHOW MY APPRECIATION!

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July 24, 1943

9

SUPERMAN

Going for a Ride

By SIEGEL and SHUSTER

SO HERE YOU ARE, CLARK! BY LEAVING THE JAP RELOCATION CAMP WHEN YOU DID, YOU ESCAPED SHARING A GREAT SCOOP!

IT'S ABOUT TIME YOU AND I CUT OUT THIS BICKERING AND RIVALRY AND WORKED TOGETHER FOR A CHANGE.

IN ENSUING WEEKS, CLARK AND LOIS WRITE NUMEROUS ARTICLES THAT EMPHASIZE THE NEED FOR INCREASING RESISTANCE AGAINST THE JAP FOE....

CLARK AND LOIS ARE VISITED BY LUM WONG, "MAYOR OF CHINATOWN"...

THE CHINESE CITIZENS OF THIS CITY, PLEASED BY YOUR ARTICLES, WISH YOU TO TAKE PART IN TOMORROW'S GREAT BOND-SELLING PARADE.

WE'D QUITE BE AN DELIGHT-HONOR! ED TO ATTEND

THESE ARTICLES BY CLARK KENT AND LOIS LANE IN THE DAILY PLANET MUST STOP!

IT WOULD BE MUCH MORE CONVENIENT FOR OUR BELOVED WAR LORDS IF THE ALLIES CONTINUED TO CONCENTRATE ON THE EUROPEAN FRONT.

HM-MM! CLARK KENT AND LOIS LANE ARE TO RIDE ON A FLOAT DURING CHINATOWN'S WAR BOND PARADE. LET US MAKE CERTAIN THIS WILL BE THEIR LAST RIDE!



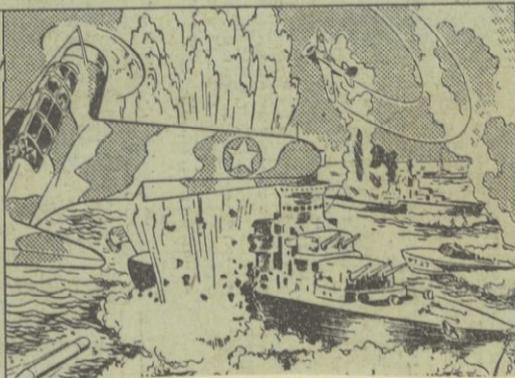
July 26, 1943.

SUPERMAN

Superman Scores Again

By SIEGEL and SHUSTER

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



LATER

OUT OF ALL OF SUPERMAN'S MIGHTY FEATS IN DEFENSE OF DEMOCRACY, I THINK THIS LATEST EXPLOIT RANKS AT THE TOP!

IT WILL HAVE SERVED OF INESTIMABLE VALUE IF ONLY TO POINT OUT TO THE PUBLIC THE IMPORTANCE OF NOT BELITTLING THE JAP MENACE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT MOST JAPANESE-AMERICANS ARE LOYAL CITIZENS MANY ARE IN COMBAT UNITS OF OUR ARMED FORCES, AND OTHER ARE WORKING IN WAR FACTORIES. ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT STATEMENTS, NOT ONE ACT OF SABOTAGE WAS PERPETRATED IN HAWAII OR TERRITORIAL U.S. BY A JAPANESE-AMERICAN.



8 - 21 - 43

Burbank Asks for Census

BURBANK, July 2.—Seeking to prove how much this war-boomed community has grown since 1940, the City Council today asked the Bureau of the Census to conduct a special 1943 enumeration.

The estimated cost of the recount, \$4100, will be borne by the city.

No name

No date

7 - 1943

The Editor's Pink Tea

The Stop The Jap movement sponsored by practically every women's lodge or club in this county has gained much headway and momentum. The committee, headed by Mrs. Charles Archibald, felt that though Madera was a small community, it was large enough to start the movement which will reach other and larger cities, gathering force and prestige as it becomes known throughout the State.

The women have worked hard. They have been the brunt of numerous uncalled for and unpatriotic attacks from our own citizenry as well as from outsiders. For the past four weeks Mrs. Archibald has given all her time to making contacts, distributing stationery, preparing publicity and making personal calls, taking money out of her own pocket to pay her expenses, not to mention the small item of \$60 worth of stamps.

The women feel their work has done considerable good, for the movement has reached other communities, letters pouring in from Delhi, Livingston, Fresno and many other valley towns. It was carried forth in Merced County by Editor E. G. Adams who co-operated whole heartedly with the women. Fresno picked up the cry of "Stop The Japs" and before many months it will be a familiar cry throughout the state, one so loud and vociferous that the powers in Washington will not dare close their ears.

Madera ?

no date

Summer, 43

*Chronicle
This World
No date*

STATE AND CITY

Purge in Martinez

The burning of German books, the kicking of dachshunds and ostracism of people with Germanic names were features of the American scene in 1917.

World War II has manifested no such reactions toward Germanic symbols. Intolerance, however, has not been abandoned, but transferred to things Japanese.

Mrs. Horton Terry, 22-year-old native of Martinez and mother of a 2-year-old son, recently moved back to an apartment in her home town with her husband and child. Last week, after threats of violence, insults by neighbors and an order from the landlord, the Terrys hired a van and disappeared for an unknown destination. Reason: Mrs. Terry's ancestors were Japanese.

With 15 other Japanese-American wives of Americans, young Mrs. Terry had been

adjudged loyal to her citizenship, had been given permission by Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, chief of the Western Defense Command, to return to the coastal area.

The American Civil Liberties Union offered help, but the Terrys did not wait. Martinez neighbors busily prepared a letter to General Emmons to the effect that they want "no more Japs in Martinez."

Six Martinez citizens quickly countered with an "open letter to the people of Martinez." The letter explained that Mrs. Terry's brother, Esao Arii, is serving in the U. S. Army in combat overseas. It continued:

"To those who don't know or who have overlooked the fact, Mrs. Terry is an American citizen . . . If she is deprived of her constitutional rights, our part in World War II is completely without justification."

*Chronicle
This World
No date*

Summer, 1913

Permanent Segregation Of Japanese Aliens Is Urged By Speaker

C. Ray Hanson, Chicago attorney and economist, yesterday told the members of the Rotary Club at their weekly luncheon Japanese aliens should be segregated on reservations after the war.

Speaking on A Closeup Of Far East Peace, Hanson said only Japanese now fighting in the American Armies should be accorded the recognition and privileges granted other American citizens of foreign descent when peace comes.

"It must be remembered, however," Hanson said. "That we cannot treat even disloyal Japanese too severely after the war unless we are ready to cultivate trade with China for those products Japan now supplies. Otherwise Japan will retaliate whenever possible."

Hanson, who visited the Far East during 1936-37, declared the peace we impose on Japan must include heavy war indemnities, the breaking up of her imperialist secret societies and the restriction of Japan to her 1854 boundaries.

A veteran of the last war, Hanson began work as an undercover investigator of Chicago gangland activities in 1928, subsequently serving on President Hoover's crime commission. He has been engaged in counter espionage work and in market problems investigations for commercial organizations during the last few years.

America Is Advised To Make Peace Terms Harsh

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Vice President Wallace said the greatest task is dealing with the German youth.

If we are to make a peace with Germany and Italy first and later Japan, I do not believe in making a peace such as we did in World War I. This time let us make a real one by giving all the invaded countries land from Germany and Italy until we leave only Berlin and Rome.

We want our debt paid from World War I. As long as we leave Germany altogether, we will have a war every 25 years. So, the only real cure is to take her land away from her. We should not even see a white flag raised by the Japanese. We should burn her up from the air and destroy every steel plant and ship yard.

Then we should help to finance China to train her soldiers and also to arm them. Let China take care of the Japanese but we want her to pay us for this war — she helped to put us in. We do not want these war debts to be paid by the American people. Our troops should stay in Berlin until Germany pays the World War I debt and also the second World War debt.

Now is the time to call a halt in Germany's monkey business in trying to rule the world. I hope Americans will write their senators and congressmen in regard to these peace terms. Let us play the hard hearted banker for once. In this way, Vice President Wallace will not have to worry about the German youth.

Giving the German and Italian land to the invaded countries can and will manage the German youth as well as the grownups. In this way they will not have to go to war every 25 years.

Being soft hearted does not pay in any business. Would they make us pay? The Germans and Italians wanted to wreck churches, hospitals, and did. Then when we blasted Rome, they yelled.

I hope every American Legion man throughout the United States will pass or circulate a petition to be put on the ballot to keep the Japanese from becoming American citizens and to change the constitution to bar any Japanese from entering this country.

Fresno,

C. W. S.

Let Service Men Decide

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In regard to Mr. Sweeney's article in the Public Thinks in which he protested the permanent exclusion of the Japanese, I wish to ask him if he has ever had a loved one go overseas never to return again.

Sweeney should have been on Wake Island or at Pearl Harbor on December 7th. I do not think he would uphold the policy of returning the Japanese to the west coast as he does now.

Those fifth columnists at Pearl Harbor looked like nice quiet people before December 7th. What does Sweeney think of them now?

I think the ones who should decide whether the Japanese shall come back should be the soldiers, sailors and marines. If they want to live as neighbors with the Japanese after they get back, then let them come.

I have two brothers in the United States Army, who may any day leave this country to fight the enemy.

R. BACON.

Fowler.

Wesley Bee
August 3, 1943

Chester Rowell ^{Cray} War Policy and Loyal Japanese Evacuees 8/6/43

is already known to the informed, but has been busily muddled by the innocent misinformation of some and the malicious misrepresentation of others, regarding the resettlement of Japanese-Americans of accredited loyalty in the ordinary civil life of America, subject, of course, to their exclusion during the war by military order from designated military zones.

What is here said is in one sense a personal view, since it reflects what I individually believe and know, but it is also official, since it is and from the beginning has been the policy of the Government of the United States, approved by the War Department, and is in continued process of being carried through. And it is an accomplished fact, since there is no intention to change the policy and the resettlement will soon be finished, outside the designated military zones, of the remaining loyal evacuees, with the segregation of the remainder in the single camp at Tule Lake. Then it will be done, beyond anybody's jurisdiction to undo.

Since free speech is a fundamental American right, it is anybody's privilege to disagree with this policy, and to argue or to organize movements against it. It is even his legal right to swallow unverified rumors, invented in many cases by those who know or could know better. It is only to himself, not to the law, that he owes it first to investigate the facts and to act only on what stands that scrutiny. This is all that is urged here.

The immediate occasion of this reminder is a resolution, reported (on biased authority, to be sure), as passed by the Assembly Interim committee on Japanese problems, urging "detention" of all Japanese for the duration of the war. There was also the statement of

Leo V. Youngworth, past grand trustee of the Native Sons, that he is sponsoring a constitutional amendment to exclude from this country anyone who held dual citizenship prior to Pearl Harbor, and a recommendation by State Senator Jack B. Tenney that the committee inquire into Japanese Buddhist and Shinto church properties in California.

Here are the facts:

In the first place, since long before the war there were some 17,000 persons of Japanese birth or ancestry living as ordinary residents in parts of the United States from which there has never been an evacuation order. Nobody has any list of these, or any jurisdiction over them that does not exist over any other citizens or residents. There is no law, order or authority to "detain" these.

To them must be added some thousands who, at the suggestion of the military, moved individually out of this district to unrestricted portions of the country before the general evacuation took place. There is no way to "detain" them, either, except as any of them, by his personal conduct, might bring himself under other criminal or military laws. And as to the remainder, most of them will soon have been resettled, on temporary or permanent leave, before anything could be done about it. So, right or wrong, this is finished, and any discussion of it is history.

In the second place, nearly all the outcry comes against a pretended movement to bring back the Japanese evacuees to California, during the war. **THERE IS NO SUCH MOVEMENT.** It was invented by confusionists, who know better and believed by others, who did not investigate. There are individuals who write letters disapproving the accepted military policy and there are doubtless those who would like their

Japanese servants back. But they are doing nothing about it; there is no organized movement to that effect, and if there were a sporadic agitation for it, it would receive no sanction from any responsible group now representing those who favor fair play to Japanese-Americans and oppose this agitation over pure fiction.

Further, if there were an amendment removing from America all those who, by the laws of their original countries, hold dual citizenship, it would deport virtually every person of European birth and many of those (including all Italians) of European ancestry in this country. There are no persons, including Japanese, who have dual citizenship by American law. The thing simply could not be done, even by an amendment requiring it, except by dumping wholesale, on Europe, without Europe's consent, a large part of the present population of America.

And any law regarding Buddhist or Shinto church property would have to include Christian church property, in order to be constitutional. There are Japanese Christian churches, too. And there are fanatics who regard every Catholic church or Jewish synagogue as a center of disloyalty to Ku Klux America. For our protection, the constitution has mercifully protected us against these aberrations, among ourselves.

Fortunately, the Government of the United States, including first of all the War Department, is committed to a very loyal and far-seeing policy, on this subject, and is carrying it out in the face of hysteria and demagogic misrepresentation. We will do well to leave it to the Government and the Army.

D. F. Chronicle

8/6/43

Aug 9
Assembly Committee Has Best Japanese Solution

The state assembly interim committee on Japanese problems adopted a resolution in Los Angeles urging the detention of all Japanese in relocation centers for the duration of the war.

That is the simple and sensible solution to the problem.

Meanwhile, social minded theorists in the War Relocation Authority continue to muddle along trying to separate the loyal Japanese from the disloyal, releasing the former and detaining the latter.

What Solomonesque judgment suddenly has been acquired by the officials of the WRA to enable them to differentiate between the good and bad Japanese remains a mystery.

Perhaps they ask the Japanese themselves if they are loyal or disloyal and let it go at that.

Aug 10
Enough Of Hatred

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Recently you published my letter in the Public Thinks protesting the permanent exclusion of Japanese-American citizens from the west coast and Mr. Bacon wrote asking if I have had any loved ones go overseas never to return again. So far as I know, no relatives of mine have died in the service but I have a nephew who is a bombardier, and several cousins in the service.

However, many of these Japanese American citizens also have loved ones in the army. Bacon may not know it, but the first prisoner of war taken by the United States was captured by a Hawaiian born Japanese American national guardsman who overpowered the operator of a Japanese submarine while patrolling a Hawaiian beach on December 7, 1941.

An American citizen is an American citizen no matter what his ancestry may be. Germany is a far more dangerous enemy than is Japan. Therefore, why not advocate the exclusion of all German American citizens? It would be just as reasonable. What a travesty of justice it would be if, after sending their sons to fight for America, any American citizen should be denied the right of living here!

I have complete confidence that the great majority of our soldiers and sailors will not come home hating any of their fellow American citizens. They will have seen enough of hatred and death to want to try love instead.

Auberry. O. C. SWEANY.

Kenny Unit Will Halt Transfer Of Nisei Farmlands

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 12.—(P)—Attorney General Robert W. Kenny today announced creation of an alien land unit in his office, asserting he has reason to believe many Japanese in war relocation camps are transferring title of California agricultural lands in efforts to evade the state alien land law.

Deputy Attorney General Theodore A. Westphal, Jr., San Fran-

cisco, will head the unit, which will work closely with a state senate fact finding committee on Japanese resettlement, Kenny said. Senator Hugh Donnelly, Turlock, is chairman of the committee.

Under state law no alien ineligible to citizenship may own or lease agricultural land. The law permits guardians to supervise properties of their "wards" but does not allow them to share in their profits.

The last legislature passed a bill giving district attorneys and the attorney general more power to gather information on such guardianships and under this act Kenny said he is establishing the special unit.

Senator Donnelly's committee is holding hearings throughout the state and transcripts will be given the attorney general's office for possible prosecutions.

"We need information most of all. The Japanese use many subterfuges to retain possession of the state's agricultural lands and the only way we can discover the violations is through information supplied by American citizens who know of it," Kenny said.

District attorneys from Northern California mountain counties met with Kenny today and heard details of the new drive on alien ownership.

*Fresno Bee
Aug 9, 1943*

*Fresno Bee
Aug 10, 1943*

FRESNO BEE
AUG 12, 1943

Jap Deportation Bill Framed

NAPA, Aug. 12.—(U.P.)—Rep. Leroy Johnson (R., Calif.) will introduce in Congress a resolution and bill providing for deportation of all alien Japanese and all Japanese Americans found to have been disloyal to the United States.

Johnson, who represents the California Third District, outlined his plans last night at a banquet in his honor attended by Napa and Solano County civic leaders.

Johnson said he would propose that a clause be written into the war-inclusion treaty with Japan calling for establishment of a deportation commission to determine the loyalty of American-born Japanese.

Japanese not deported would have to prove their loyalty, and after the commission approved their remaining in the United States they would be "left free of suspicion of any loyalty to Japan."

Fresno Bee
Aug 12, 1943

Bill To Expel Disloyal Japanese Is Pledged

NAPA, Aug. 13.—(U.P.)—Representative Leroy Johnson, Republican, California, will introduce in congress a resolution and bill providing for deportation of all alien Japanese and all Japanese Americans found to have been disloyal to the United States.

Johnson, who represents the California third district, outlined his plans Wednesday night at a banquet in his honor attended by Napa and Solano County civic leaders.

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Japanese not deported would have to prove their loyalty, and after the commission approved their remaining in the United States they would be "left free of suspicion of any loyalty to Japan."

Fresno Bee
Aug 13, 1943

State Legion Convention Opens In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—(U.P.)—Three thousand American Legionnaires, representing California's 75,000 veterans of World War I, today opened their twenty fifth annual state convention in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium.

State Commander Leon E. Hap-pell of Stockton presided. The convention is without festivities or social functions in keeping with the wartime atmosphere.

National Commander Roane T. Waring was scheduled to address the conclave during the afternoon session. Governor Earl Warren of California will head tomorrow's speaking program.

Waring, who arrived here yesterday, urged transfer of jurisdiction over relocated Japanese from the War Relocation Authority to the army.

"The War Relocation Authority," he said, "is not properly manned or equipped and handles the Japanese matter as theorists and idealists. They are afflicted with sweet dreams."

Warren G. Magnuson, congressional representative from Washington, also arrived to address the convention. He said yesterday the United States will demand all Japanese island possessions in the Pacific for use as naval bases.

"We are going to have Truk," Magnuson, who is chairman of the house naval affairs subcommittee on the acquisition of permanent bases, said, "and we certainly are going to take an interest in a garrison on Formosa."

He said also negotiations are being made with New Zealand and Australia for U. S. bases on Guadalcanal, a New Zealand mandate, and the Australian mainland.

Addressing a joint meeting of the legion and legion auxiliary tomorrow will be Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, commandant of the 12th Naval District; Major General Walter K. Wilson, commanding general of the Northern California sector of the Western Defense Command, and Brigadier General John W. Greely, military analyst for the coordinator of inter American affairs.

The convention will close Wednesday with election of officers and adoption of resolutions.

Fresno Bee
August 16, 1943

Jap Releases Cut to One-Third

Call-Bulletin Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Flow of West Coast Japanese out of the 10 war relocation centers has dropped to a third of the volume existing before the nation learned the extent of open disloyalty in the camps, it was found today.

From 1,000 releases weekly last May, the number has fallen off to between 300 and 400 weekly, although the War Relocation Authority is still endeavoring to re-

turn the Japanese by thousands to the outside world, even to positions in war factories.

On the 107,000 Japanese originally placed in the centers by the Army, 11,083 are now at large under permanent leaves of absence. The number once was higher, but many Japanese returned to the camps when they found adverse public opinion in communities which they had entered.

Additional hundreds were given temporary leaves for seasonal farm work with the understanding that they would return to the camps after the harvests.

The statistician's office of WRA said 363 Japanese were released permanently in the week ending August 7; 348 in the preceding week, and 386 in the week before that.

S. F. Call - Bulletin
Aug. 16, 1943

Legion Convention Digs in On Wartime Deliberations

California's twenty-fifth State convention of the American Legion had an air of grimness about its wartime deliberations as graying veterans heard their leaders keynote the issues facing their session yesterday at Civic Auditorium.

National Commander Roane T. Waring of Memphis, in his talk, demanded all-out war production, return of jobs for servicemen after victory, and bitterly condemned administration of the home front and "internationalism."

RELOCATION CAMPS

Other speakers indicated that one of the important issues to be acted upon by the convention would be a resolution demanding that control of Japanese relocation camps be turned over to the army.

"We are not satisfied with the way the camps are being operated by the War Relocation Authority," said Leon E. Happell, State commander, Stockton "We can have no pussy-footing with a group that has no honor as a nation or individuals.

"We simply must face the problem. We have to look at the Japanese situation 50 to 100 years from now. I don't need to tell you how prolific the Japanese are, how many times 110,000 of them will multiply. Don't let the sob-sisters lead you astray about this problem," he declared.

UNITED FOR VICTORY

Congressman Bertram W. Gearhart, past department commander, told the group:

"We've sacrificed much in free speech, free press and free assembly to make a united Nation for victory, but the moment this is over the American Legion must lead us again in restoration of those liberties that make America the great Nation of free people.

"We will have soon 10,000,000 returned former servicemen to whom

we have opened our ranks. They must know we are their champions. We must not fail them. We must find opportunities and employment for them, many of whom have never had employment before. We must find peacetime activities for 22,000,000 now in wartime production."

NOMINATIONS

Nominations for the position of State commander were divided between Dee Holder and William Haughton, both Los Angeles attorneys. Holder is State national defense chairman for the Legion; Haughton, State Americanism chairman.

Other nominations for vice commander included: William N. Sisson, first district; W. Gatzmer Wagoner, second district, including San Francisco; Verne Hoffman, third district; Dr. L. A. Hammer and John J. McGilvray, Los Angeles, fourth district; M. R. Brents, fifth district; Rev. Leland Cook, San Diego, chaplain, and George R. Ferrell of Los Angeles and Lester Nicholls, San Diego, for sergeant-at-arms.

S. F. Chronicle

Aug. 17, 1943

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Waring Warns Legion Of Post War U. S. Destiny

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—(INS)—California's twenty fifth annual state convention of the American Legion swung into its second session today at San Francisco's civic auditorium.

Three thousand delegates considered National Commander Roane Waring's dramatic warning America's post war destiny lies in American hands alone, and soft handed dealing with the Japanese problem after victory would be national suicide as the second day's activities of the convention began.

Waring, speaking before the opening meeting yesterday, denounced global idealism while Department Commander Leon Happell of Stockton, called for a mailed fist policy with the 150,000 Japanese in this country.

Taking a strong line, Waring quoted Vice President Wallace as saying:

"The social revolution is on its way, and the devil and all his angels cannot stop it."

"Well, Wallace, the devil and all his angels may not be able to stop it, but, by the Eternal God, the American Legion will."

Thunderous applause greeted this retort. It was some time before Waring could continue his speech.

Non Aggressiveness Hit

Lashing out at the government's failure to take aggressive steps to curb the Japanese menace while millions of dollars went into raking leaves and digging ditches, Waring continued:

"I want to warn you now that I am not interested in any international police force because I do not know who will command it. I am only interested in an American army and navy that will fight for the dictates of our American judgment, regardless of what any international court of society may decide."

"I am not willing for the British Commonwealth of Nations, or Soviet Russia, or poor China or any other foreign nation to sit in any council that says my son or grandson will go out to be shot. That is for America to decide. If anything goes wrong, we will step out, as America, and fix it."

Waring Warns

After touching on industrial slow-downs and the problems of demobilization, Waring closed on a note of warning:

"This country has been built with capital, personal initiative and individual endeavor. That is what has made America great. The industrial capacity of America today is due to men of genius, power, brains and courage. Yet men in high office in Washington today say we should adopt some communistic or socialistic system."

"We must watch this insidious growth of unAmerican ideologies, combat it at every turn, beat it on every issue. We must do this so that when our men come home they will come home to an America that their forefathers built. That is all that we of the American Legion want, and that is what we are going to have."

Nominations for officers of the California department were completed today.

Nominees to succeed Happell as state commander were Dee Holder and William Haughton, Los Angeles attorneys. The election will be held tomorrow.

Gearhart Urges U. S. Liberties Restoration

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—(U.P.)

—Congressman Bertram W. Gearhart of Fresno yesterday told 3,000 delegates attending opening sessions of the American Legion state convention here they must lead the way in attaining post war restoration of American liberties jeopardized by the war.

Gearhart also charged legionnaires with responsibility of aiding returning service men to reestablish themselves in civilian life. Gearhart, past commander of the state legion department, gave a brief unscheduled address at the opening session.

In his annual report, State Commander Leon Happell, Stockton, asked the convention "not to pussy-foot on the Japanese question."

Happell reported 1,600 veterans of the second World War have joined the American Legion in California. Walter Naughton, department historian, told delegates 1,138,000 veterans of the first World War were Legion members. He estimated World War II veterans will boost the total to 3,000,000.

Assemblyman Walter Fourte, Ventura, was named head of the Legion's resolution committee at the opening session.

End Dual Citizenship

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Perhaps the most deepseated of all Japanese activities in the U. S. A. were the Japanese language schools. It was in 1906, under Mayor Schmitz, that San Francisco segregated the Japanese and others into separate schools but these were still a part of the public school system. However, perhaps two decades later there appeared the Japanese school organized by the natives of the rising sun land. In these the pupils were taught the Japanese language, which was commendable. However, some Californians were suspicious to put it mildly, that such schools were really a part of the dual citizenship plan. It involved the creation, within the American population, of a group loyal to an overseas throne because of impressions made upon plastic child minds.

It was the writer's father, the late V. S. McClatchy, who first discovered injection, into public school textbooks, of Nipponese propaganda. One of its fundamentals was undermining public opinion favorable to China. That this was more than a decade before the Marco Polo Bridge incident indicates how far back Japan planned her fight against the western Democracies. Why not end dual citizenship now?

CALIFORNIA JOINT IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE, By H. J. McClatchy, Secretary.
Sacramento.

Hate Is Termed Necessary In Winning War

President Elam J. Anderson of the University of Redlands yesterday told the Fresno Rotary Club at its meeting in The Californian that hate is a necessity in winning a war but good will is a necessity in the peace after the war.

"Thinking people must remember," he declared, "that hatred is only temporary and good will is the only permanent basis for peace. Good will never won a war, but hatred never won a peace."

Anderson said it was imperative that military and political leaders of the Axis nations must be punished, but he urged that the peoples of the Axis nations should not be condemned with and because of their leaders.

"For the sake of future world peace," he said, "we must make prospective leaders see what happens to leaders who plunge the world into war."

Anderson said the United States must begin to practice the technique of good will toward other nations and added that if any Americans are to be excluded from citizenship because of color or race the United States should cancel its Constitution and wipe Lincoln's Gettysburg address from the history books.

He quoted Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, Jr., of Hawaii that Japanese Americans should not be held responsible for what the military leaders of the Japanese nation are doing, and urged that Japanese be judged on the basis of their loyalty and not their race.

Must Stand Together

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The Japanese are beginning to say "Uncle" as Mussolini did and as Hitler most certainly will.

We should repeal the Chinese exclusion law now. The Chinese are our friends. The American Japanese in this respect are mighty uncertain. The Japanese certainly will make concessions to the Chinese republic.

The United Nations and friendly neutral nations now and at all times should fight shoulder to shoulder as a solid unit until all of the dictators yell Uncle.

The Russian people and army should have our utmost respect and affection.

G. P. K.
San Francisco.

FRESNO BEE

AUG. 17, 1943

Segregation of Japanese Starts Next Month

The program to segregate some 15,000 Japanese at relocation centers who remain disloyal to the United States will start next month and will be completed in November, it was announced here yesterday by Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority.

Cozzens' statement followed a visit to various Japanese relocation centers, including that at Tulelake, which, under the segregation program is to house approximately 15,000 Japanese who are regarded as disloyal, who say they are disloyal or who are suspected of being disloyal to the United States.

Nearly all the minority of interned Japanese — those who professed sympathy for Japan in a registration six months ago — say they still are of that mind, Cozzens declared.

The 15,000 to be segregated, Cozzens went on, consist principally of Issei (born in Japan, and Kibei born in the United States but educated in Japan), but also include a few Nisei (born and educated in the United States). He added the number of American citizens in the group would be small.

About 8000 now at Tulelake will be moved to other centers, Cozzens said, and between 4000 and 5000 now there will remain. Some 10,000 more are to be brought in from other centers.

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Legion Urges Army Control For Japanese

By FRED DUERR

A sweeping seven-point resolution asking Army control of all released and interned Japanese and immediate discontinuance of Japanese enlistments in the Army was unanimously adopted by the State convention of the American Legion late yesterday.

The resolution was introduced by P. A. Horton of Los Angeles, chairman of the convention Americanism committee, following a speech by Congressman Warren G. Magnuson of Seattle, in which he assailed "silly, stupid sentimentalists" who would permit return of interned Japanese during the war.

It advocated substitution of the Army for the War Relocation Authority, employment of all Japanese impounded property, including automobiles, tires and farm equipment, for the war effort, use of investigated Japanese for farm work outside combat areas under Army supervision, deportation of disloyal Japanese and for those Japanese who by act or writing have shown treason or helped the enemy—immediate arrest without bail for ultimate deportation.

It asked a congressional investigation aimed at determining a policy of post-war action regarding Japanese in this country.

DIES GROUP MEMBER

Today, the convention is expected to act on a resolution aimed at curbing subversive activity. Congressman John Costello, Los Angeles, member of the Dies committee, is scheduled to speak.

Vice Admiral John W. Green-slade, commandant of the 12th Naval District, last night called upon the American Legion to formulate an unselfish, forceful post-war program, heavily accented on youth, and to promote "unprejudiced cooperation between our veterans and labor." (For the text of the Admiral's address, see page 6.)

The Vice Admiral made his suggestion in the course of a talk reminding that there is a serious slackening of production effort here at home, and that:

"We shall be embezzlers and murderers if we do less than our utmost to sustain and strengthen our armed forces until our last remaining enemy has surrendered or been slain.

He spoke at a joint meeting of convention delegates of the Ameri-

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More on Japanese Resolutions

Continued from Page 1

can Legion and American Legion Auxiliary at Civic Auditorium.

"If the American Legion chooses to accept this challenge, it must, in my opinion, formulate a wholly unselfish forceful program—with the accent heavily on youth. It must renounce self-interest as a primary goal, and demonstrate that renunciation by deed as well as word," Admiral Greenslade said.

"As a starter, it should determine and then publish in specific detail the post-war agenda which it proposes to support; not glittering generalities, but down-to-earth policies that young men can understand and respect as logical creative works.

AMITY AND CO-OPERATION

"More than this, the Legion must immediately welcome these new members to all policy-making and executive departments. In this one instance, the old guard may properly surrender: Surrender responsibility and authority to the veterans of World War II as rapidly as aptitude and ability become evident." He added:

"It occurs to me, too, that in our post-war world the Legion should seek and earnestly promote amity and unprejudiced co-operation between our veterans and labor. They will do well to remember that post-war labor problems can be met and solved only on the basis of conditions and circumstances existing then.

"If there have been wartime maladjustments of income and opportunity, these will not be cured by countering maladjustments later on. Our hope lies, rather, in stabilized and assured opportunity for all good citizens."

He urged the Legion "by all means" to continue its Americanization program, and its work in assuring rehabilitation and proper support for all disabled living veterans.

Other speakers included Major General Walter K. Wilson, commanding General, Northern California Sector, Western Defense Command, and for three years commander of the harbor defenses at Manila, including Corregidor, prior to November 25, 1940; Brigadier General John N. Greely, military analyst for the Office of Coordination of Inter-American Affairs; Major D. W. Bender of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Alfred Mathebat, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

Today election of officers—with William P. Haughton and Dee Holder of Los Angeles vying for the post of State commander—and action upon resolutions will be the principal business. Next convention city is to be left to the discretion of the executive committee owing to wartime conditions.

Chester Rowell ^{8/19/43} Stressing Issues That Have Not Been Raised

We are having an epidemic of protests against bugaboos which do not exist.

One of them unfortunately received the implied sanction of Commander Doane Waring of the American Legion, in his protest against an assumed proposal to put the whole world on an American-supported W. P. A., by which we were permanently to feed everybody everywhere who could not or would not feed himself.

Of course the simple answer is that there is no such movement.

Some half-baked utterances of Vice President Wallace (of which he makes many) have to be sure been misquoted to indicate that he wants American dairies to ship a quart of milk every day to every Hottentot and make him drink it, and to do the same thing to the Chinese, most of whom never saw cow's or goat's milk, and who do have soybean milk.

Mr. Wallace's explanation that this is not what he meant has of course not got so far as the original story, and it makes no difference anyway. Mr. Wallace will presumably not be given the job of doing or not doing it, and he would not do anything of the sort if he were. The same goes for Mrs. Roosevelt's sometimes even more reckless casual utterances.

But this is not the policy of Governor Herbert Lehman, who does have the job. It is not the policy of President Roosevelt, who will probably ask Congress for half a billion for the emergency post-war feeding of occupied countries until they can feed themselves, but whose plan does not even remotely resemble the bugaboo that is shouted against. It is, in fact, its exact reverse. It is not the plan of Secretary Wickard, who will be in charge of the production end. It is not the plan of Herbert Hoover, who won't have the job—

but should!—and who has more knowledge, more experience and a more intense interest in it than anybody else in the world. In fact, there is no such movement!

If anybody disagrees with the actual plans, that is his right. But he should do his arguing against the plan as it is, not against a bugaboo which is not.

Another bugaboo-chase is represented, rather absurdly, by the application of a San Diego group for the incorporation of a "No Japs, Inc." organization. The major purpose announced is "to prevent the return of any Japanese to the Pacific Coast." It also proposes that no Japanese become citizens of the United States.

If this means that no Japanese shall return to the Pacific Coast during the war, it is purposeless and meaningless. Under military orders, there can be no such return. The Supreme Court has already sustained the right of the military authorities to issue such orders. The Army will not change them, and there is no thought on the part of the War Department to order them changed. Once more—there is no such movement!

This particular San Diego application might be dismissed as a mere freak, if it were not that other and incomparably more powerful forces are misusing their access to print to howl continuously against this same alleged movement. They nowhere assert that it exists, nor specify what, where or who it is. They merely assume it, be deliberately confusing a protest against the present return of the Japanese, which nobody proposes, into an outcry against ever returning them. If they wish to be understood, that there is any such movement, as to the war period, they should specify. They cannot do so. There is no such movement!

There is, to be sure, an Army order permitting the temporary return, on leave, by Army permission, of United States soldiers of Japanese race in uniform. This leave is given only in exceptional cases, for a reason, and there has not been a single reported instance in which it made any trouble. One such soldier, found in Oregon without leave, was promptly turned over to the Army, for its discipline.

But as to the other proposition, to exclude all persons of Japanese race from citizenship, and to banish them permanently from California after the war, there is the unfortunate obstacle of the Constitution of the United States.

Those born in Japan are and always have been ineligible to citizenship. Even these, however, have the constitutional right of residence and of the equal protection of the laws. Those born here are citizens, by the Constitution, any law of Japan, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Neither California nor the Federal Government has the constitutional power to pass a law forbidding persons who have the right of residence in any part of the United States to go freely to any other part, and to enjoy, there, the equal protection of the laws applying to all other persons. The Constitution says this, and the courts have uniformly construed it to mean this.

Only an amendment to the Constitution could change it. If such an amendment were in general terms, it would apply to a large share of our population of European ancestry. If it applied specifically to Japanese, it would not receive the vote of States which would want to include Negroes, Chinese, Mexicans or Filipinos. It just can't be done.

After all, the Constitution is still the supreme law of the land.

S F Chronicle

8/19/43

Legion Praises Russia, But Not U. S. Communists

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—(P)—The California American Legion today had praise for Russia's triumphs over Germany, but said this is not an endorsement of the American Communist Party.

Delegates to the Legion's state convention concluded the three day meeting late yesterday with adoption of several resolutions, including one urging the hastening of deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges. They also elected new officers.

El Monte Man Elected

William P. Haughton, 46, El Monte city attorney, defeated Dee Holder, a Los Angeles attorney, in the race for department commander. The Legion Auxiliary, also in convention, chose Mrs. R. Harold Mahan of Santa Monica new state president. Haughton succeeds Leon E. Happell of Stockton and Mrs. Mahan relieves Mrs. George Cloney of Eureka. Mrs. Mahan was not opposed.

There were about 3,000 Legionnaires and 1,000 members of the womens auxiliary here for the war-time convention—a meeting shorn of all social events and parades.

In resolutions the delegates asked the Legion's state legislative committee to take action barring the Communist Party in California, and demanded that support of Russia as America's war ally be in no way considered an endorsement of Communism in this country.

Rap Whispering Campaigns

Another resolution urged Legionnaires to try to "halt the spread of religious prejudices and class bigotries. It called anti Semitic "whispering campaigns" enemy propaganda designed to "divide and conquer," and said "this treacherous strategy recently has manifested itself in the form of . . . vicious handbills, slanderous doggerel and treacherous jingles against the Jews."

The delegates approved Governor Earl Warren's reconstruction and reemployment commission and a \$3,000,000,000 post war federal highway program.

Department Commander Haughton appointed James Fisk to his twenty first year as department adjutant, and named Charles McGonegal as assistant adjutant, and Walter Naughton as historian.

In a convention address Representative John M. Costello, Hollywood Democrat and vice chairman of the Dies Committee, attacked racial agitation and the management of Japanese relocation centers by the War Relocation Authority. The Legion already had approved a resolution advocating army control of the relocation centers.

See Coast Return

Costello said "a definite campaign is being waged by certain elements to force return of these people (the Japanese) to the coast" and declared "no doubt an attempt will shortly be made by the WRA to compel the return of the Japanese to the west coast despite protests of people here and the voiced opposition of military leaders in this area."

The congressman said, concerning racial prejudices, "one always finds the same radical elements rushing to capitalize on each new outburst in the hope that by now championing the cause of the minority, the minority can be won to the radical cause. Spread of radicalism is thus augmented."

Says Subversives Active

He declared that "at this moment the activities of subversive Communist groups throughout the nation are more aggressive than before."

The delegates in a resolution asked the Legion's national Americanization committee to find out why the deportation proceedings against Bridges, CIO West Coast longshore leader, have not been expedited. It criticized Attorney General Francis Biddle and the justice department for what was termed a delay "dangerous to national life."

Bridges has denied Communist party membership, and after Biddle ordered Bridges deported last year, the Australian born labor leader sought a writ to forestall his eviction. He lost his plea in a lower federal court, and has appealed.

Other approved resolutions advocate repeal of the Chinese exclusion law as a move to combat Japanese propaganda, and called upon the selective service administration to "decide upon and announce a definite policy of conducting the draft . . . and adhere to it."

Among the new department officers are the following:

District vice commanders William M. Sisson, Redding (1); Walter G. Wagner, Livermore (2); Verne Hoffman, Acampo (3); John J. McGillvray, Los Angeles (4); Max R. Brentz, El Centro (5), and Mrs. Cleo Vreeland, Burlingame, vice commander at large. George R. Farrell, Los Angeles, was elected sergeant at arms and the Rev. Leland Cook, San Diego, chaplain.

Mrs. Frederick Heartt, Pasadena, was elected vice president of the Legion Auxiliary.

Legion Proposes Army Guard And Bar On Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—(P)—Army control of Japanese in or out of relocation centers and a ban on the enlistment of Japanese Americans in the army were advocated yesterday by the state convention of the American Legion.

The delegates, in the final session of the three day twenty fifth annual meeting, prepared to ballot for officers of the California department. Candidates for state commander are Dee Holder and William Houghton, both Los Angeles attorneys.

Would Use Farm Tools

In a resolution adopted in last night's session the delegates asked the army take over direction of Japanese relocation centers from the War Relocation Authority, and persons released from the centers be employed in farm work outside combat areas under army supervision.

P. A. Horton of Los Angeles, chairman of the convention Americanism committee, introduced the resolution, which proposed also impounded farm equipment, automobiles and other utilitarian property formerly belonging to the Japanese be used in the war effort, and asked congress to determine a post war policy to be applied to Japanese in this country.

Proposes 'World Community'

Vice Admiral John W. Greenslade, commandant of the 12th naval district, addressed the convention, warning against complacency in the war effort, and urging a peacetime "world community" dedicated to the end of wars.

"We shall be embezzlers and murderers if we do less than our utmost to sustain and strengthen our armed forces until our last remaining enemy has surrendered or been slain," he declared.

Representative Warren Gmagnuson, Democrat, Washington, a lieutenant commander in the naval reserve, told the delegates:

If some draft exempt officials holding office in Washington were replaced with service men fighting overseas, we might win this war six months earlier.

If the enemy were to bomb the United States they might do us a favor. If they have to drop some bombs, I hope they drop them and destroy the bureaucrats in Washington.

Innes Bee
August 19, 1943

'Daily Cal' Editorial

STUDENT NEWSPAPER BLASTS VIEWS OF AMERICAN LEGION

The Daily Californian, University of California student publication, in a blunt editorial, yesterday charged the American Legion with Fascism, bigotry and intolerance. 8/19

Under the heading "They Actually Said IT," the editorial quoted excerpts of speeches delivered during course of the recent American Legion convention here by Governor Warren, National Commander Roane Waring, State Commander Leon Happel and others.

Specifically the paper takes issue with Waring for having declared "... I am not in favor of placing the destiny of this America of ours in the hands of any international organization of any kind under any conditions ..."

"The Vice President of the United States made this statement: 'The social revolution is on its way and the devil and all his angels can't stop it.' Well, Mr. Wallace, the devil and all his angels might not be able to stop it, but by the eternal God, the American Legion will!"

Also quoted in the editorial were excerpts from speeches by Governor Warren and Leon Happel on international policies and plans for peace-time readjustment by the Legion.

Then, under a subhead "Here's What We Say," the editorial declared:

"The intolerant bigotry and emotionalism of these statements by prominent American Legion officials are fair warning to all who believe in American principles that the American Legion is a potentially dangerous organization.

"It has often been said that if Fascism comes to the United States it will be called Americanism ..."

"Newspaper reports of the San Francisco convention reveal that this militant, well-organized politically and economically influential and purportedly 100 per cent American organization contains the seeds of Fascism.

"The group in control has laid down a policy which is rampantly nationalistic; intolerant of other nations and other people; intolerant of minorities within the United States; lacking in regard for the rights of citizens and strongly emotional in its approach to social and political problems.

"It has left no doubt about the part it expects to play in the formation of American policies after the war ..."

"From newspaper accounts we

learn Legionnaires have demonstrated they will hinder collaboration with our present Allies after the war. 'I am not willing for the British Commonwealth of Nations or Soviet Russia or poor China or any other foreign nation to sit in any council that says my son or grandson will go out to be shot,' declared Waring. 'That is for America to decide. If anything goes wrong, we'll step out as America, and fix it.'

"Nationalism, national egoism and distrust of Allied nations cannot be more strongly expressed.

"We look in vain in newspapers for criticism of the Legion. Instead we find statements in praise of the Legionnaires by public officials. Everywhere they are welcomed, honored, congratulated.

"It isn't hard to understand. Politicians cater to them for votes. Would-be critics are frightened off by the Legion's loudly proclaimed patriotism. But it is high time for citizens who have the intelligence to see what this organization is and the courage to call it by its name, to speak up in protest against the fascist principles the American Legion is airing in the name of Americanism."

S. F. Chronicle
8/20/43

Warren Gets Jap Ban Plea

A plea for the banning of all Japanese from the west coast for the duration of the war today was made to Gov. Earl Warren by the California State Moose association.

The resolution was adopted unanimously at the tenth annual convention of the Loyal Order of Moose of California in their convention here last week.

This action was sought as a war emergency measure to "preserve the public peace."

"The people of the west coast of the United States are almost unanimously and unalterably opposed to the return of persons of Japanese ancestry," the resolution stated.

Three reasons for this move to exclude all Japanese, whether United States citizens or not, were cited in the resolution. They are:

"1—Because of the questionable loyalty of persons of Japanese ancestry to the United States, notwithstanding United States citizenship, caused by the Japanese theory of dual citizenship of persons of Japanese ancestry and the failure of such Japanese to publicly and openly disavow Japanese citizenship.

"2—As a war emergency measure of preventing a serious problem for the peace officers to cope with, the temper of the citizenry aroused by Japan's connivance and atrocities.

"3—To preserve the public peace, which might be endangered by possible violent acts against such Japanese because of the popular feeling of antagonism against them caused by the inhuman atrocities perpetrated by Japan."

The resolution was also sent to the special committee of congress that recently held hearings in California on the subject.

Post Enquirer
Aug 20, 1943

Daily Californian Attacks Legion As Fascist Group

BERKELEY, Aug. 20.—The Daily Californian, University of California student publication, in a blunt editorial, yesterday charged the American Legion with Fascism, bigotry and intolerance.

Under the heading, "They Actually Said IT," the editorial quoted excerpts of speeches delivered during course of the recent American Legion convention here by Governor Warren, National Commander Roane Waring, State Commander Leon Happel and others.

Specifically the paper takes issue with Waring for having declared ". . . I am not in favor of placing the destiny of this America of ours in the hands of any international organization of any kind under any conditions . . ."

Legion Will Stop It

"The vice president of the United States made this statement: 'The social revolution is on its way and the devil and all his angels can't stop it.' Well, Mr. Wallace, the devil and all his angels might not be able to stop it, but by the eternal God, the American Legion will!"

Also quoted in the editorial were excerpts from speeches by Governor Warren and Leon Happel on international policies and plans for peace time readjustment by the Legion.

Then, under a subhead "Here's What We Say," the editorial declared:

The intolerant bigotry and emotionalism of these statements by prominent American Legion officials are fair warning to all who be-

lieve in the American Legion. The starting salary will be at least \$2,000 a year. Write us at least 100 words. The training will probably be near your present position with a future. The training men who are interested in permanent positions for management. We want men with mercantile experience to be in training for management. The State of California is looking for post-war expansion, and planning a Department Store Class handling merchandise up to \$500, operating over a chain of 5, 10 and 25c stores of Junior

MANAGERS

Butler Ave., Bet. Clovis and
Fowler Aves.
Sunnyside Country Club
See Grounds Foreman,

Pleasant Work
Good Wages,

Steady Year Round
Employment

GARDENERS

DELIMA, CALIF.

FRESNO BEE

AUG 20, 1943

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Then, under a subhead "Here's What We Say," the editorial declared:

The intolerant bigotry and emotionalism of these statements by prominent American Legion officials are fair warning to all who believe in American principles that the American Legion is a potentially dangerous organization.

Fascism Named Americanism

It has often been said that if Fascism comes to the United States it will be called Americanism. . . .

Newspaper reports of the San Francisco convention reveal this militant, well organized politically and economically influential and purportedly 100 per cent American organization contains the seeds of Fascism.

The group in control has laid down a policy which is rampantly nationalistic; intolerant of other nations and other people; intolerant of minorities within the United States; lacking in regard for the rights of citizens and strongly emotional in its approach to social and political problems.

Intentions Are Clear

It has left no doubt about the part it expects to play in the formation of American policies after the war. . . .

From newspaper accounts we learn Legionnaires have demonstrated they will hinder collaboration with our present Allies after the war. "I am not willing for the British Commonwealth of Nations or Soviet Russia or poor China or any other foreign nation to sit in any council that says my son or grandson will go out to be shot," declared Waring. "That is for America to decide. If anything goes wrong, we'll step out as America, and fix it."

Nationalism Expressed

Nationalism, national egotism and distrust of Allied nations cannot be more strongly expressed.

We look in vain in newspapers for criticism of the Legion. Instead we find statements in praise of the Legionnaires by public officials. Everywhere they are welcomed, honored, congratulated.

It is not hard to understand. Politicians cater to them for votes. Would be critics are frightened off by the Legion's loudly proclaimed patriotism. But it is high time for citizens who have the intelligence to see what this organization is and the courage to call it by its name, to speak up in protest against the Fascist principles the American Legion is airing in the name of Americanism.

EE
1943

Federal Judge Invalidates Exclusion Army's Right to Debar Citizen Is Denied

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20 (AP)—Federal Judge J. Cullen Ganey ruled today that military authorities, under present circumstances, do not have the right arbitrarily to exclude persons from defense areas on the grounds that they might be potentially dangerous to national defense.

His decision, believed to be the first of its kind by any Federal Court in the United States, overruled an order issued by Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, head of the Eastern Defense Command, excluding Mrs. Olga Schueller, 53-year-

old naturalized citizen of German birth, from the Third Corps Area.

Mrs. Schueller, a Philadelphia restaurant proprietor, has lived in this country 33 years. She has a son in the Navy. Her counsel contended that General Drum's order was unconstitutional because it deprived her of a jury trial.

"In his 14-page decision Judge Ganey said in part, "While I am not unmindful that the issuance of the proclamation by the commander of the area is some evidence of the finding of the necessity for his as-

suming control of the functions of civil government, yet where there is direct interference as here with one's liberty and property, conduct normally beyond the scope of governmental power, such action could only be justified, a constitutional guarantee of freedom can only be abridged, when the danger to the Government is real, impending and imminent.

"Suffice it to say that the factual bases do not obtain here which would warrant the abridgment of petitioner's constitutional rights."

S. F. Chronicle

Aug. 21, 1943.

Rep. Johnson To Push Bill On Japanese

By EARL C. BEHRENS

Representative J. Leroy Johnson, Stockton Republican, will press for congressional action next month on his plan "to handle the Japanese problem in a legal and constitutional manner."

Johnson, representative of the Third District, comprising Napa, Solano, Sacramento, San Joaquin and Yolo counties, has introduced legislation in Congress which he believes would provide "a permanent solution of the Japanese problem."

The Third District Representative, who states he has had many Japanese as clients during his practice of the law, bases his plan on two premises, first, that "we will overwhelmingly defeat Japan and be in a position to write the treaty ending the war, and, secondly, that the Japanese are unassimilable."

"I propose by the treaty-making power to provide for the elimination of all Japanese aliens and all Japanese-Americans who shall, upon a public hearing, be found to have been disloyal to America, given aid and comfort to our enemies or who have practiced the overthrow of government by force and violence."

Johnson's pending House resolution would commit Congress to the view that in any peace treaty with Japan, deportation of all alien Japanese and Japanese-Americans found to have been disloyal shall be provided.

Then he has introduced a bill which would provide for the creation of a Japanese Deportation Commission, which would consist of three members and an appropriate staff.

"It would be the duty of the commission," states Representative Johnson, "to review the records of all Japanese-American citizens and if anything in their records indicates they have been guilty of disloyalty or of subversive activities, then they shall be given a public hearing."

"The commission would make its findings on questions of fact which would be final if supported by evidence."

"The person concerned would have the right of appeal to the circuit courts on questions of law and to review before the U. S. Supreme Court."

"I am not placing this on any racial basis, but on the simple basis that the Americans and Japanese are different; that experience has shown they cannot be amalgamated," he declared.

"The American and the Japanese," said Johnson, "can get along well if kept apart. But where Japanese penetrate our white population and especially where they are backed by an unscrupulous and deceitful government, strife is bound to result."

S.F. Chronicle
Aug. 23, 1943

Legion vs. Civil Rights

Every part of the American Legion's resolution concerning Japanese adopted at last week's conference was either meaningless or vicious.

Meaningless because in most cases action is being taken in the matter by **proper** governmental authorities; or vicious because it impinges on civil liberties.

In this resolution the convention advocated Army control of all Japanese relocation centers; immediate elimination of all Japanese from our armed forces; segregation and deportation of all Japanese known to be disloyal; use of investigated Japanese for farm work outside combat areas under Army supervision; immediate arrest of those Japanese who have shown treason or helped the enemy and a congressional investigation aimed at determining a policy of post-war action regarding Japanese in this country.

Taken point by point the resolution is indicative of the American Legion's policy of discrediting the United States government and its agencies, and thus reflecting credit on itself.

In regard to Army control of Japanese relocation centers, the Army guards these camps as effectively as it deems necessary—which should be good enough for the Legionnaires.

More important, the Army has expressed no desire to be charged with the administration of these camps. It has had no quarrel with civilian authorities. Since there was no blanket charge of treason against the Japanese-Americans and they could not be considered enemy aliens, the affair was placed in civilian hands. There was and is no need of burdening the Army of the United States with a home front matter when it is busily engaged on the fighting fronts.

The Legionnaires' contention that all Japanese should be immediately "eliminated" from our armed forces is ridiculous. Lt. Col. Sarrant L. Turner, commanding the 100th Infantry Battalion, USA, formed from Americans of Japanese extraction, has this to say about his men—"I have never had more whole-hearted, serious-minded cooperation from any troops than I have received from my present command."

Segregation of all Japanese known to be disloyal has already been accomplished. Deportation is a harder matter. A happy medium has to be struck between those Japanese who want to go and those whom the Japanese government will accept. All of those who fit these qualifications will be sent back on the Swedish liner Gripsholm in exchange for American prisoners of war.

Forcing American citizens to labor at the point of a gun is manifestly unconstitutional. Depriving a minority of its civil liberties endangers the protection granted by civil liberties to the majority. A government granted the freedom to pick and choose its favorites isn't a democratic government.

The Legion implied that the government was allowing traitorous Japanese to remain at large, when actually the FBI began making investigations and arrests immediately after Pearl Harbor. Cases of proven Japanese treason have been few. Col. Kendall J. Fielder, assistant chief of staff for military intelligence, Hawaiian department, declared—"Having been in charge of military intelligence activities since June 1941, I am in a position to know what has happened. There has been no known act of sabotage, espionage, or fifth column activities committed by the Japanese in Hawaii, either on or subsequent to December 7, 1941."

As for the congressional investigation aimed at determining a policy of post-war action regarding Japanese in this country—we think the Legion has really hit upon something.

But if that investigating committee is influenced by men such as those who have propounded the above resolution, its decision against the Japanese will be only the beginning of a purge to rid America of all those not of impeccable American Legion ancestry—**Virginia Bottorff '44.**

The Daily Californian
August 23, 1943
Page 4

Evacue Problems Is Topic Of Solons' Session

Aug 23

Varied factors involved in the future of evacuees and properties possessed by Nipponese who resided in California will be the subject of a public hearing scheduled in Fresno Thursday and Friday by the state senate fact finding committee on Japanese resettlement.

The opening day's session will start in the Hotel Fresno at 2 P. M. and the Friday hearing at 2 P. M., with State Senator Hugh M. Donnelly of Turlock, the interim committee chairman, presiding. Other committee members are Senators George Hatfield of Merced, Erwin T. Quinn of Eureka, Jesse R. Dorsey of Bakersfield and H. W. Slater of Santa Rosa.

Plans for the hearing, which is one of a series, were announced to-

day with the arrival in Fresno of Herbert Mulvey to obtain information requested by Attorney General Robert Kenny.

It also was announced Kenny has assigned Deputy Attorney General Ted Westfall to conduct an investigation looking to the solution of questions whether Japanese can recover lands.

Fresno Bee
August 23, 1943

SAFETY VALVE

Daily Californian

Editor—I was glad to see your quotations from the Daily Californian, whose indignant protest was the only voice raised against the speeches at the American Legion's convention, "They Actually Said It—" and "Here's What We Say—" are a shining example to all other editors of what they should have said, too. In the name of those who have been offended and deeply alarmed by recent expressions of "Americanism" Legion style, I thank the Daily Californian. It would seem to be high time for the many veterans who do not agree with their spokesmen to clean house.

FRANCES R. RIDEOUT.
San Anselmo.

Legion

Editor—I carefully read the article in Friday morning's issue of The Chronicle dealing with the effusion of the editor of the Daily Californian, the student publication of the University of California, writing about and criticizing the American Legion.

The American Legion is the only organization in this country that we can trust for all-out, honest Americanism, with no ax to grind, and we will need it badly to rescue us from the addle-pates, Fascists and New Deal enthusiasts that even now are striving to change the American way of living.

ROBERT GORDON LAYLAND.
Livermore.

Legion Program

Editor—It is very hard to understand the American Legion's program. Basically, it sounds like pre-war reactionary isolationism. In short, it is trying to sell the National Association of Manufacturers very hard. I can't see how the people are going to fall for such clap-trap when it is the people who win the wars and fight them. It is the people which must do all of the fighting, and they are not going to lose to an entrenched economic oligarchy.

Berkeley. FRANK PERRONE.

Students

Editor—The Daily Californian, a student publication, in a blunt editorial, charged the American Legion with Fascism, bigotry and intolerance. Yes, a student publication, would do just that, though many of the Legionnaires are fathers of men in this conflict. So only students would accuse them of being less American than they, proving themselves through their bigotry more dangerous than the men of the Legion can ever be.

When they have bowed their heads before the "crosses row on row" they will understand, as do the mothers, wives and sisters of those that lie beneath those crosses. JENNY STURTEVANT

MACMILLAN.

San Francisco.

Legion Leaders

Editor—During a period of many years the impartial observer has been astonished at the perennial faculty of the American Legion to elect to high office the sorriest procession of stuffed (yet highly vocal) shirts that have ever disgraced the roster of a major American political enterprise. Per-

haps the reason lies in the fact that the rank and file at any "convention" are so busy—past middle age as they are—trying to recapture past youth in an aura of forty and eight, that a tight and well-organized reactionary hierarchy can vote practically anything it wants.

This brand of hooey is infectious, however. Here we have the Governor of California making a speech to the Legion of the "Little red schoolhouse" type—the kind of speech that indicates either a dearth of intelligence on the part of the maker, or the knowledge on his part that he has to talk down to his audience. Perhaps the returning New Legionnaires will have something progressive and constructive to offer.

Oakland. JEFF JAMES.

SF Chronicle

8/24/43

WRA Should Handle Nisei, Not Army, Says Dies Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (UP)—The army wants no part of supervising the Japanese-Americans in relocation camps while agencies exist which "could and should" handle them efficiently.

Thus, the Dies Subcommittee headed by Representative John Costello (D., Calif.) shied away from a recommendation that the War Department supplant the War Relocation Authority in this field.

"The War Department at this time has a sufficient burden in effectively conducting the war, because of which we know that the War Department is unwilling to assume any additional burdens which could and should be efficiently handled by other agencies of the Government," Costello said in a

report on its three months' investigation of WRA.

Costello's committee said that the WRA, under Director Dillon S. Myer, has released 23 members of the Butoku-Kai, an organization which it said is a youth branch of the notorious Black Dragon Society pledged to "the enhancement of the spirit of Japanese military virtue" in this country.

In a scathing report signed by two members of the three-man committee, the WRA was held "incompetent" to supervise 106,000 Japanese-Americans with proper safeguard for the national security.

The report recommended, instead of army supervision, that the loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry be segregated from the disloyal Nisei,

as the Japanese-Americans are called; that an intensive investigation be made of those seeking release from relocation camps and that an intensive program of Americanization be followed in all WRA camps.

Friseno Bee
August 24, 1943

WRA Hit For Black Dragon Group Release

Solons On UnAmerican
Activities Probe Say 23
Subversives Are Freed

MYER DENIES CHARGE

Costello Demands Pro-
gram Of Segregation Aid-
ed By FBI, Others

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — A subcommittee of the house committee on unAmerican activities reported today the War Relocation Authority released 23 members of the Butokukai which the congressional group described as a subversive youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan.

The report declared the Butokukai sought "to enhance the spirit of Japanese military virtue," and before Pearl Harbor Japanese army and navy men came to this country to instruct 10,000 members "in the military arts."

The WRA was accused also of failure to "exercise proper safeguards both for the national security and for the thousands of loyal Japanese as well."

Headed By Costello

The subcommittee, headed by Representative Costello, Democrat, California, called for a program of "segregation, investigation, and Americanization," in dealing with these people in war time.

Charges Are Outlined

Covering prolonged investigation of the authority's administration of the sedition riddled relocation centers and the authority's ungoverned release of evacuated Japanese from the ten camps, the committee issued a report charging:

The War Relocation Authority is made up of men who know nothing of Japan or the Japanese, and few, if any, of the entire personnel had even read a book on Japan.

The thousands of Japanese being released steadily from the centers are not being investigated for loyalty by qualified agencies, and by its own present admission the WRA has released at least 23 known members of a treacherous Japanese American society, the Butokukai, which in confidential testimony to the committee was designated as subversive by all the United States intelligence services.

Civil Service Balks

The WRA is endeavoring to persuade the civil service commission to accept WRA assurances that Japanese applicants for government jobs are loyal, but the commission

(Continued On Page 7-A, Col. 2)

conducted investigations which have revealed many applicants inducted by the WRA are members of pro Japan societies.

The WRA fostered the public belief Japanese freed from the centers are being thoroughly investigated for loyalty by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it was necessary for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue a denial before the WRA confessed no such "screening" had been carried on. Now the FBI has renounced responsibility for the actions of Japanese turned out of the centers, because there is no control over the WRA.

Urge Segregation Checking

Terminating a long investigation, which took it recently to California, the committee made these recommendations:

First. That WRA's belated announcement of its intentions of segregating the disloyal from the loyal Japanese in the relocation centers be put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

Second. A board composed of representatives of the War Relocation Authority and the various intelligence agencies of the federal government, including the FBI and naval intelligence, to be constituted with full powers to investigate evacuees who apply for release from the centers and to pass finally upon their applications.

Third. That the War Relocation Authority inaugurate a thoroughgoing program of Americanization for those Japanese who remain in the centers."

Dillon S. Meyer, director of WRA, the report said, "himself appears to be typical of x x x total neglect to enlist in administrative personnel which possessed any degree of expertness or experience which would qualify them to handle 106,000 persons of Japanese ancestry."

Myer Denies Charges

"We have released no dangerous subversives," Myer told newsmen. "We let the record stand for itself. There now are 18,000 persons on seasonal and indefinite leave from the relocation centers, and there has been not a single report of a subversive act by any one of them."

Myer also denied committee charges the WRA has "promoted cultural ties with Japan" among the evacuees, declaring on the contrary an Americanization program already is under way in the camps.

Myer said the teaching of judo "was corrected a great time ago," and that the Japanese now are being taught baseball, softball and football.

Hit At Judo

Under a heading, "Preservation and promotion of Japanese cultural ties," the report declared:

"Indicative of the same type of negligence which caused the War Relocation Authority to fail to adopt prompt and drastic measures of segregation in the centers, was the authority's callous promotion of cultural ties with Japan.

"Myer admitted in his testimony before the subcommittee that at one time the War Relocation Authority was paying at least 90 instructors in judo at a single center. Judo is a distinctively Japanese cultural phenomenon. It is more than an athletic exercise. . . .

Various other forms of so-called recreation which could only have the effect of tieback to Japan were likewise promoted in the centers and their promotion was paid for out of the War Relocation Authority's funds which come ultimately from the taxpayers of this country. The same is true of instruction in the Japanese language."

Costello said the report was approved by him and Representative Mundt, Republican, South Dakota, but the third member of the subcommittee, Representative Eberharter, Democrat, Pennsylvania, advised he will file a minority report.

The report dwelt at length upon the Butoku-Kai, and the committee asserted it has obtained the names of several thousand members for its records. The report said members of the organization should be considered ineligible for release from the centers.

Introduced By Tekichi Nakamura

Butoku-Kai was imported into the

United States, it said, "by one Tekichi Nakamura, who arrived here from Hawaii on September 27, 1929." The report described Nakamura as a former bandit in Manchuria. It said he entered the United States in the guise of a Korean, "but later dropped that pretense."

It also said Nakamura frequent trips to Japan where he had an interview with Admiral Togo, and worshipped at the Imperial Palace.

At a meeting of the Oregon branch of Butoku-Kai in 1937, there was "silent prayer for the success of the Imperial Army," and at its conclusion "three banzais for the fall of Shanghai," the report said.

*Fresno Bee
Aug. 24, 1943*

Americanization of Camp Japs Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (INS).—Representative John M. Costello (D., Cal.), chairman of the Dies subcommittee investigating relocation of Japanese-Americans, today called for the inauguration of a thorough Americanization program in relocation centers to counteract the activities of Butoku-Kai, described as a subversive "youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan."

Costello's statement came on the heels of a formal report by the subcommittee which flayed the War Relocation Authority and its director, Dillon S. Myer, for releasing some of Butoku-Kai's 10,000 members in this country.

"It is to be hoped," said Costello, "that the War Relocation Authority will undertake a thorough program of Americanization in each of the relocation centers. Unfortunately, it has been indicated that an effort has been made on the part of some subversive elements in the country to infiltrate into some Japanese organizations and this can only be circumvented by a program of Americanization."

The subcommittee asserted that of 215 members of Butoku-Kai which it had been able to check, WRA had already released 23.

The subcommittee was particularly critical of the failure of WRA to segregate Japanese loyal to this country from those who are not, and it accused WRA of teaching these Japanese-Americans judo and the Japanese language instead of seizing this "unparalleled opportunity to inaugurate a vigorous educational program for positive Americanism" for the 100,000 Japs in this country.

In its recommendations, the subcommittee proposed three remedies: (1) Segregation of loyal and disloyal Japs, (2) establishment of a board to investigate the loyalty of each Jap before release, (3) an Americanization program for those loyal to this country.

(Complete Dies Charges, Page 6)

S. F. Call Bulletin

Aug. 24, 1943.

NO DANGEROUS JAPS RELEASED, SAYS WRA IN DENIAL OF HOUSE CHARGES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24. — (AP) — Charges by a House subcommittee that the War Relocation Authority had neglected to exercise "proper safeguards" for the national security in releasing Japanese from its camps brought a prompt denial today from WRA Director Dillon S. Meyer.

"We have released no dangerous subversives," Myer told newsmen. "We let the record stand for itself. There now are 18,000 persons on seasonal and indefinite leave from the relocation centers, and there has been not a single report of a subversive act by any one of them."

A Dies subcommittee on un-American activities reported yesterday that WRA had released 23 members of Butoku-Kai, which it described as a subversive youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan.

The congressional group, headed by Representative Costello (D.,

Calif.), said the purpose of the Butoku-Kai was to "enhance the spirit of Japanese military virtue" in America, and that many of its 10,000 members were instructed "in the military arts."

The committee, after a protracted investigation in California and elsewhere, made these recommendations:

1—That the WRA's "belated announcement of its intentions of segregating the disloyal from the loyal Japanese" be made effective immediately.

2—That a board of representatives from the WRA and the various intelligence agencies, including the F.B.I., be constituted with full powers to investigate evacuees and to pass finally on their applications for release.

3—That WRA inaugurate a thorough-going program of Americanization for Japanese remaining in the centers.

No name

Aug 24 7943

WRA Accused Of Deception in Handling Japs

Special to The Call-Bulletin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The War Relocation Authority today was indicted by the Dies House committee on un-American activities for ignorance, negligence and deception in the handling of the west coast Japanese evacuee problem.

The committee warned the nation that the WRA, created by presidential decree, has given no indication that it will alter its present program and make certain that dangerous Japanese are kept in confinement.

SPECIFIC CHARGES

Covering prolonged investigation, the committee issued a report charging:

1. The War Relocation Authority is made up of men who know nothing of Japan or the Japanese, and few if any of the entire personnel had even read a book on Japan.

2. The thousand of Japanese being released steadily from the centers are not being investigated for loyalty by qualified agencies, and by its own present admission the WRA has released at least twenty-three known members of a treacherous Japanese-American society, the Butoku-Kai.

3. The WRA is endeavoring to persuade the Civil Service Commission to accept WRA assurances that Japanese applicants for government jobs are loyal, but the commission has conducted investigations which have revealed that many applicants endorsed by the WRA are members of pro-Japan societies.

4. The WRA fostered the public belief that Japanese freed from the centers were being thoroughly investigated for loyalty by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it was necessary for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue a denial before the WRA confessed that no such "screening" had been carried on. Now the FBI has renounced responsibility for the actions of Japanese turned out of the centers, because there is no control over the WRA.

The report as a whole directed a multitude of general and specific complaints against the WRA, the head of which is Dillon S. Myer, former Department of Agriculture middle western farm agent.

NEW DEAL STAFF

The report points out that the West Coast's exposed position after the Pearl Harbor raid caused the Army to evacuate 107,000 Japanese to the centers.

To provide civilian administration of the big camps, the War Relocation Authority was established on March 18, 1942, by presidential executive order, and therefore has not been directly responsible to Congress.

It was staffed by a typical crew of New Deal employes, and its conduct throughout has been defended by the New Deal administration.

As an instance, a member of the Costello sub-committee, Representative Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania, a staunch New Dealer, dissented from today's report and announced that he would return a minority report later.

The majority report says Dies committee investigators substantiated these charges:

"1. That Japanese were being released on a schedule of 1,000 a week and that it was very possible that among those released were some whose allegiance had been pledged to the Japanese government.

"2. That there were thousands of Japanese in the relocation centers who had openly expressed loyalty to Japan and had requested repatriation.

"3. That 24 per cent of the evacuees of draft age (17 to 38 years) had stated on the questionnaire circulated among them by the Army that they were not loyal to the United States but held their sole allegiance to the emperor of Japan.

"4. That the loyal and disloyal Japanese were intermingled without any semblance of segregation, and were receiving the same treatment in the war of accommodations, food, etc.

"5. That the Japanese evacuees were being supplied with food through the Quartermaster Corps of the Army in greater variety and quantity than was available to the average American consumer.

"6. That the discipline in the various relocation centers was lax, and that considerable government property had been destroyed by some of the Japanese."

Coast Jap Youth Spy Ring Bared

Special to The Call-Bulletin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—An organization of American-born Japs which Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority indicated he believed to be a harmless social society was in fact a vast Jap spy ring, the Dies House committee on un-American activities reported today.

The organization, active in San Francisco and elsewhere on the West Coast and in Hawaii, was hailed by Tokyo itself as Japan's most effective espionage tool, the committee reported.

The organization was the Butoku-Kai, youth wing of Japan's notorious Black Dragon Society and active on the coast nearly until Pearl Harbor.

HEADED BY THUG

The organization was headed, the committee's report revealed today, by a Korean thug and police character, Tokichi Nakamura, known as "the bird sticker" because of a boyhood penchant for capturing birds and punching out their eyes.

Nakamura, the committee said, was the Japanese Imperial Navy's special choice to weld at least 17,000 Japanese-Americans—Nisei—into a vast spy ring on the West Coast and in Hawaii.

The committee's expose of Nakamura's organization and the scope of its treachery were based, the report said, on records of the society's activities seized in West Coast colonies of Japs by a committee of investigators headed by James Steadman.

SABOTAGE COLLEGE

Nakamura, known in Korea as a robber, brawler and police character, raised enough American dollars among Pacific Coast Nisei to set up a college of sabotage and espionage in Tokyo, the committee reported.

To this school, from West Coast cities, went select American-born Japs for training in "service to Japan on return to North America," the committee reported.

Myer, testifying before congressional committees—in connection with his unrestricted release of all types of Japs from WRA centers—indicated he was unaware of the evidence on subversive activities of the Butoku-Kai gathered by the Dies committee.

SUBVERSIVE GROUP

Records gathered by the committee, the Dies report said, showed that Butoku-Kai was a subversive organization fostered officially by the Japanese government for 12 years prior to Pearl Harbor.

Myer, testifying to congressmen, indicated he did not believe Butoku-Kai was anything more



DILLON S. MYER

than a harmless Japanese-American social society, and said he doubted existence of the sabotage college.

After months of intensive investigation, however, the Dies committee reported:

"There is no doubt whatever in the minds of any competent authority, including all the intelligence agencies of the United States government, that the Butoku-Kai is a subversive organization.

10,000 NISEI MEMBERS

"The Butoku-Kai had approximately 60 branches in the United States prior to Pearl Harbor. About 50 of these were in the state of California. Approximately 10,000 Nisei were members of the Butoku-Kai in this country.

"The Butoku-Kai was the youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan, and Mitsuru Toyama, head of the Black Dragon Society in Japan, was adviser to the Butoku-Kai in the United States.

"In 1935, Consul Tomokazu Hori became president of the Los Angeles Butoku-Kai. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hori, as Tokyo foreign office spokesman, made daily broadcasts from Japan. In his shortwave broadcast of April 23, 1943, Hori gloated over the execution of the American fliers who were captured in the Doolittle raid."

S. F. CHAPTER

The committee reported that Nakamura formed the first unit of the organization at San Pedro in the spring of 1930. Subsequently, it said, chapters were established in 38 other California communities, including San Francisco, Sacramento, Monterey, Watsonville, Sebastopol, Lodi, Gilroy, Concord, Salinas, Marysville, Stockton and Livingston.

Myer, Jap Camp Head, Denies Negligence

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP). Charges by a House sub-committee that the War Relocation Authority had neglected to exercise "proper safeguards" for the national security in releasing Japanese from its camps brought a prompt denial today from WRA Director Dillon S. Myer.

"We have released no dangerous subversives," Myer told newsmen. "We let the record stand for itself. Their now are 18,000 persons on seasonal and indefinite leave from the relocation centers, and there has been not a single report of a subversive act by any one of them."

S. F. Call-Bulletin

8/24/43

The Public Examines the Legion

We Are Heard

Today's editorial page is devoted almost exclusively to letters of criticism and support of the editorial written by ex-Editor Mary Ogg concerning the American Legion. Many more were received than could possibly be printed, we are sorry to say. It will be noted that the majority of the writers are not people from campus, but citizens of the state in general. With but one exception, printed below, all letters congratulated The Californian on its editorial opinion.

We feel that these letters are significant for several reasons: They show, as we believe, that by no means all the members or ex-members of the American Legion agree with the obstructionist views of the Legion's leaders.

They show that the men who are fighting and will fight this war do not want to be spoken for by men like those of the Legion representing World War I's veterans.

They show that the Legion has been quite immune to attack from the press because of the Legion's expansive control over monied interests.

And above all, the letters show that the collegiate press is not just a feeble voice that goes unheard in our complex community. They prove that the collegiate press can be a determining factor in promoting clear, constructive, democratic thinking among the public as well as students.

We can and have spoken what we consider to be the truth. We have spoken for what we believe to be right. We hope that the students on the papers of every college in the nation can and will do the same. We are sure that we will be heard, and we are not afraid of opposition.

Editorials and features in The Californian reflect the opinions of the writer. They make no claim to represent student or University opinion. All unsigned editorials are by the editor.

ICE BOX Lower Shelf

Taxes are Wasted

TO THE EDITOR: I read with dismay your attack on the American Legion. After recalling the queer antics of our undergraduates during the last 50 years I have begun to feel that much of the tax money that I have contributed toward the upkeep of the school has been wasted. For instance, I talked to a newsboy the other day (he had not even finished grammar school) but to my mind he showed the highest of intelligence for he showed a grasp of our public affairs such as I have never read in our university paper. Scan your files to match this deduction on his part. "Most of our domestic and foreign problems stem from the fact that we have no formal rule forcing all public officers to qualify as to either ability or honesty."

I challenge you to produce anything from your files that excels or even matches this untutored gem (What price University training?)

B. Herrod.

The queer antics of our undergraduates are as nothing in comparison to those queer antics of our Legionnaires which cause self-respecting citizens to race for the nearest shelter when the Legion comes to town. As for your newsboy, may we commend him for his clear political insight, and nominate him as the principal speaker at the next national convention of the American Legion—Ass't Ed.

We Become Mature

TO THE EDITOR: As an American citizen and a university man I thank you for your notable editorial concerning the proceedings of the recent American Legion convention in San Francisco. You have hit the nails on the head on every important point.

You are pointing the way for a new and significant opportunity for university and college newspapers, to speak out on issues concerning which the daily press in general, owing to trammels of the business office, is almost universally silent. There are certainly many editors all over the land who envy you your freedom and wish they might emulate your courage.

May we hope that student communities in the United States are coming out of their traditional pupillage and beginning to exercise the privileges and duties of ma-

turity? At least this editorial of yours offers high hope to that long-desired end.

Edward O. Sisson,
Professor Emeritus,
Reed College.

A Menace to Freedom

TO THE EDITOR: I want to congratulate you for having the ability to see the need of your "American Legion Editorial" and the courage to print it. I heartily agree that the American Legion is a potential menace to our real freedom and I cannot tolerate its blatant narrow-minded banner waving doctrine.

It is we, the generation that is dying and killing, who shall decide our future, not those ranting bigots who failed their opportunity. By their din and obviousness, they move silently, knowing full well that you will be loudly condemned as "some damned smart college kid," I am grateful to you for your vision and vigor.

Fresno State Collegian,
Spring '43 Editor,
Jack Curtis.

A Soldier Writes

TO THE EDITOR: Thank God for the collegiate press, particularly The Californian and the Daily Bruin. With P.M. and one or two other all too infrequent exceptions, they constitute the "free" and "honest" press of America.

My stomach did flip flops all the while the American Legion held its travesty in town and every time I read an account of one of their speeches I was not only nauseated but disgusted and angered. As a soldier the thing that hurt most was that nobody raised a loud voice of protest and intelligence and ran them out of town. Today I saw in the Chronicle an article on your editorial—the only item I saw locally that had the guts to say what needed to be said. God bless you for it. Give 'em hell. Stay after 'em even though they'll bring pressure and give President Sprout trouble before the Appropriations committee in the Legislature.

The Californian has a great tradition for honesty and liberalism and you're to be congratulated for being true to it.

This all comes from an ex-UCLA, ex-Daily Bruin boy whose calloused cynicism isn't often moved to this sort.

Charles K. Ferguson.

LETTERS TO THE ICEBOX

A Marine Reports

TO THE EDITOR: I was surprised to read in one of the local papers of your editorial on the American Legion and was also glad to know that someone had the guts to tell the truth.

You deserve congratulations on exposing the leaders of the American Legion.

I am enclosing a publication by George Seldes who has facts on how corrupt the American Legion is which our so-called free press does not print.

I am 47 years of age, served in the last war and am on limited duty in the Marine corps now, but feel like you that the American Legion is a dangerous organization and if we do not cooperate with our Allies, after the war we may as well get ready for another war.

St. Sgt. Alfred J. Rushnorth,
Marine Section,
Fleet Post office,
San Francisco.

St. Sgt. Rushnorth sent us a copy of In Fact.—Ed.

Phoney Americanism

TO THE EDITOR: Having read an article in the Aug. 20 edition of the Sacramento Bee about an editorial by the Daily Cal referring to the American Legion as the American Fascist organization, I would like to obtain a copy of the editorial in question, as the article in the Bee was sketchy and incomplete.

From what I can gather however, it is quite apparent that you have "hit the nail squarely on the head" when you call a spade a spade and dub the American Legion for exactly what it is. The political policies, both national and international, as expounded by Roane Waring, are not in keeping with my concept of democratic government.

Keep up the good work. There are a lot of us, despite newspaper publicity and flag-waving on behalf of the Legion, who are not taken in by the phoney Americanism which they preach and who also are not so gullible as to believe all that our "free and unbiased" press dishes out.

Rodney McWilliams '36,
Sacramento.

A Handful in Control

TO THE EDITOR: In spite of the fact that the American Legion is composed of all of America's fighting men, it is doubtful that more than a pitiful handful control its policies. To say that the views of its national commander represent the views of the majority of the Legionnaires would be an admission of the Fascist leanings of our veterans. This we do not believe to be true.

We, who will comprise the new body of the American Legion, will join this organization only if radical changes as to policy and administration are forthcoming. Who are the present leaders of

the Legion? Are they not making another attempt at "American First-ism?"

Above all we defend the right of anyone to criticize the policies of any organization, even the American Legion, without being damned as "un-American."

"Fathers of ?"

A Daily Reminder

TO THE EDITOR: Permit me to thank you for your excellent editorial in Thursday's paper, "They actually said it." I don't get your paper but read the reprint in the Chronicle. I cut it out and pasted it over my desk. Keep up the good work.

R. B. Marsh.

Politicians and Babbits

TO THE EDITOR: Many thanks for that editorial about the American Legion. Knowing that you will get many crank letters from members of this strutting group of super-duper Americans, I want you to know that there are many who feel the same about them as your editorial.

I feel I have a right to declare myself on this point for I am a veteran of the last war—left the University class of '19 to enlist in May, 1917 and served overseas 'til '19—so am not ever going to take my hat off to the majority of those super-dupers—many were in only a month or less and never left these shores, but they holler the loudest.

I joined Post No. 5 here in Oakland in 1919, but soon realized it was a pressure group for politicians and "Babbits." Ever since Hearst

has taken charge of them, they have grown more and more "nationalistic" arrogant and as you so aptly put it—Fascists, not to mention Nazi.

I know one person in San Francisco who was affiliated with the Silver Shirts when they were in their hey-day, and I assure you he held more than one high office in one of San Francisco's leading American Legion units.

Anyone who says "it can't happen here," doesn't know how close we came to that in 1933.

Thank you again for a real service to our country—let us hope it will some day have a free press.

F. C. Holm ex-'19.

Reactionary Leaders

TO THE EDITOR: I wish to congratulate you for having the "guts" to criticize the American Legion convention as reported in the San Francisco Chronicle last week. I left the American Legion years ago for similar reasons.

It is my hope that the veterans of this war will either form their own organization or take over the American Legion lock, stock and barrel and throw out the present reactionary leaders.

Richard Warfield,
Palo Alto.

Loud, Pathetic, Vicious

TO THE EDITOR: Compliments for your editorial on the ovations given at the American Legion convention by the distinguished guests, etc. Theirs is the loud-mouth-Americanism, pathetic and vicious.

Michael Chepourkoff '29.

Daily Reminder

Think of their
Christmas
Now!

The government has asked everyone to send gifts that must go overseas between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15. It is important that everyone cooperates with this effort. Mail your Christmas presents today!

PENNEY'S has a wide selection of gifts that would be welcomed by any service man or woman. Come in and see them.

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THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN

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Night Manager, Peter Schulz '46

Sportin' Around

By JOHN STUDLEY
Sports Editor

Turnout Small For Varsity Mat Practice

Coach Henry Stone has twenty one men working out for the wrestling team, but says, "We don't know who we're going to wrestle." Workouts are held from 5 to 6 p.m., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Captain of the team is Craige Ortlieb, one of the best heavyweight wrestlers on the coast last year. He was undefeated in dual meet competition.

Other returning veterans include Jack Fatooh, 155 pounds, Ed Fulkerson, 165, who both won seconds for the Bears in the Pacific AAU team championships last spring, and Max Ayres, 155 pounds, and John Laughlin, 145 pounds, who won the 145 pound title in the AAU meet. Ortlieb was injured in the semi-finals and defaulted.

According to Stone, the turnout isn't as great as usual for fall. Practice has been held since two weeks after the start of the current semester.

Bill MacDonald, who wrestled at 136 pounds and was captain of the championship Bears last year, has been working out with the team.

Those who are out for the team include: 121 pounds—Ed Petrofsky, James Leonard, Ed Strugates; 136 pounds—W. F. Chambers, James Elliot, Richard Elrisman; 145 pounds—Laughlin, Irving Green, Gilbert Hughes, Robert Fox; 155 pounds—Fatooh, Elerath, Robert Dorland, Ayres; 165 pounds—Fulkerson, Bertram Horn, Barney Mass, William Barnsdale; 175 pounds—Bob Westall; heavyweight — Ortlieb, Phil Skarin.

With most of the schools still very much undecided as to what kind of football team they are going to have this fall it is a great relief to receive a press release which has a note of optimism to it. It comes from Mel Venter, Public Relations Director for the Coast Guard. From now on we'll let Mr. Venter hold forth:

While most of the football coaching clan is lustily singing the blues, an optimistic baritone emanates from the Coast Guard Training Station at Alameda, where practice opens Monday.

Lieut. Joe Verducci could qualify for a leading role in the coaching choir if he desired—which he doesn't, definitely. Virtually every regular of the 1942 squad, and most of the reserves, are now filling assignments at sea.

Wherever the Coast Guard is carrying the fight to the enemy—be it in the North Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the South Pacific or the Aleutians—you'll probably find a former Sea Lion footballer.

"Tailspin Tommy" Ryan, the triple-threat halfback who carried the brunt of the offense, is aboard a Coast Guard cargo ship. Samuel "Terry" Patrick, who played a lot of football at both fullback and center last year, is also on the same type vessel. Others are Jens Bugge, one-time University of San Francisco end; W. A. McElrath and Paul Buchanan, both ends.

John Telesmanic, the rugged guard, is a boatswain's mate on a combat cutter. Al Huey, the pony back, and M. R. Ybarra, are aboard a Coast Guard-manned transport in the South Pacific

Marine 'Mural' Planned To Feature Battles

Needing only a win to tie Co. A, first

The Daily Californian

Aug. 24, 1943

Page 4

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'INTERNEED JAPS DON'T EAT BETTER THAN U.S. CIVILIANS'; SOLON DEFENDS WRA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Crying "prejudice," Rep. Eberharter (D., Pa.), came to the defense of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) today with a declaration that most of the statements in a House subcommittee report on the handling of Japanese-Americans "are not proven."

The Pennsylvanian, district member of a three-man Dies subcommittee on Un-American Activities, issued a minority report describing the recommendations of his two colleagues as "feeble" and "meaningless."

Moreover, Eberharter said the evidence "completely rebutted" charges that the Japanese were getting more and better food than the average American.

Asserting food costs in the relocation centers averaged only about 40 cents a day per person, Eberharter expressed the opinion that the WRA, considering the difficul-

ties involved, had acted "efficiently and capably."

"I think it is better to let the War Relocation Authority carry on unhampered by unfair criticism," he added.

The majority report, approved by Chairman Costello (D., Calif.), and Mundt (R., S.D.), said the WRA had released 23 members of the Butoku-Kai, an organization which it described as a subversive youth branch of the Black Dragon Society.

Oakland Tribune

Aug. 25, 1943.

Dies Committee Report Reveals Perilous Policy

The Dies committee on un-American activities made public in Washington this week a report on the release of Japanese from the 10 relocation centers.

In it the committee accuses the War Relocation Authority, the government agency charged with the confinement of the Japanese, with gross ignorance of the problem at hand, with negligence in determining the loyalty of the Nipponese being released from the centers and with crass indifference and even acceptance.

Not the least startling phase of the report is the assertion that Japanese sponsored by the WRA for government jobs have been found by the federal civil service commission, upon its own investigation, to be members of pro Japanese societies.

If only one tenth of what the Dies committee alleges is true, it is a matter deserving the immediate attention of the highest authorities in the nation.

And, yet, what does Dillon S. Myer, the one time Middle West farm agent and the national director of the WRA, have to say about the report?

Only that the proof of the soundness of the WRA program is demonstrated by the fact that not a single act of sabotage has been committed by any Japanese released from the centers.

Myer's amazing display of logic would be laughable were it not for the tragic consequences to which it might lead. In other words, the fact the house has not burned down is proof it is safe to let children play with matches.

The inquiry conducted by the Dies committee over a period of several months indicated clearly that extremely few, if any, of those directing WRA policy had had prior experience with the Japanese.

Some, it is safe to say, saw their first Japanese outside of the newsreels when they took lush jobs with the WRA. And Myer's background scarcely is one to commend him as an expert on the Oriental mind.

It would be presumed these people, by the very reason of their inexperience, would approach the job of sifting the disloyal from the loyal Japanese in a spirit of humility, particularly since peace officers, army officials and others with long training, frankly admit their inability to tell a "good" Japanese from a "bad" one.

But did they?

Not at all. With super confidence and a magnificent display of ignorance they rushed pell mell into the task of picking out what they believed to be loyal Japanese and turning them loose at the rate of 1,000 a week, no more than casually consulting the Federal Bureau of Investigation which spent years studying the west coast Japanese.

Among other things, the Dies report discloses the WRA admitted the release of at least 23 known members of a treacherous Japanese-American society, the Butokukai, and evidence was spread upon the records of the Dies committee of other instances where Japanese of questionable loyalty were released.

Such are the inevitable fruits of carelessness, arrogance and ignorance of which the WRA appears to have a superabundance.

It is well to point out that Myer has indicated he believes the Tule Lake center, with a capacity of 16,000 or 18,000, will accommodate all those segregated as disloyal. On the Pacific Coast were more than 40,000 aliens and this does not include several thousand kibeis, those who thought so much of Japan and so little of America that they received their education in the land of their worshipped emperor.

Myer's statement reflects either abysmal ignorance or dangerous optimism.

Of course, the sensible thing to do is to halt the willy nilly releasing of the Japanese until a sounder program of segregation can be worked out than the WRA setup seems capable of devising.

For the security of the nation and the Japanese themselves, none should be permitted to return to the Pacific Coast.

But if the WRA stubbornly proceeds in its blind and unrealistic policy, all the nation can do is to pray that the mistakes it makes do not lead to subversive acts, cost the lives of Americans or prolong the war.

*Frederic Bee
Aug. 25, 1943
Editorial*

Aug 25
**Japanese-American
Girls Will Join WAC**

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—(U.P.)—Regional officials of the War Relocation Administration said today the Womens Army Corps now is recruiting Japanese-American girls.

WRA officials said WAC recruiting officers are visiting the 10 WRA relocation centers in the West to sign up volunteers.

The eligibility requirements, they said, are the same as for other women, except the Japanese-American recruits need be only 57 inches tall instead of 58, and they may weigh only 95 pounds instead of 100.

Fresno Bee

Aug 25, 1943

Aug 26
**Solon Probers
Open Study Of
Evacues' Return**

A two day hearing by the state senate fact finding committee on Japanese resettlement opened here today in the county board of supervisors' chambers in the courthouse with 17 witnesses scheduled to give testimony concerning the activities of Japanese before they were moved to relocation centers.

State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Turlock is chairman of the committee, and was accompanied to Fresno by Senator Jesse R. Dorsey of Bakersfield, a committee member.

State Senator Hugh M. Burns of Fresno, although not a member of the committee, sat in with the legislators to help bring out testimony on local conditions with which he is familiar.

Want County's Attitude

"We want to determine the attitude of Fresno County people in regard to the return of the Japanese after hostilities cease," said Senator Donnelly. "Our committee already has gone on record as unanimously opposed to the return of the Japanese for the duration.

"This question of the Japanese coming back to California is one of our greatest internal problems and is of vital concern and entails a lot of complex matters."

Donnelly declared that among the matters expected to be uncovered during the local hearing are the question of loyalty to the American government, violation of alien land laws, the teaching of the Japanese language and propaganda in their schools, and the activities, if any, of the Black Dragon Society.

Raps Laxity

The senator said the investigation throughout the state so far has indicated laxity on the part of some district attorneys in the enforcement of the alien land laws, all of which resulted in the Japanese acquiring property and exposing the country to espionage. On the other hand, he said, rigid enforcement of the law was carried out by some of the county prosecutors.

In some section of Northern California, Donnelly said, evidence was obtained that representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government were on ranches and apparently leaders of the Japanese communities.

Donnelly said the probe has revealed Japanese children attending the public schools also were enrolled in community schools where they were taught the Japanese language and read from textbooks glorifying war and especially the Japanese soldier. He said some of the books contained pages depicting Japanese military units engaged in bayonet fighting and the destruc-

**Solons Study
Evacues' Return**

(Continued From Page One)

tion of property with hand grenades.

Maps Are Center

Witnesses here are expected to present testimony showing the "unusual interest" in Fresno County maps of Japanese children over a period of years. The maps, available to the public through the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce and other agencies, show roads, streams and power installations in the Sierra.

Among the witnesses scheduled to appear before the committee are Lowell Pratt, editor of the Selma Enterprise; Frank Long, Dunlap, chairman of the Fresno County USDA war production board; A. Setrakian and Miss M. Cosgrave, chairman of the Fresno State College committee for relocation of American-Japanese students.

Farmers Will Testify

Agricultural Commissioner Fred P. Roullard, O. M. Davis, representing the California Grange; Adrew P. Steel and Matt Goldstein, American Legion Post No. 4; M. P. Lohse, executive secretary of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce; Harold B. Thompson, deputy district attorney, and Hubert Phillips, dean of the lower division of the Fresno State College.

Arthur H. Drew, representing the Native Sons of the Golden West; H. D. Bartlett, California Federation of Women Club representative; Mrs. J. P. Bernhard, of the Pro-America Club, and Sheriff George J. Overholt.

In addition to these witnesses, Donnelly said several investigators who have made extensive probes into the affairs of the Japanese will present testimony during executive sessions. He declined to disclose the identity of these individuals inasmuch as they still are working on various phases of the Japanese problem.

Similar hearings have been conducted in Modesto, Turlock, Merced, Salinas and Watsonville.

Fresno Bee
Aug. 26, 1943

Says Orient Will Be Land Of Opportunity

*Enterprise
Aug 26*

Predicting that the Orient will be a land of opportunity after the war, A. G. Yankey, who spent many years in the Philippines, was the speaker at last Thursday evening's meeting of the Selma Lions Club and Selma 20-30 Club. The latter organization was in charge of the meeting with Dwight Nelson, president of the club, presiding. Roy C. Erickson was chairman of the program.

Mr. Yankey, who now has extensive agricultural interests in the Monmouth District, went to the Philippines in 1910 and again after the first World War. He was a contractor there for many years and was engaged in that business just before the present war began. In November, 1941, he left on the last passenger vessel that departed from Manila for the States before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The ship was at sea when news came of the outbreak of the war and the voyage was not completed until Christmas Day when his vessel docked at San Francisco.

Mr. Yankey was somewhat critical of American Army and Navy officers in the Far East who kept proclaiming that there would be no war with Japan but who had already sent their families home because of the danger of war. He said that he had heard indirectly from relatives who are in a Japanese concentration camp in Manila and that he believes that they are being well treated.

Asked about sabotage in Manila and Honolulu at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Yankey said that there had been none although there had been plenty of espionage in both places before the war. There is a distinction, he pointed out, between espionage and sabotage and said that all countries engage in the former to get information about the activities of other nations.

*Selma Enterprise
August 26, 1943*

Costello Urges Americanization Of U. S. Japanese

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—(INS)—Representative John M. Costello, Democrat of California, chairman of the Dies subcommittee investigating the relocation of Japanese-Americans, called for the inauguration of a thorough Americanization program in relocation centers to counteract the activities of Butoku-Kai, described as a subversive "youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan."

Costello's statement came on the heels of a formal report by the subcommittee which flays the War Relocation Authority and its director, Dillon S. Myer, for releasing some of Butoku-Kai's 10,000 members in this country.

"It is to be hoped," said Costello, "that the War Relocation Authority will undertake a thorough program of Americanization in each of the relocation centers. Unfortunately, it has been indicated that an effort has been made on the part of some subversive elements in the country to infiltrate into some Japanese organizations and this can only be circumvented by a program of Americanization."

Group Called Subversive

The subcommittee's report declares it is "overwhelmingly evident that Butoku-Kai is of a subversive character," but added "it is extremely doubtful that the WRA so considers it."

"This conclusion is borne out by the fact the War Relocation Authority has approved the release of evacuees (from the Pacific Coast) who have been members of the Butoku-Kai.

The report pictures the Japanese organization as a highly dangerous one which was formed more than 10 years ago by one Tekichi Nakamura, described as a former Manchurian bandit.

Instructed In Swordsmanship

According to the subcommittee, Nakamura had for his patrons Generals Suzuki and Araki and Admiral Kato of the Japanese high command, and the organization was of a military character with swordsmanship included in the instruction given members. Prior to Pearl Harbor, the report states, this Black Dragon youth section had 60 branches in the United States.

23 Members Released

The subcommittee asserted that of 215 members of Butoku-Kai which it had been able to check, the WRA already had released 23. The report particularly is caustic in its language toward Myer and the WRA.

"Out of an administrative personnel which numbers approximately 2,500 persons, the report says of the WRA, "an absolutely negligible percentage seems to have been qualified for their positions by any knowledge, even elementary, of the language, culture and ways of the Japanese.

"The director of the WRA himself appears to be typical of this total neglect. Myer had a record of 28 years as an expert in agriculture when called. Certainly there exists within the WRA a complete lack of familiarity with subversive Japanese organizations."

Accused Of Teaching Judo

The subcommittee particularly was critical of the failure of the WRA to segregate Japanese loyal to this country from those who are not and it accused the WRA of teaching these Japanese-Americans judo and the Japanese language instead of seizing this "almost unparalleled opportunity to inaugurate a vigorous educational program for positive Americanism" for the 106,000 Japanese in this country.

In its recommendations, the subcommittee proposed three remedies:

First—Segregation of loyal and disloyal Japanese.

Second—Establishment of a board to investigate the loyalty of each Japanese before release.

Third—An Americanization program for those loyal to this country.

U. S. Starts 54 Of 'Foe Back To Japan'

RIVERS (Ariz.), Aug. 26.—(U.P.)—The War Relocation Authority announced United States State Department officials yesterday checked 54

known disloyal Japanese on their way to an undisclosed port to be sent to Japan.

Traveling under armed guard, the group will arrive in Phoenix, Ariz., Saturday.

Thirty nine of the group are from a relocation camp in Poston, Ariz. and the remainder from Manzanar Calif.

Says Entire Story Of Pearl Harbor Has Not Been Told

Americans have not yet been told the complete story of the damage done at Pearl Harbor by the Japanese on December 7, 1941, A. G. Yankey of Monmouth told members of the Selma Rotary Club at their meeting yesterday. Introduced by Glenn Kenyon, program chairman, Mr. Yankey told of his trip from Manila to San Francisco that began November 27, 1941, and ended on Christmas Day.

Mr. Yankey, who has lived in the Philippine Islands since 1910, except for frequent visits to the United States since 1933, told of predictions made in Manila only a short time before December 7 by the United States Naval officers that the A-B-C-D powers had Japan surrounded by a ring of steel through which that country could not break. They underestimated the strength of Japan, he said. When the Japanese did strike, he added, they caught American planes lined up in neat rows both in Honolulu and in Manila and they struck on a Sunday morning after American soldiers and sailors had been spending pay which they had just received.

For months, after Pearl Harbor, Mr. Yankey said, Americans in the Philippines waited for reinforcements which never came. Because of unsettled conditions, he left Manila on the S. S. President Coolidge, the last passenger vessel to sail for the States. His two brothers are prisoners of the Japanese in Manila and he said that he has heard through a mutual friend who was on the exchange ship, the S. S. Gripsholm, that they are being well treated by the Japanese.

Pres no See Aug 26, 1943

Prober Brands Dies' Shafts At WRA 'Unproven'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—(AP)—Representative Eberharter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, came to the defense of the War Relocation Authority yesterday with a declaration most of the statements in a house sub committee report on the handling of Japanese-Americans "are not proven."

The Pennsylvanian, dissenting member of a three man Dies subcommittee on unAmerican activities, issued a minority report describing the recommendations of his two colleagues as "feeble" and "meaningless."

'Completely Rebutted'

Moreover, Eberharter said the evidence "completely rebutted" charges the Japanese are getting more and better food than the average American.

Asserting food costs in the relocation centers average only approximately 40 cents a day a person, Eberharter expressed the opinion the WRA, considering the difficulties involved, acted "efficiently and capably."

"I think it is better to let the War Relocation Authority carry on unhampered by unfair criticism," he added.

'No Report Of Disloyalty'

The majority report, approved by Chairman Costello, Democrat of California, and Mundt, Republican of South Dakota, said the WRA released 23 members of the Butokukai, an organization which it described as a subversive youth

branch of the Black Dragon Society.

This, the majority said, "is evidence of the incompetence of the WRA to exercise proper safeguards both for the national security and for the thousands of loyal Japanese as well."

"It is worthy of note," Eberhardt said, "that of all the evacuees who have been released on both seasonal and indefinite leave by the WRA, numbering more than 16,000, no report of disloyalty or subversive activity has been made to the authority or to this sub committee. . . ."

'Efficiently And Well'

"When proper weight is given to the importance of preserving democratic and constitutional principles in the treatment of the Japanese-American population with, at the same time, proper regard for national security, it is evident that the relocation centers and the outside relocation program are being administered efficiently and well."

The majority recommended WRA's "belated announcement of its intention of segregating the disloyal from the loyal Japanese in the relocation centers" be put into effect immediately, a board composed of various intelligence agencies of the government be constituted to investigate evacuees and pass finally on applications for release, and WRA inaugurate a thoroughgoing program of Americanization for those Japanese who remain in the centers.

Eberharter said he agreed with the first recommendation, but saw no need for a special board.

As to the third recommendation, he said "everybody is in favor of Americanization, just as everybody is against sin."

2 News Bee
Aug 26, 1943

Dies Group Aide Lauds WRA Work

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (UP)—
Representative Herman P. Eber-
harter (D., Pa.), member of a Dies
subcommittee which accused the
War Relocation Authority of in-
competence in handling Japanese-
Americans, today praised the WRA
for doing "a good job on a difficult
problem."

He issued a long dissenting re-
port, describing the critical findings
of the committee majority as "wind
and fury" caused by feeble,
meaningless recommendations, and
charged:

"There was nothing in the evi-
dence heard by the subcommittee
that would bear out the implication
that the program was being incom-
petently or inefficiently adminis-
tered."

S. F. Chronicle

Aug. 26, 1943

SAFETY VALVE

Legion

Editor—At last all of the would-be reformers of our Government and constitution have found their golden opportunity to step into a limelight when it has heretofore been a disgrace to do so. That opportunity has been laid open by the recent blasting criticism of the American Legion by the Daily Californian at U. C.

For several years our colleges have been harboring some who seem to dislike our America and everything about it, but during these years these people have been able to become more and more bold, until it is no longer a dis-

grace to be a party to a group which advocates the forceful overthrow of the Government and constitution of the United States. Our subversive groups have long harped on the subject of civil liberties because it furnished the one gateway through which they could carry on their dirty work; and in the American Legion's current views on the Japanese problem and the state of public opinion in opposition to those views, they have once again found their great chance to "knock down one of the few organizations in the United States which still considers it an honor and a privilege to live here, uphold the constitution, promote America, and display our Flag. True, the American Legion has been a definite menace to communism, Fascism, and all others of these categories, and thus we find the purpose behind the present wave of criticism.

Hurrah for the Californian for speaking its piece and being able to, but let it be understood by all that there are still a few, and quite a few, here at this university who are 100 per cent behind the principles of this organization which is pledged to promote America, the constitution, the Flag, and were willing and are willing to fight for their country to do it.

RICHARD BURNS,

WALTER W. MAGUIRE,

Students at the University of California,
Berkeley.

S. F. Chronicle
8/27/43

Loyalty Status To Determine Relocation

By Peg Horn '45

Starting September 7 more than 70,000 Japanese-Americans and nationals now living in relocation centers, will be segregated and sent to new camps according to their loyalty status, Robert B. Cozzens, War Relocation Authority field assistant announced yesterday.

During the past eight months, the WRA has been compiling dockets on the Japanese living in the United States, who are over 17 years of age. These records were written to determine the loyalty of these Japanese and were used in assigning them to the new centers, Cozzens explained.

LOYALTY DETERMINED

The loyalty of these Japanese has been determined by WRB according to their own statements, previous affiliations with loyal or unloyal groups, family history and their background, relations with other Japanese inside the camps, and previous to Pearl Harbor, connections with Japan, and actions within the center.

Those Japanese-American citizens who are considered unloyal will be sent to the recently built Tule Lake, California center. Japanese-American citizens and Japanese nationals who are definitely trouble makers and who do not wish to abide by the rules and regulations of the U. S. government will be relocated at the Leupp Arizona camps.

TULE LAKE CENTER

Those Japanese who will be stationed at the Tule Lake center are those who are passively unloyal, or who wish to be considered as Japanese, not American citizens. Over 15,000 Japanese come under this classification and will be moved to the Tule Lake area, Cozzens said.

"Approximately 2,000 to 2,500 Japanese who were considered subversive enemy aliens were seized after Pearl Harbor and interned by the FBI; these people do not come under our jurisdiction and will not be relocated by us," he explained.

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation of the Japanese during the relocation will be under the military command.

"The external boundaries of the Tule Lake area as well as the external boundaries of all other centers will be guarded by Army military police. The WRA is responsible for the internal security and management," Cozzens explained.

Japanese loyal to this country and safe to the internal security of the United States will be placed in one of the nine centers now in operation, Cozzens concluded.

Daily Californian

Aug. 27, 1943

Page 8.

Writer Declares Fascist Idea Dominates Legion

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I wish to comment on your courageous newspaper for having the intestinal fortitude to comment on an editorial recently published in the Californian and run by you under the date of August 20th and the headline, Daily Californian Attacks Legion As Fascist Group. Thank God! Somebody at long last has had the guts to at least break the ice and maybe other courageous souls will follow.

After 24 years of intolerance, bigotry and conceit, it is fitting they should be called Fascists—their real name. The writer helped to organize what is now called the American Legion in France in the Winter of 1918-19, then known as Comrades in Arms. Its purpose was to be peace on earth, good will toward men and that a repetition of that terrible slaughter never should happen again.

No sooner, however, was the work of organization well under way than the Fascist minded groups, better known then as Big Business, together with small business men (who hoped they would some day become slave owners) and their hoodlums saw what a powerful political group it could be made into. A convention was held in Paris by their picked group and the so-called delegates were wine and dined and a mild, what should be called political platform but what in reality was a declaration of principles, was adopted.

For the past 30 years I have kept well informed on all public matters and can remember things that far back, which it seems the general public cannot do.

Also, please allow me to state here and now that the so-called American Legion does not represent a majority of the World War veterans but only a minority group. The great majority are so busy trying to keep soul and body together that they have neither time, money nor desire to take part in such an unsavory affair. Also, there is another great majority which are just like other people who, I am sorry to say, have no interest whatever in public affairs. They only look at the headlines and the funny papers and are willing to let the other fellow do their thinking. It seems to be a great human tragedy of mental laziness and slothfulness. Proof of this is on every hand, everything we see, feel and hear bears out this statement.

Also, I would like to speak a word of praise for John B. Hughes, Sam Balta, and other news commentators who have the courage to let principle stand out ahead of everything, even their own interest.

T. A. CARTER.

832 Farris Avenue, Fresno.

Fresno Bee
August 27, 1943

Solons Are Told Japanese Should Not Be Returned

The return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast during the war was opposed by most witnesses appearing before the state senate fact finding committee on Japanese resettlement late yesterday in the Fresno County Board of Supervisors' room in the courthouse.

Some witnesses declared the loyal Japanese should be permitted to return to their west coast homes after the war. Others declined to express opinions on that subject, saying public sentiment may change before that time.

The hearing, conducted by Senator Hugh M. Donnelly of Turlock with the assistance of Senator Jess R. Dorsey of Bakersfield, was resumed today.

Implied threats of conquest of the Pacific Coast made by Japanese as far back as the Russo-Japanese War were recalled by two witnesses appearing today before the senate fact finding committee on Japanese resettlement. The hearing, opened yesterday, was resumed for a day long session in the Fresno County Supervisor's room in the courthouse.

Frank Long, Dunlap rancher and chairman of the Fresno County USDA War Board, told of threats made 30 years or more ago when he was a youth in Reedley. He said the Reedley boys used to make minor forays against the Reedley Chinatown and the Chinese would pay off in friendly fashion with candy and nuts. But he said when the Japanese entered the Chinatown they used to say good humoredly:

"All right, boys, you have a good time while you can. Some day we own California."

Fails To Register

Long said the significance of the remark did not register in his mind until the attack on Pearl Harbor.

W. H. Shafer of Selma, appearing as a representative of the Selma Parlor of The Native Sons of the Golden West, said the Japanese strutted around at the time of the Japanese war with Russia saying they would take this country in two or three years. Shafer said no significance was placed on the remarks until it was found they would not make contracts for more than two years.

Shafer said the Japanese went home from this country for the war with Russia but returned in increasing numbers afterward and repeated threats they would one day own this country.

Elmer LaJoie, Reedley district

(Continued On Page 4-A, Col. 4)

(Continued From Page One)

farmer and a member of the Reedley School Board, testified there was trouble brewing before the Japanese were gathered into the assembly centers.

He said 14 per cent of the Reedley school attendance was Japanese at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack and the percentage jumped to 25 when the coastal areas were evacuated.

"They were impudent and independent, and it is my opinion they were very confident of winning the war," said LaJoie.

Opposed By Prosecutor

"I feel it would be a grave error to allow the return of the Japanese during the conflict," said Roger R. Walsh, Kings County district attorney. He said he based the conviction on the fact he cannot distinguish between a loyal and a disloyal Japanese and the certainty an extremely difficult law enforcement problem would be created by their return. He said it would be "dangerous to the Japanese."

Walsh quoted a leader of a Japanese-American group as saying, shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor: "Now, I think there are very few disloyal Japanese, but if Japan should invade this country, I don't know how many disloyal ones there would be."

Denies Law Violations

Walsh said no direct violations of the alien land law in Kings County have come to his attention.

Arthur H. Drew, a Fresno attorney, invited to appear as a representative of the Native Sons of the Golden West, said he believes the Japanese should not be "treated any different from any other people" after the war. But he continued:

"I believe Californians as a whole feel if we could get rid of the Japanese it would be a fine thing. But in getting rid of them we should not be unfair. It should be a long range plan of education and inducements to return to Japan where they belong."

Drew countered with, "Isn't it generally known the alien land law has been violated over and over again?" when asked regarding such violations. "Earl Warren is the only one who has tried to enforce the law. If it had been enforced from the start there would have been less trouble now."

Editor Wants Return

Lowell Pratt, editor of the Selma Enterprise, and Margaret Cosgrave, registrar of the Fresno State College, opposed the view loyal Japanese cannot be segregated from disloyal ones.

"It is unfair to say that it is impossible to determine their loyalty or to say they are all alike," said Pratt. "We know there are disloyal Americans of German ancestry but we do not brand all German-Americans as disloyal."

Miss Cosgrave said she believes it is no more impossible to differentiate between loyal and disloyal Japanese than between persons of any other ancestry.

Pratt said his opinions are based on acquaintanceship with Japanese during his 17 years of residence in Selma. He said he does not believe in intermarriage between the Japanese and white races, but added, "People can be assimilated into our Democratic society without intermarriage."

Would Regulate Immigration

He said he believes regulation of immigration quotas, on a fair basis, would prevent the Oriental races from outnumbering white Americans on the Pacific Coast.

Donnelly quizzed Miss Cosgrave regarding her association with the National Japanese-American Student Council and the American Principles and Fair Play Committee. She said the council has nothing to do with the return of Japanese from the relocation centers. She said it primarily is engaged in transferring Japanese students between institutions.

She declared, "The committee has no plan for the return of the Japanese. Its interest is only in safeguarding their civil rights. The only statement the committee has issued is one of complete confidence in the federal government."

Interested In All Rights

Miss Cosgrave said the committee is interested in the rights of all minority groups but the Japanese rights are being emphasized now because they are the only ones in question.

"I personally see no reason why persons of Japanese ancestry who are loyal are any less reliable than citizens of Minnesota or Iowa," she said.

She said she believes members of the Black Dragon Society "certainly should be checked pretty thoroughly" before being released from detention.

John R. Kenney of Fresno, district superintendent of the Methodist Church, declared he will lend his support to a program of changing public sentiment in favor of the return of loyal Japanese after the war.

Fears For Japanese

He prefaced his testimony by saying his acquaintanceships among Japanese have been largely with those of Christian faith. He said he believes "it could do great harm to the Japanese to bring them back during the war."

He declared his opposition to unfairness and discrimination against any race. When he spoke of the restriction of Japanese to the relocation centers, Dorsey said:

"We have reason to believe they are treated better than our own boys are treated in Japan."

Kenny answered, "I think that's all to our credit as a Christian nation."

A Setrakian, chairman of the raisin collaborators' committee, said he believes the Japanese should not be returned to the coast during the war but would not express a view regarding their disposition after the war. He said members of the committee had voted 16 to 2 against

immediate return when the question was raised at a recent meeting.

Fresno Bee
August 27, 1943

Nielsen Urges Forfeitures Of Alien Land

Lawyer Proposes To Senate Probers Ban On Fines In Cases Of Violation

Aug 28
Amendment of the California alien land law forbidding the acceptance of money settlements in cases of alleged violations was recommended by Iener W. Nielsen, a Fresno attorney, in a brief appearance at the closing session of the senate fact finding committee hearing on Japanese resettlement late yesterday in the chambers of the Fresno County Board of Supervisors.

Nielsen said if the land law has been violated the property should escheat to the state as provided in the law and neither the attorney general nor a district attorney should be permitted to accept a money compromise.

Endorsed By Lohse

The proposal was endorsed by M. P. Lohse, executive secretary of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce, who appeared as the next witness.

At the close of the hearing Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Turlock, chairman of the committee, said he considered Nielsen's suggestion one of the most constructive ideas brought out during the testimony. Donnelly said he considered the hearing quite satisfactory. He was the only committee member present at yesterday's sessions. He said later hearings will be held in Los Angeles and San Diego and probably in Santa Barbara and other coast cities.

Lohse read a resolution adopted by the county chamber board of directors February 24, 1942, and calling for the removal of all Japanese and other enemy aliens from the Pacific Coast. He said the board has not changed its view on the subject.

Return Now Opposed

He said the feeling of the directors is no action should be taken in regard to the return of loyal Japanese to the coast until "some time after the cessation of hostilities." He said those proved to be disloyal should be summarily returned to Japan.

Paul Fairchild, Fresno district manager for the state chamber of commerce, told of investigations made while he was employed by the Office of Price Investigation. He said nearly every garage inspected contained cars and trucks stored by Japanese.

"Almost without exception," he said, "they had new tires and new batteries, most of them purchased shortly before December 7, 1941, and stored with the expectation of the owners' return. In no instance was a car or truck offered for the use of the United States Government. We felt subversive motives were involved in nearly every case."

Sent All Money To Japan

He reported friends told him of Japanese going bankrupt through sending funds back to Japan. He said a directory showed several Japanese societies with headquarters in the same address in Sanger.

He said he believes legal or illegal transfers have shifted most of the stored Japanese owned farm equipment into other ownerships.

Hubert Phillips, chairman of the Fresno unit of the American Principals and Fair Play Committee, was questioned by Donnelly regarding the membership and activities of the organization.

Phillips said the committee has approximately 100 members here and has held two meetings. He said most of the dues collected has gone to San Francisco and has been used in printing pamphlets. He said the nucleus of the organization was in educational and religious groups in the San Francisco Bay district.

Four Objectives Listed

These objectives were outlined for the committee:

Segregation of loyal and disloyal Japanese, protection of the rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces, opportunity for loyal Japanese Americans to settle in a manner best suited to relieve the manpower shortage, and fair play for Japanese Americans who are loyal.

"I think I know more Japanese than any one who has testified today," said Phillips, "but they are a highly specialized group. I have not heard one word from any young Japanese except that he intended to live here always. Most young Japanese who have gone back to Japan have had unpleasant experiences there."

He expressed no fear of the Japanese overwhelming Americans on the coast through a higher reproduction rate. He said statistics show the birth rate in second generation Japanese and Chinese families in America is no higher than among second generations of other immigrant peoples.

J. P. Murphy, assistant Fresno police chief, said the department never has been able to get information through a Japanese organization or individual in seeking clues to a crime. Chief of Police R. T. Wallace and Sheriff George J. Overholt later testified few cases involving law violation by Japanese are on record here.

Reports Madera Opposition

Ernest A. Merritt, chairman of the Madera County Farm Bureau, said people in his county oppose the return of the Japanese during the war, "for the protection of the Japanese if for no other reason." He told of giving lifts to 500 service men and hearing them express opposition to the return of the Japanese.

E. Sebbelov of Fresno, former employe of the Japanese relocation center at Minidoka, Ida., said the

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inmates of the camp are "pampered." He said they are supposed to put in an eight hour day but he could not recall a day on which they worked more than four hours.

Agricultural Commissioner Fred P. Roullard and Farm Advisor N. D. Hudson testified the Japanese generally were good farmers. Hudson said the majority of Fresno County farmers oppose the return of the Japanese.

Mrs. H. D. Bartlett of Fresno presented a resolution by the state federation of women's clubs opposing the return of the Japanese during the war. She expressed a personal feeling of opposition to "persecution and discrimination against minority groups."

Army control of the Japanese in this country during the war and eventual revocation of the citizenship of Japanese Americans was proposed by S. L. Heisinger, Sr., Fresno County assemblyman.

"By all means, if it can possibly be done," Heisinger said, "the army should have control of the Japanese until the war is over. Then I am inclined to think, since the country had power to give those born in America citizenship, somehow we might find a way to undo the citi-

Traffic Officers Hold Convention

... milk producers and distributors in Siskiyou County.
"Let us hope something for the good of the industry is worked out by September 15th," said A. Lloyd Scott of the state bureau of market enforcement, when informed milk deliveries were resumed in southern Siskiyou County after a six day strike by dairymen supplying Duns-muir, Mount Shasta and Weed.
Deliveries Will Continue
Deliveries will continue until September 15th, pending an investigation of a price increase demand of 2 cents a quart.
W. B. Woodburn, chief of the bureau of market enforcement, declared in Los Angeles the department refuses to accept responsibility for what he termed "an imminent milk famine facing Southern California." He added:
One of the largest and finest milk supplies in the nation is being jeopardized due to the failure of OPA officials to permit producers to receive a price which will cover their cost of production.

*Fresno Bee
August 28, 1942*

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Before testifying, Heisinger was invited to sit with Donnelly. Heisinger participated in the questioning of some of the witnesses. Senator Jess R. Dorsey of Bakersfield, a member of the committee, took part in the hearing Thursday but did not remain for yesterday's sessions.

"The people of Fresno County do not want the Japanese back," Heisinger declared. He said the Japanese and American peoples will not mix, adding, "Let us separate them so as not to have another race problem."

The assemblyman said his son, Major S. L. Heisinger, Jr., is "languishing—if he is alive—in a prison camp and will be kept there until the war is over." The younger Heisinger, formerly assistant district attorney, last was heard from on Bataan.

Seek New Violations

Each of the witnesses was questioned regarding violations of the alien land law and the activities of Japanese language schools. The conducting of the language schools in Reedley and Biola was reported, but the witnesses said they could offer no positive evidence regarding the subject matter taught.

Most of the witnesses offered what they called hearsay testimony regarding violations of the land law, usually through placing properties in the names of American born children, some of them infants in arms.

A number of resolutions by Fresno County organizations opposing the return of the Japanese during the war were read into the hearing record.

Mrs. Eva Scott of Fresno, representing the state chapter and the Golden State Chapter No. 13 of the American War Mothers, read a resolution in which the mothers recommend revocation of citizenship, exclusion of all Japanese from the country and deportation after the war of all alien born Japanese and those born here who are loyal to Japan.

"That is the sentiment of the war mothers," she said. Mrs. Scott has three sons in the navy.

The charge the War Relocation Authority has bungled the handling of the Japanese was made by A. J. Quist, head of the Fresno County Farm Bureau. He said the WRA has made a social experiment out of its custody of the Japanese.

Quist read a resolution opposing the granting of higher educational privileges for Japanese while the American boys are denied such privileges because of military service.

Grew Would Banish Japan's Militarism

Aug 29

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—(P)—Joseph C. Grew, the last American ambassador to Japan, asserted tonight that at the end of the war Japan must be disarmed, denied certain strategic islands and forced to give up conquered lands.

Her military leaders and "those guilty of the hideous and utterly barbaric cruelties practiced alike upon prisoners and wounded and upon noncombatant civilians of the United Nations" must be punished, said Grew in an address prepared under the auspices of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace.

"Effective steps will undoubtedly have to be taken to rid the Japanese permanently of the cult of militarism," Grew declared, adding this will mean "reeducation in all their institutions of learning from the kindergarten to the university.

"My own opinion, based upon my 10 years of experience in Japan, is that this process will present no insuperable obstacles," Grew said.

Part of it will be automatic, he said, when the Japanese witness the defeat of their war machine, which they have been told has never been defeated and can never be beaten because it is protected by their sun goddess.

Because of war weariness in Japan, Grew said:

It is my belief that when Japan's war with the United Nations is over, even in their defeat, the great majority of the Japanese people will give a sigh of profound relief and will welcome a new orientation and outlook so long as they are not deprived of the hope of better things to come.

Fresno Bee
Aug. 29, 1943

An Evacuee's Hopes

A third generation Japanese-American, Miss Mine' Okubo is an art graduate of the University of California and a young woman with a healthy sense of humor. As an artist she needs no introduction to the Bay Area. Her debut as a writer was accidental—her explanatory notes with her sketches were so much more **THIS WORLD** simply incorporated them into an article.

By Mine Okubo

FOLLOWING THE ATTACK on Pearl Harbor, evacuation of citizens and aliens of Japanese descent from the West Coast area was authorized by the Government. One hundred and ten thousand people were evacuated. Twelve assembly centers and ten relocation centers were established.

In all of them the situation has been more or less the same, so I feel that in picturing Tanforan Assembly Center and the Central Utah Relocation Center (Topaz), I am expressing the whole.

"Relocation centers were never intended as concentration camps or prisons. They were established primarily as an expedient . . ."

Approximately 7500 people, former residents of the San Francisco Bay area were interned at Tanforan Center for a period of six months. All were later transferred to Topaz Center. Former residents of the Bay region who were at the Santa Anita Assembly Center joined this group along with some Hawaiian evacuees. The maximum population was 8,779, making Topaz the fifth largest community in Utah.

Bewilderment was expressed by most of the evacuees with loss of home and security. There are many who were embittered but I think as a whole, despite evacuation, most of us look forward to a better tomorrow. To date 1,050 indefinite leaves have been granted from this center alone so that the evacuee may go out of camp and renew life as a normal American citizen. They are leaving at the rate of eight a day.

"The evacuees read the same newspapers as the rest of us and listen to the same radio programs. Many are reluctant to leave the centers to face a public that seems predominantly hostile."

HERE ARE SOME of the memories they will take with them: First, buses were chartered for our transportation from our homes to the different assembly centers. Race tracks and fair grounds were transformed overnight with barbed wire and military police. Family numbers and identification cards were given to everybody. On moving day each person and every single piece of baggage had to have tags bearing these numbers. After induction and from then on he or she was identified by these numbers.

"The names of nearly 90 per cent of the adult evacuees have now been checked through FBI."

We were all vaccinated for typhoid and for small pox. Young and old were lined up and given shots at a mass production rate.

At Tanforan, most of the cotton mattresses were late in arriving. We were given canvas bags for mattresses.

The lower section of the grandstand served as the mess hall. Young and old, 7,500 people stood out in line waiting to be served. There were often four or five lines, each about a block long, and they had begun forming two hours before messtime. It was a blessing when the 17 mess halls opened.

"Cost of feeding over the past several months has ranged from 34 to 42 cents per person per day. All rationing restrictions applicable to the civilian population are strictly followed."

Pre-schools were very important in the center. Busy parents'

SF Chronicle
The World

8/29/43

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---And Memories

As Artist Okubo prepared her word and pen sketches in a relocation camp they are, as she put it, only as objective as an evacuee could keep them. To document her objectivity, **THIS WORLD** has included italicized quotations from a recent speech Dillon Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority, made at the San Francisco Commonwealth Club.

children were not only assured of good care but good training in these schools. The kiddies of this age are darlings and these schools were a good counter-influence to the bad camp atmosphere.

Then there was the typical Tanforan scene with the old bachelors lying around on the grass and the neighbors visiting and passing on the rumors of the day.

JUST WHEN WE WERE settled it was moving day again. We received our orders to prepare for the Utah trip. Improvised box furniture and shelves came down and packing started. Tags with family numbers were brought out. There was inspection for contraband.

The train trip from Tanforan to Topaz was a nightmare. It was the first train trip for most of us and we were excited, but many were sad to leave California and the Bay region. To most of the people, to this day, the world is only as large as from San Francisco to Tanforan to Topaz.

"We have assumed that the great majority of the people of Japanese ancestry now in this country will remain here after the war and continue to be good citizens or law-abiding aliens."

Buses were waiting for us in Delta to take us to Topaz. Seventeen miles of alfalfa farms and greasewood were what we saw. Some people cried on seeing the utter desolation of the camp. Fine alkaline dust hovered over it like San Francisco fog.

THEN HOME LIFE centered around the pot-bellied coal stove which was provided in each of the rooms. Mother hung up clothes, daughter cooked, papa read the newspapers and the kiddies played in the sand pit which was often placed underneath the stove for fire prevention.

"In the barracks there is no running water, no cooking facilities, no bath or toilets. However, each block of 12 or 14 barracks—accommodating between 250 and 300 people—is provided with a mess hall and a bath and laundry building."

During the winter trees and shrubs were transported from the distant mountains and transplanted in camp. Many people were skeptical about them living, but to the surprise of all in the spring green started to appear. Right now Topaz looks a little green in spots and it is a treat. The typical Topaz scene is the watch tower, barbed wire, low tar-covered barracks and the distant mountains.

"The W. R. A. . . . carried out a vast registration program of all evacuees at centers over 17 years of age. . . . Aliens were asked to swear they would abide by the laws of the U. S. and not interfere with the war effort. Citizen evacuees were asked to make a definite declaration of loyalty. Eighty-eight per cent answered 'yes.'"

Schools were late in opening and difficult to organize because of the lack of school buildings and necessary supplies. Teachers were not available, so they used inexperienced teachers to take over. Sometimes the students knew more than the teachers and there was lack of discipline in the classrooms. However, this was not true of all of the classes.

"We believe it is possible to distinguish between the loyal and disloyal people of Japanese ancestry to a degree that will safeguard the national security. We believe that loyalty grows and sustains itself only when it is given a chance."

SF. Chronically
This World
8/29/43

St. Clouston
The World
8/29/43
(31)

Major General Sir Ernest Walker, K. C. I. E., knows his India retired, until 1937 he was Indian Director of Medical Service and bullock cart" the country most theorists concede the Allies Japan can be defeated. Here are Burma, Burmans and the road to

By Sir Ernest Walker

WHEN YOUR SHIP enters the Rangoon river in the early morning you see those things which are the salient points of Burma's life.

Away to the left, at Syriam, is a forest of oil tanks and refineries where the crude oil from up-river comes by pipe line. On the right, near the shore, float great rafts of logs of 150-year-old teak. On both sides is low-lying land covered by a crop of palest green or golden yellow, part of the rice fields which cover the delta of the whole Irrawaddy, a river beside which the Nile is a mere brook.

The water is muddy, full of fertilising silt, some of which may have come 2000 miles from the hills of Tibet, and the tides are strong and violent and not altogether predictable—truly Burmese.

But away to the north is a vision rising above the mist, a golden glittering vision, the Shwe Dagon, the greatest Buddhist shrine in the East.

Here you have the main components of Burma's make-up, the vast, violent river, the fertile rice fields, the modern oil-cracking plants, the great rafts of teak; but above all, brooding and beautiful, Buddha's shrine of the Shwe Dagon, the Golden Temple.

Burma in essence consists of the valley of the Irrawaddy, broadening out into the rich rice fields of the delta. To the west lie the jungle-clad Arakan Yoma hills and to the north the Chin hills, Manipur, and the outer spurs of the Tibetan massif. To the east, more

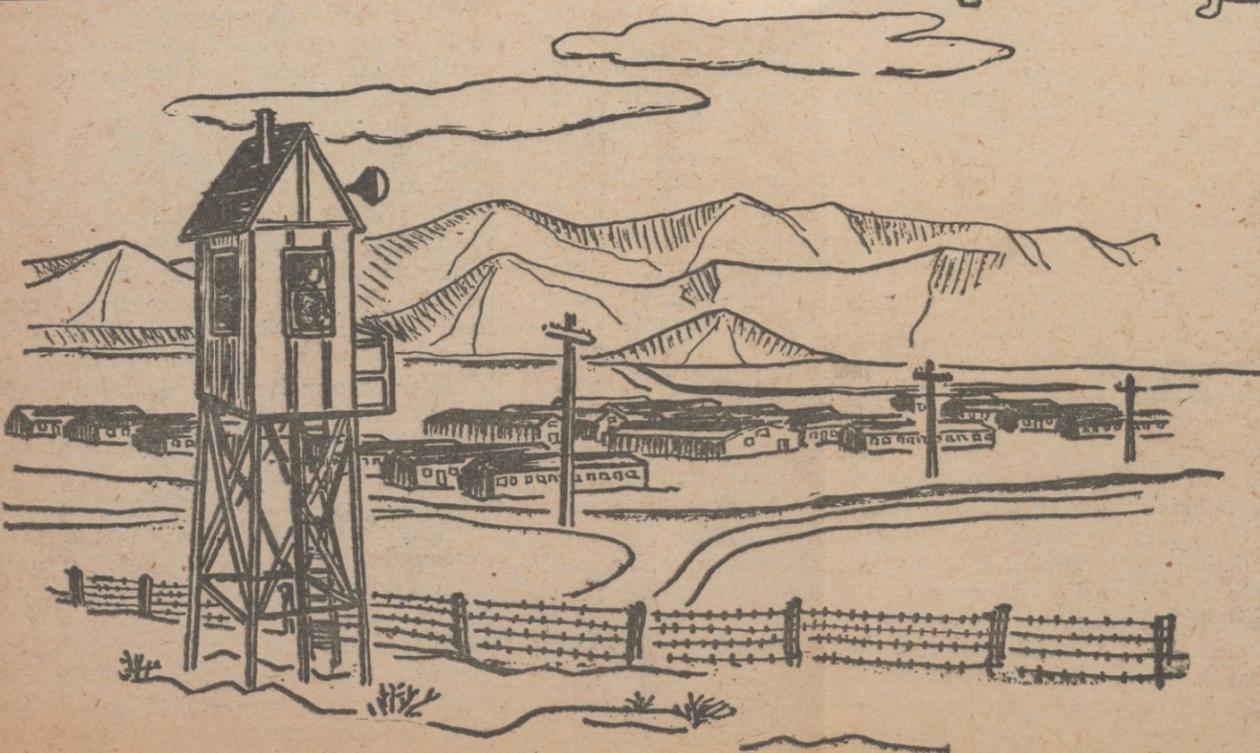
hills running from the and Siam and along the Chinese province

Here again are grass and the Mekong runs thousands of feet deep in jungle, teak and orchids. Leeches by the and malaria everywhere come in late May the incredible riot of growth impassible.

The river is the spinal cord. We have meter-gauge railway to Myitkyina, 800 miles lateral lines. The main runs from Mandalay to the Burma road. There from Rangoon to Mandalay remains the key to Burma.

I LIKE BURMA and damnable 20 years 1919 to 1939 saw the so many Oriental western education and chanical civilization. British eyes is a lazy, likes to sit in the sun work.

He is brave, however with a philosophy without lack. I was unfortunately present at the hanging of murderers at different



ST. CHURCH
Tel. WOOD
2/29/43
(4)

driven from their homes.

But our men would have given the world a new epic in heroism. They would have saved our oil fields. They would have broken the back of the enemy. For that would have now been our Stalingrad.

DURING my former stay in Russia, I travelled thousands of miles over White Russia, the Ukraine, Caucasus, and the Donets Basin, inspecting industry and agriculture in a region where it was reported 60 per cent of the industry of Russia was located. This time I wanted to see more of the Urals and the Siberian country, so I came back via Alaska.

In one Ural city I saw plants which had been transported bodily from Kiev and Kharkov in the Ukraine and Donets. With these plants families were transported by thousands of freight cars.

As for Siberia, I shall never forget the impression it made. Flying over this country at an altitude of 1000 to 1500 feet, I saw a tremendous agricultural region. There were hundreds and hundreds of square miles of great fields, bigger than our townships, in different colors of grain, all planted with precision, and from the air, looking orderly and well kept.

This hinterland of wealth, resources, and power, guarded by natural barriers of high mountains and great distances, and these developments, are the corner stone of Soviet military strategy. Both their army and war plans are undoubtedly based upon this fact.

Their strategy will be, if necessary, to fall back again and again, into the big, new bases of agricultural and armaments production, while the German lines grow longer and longer and more easy to bomb or sabotage, and more vulnerable.

The trip itself was for me an extraordinary experience. I traveled around the earth, covering 28,000 miles, a greater distance than around the world at the equator.

Leaving Moscow on Saturday morn-

and to make no separate peace, but to fight to the end against Hitler.

The Soviet Union has formally and publicly declared, through Marshal Stalin, that it will not interfere with the domestic policies or politics of any foreign state.

The Comintern was recently abolished by the Soviets in a desire to clearly establish this fact to the world.

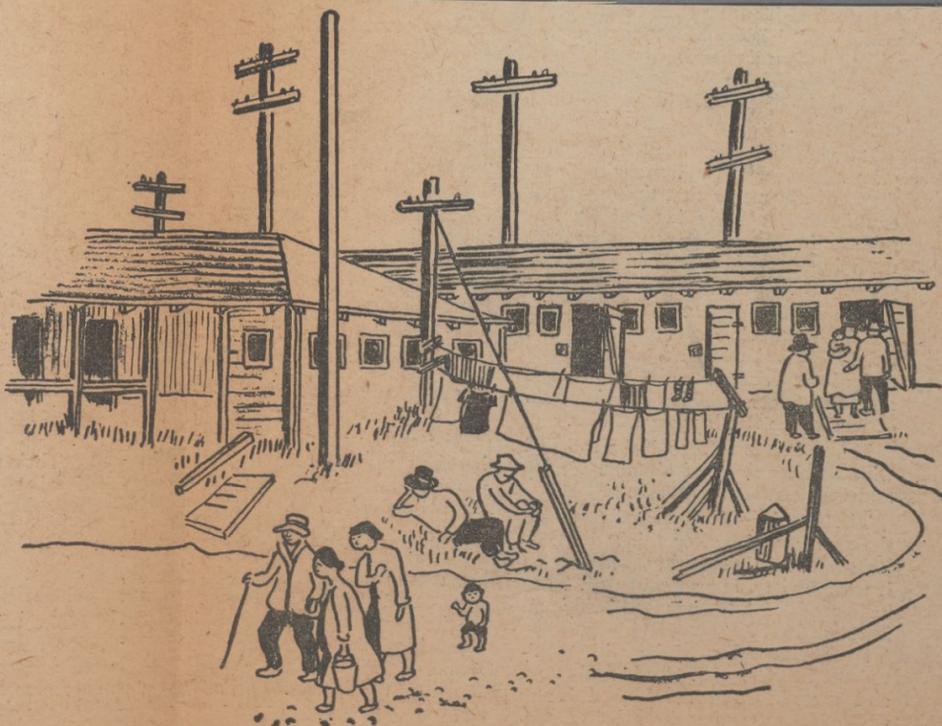
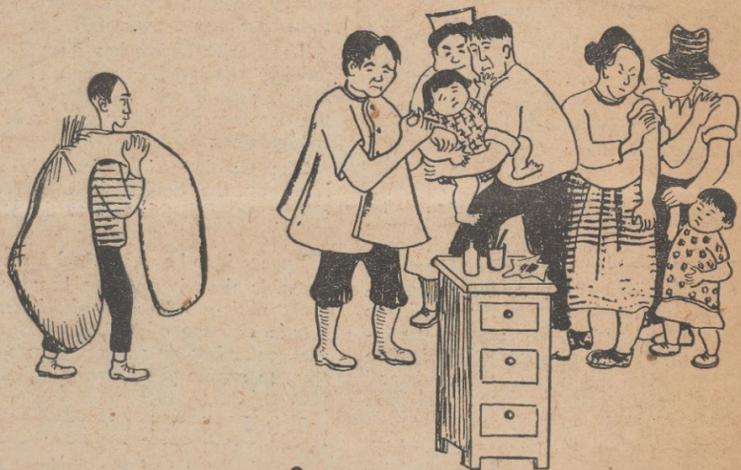
IF peace is to be established for a reasonable time it must be because the great nations of the earth, including Russia and the other United Nations, shall enter into an agreement or a contract to restore peace, maintain it, and protect it.

It is, I believe, not an overstatement to assert that but for the resistance of the Red Army and the Soviet Union, the Germans would have overrun Africa; might have made Tunisia impossible, and might have made junction with the Japanese in India and on the Persian Gulf. Had that happened, our enemies, and not we, would today be dictating global strategy. We should not forget the tremendous debt we owe to the Soviet Union.

There can be no certain victory in this war without Russia. There can be no post-war adjustment, and no post-war peace that will be effective with Russia outside it.

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Board to Vote On Exclusion Act Repeal

Board President Jesse C. Colman's resolution urging repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, introduced two weeks ago, will come before the Board of Supervisors today for action.

In offering the measure, Colman pointed out that repeal of the Act would allow but 105 Chinese to enter the United States annually under present immigration laws. He termed the continuance of the act is "an insult to a brave ally", and declared its repeal would rob Japan of her "greatest propaganda weapon."

The measure is being supported by labor organizations and the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The only opposition came from John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

*S.F. Chronicle
Fresno Ba
August 30, 1943*

Tule Lake Camp To Get Disloyal^{Am 30} Of Japan Origin

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30. — (U.P.) —The Western Defense Command formally announced today the Tule Lake Japanese relocation center in Siskiyou and Modoc Counties is being made ready to quarter persons of Japanese ancestry considered by the War Relocation Authority to be disloyal to the United States.

The center will have a capacity of approximately 15,000 persons.

The WDC reported establishment of added external security measures at the center, including increased fencing and facilities for an augmented force of military police is being carried out under the direction of the United States Army Engineers, San Francisco district.

Major General Kenyon Joyce, commanding general, 9th Service Command, will direct the enlarged military garrison at Tule Lake.

The announcement said no segregationees will be transferred to the center until the additional external security work is completed.

FRESNO BEE

AUG. 30, 1943

Bottorff Speaks To American Legion Today

Virginia Bottorff '44, assistant editor of The Californian, will explain her views of America Legion policies at noon today at a meeting of the American Legion Service club in Oakland.

"For the most successful prosecution of the war and the carrying out of our democratic ideals in the post-war period, it is necessary that veterans of the last war know what youth is thinking," Miss Bottorff said.

She was invited to speak after editorials in The Californian attacked some of the resolutions passed at the Legion convention in San Francisco last week. Mary Murray '44, associate editor and ASUC representative-at-large, will accompany her.

When asked to attend the meeting, she was warned that "we may not all agree with your criticisms, but we will no doubt be benefitted by what you may have to tell us."

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 Aug 30, 1943
 Page 1

We Went

We went down to speak to the American Legion yesterday.

They invited us to come and express our views and they listened to us express our views. But not enough of them listened with minds open and willing to accept our thesis that the abrogation of civil rights in the case of a minority group like the Japanese was the first step toward abrogation of the rights of the majority.

They called us strict constitutionalists and talked grandly of protecting our mothers and our sisters. They completely ignored the fact that the Japanese have been moved away; that the Army has no quarrel with the job the civilian authorities are doing; and that you can't force American citizens to labor at the point of a gun.

It was evident from the remarks they made and the questions they hurled at us that most of them had not read our editorials nor the speeches made by their national commander, Roane Waring. Nor had they seen the reports of government and Army officials on the War Relocation authority's management of the Japanese problem.

They couldn't or wouldn't understand that the statements made by their national commander could reflect discredit on the individual members, and that statements issued by their leaders should be examined, and should reflect the opinions of the majority. They didn't seem to realize they had a duty to go to sources for facts, not depend on hearsay, and examine the situation before acting.

We were encouraged when some of the men came up to us afterwards and said that "All of us may not have heard, but there are some who did, and we thank you for putting the problem so squarely."

But these were not the men who stood before us and argued that deporting American citizens of Japanese ancestry was the "American way" of doing things; that our whole idea was misinformed and erroneous because we said that **membership** at several Bay area posts had dropped.

They circumvented the main points and concentrated on the fact that membership in these Bay area posts had NOT dropped. We're sorry. While our knees were shaking a little as we stood before nearly a hundred slightly antagonistic Legionnaires we said "membership" when actually "attendance" was written in the text of our speech. (The Legion does have now the largest paid membership of any time in its history—approximately 1,110,000.)

Then a past commander, Jack Edwards, got up to tell us at length that the American Legion was one of the most unemotional groups in the country, while we thought of one of Waring's wild statements:

"The vice-president of the United States made this statement, 'The social revolution is on its way and the devil and all his angels can't stop it.' Well, Mr. Wallace, the devil and all his angels might not be able to stop it, but, by the eternal God, the American Legion will."

of the resolution to deport all Japanese to South Sea islands and of the time when Legionnaires flooded the streets of Los Angeles, broke plate windows, injured people and threw a davenport out of the top floor of one of the hotels.

Mr. Edwards ended his little tirade by shouting at us, "Do you happen to be a child of a man who didn't join the Legion?" But as he continued demanding our political beliefs and those of our ancestors, the rest of his colleagues booed him down.

We appreciated the sentiment behind this demonstration—that most of the Legion members were able to listen quietly to criticism offered in good faith, and that they adhered to their code of fair play.

We are extremely grateful for the attention with which they listened to our opinion. But they defeated our purpose. They came up after the meeting to congratulate us for having the "guts" to speak before them. We weren't testing our bravery. We came at their invitation to clarify to them the opinion of a thinking college youth.

We were given a ride home by a Legionnaire who maintained that civil liberties were suspended to the same degree when the government froze him to his job as when an American citizen was forced into virtual slavery. We were wearying of useless bickering when our driver picked up Max Radin, professor of law, who came to our defense magnificently with—"When you threaten the civil rights of the lowest sharecropper or the meanest Japanese you threaten the civil rights of the president of the United States."

The Legion invited us to come back and listen to the Legion's side, and offer any defense we would be able to muster.

We'll marshal our facts again, we'll gird our loins again, we'll go down again, but although we are more than ever convinced of the truth of our sentiments, we're doubtful if we can make the American Legion think about not just listen to our criticisms.—
Mary Murray '44, Virginia Bottorff '44.

The Daily Californian
August 31, 1943
Page 4

Disloyal Japs to Be Sent to Tule Lake Relocaton Center Is Being Made Ready

Aug 31
p. 10

Citizens of Japanese ancestry considered by the War Relocation Authority to be disloyal to the United States will be quartered at the Tule Lake relocation center in Siskiyou and Modoc counties, where additional security facilities are being installed, it was announced officially yesterday.

Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, said the security facilities would include increased fencing and the military garrison at the camp would be under the direction of Major General Kenyon

Joyce, commanding general of the Ninth Service Command.

The relocation center has a capacity of about 15,000 persons. It was selected as the quarters for the alleged disloyal citizens of Japanese ancestry by the War Relocation Authority. The residents of the camp were evacuated from strategic Pacific Coast areas last year.

None of the individuals considered disloyal will be sent to the camp until the security facilities are completed, General DeWitt said. The work is being carried out by United States Army Engineers of the San Francisco district.

"Transfer of evacuees between other relocation centers and Tule Lake made necessary by the War Relocation authorities segregation plan will be undertaken by the War Department," General DeWitt said.

"The War Department's responsibility is limited to providing transportation and subsistence en route. Special trains will be used with military escorts provided to carry out the security measures which will be established.

The strengthening of the camp security measures is expected to be completed within two weeks, according to unofficial reports.

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Aug. 31, 1943

p. 10

Sarcastic

Aug?

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have read your paper since the first edition. As a World War veteran, I get quite a kick out of your Public Thinks.

I think the Japanese got a bad deal. I have been in their country many times and have found them law abiding citizens, industrious and sensible. They raise beautiful flowers, shrubs and gardens even though some sell their daughters to the highest bidder to pay for their rice and sake. It really is a shame to put them in camps.

Everyone knows our boys who are their prisoners are treated like kings. Of course, there are some who cannot live on fish and rice and stand a little beating. These are merely executed or die and are not worthy of mention, for the Japanese are honorable people as proved by the espionage on this coast, and the way their diplomats smiled and bowed in Washington.

As to the bombing of Rome — why stop at making her an open city? Why not make all of Italy, Germany and Japan open? They all are populated with poor defenseless people who have harmed no one. Neither have they given billions for offense to bomb war centers like Ethiopia, Pearl Harbor, England and other parts of the map. We must save these beautiful countries from our folly and see they never want. It is just something you read about—those terrible things one hears concerning these countries.

Please do not let the fathers be drafted. Let the single men die for their loved ones. A father has nothing to live for anyhow. As for those fathers who do not want to let them have a defense job, kill time instead of our enemies and bemoan the fact they cannot find living quarters, have to pay taxes, military planes keep them awake at night plus the hundred other gripes of the poor civilian.

FRANK C. HUTCHENS.

Fresno.

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Fresno Bee
Aug, 1943

FRESNO BEE
AUG 31, 1943



GEN. JOHN L. DE WITT (LEFT), GEN. J. W. BARNETT
Western defense commander gets his second DSM.

Ch. 5, p. 1
**Jap Invasion
Threat Wanes,
Says DeWitt**

By WILLIAM FLYNN

John L. DeWitt, the slight, gentle, friendly Lieutenant General who has achieved unqualified victory over the Japanese in his Western Defense Command—from distant Attu and Kiska of the fog drenched Aleutians to the deserts of Eastern California—yesterday told of what almost 20 months of fighting in the Pacific has accomplished.

The pendulum of events no longer swings toward defeat. It is moving with ever-increasing tempo toward victory over the Japanese as the meaning of Midway, New Guinea, the Solomons and the Aleutian fighting becomes clear.

The threat of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast has "decreased," said the three-starred general who began his military career as a buck private in the Philippines. His estimate was a masterpiece of military understatement.

The United States and her Allies in the Pacific have wrested the initiative from the Japanese and now may call the time and place of attack in future operations.

DSM AWARDED

General DeWitt yesterday received the Distinguished Service Medal (Oak Leaf Cluster) for the part he played in changing the character of United States operations from defense to offense.

As commander of the Fourth Army and the Western Defense command he supervised the evacuation of the Japanese and citizens of Japanese ancestry from strategic Pacific Coast areas. He commanded the Army operations that drove the Japanese invaders from the last inch of United States territory in the North Pacific, Kiska and Attu.

President Roosevelt awarded the medal for "outstanding leadership" and for General DeWitt's "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished" service.

Continued on Page 4, Col. 7

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Sept. 1, 1943

p. 1

Gen. John L. De Witt

More About Western Commander's Views on the Pacific Situation

Continued from Page 1
guished service in a position of great responsibility."

"Inspired and animated by his outstanding leadership, American troops in the Aleutians expelled the invading Japanese from American soil," the presidential citation declared. It also cited him for "untiring efforts, fearless action and broad vision" in his direction of civil and military resources of Canada and Mexico into a formidable defense armor.

General DeWitt had just returned from personally supervising the Kiska re-occupation.

"The initiative is in our hands," he said, "and we can decide when and what to strike next." The Japanese have shown an apparent unwillingness to take the punishment they received at Attu.

"Our interest is to continue the pressure and to increase the tempo of that pressure."

NEW DRIVE FORESEEN

Where that increased pressure was to be applied was, of course, not revealed by the General. But his discussion of the problems involved left the impression that the offensive could spring from all angles of the American perimeter.

When the war started the United States defense line extended from Dutch Harbor through Midway, the Hawaiian Islands, and to the Pacific beaches of the United States. It was paper thin.

The battles and operations of the last 19 months have not only pushed the American line into Japanese territory but have set the stage for the next attack. The line now runs from Attu and nearby Kiska, which the Japanese invaders deserted when the Americans put the pressure on, to Midway, beyond Hawaii, to Australia through the Solomons and portions of New Guinea.

When General MacArthur's forces have completely cleared the Japanese from New Guinea and the Island of Timor and the North Pacific forces are ready, then a simultaneous attack against the Japanese from the top and bottom of the attack area may be launched, according to one plan.

The North Pacific troops, that might number more than 100,000 highly trained and toughened men, would strike against the Kurile chain of islands that hang over the homeland of the Japanese. The MacArthur troops would strike toward the Philippines. One attack would be in the category of a diversion, to draw off Japanese sea

and air forces from the principal effort.

Some of the Japanese strongholds in the Pacific may be surrounded and by-passed as was Kiska and only the most vulnerable point struck.

General DeWitt personally witnessed the invasion of Kiska from a plane hovering over the island. Later he went ashore there soon after the first troops landed.

Reviewing the threat of Japanese attack on the Pacific Coast, General DeWitt said the greatest danger was sabotage.

"Successful sabotage now would do more damage than it would have at the initial stage because of development of our production facilities," he said.

The three types of raids the Japanese might launch against the Pacific Coast, according to General DeWitt, would be:

1. Landing of raiders from submarines.
2. Submarine shellings and sinkings at sea.
3. Submarine landing of saboteurs.

"The Japanese could always run a carrier through," he observed, "if they want to lose it."

General DeWitt paid high tribute to the Canadian troops that participated in the Kiska operation with his American forces. He also complimented United States naval forces for their work in the North Pacific campaign.

WEATHER AIDED JAPS

He said the Japanese evacuation of the island was no reflection on the naval forces. Weather conditions there permitted sneak operation of evacuation boats.

Moreover, he pointed out, the Navy used its available units on anti-submarine patrol. The operation was conducted so efficiently that not a soldier was lost during transit to Kiska nor a transport lost.

General DeWitt said no orders had been issued covering his next assignment.

It has been reported unofficially that he will be relieved of his present command and given a post in Washington. His successor is reported to be Lieut. General DeLos Emmons, former commander of the Hawaiian Defense Command.

The Distinguished Service Medal General DeWitt received yesterday was the second awarded him. It was presented during private ceremonies at the Presidio of San Francisco by Brigadier General James W. Barnett, chief of staff, of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army.

(CONTINUATION)

S.F. CHRONICLE

SEPT. 1, 1943

P. 4

No name
No date

Jap Invasion Threat Wanes, Says DeWitt

Threat of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast has decreased, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, commander of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command, said yesterday.

The General termed his estimation of the invasion threat "conservative."

He listed three types of enemy attack threats which do exist in the same magnitude as they did when the war started.

They were:

Landing of enemy troops from submarines, shelling by submarines and landing of saboteurs from submarines.

AIR RAID CHANCES

Discussing the possibility of an air raid on the Pacific Coast, General DeWitt said:

"The Japanese can always run a carrier through if they want to lose it."

"We are in a much more favorable position on the West Coast than we have been, but the danger of espionage and sabotage is just the same. Successful sabotage now would do more damage than it would have initially because of the development of our production facilities."

General DeWitt said no orders had been issued covering his next assignment. It has been reported unofficially that he was to be transferred to Washington. His successor, according to the same reports, will be Lieutenant General Delos Emmons.

KISKA AND ATTU

General DeWitt reviewed in detail the successful operations which cleared the Japanese from Kiska and Attu islands in the Aleutians.

He paid high tribute to Canadian troops taking part in the operations and to naval forces, which, he said, provided such efficient submarine protection that not a man was lost from a transport.

In recognition of his work in the Aleutians campaign General DeWitt late yesterday was awarded the distinguished service medal (oakleaf cluster).

S. F. Chronicle

9/1/43