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JANUARY TO APRIL 1944

Jan 1, 1944

Conversion Of Japanese Might Have Averted War

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have read many articles pro and con concerning Japanese relocation after the war. The majority of the views expressed are inspired by hatred due to war between the two nations, but surely this spirit of hatred is not going to continue forever. After hostilities, that feeling also will die out or else we need not expect permanent peace at all.

Let me ask this question: Why is Japan fighting America or America fighting Japan? You say, "Are you an American living in America yet you do not know how the Japanese treacherously attacked our fleet at Pearl Harbor, etc?" Yes, but let us meditate on this subject from a different angle than commonly is done.

Who are the Japanese and how did they come to be such a mighty power in less than a century of time? Before Japan there existed China and India with their 800,000,000 souls, yet they are not a military threat to civilization. Then why should Japan, a mere handful of people, compared with China and India, try to upset civilization and Christian rule in the Orient?

In 1853, when Commodore Peary with a fleet of American vessels, arrived at Yeddo, and when the Peary treaty with the United States was arranged by him with the supreme ruler of Japan in 1854, there was a great opportunity for the American government to encourage missionaries to go to Japan and convert them to Christianity. I believe such a thing could have been possible when missionary zeal was at its high, when Darwinism and evolutionary theories had not rooted and swallowed our theological institutions.

St. Paul lived in a time when Rome was as pagan as Japan now is, yet it did not take very long to find converts among the household of Caesar. And in a short time the walls of paganism crumbled into dust and Rome accepted Christianity. Thus it could have been done with Japan. But, alas, that golden opportunity has slipped out of our hands and chaos reigns. T. A. ZACHARY.
Fresno.

Fresno Bee
Jan 1, 1944

General Explains Fighting the War Comes First Army Too Busy to Supervise Tulelake, Says Emmons

Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, head of the Western Defense Command, yesterday declared that the army was too busy winning the war to supervise Japanese internment centers.

General Emmons thus sought to end the bitter controversy over returning control of the Tulelake Segregation Center to War Relocation Authorities, declaring:

"It just isn't logical for the army to keep troops in charge of the Tulelake Japanese center any longer. The army has distinct functions in our Government—to wage war and put down insurrection—all defined by law.

"Every time we expand an army activity into a sphere which another

governmental department is organized to handle, we are taking soldiers from a present or future battle area."

Emmons added a warning that "utmost care must be used in the administration of such a camp, so that the Japanese have no just cause for retaliation against our citizens held prisoner or interned by the enemy."

Philip J. Webster, district director of WRA in San Francisco, said there has been a substantial increase in the number of WRA security men to police the camp, and that more are being recruited every day.

A stockade—comparable to a jail—has been built to take care of the

worst elements. He said that approximately 200 ringleaders of the November rioting and subsequent disturbances, are now lodged there.

"There are no disturbances now, but we aren't making any predictions," Webster added.

Referring to Emmons' contention that the Japanese might retaliate for suspected severe treatment of Japanese here (urged by people of the Tulelake area and the congressional delegation), Webster explained that Allied civilians interned by the Japanese administer their own camps. He said that if the army took over at Tulelake permanently it was likely the Japanese army would step in and take over Allied internee camps.

Webster characterized relations between the army and WRA at Tulelake as "extremely harmonious."

"The army takes care of external security and the WRA of internal security," Webster said he believed the number of troops at the center now is substantially the same as before the WRA took over.

Bridges Hearing

The case of Harry Bridges, West Coast Longshoremen's Union leader, will be heard February 8 by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The court announced it would sit en banc to hear his appeal against an order which would deport him to his native Australia.

S.F. Chronicle
(after Tule Lake Riot)
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JANUARY 44

Tulelake Tale Of Murder Is Investigated

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, Jan. 1—Civil law enforcement officers here today concluded the preliminary phases of their investigation of reports that one of the Japanese-American internees of the segregation camp had been slain because he was suspected of being an informer.

District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc county announced at Alturas that he believed the report was inspired by the drunken boasting of one of the internees when he was placed in the civil jail that he had killed a man.

The Japanese-American was arrested by the internal security force of the segregation camp and turned over to the civil authorities under terms of a local agreement for handling of law violators.

In his cell he "confessed" that he had slain a man. Investigation of his statements was undertaken but no evidence of such a violent crime could be discovered, the District Attorney said.

Lederer also revealed that plans are under way for construction of a jail at the segregation camp. It will be comparable in size to one required for a city with 20,000 population. Administration will be handled by the War Relocation Authority internal security force police who will be deputized by the local sheriff.

Chronicle
January 2, 1944
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Contrast In Sendoffs

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Since December 7, 1941, many articles have appeared in the Public Thinks of The Bee—some good and some otherwise—about our Japanese problem. Also there have been many editorials on the same subject. Thanks to The Bee, I never have seen an editorial on the Japanese question to which I could not say amen.

I was in Reedley when the Japanese train pulled out. I saw many pious hypocrites who took their table delicacies to the depot to feed those poor abused people. I saw them shed tears as big as doughnuts. I have known many good American boys who have gone from that same town to fight the Japanese. I have never known any of them to have such a glorious sendoff.

Some of the letters appearing in the Public Thinks extolling the virtues and honor of the Japanese almost would melt the heart of a Buddhist god. You almost would think they had been sent to Pearl Harbor to become God's chosen people. And then a so-called preacher thinks we should intermarry with them. Too bad such are not compelled to practice what they preach. We also have state officials who have the unpatriotic gall to vote to have them come back to our state. They, too, should be compelled to live with nothing but Japanese.

If anyone thinks I am too severe I would ask that they read some of the things which appear in our magazines. Look at the pictures in Life. Then pick up The Fresno Bee of Sunday, December 25th. Read the article about Sergeant Sam Riffice. Read it again and again. Then ask yourself this question: Am I an American?

Here is the way I would like to have the Japanese question settled here in California: Put it to a vote of the people. Let all the American born Japanese vote, too. If it does not carry 75 per cent to send all of them back to Japan, then let us open our doors and say, "Come on you sons of heaven. You are going to get another chance to stab us in the back."

From one who loves his country.

H. D. P.

Dinuba.

Fresno Bee
Jan 2, 1944

Thinks

Finds Camp Policy Hard To Digest

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have just finished reading an article in your paper by a member of our armed forces located in the Southwest Pacific, one Private R. J. Hill, relative to the Japanese relocation centers or internment camps in this country.

I also have a son in the Solomon Islands, and Hill's opinion synchronizes with most parents' who have loved ones in the theater of this conflict.

In the face of all denials of Japanese coddling I still suspect we have plenty of ranchers who would be delighted to have them back, notwithstanding the chances they would be subjecting us to. As a builder I have been discriminated against in favor of the Japanese; also, I was denied a job as guard in one camp because I had a son in this war. I might be prejudiced against them. The summarized total is something offensive to parents of soldiers stationed in the Pacific.

We know Japanese who took advantage of all the rights, privileges and protection shown bona fide American citizens for 37 years under the wing of Uncle Sam. When the test came, instead of proving faithful, they turned out to be double crossers and bush whackers.

Now where are they? In a nice warm internment camp, earning more money than our soldiers and many civilians. For the life of me I can't digest the whole setup.

I have the deepest feeling for those few among them who really are loyal to us, and I consider them the same as any other American, regardless of their color or race, but "way down deep" there is something which makes me wonder. They know who the backbiters are. Why don't they talk; why don't they point out the disloyal among their race?

Possibly some observer will say, "So this writer is right. The world is wrong." If I had my way those who have declared their loyalty to Japan and Tojo would not stay here in moderate safety until this war is over and then be sent home. They would go now. Put them on some old ship that would be useless to their beloved Tojo, give them the privilege of hoisting whatsoever flag they choose and tell them to be on their way.

Fresno.

J. A. C.

*Fresno Bee
Jan. 3, 1944*

Coloradans Say Japanese Influx Is Ruining Them

DENVER, Jan. 6. (INS)—Northern Colorado farmers charged today that "some nationwide organization" is fostering the entrenchment of relocated west coast Japanese-American farmers on "the best farm lands in Colorado's best irrigated farming districts."

The accusation came as leaders of agricultural communities in Weld, Larimer and Morgan Counties joined in a protest laid before Governor John C. Vivian by a delegation of 11 farmers from the area surrounding Brighton, 17 miles north of Denver.

Many Tracts Sold

The mayor of Brighton, Dr. J. W. Wells, who led the delegation calling on the governor, reported 26 prize farm tracts of Adams County had been transferred from ownership by Caucasians to ownership by Japanese Americans within the last six months. Leaders in other districts said the influx of Japanese farm buyers is as great elsewhere throughout the fertile irrigated sections.

All the farmers reported the Japanese purchases were made at "fabulous prices — usually \$500 to \$1,000 over and above the normal asking price." Frank Mancini, a leader in the Adams County Vegetable Growers Association, said:

"Price is no object to these Japanese. They have all the money they need. They have the very best in equipment and farm machinery; expensive, almost new, tractors and other farm implements. Most Americans won't sell to them at first, but when the owner of a farm worth \$3,000 is offered \$3,500 to \$4,000 cash, it is a big temptation.

Sees Nationwide Setup

"They must be getting their money from some big nationwide organization, because this condition is spread out over too wide an area to be entirely a proposition of individuals buying in."

Green Bee
Jan 6, 1944

Tulelake Still Cover-Up Charged

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5 (UP)—

Dewey Eagan, district liquor control officer, charged today that authorities at Tulelake segregation center for Japanese attempted to "cover up" circumstances surrounding the discovery of a still and a quantity of liquor at the center.

In a statement to Richard Collins, Equalization Board member, Eagan said that he, George Stout, State liquor administrator; Kenneth Blair, district chief of the Federal alcohol tax unit, and other liquor officers went to Tulelake November 27 after Army authorities notified Blair of the discovery.

Eagan implied that the still was one of four he was informed earlier were at the center. He said he had notified War Relocation Authority officials of their presence, but that no action apparently was taken.

Eagan said the State officers were excluded from the building where the still was held, but that Blair was shown quantities of whisky and Saki. A gallon of each was given to the State officers.

However, when Blair asked for the names of the Japanese who had been operating the still, authorities there "didn't seem to know who the Japs were, nor could they find their names nor the names of any of the civilians mixed with this, and they couldn't find the officers or soldiers who confiscated the still, nor their names nor who they were."

"Also," Eagan added, "they could not find the report that the officers had turned in, so the whole deal looked to me like somebody was trying to cover up for somebody else."

*Chronicle - ?
January 6, 1944
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Engle Urges Ban on Japs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—(U.P.)—Rep. Clair Engle (D., Calif.) warned today that the United States must never permit Japanese immigration after the war.

"The 120,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans now in this country provide a problem without a solution," said Engle, whose district contains two Japanese relocation camps that have been the scene of rioting—Tule Lake and Manzanar.

He said the problem was complicated because the Japanese "do not assimilate," but remain Japanese.

"They do not become Americans—in fact by their mode of life they become a threat to American standards," he said.

Though a frequent and sharp critic of the War Relocation Authority, which was set up to facilitate movement of Japanese-Americans out of the West Coast area, Engle conceded that "probably the WRA policy of spreading them around the country is the best way available to handle our Japanese."

"I do not feel they should ever again be permitted to congregate in California," he said, "the feeling against them is so intense that I really believe it would be dangerous."

Oakland Tribune
January 6, 1944
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Red Cross Says Nippon Prisons Are Satisfactory

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8. (AP)—In one Japanese prisoner camp where 1,174 American soldiers are interned, there has been no mail since May 1942.

But the International Red Cross, reporting on the visits of its representatives to this and two other camps, describes conditions as "satisfactory."

The reports were made public today by Senator Thomas, Democrat, Utah, chairman of a special senate committee on war prisoner treatment, to whom they were sent by Secretary of War Stimson.

"Undoubtedly," said the secretary, "the camps reported on are 'show' camps."

Christmas dinner for the prisoners was being planned at the Shanghai camp when the report was made, December 15th. It said:

"Owing to high cost of commodities and difficulties of securing supplies, the celebration will be on a smaller scale than last year. Planning dinner consisting of good soup, pot roast and vegetables, pies, fruit, coffee and cigarettes."

Conditions Are Satisfactory

"Conditions generally very satisfactory, health good," said the Shanghai report, remarking while winter clothing is needed, it probably would be available in the January relief shipments. Heating, the report said, will be limited. An effort was being made to compensate by increasing hot meals and hot tea.

Conditions at the Hoten (Mukden) Manchukuo camp, where there are 16 American officers, 511 non commissioned officers and 647 privates are reported in considerable detail. Most of these men were transferred from the Philippines.

The men, says the report, are housed in three new two storied brick buildings, with separate hospital, canteen, bathhouse and utility buildings. The barracks are heated and electric lighted, fitted with bunks, straw mattresses, and bedding.

Food Is Varied

Foods include flour, cornmeal, fish, fat, vegetables, soya beans, apples, tangerines, salt, some spices and tea, to provide 3,800 calories for patients; 4,120 for laborers, as compared with 3,457 for Japanese soldiers.

"Upon arrival, many were very sick," says the report. "Thanks to special efforts Kwangtung army headquarters, general army hospital, Red Cross hospital, health greatly improved, can be considered very good now."

The prisoners work each day but Sunday and national holidays at camp maintenance and administration, in factories as cobblers, tailors, in metal and wood working shops. They are paid.

At the canteen four cigarettes a day are available for enlisted men, also sweets, toilet articles, stationery. Profits are expended by the prisoners.

Angelic church services are held each Sunday.

A full sized sports grounds is available for exercise and games. Indoor recreation facilities are card games, chess and checkers. Some books are available and there are two gramophones with a "fair supply" of American records; "no cinema, no radio."

Prisoner representatives appeal for articles for mental recreation, educational books of any sort, particularly languages, also mechanical, agricultural, medical text books. Musical instruments and clocks have been bought from contributions from the Vatican.

Privates may mail three cards a year, others more according to rank. Major Hankins, prisoner representative at the camp, told the Red Cross observer Americans have received no mail since May, 1942, but have received five replies to radiograms.

Press Bee
Jan 8, 1944

Dangers Are Recalled

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read a Public Thinker letter written by A Reader, in regard to the Japanese return, and also another in The Bee stating the Japanese were evicted from their homes and put in concentration camps to protect them. Now any citizen in California knows that is a false statement.

It has been in print and repeated from person to person many times that the government found the Japanese in the United States were under orders from their government in Japan to take over here in California, when the Japanese fleet sneaked in on Pearl Harbor. We know from reports by some of the Japanese children that they were expecting the Pearl Harbor raid.

So, our government evacuated the Japanese to camps provided for them to prevent sabotage by any who might be disloyal. Our government also took all arms, ammunitions, cameras, radio sets, etc., found among them. Anyone who has read the papers knows the officials discovered short wave radios, very cleverly hidden, which were being used by the Japanese to broadcast any information they had as to any movement of troop ships or other war information to the Japanese Government. To which government is this kind of thing loyal?

It has been reported several times that the Japanese do not want to go back to Japan because they would lose their heads for not taking over this country as they had been ordered to do by their government.

If I were in another man's country, and liked my own too much to be loyal to this one, I would consider it a high honor for the government to return me to the land of my choice. M. H. C.
Chula Vista.

Holiday Safety

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Traffic safety should be a continuous effort on the part of all drivers and pedestrians. Periodic campaigns are not desirable. In this life, however, certain dates, days, etc., have a significance for what occurred at the time. Families celebrate the birthdays and anniversaries. California has its Admission Day. The nation has the Fourth of July, Decoration Day, etc.

Christmas belongs to the whole world. So far as it is humanly possible, peace and good will should reign. In honor of Christmas, we should walk and drive safely for a few days. This year there is an extra day weekend and the need for caution is greater than ever. Remember those boys who have to fight this Christmas and do not kill or injure their loved ones here at home.

F. B. WILLIAMS.

Bakersfield.

A Veteran Speaks

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Mrs. Prisoner's Wife of Ione wants to know what is the matter with California. Well, I know. It is not California, it is the people in it.

I have a boy with Patton's army and the next draft will take some more. They want to know what it is all about. The boys go over and the Japanese come home to the county and state they left.

My wife has been sick since our boy went away 20 months ago. He cannot come home until Patton blows the whistle as they did for me and the doughboys on November 11, 1918, on the Argonne and Meuse River fronts.

My boy has been over the same ground and farther than I went. I was in France 18 months myself. If these friends of the Japanese had boys over there, they would want to keep the Japanese out.

J. M.

Sacramento.

Fresno Bee
Jan 11, 1944

KOREAN AGENT CLASHES WITH JUSTICE OFFICE

U. S. May Prosecute Haan for
Refusing to Identify League's
Secret Operatives in Japan

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Kil-soo K. Haan, noted Korean independence agent, brought himself into a frontal collision with the Department of Justice today by refusing to register with the Department the identity of secret service operatives who, Haan claims, are maintained in Japan by the Sino-Korean Peoples League.

To register the spies according to the Justice Department's terms would reveal their names to the public, including Japanese agents, Haan said in a letter to James R. Sharp, chief of the war division of the foreign agents registration section of the Department.

And that, Haan wrote, would mean their death.

UPRISING FORECAST.

He informed Sharp it probably will be possible to designate the Korean agents publicly when an invasion of Japan is started, as the league expects a general Korean uprising against Japan at that time.

But until then, he said, he will hold to his determination to keep the identity of the spies secret regardless of what penalty may befall him.

The penalty, it had been hinted in a letter from Sharp, might be prosecution for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Haan's reply claimed incidentally that before the war the Sino-Korean League, of which he is Washington representative, sent two Koreans on an espionage mission into the Japanese mandated islands at the request of "one branch of the United States armed forces."

LETTERS REVEALED.

It is the first time that the alleged incident has been set forth.

Sharp had written to Haan:

"I wish to point out that your failure to disclose the names of your confidential agents both in this country and abroad, as required by the registration form under the act, particularly in the light of the activities which you and they are carrying on, is a very substantial and material deficiency and one which cannot under any circumstances be waived."

Haan answered:

"In the light of the general practice of your office to make such reports public, I fear that, should I comply with your request, the names, addresses and activities of our agents would be known to the Japanese Government not long after I filed them.

"We both know the price Koreans must pay in Japan if they become known as anti-Japanese Koreans. Hence your request is impossible for me to conform with."

CENTER OF CLASHES.

Haan has been the center of recurrent official disturbances in Washington for several years.

His frequently accurate forecasts of Far Eastern developments have proved embarrassing to many administration officials who had laughed them aside, but a large number of Congressmen, critical of lack of American preparation against the Japanese menace, have defended him vigorously.

In the early spring of 1941 Haan claimed the Sino-Korean League's agents in Japan had predicted the signing of a Russo-Japanese non-aggression pact.

The State Department reportedly greeted Haan's confidential memorandum on the prediction with the statement:

"That is contrary to our information."

But a month later the signing of the pact was officially announced.

In the following October Haan told the Government his agents had reported that Japanese leaders had picked December, 1941, or February, 1942, as the time for an attack on the United States.

S. F. Examiner

January 11, 1944
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Fanatic 'Hunger Strike' Staged at Tule Center

Handful Skip Lunch, Dinner to Confect Propaganda for Tokio Use

TULE LAKE, Jan. 10.—A short-lived lunch-and-dinner "hunger strike" staged by "eight or ten" Japanese fanatics in the Tule Lake Segregation Center and which ended with the breakfast gong the following morning was disclosed here today.

The Japanese fanatics who participated, it was learned, then wrote letters to various coast newspapers, and sought to create the impression that the entire camp was still participating in a "campwide hunger strike."

In effect, authorities said, it was another attempt of disloyal Japanese fanatics to create the false impression that living conditions at the camp are bad.

AUTHORITY EXPLAINS.

An authoritative source close to the camp explained the situation thusly:

"Almost two weeks ago, a handful of Japanese—eight or ten at the most—agreed to fast through lunch and dinner, and then—with that as a 'foundation'—wrote letters to various newspapers, informing them that a 'hunger strike' was in progress. But even these few—one report set the number at six—went back to their food at breakfast the next morning. They think a lot more of their

'three squares' a day than they do of their emperor."

Army officials here have officially denied all reports of a 'hunger strike.'

SPANISH SURVEY.

War Relocation Authority employes confirmed the absence of any full scale 'hunger strike,' attributing the efforts of the small group of fanatics to an attempt to supply propaganda for Radio Tokio.

Only recently, it was learned, the Spanish Government, acting in behalf of the Japanese Government, made a complete survey of conditions in the camp, and reported them "very satisfactory."

Since the Army took over on November 4, the Japanese have been well fed, well clothed and otherwise treated decently, but have been told that "coddling," including daily committee meetings with camp authorities, would no longer be tolerated.

S.F. Examiner

January 11, 1944

1000 Troops Move Outside At Tulelake

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, Jan. 12

Movement of more than 1000 Army troops from inside the Japanese segregation center here to new barracks outside the camp gave rise today to reports that control of the center was to revert to the War Relocation Authority.

Headquarters of the Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah, however, said no change was contemplated. Major General David McCoach Jr., Commanding General, told the United Press: "The troops stationed there (Tulelake) will continue to perform the same duties they assumed when they took over."

In San Francisco, Philip J. Webster, acting director for the WRA, categorically denied the story.

"We have checked with both the military and the WRA officials in Tulelake," said Webster, "and are informed there is no change in the relationship existing between the WRA and the Army. The Army is still in complete control of the project."

Since November 1 the Tulelake segregation camp has been under Army troop control following a demonstration by internees who held WRA officials temporary captives in the camp's administration building, threatened the officials unless their demands for better conditions were met, and injured several persons in sporadic rioting.

Meanwhile, the State Department announced officially in Washington the Japanese government has refused to consider a third exchange of nationals with the United States until it receives a neutral government report on treatment of Japanese interned in the United States.

The investigation has been undertaken by the Spanish government. Representatives reportedly have completed their report which holds the Japanese internees have been treated well and humanely.

Chronicle

January 13, 1944

Page #1

Soldier Asks Why *Jan, 15*

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I was taught in school, by my family, by the Bill of Rights and by the Holy Bible that men should be equal.

Yet, here in the South where I am stationed, the Negro is not equal. We fight the Nazis because of their treatment toward the Jews. Hitler's dupes force Jews to sweep German sidewalks. They forbid them to enter their parks and from trading with certain business establishments. In our deep South, the Negroes (Americans) are forced to enter theaters through "Negro entrances," can use only rest rooms for Negroes, must sit in prescribed places on street cars, must not enter "white restaurants" or "grocery stores for whites only."

If American people are planning to prevent another war, they had better take note of our Negro situation. I have been told I am fighting for equality among men. I hope to see it in America among Americans after this war. Every American has the right to be equal. God and our constitution teach it.

SOLDIER.

Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

*Fresno Bee
Jan. 15, 1944*

Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—The most potent, backstage big-business lobby in Washington now plugging for lower taxes happens to be financed by the gracious exemptions of the United States Treasury.

The lobbying job is done by members of such organizations as the United States Chamber of Commerce and the committee for economic development, and they operate so successfully because the contributions which maintain them are tax exempt. Any corporation which has profits in the 90 per cent excess profits class can make contributions to United States Chamber of Commerce or committee for economic development practically without sacrifice. Since the donations are deductible, 90 per cent of their donations are paid, indirectly, by Uncle Sam to lobby against his future tax take.

On the other side of the ledger is the unfortunate fact that a fund for liberal causes is not tax exempt. Federal tax courts have just ruled that the endowment created by Robert Marshall to advance the cause of labor unions and civil liberties is interested in "promoting legislation" and therefore not deductible.

But if you are promoting legislation for lower taxes, it's another matter. That can come out of your income tax.

Everybody is aware of the butter shortage, but not many are aware of the fact that dairy herds are being depleted by State and Federal slaughter at the rate of 10,000 head a month in order to wipe out Bang's disease.

This is now the worst and most widespread disease among all U. S. cattle. Department of Agriculture officials claim they have reduced Bang's disease 50 per cent in the past 10 years, yet it still stands at the top of an unhealthy list, with mastitis next, and tuberculosis way down the line.

Ten thousand killed a month is

a lot of cows, yet officials defend the slaughter campaign. They say most of the cows are "old cast-off animals" no longer profitable for dairy production. Also, they point out that owners are given the privilege of keeping any animals which may be productive even though diseased.

The disease produces undulant fever in humans, which caused the death of Edsel Ford.

Even more difficult to combat is mastitis, an infection of the udder. Officials of the Agriculture Department have ample opportunity to observe mastitis close at hand, for the herds of the Soldiers' Home and St. Elizabeth's Hospital are both infected. These herds have the best care, and are not pushed for utmost production, as are commercial herds, yet the disease is persistent.

In fact, the combination of Bang's disease and mastitis is making a serious situation on a Nation-wide scale.

White-maned Leo Crowley, head of FEA, has so many jobs and so many people working for him that he can't keep up with them.

Some time ago, he received a telephone call from Secretary of the Interior Ickes, who wanted to take away one of Crowley's top men, Fowler Harper, to be solicitor of the Department of the Interior. (Harper, formerly dean of law at Indiana University, was brought to Washington by Paul McNutt.)

But Crowley mistook Fowler Harper for Fowler Hamilton, who also works for FEA. Hamilton had just been to London on a mission of economic warfare analysis, and Crowley had talked with him about the trip. So this Fowler was in his mind.

"He's a good man," said Crowley to Ickes, "but he's just back from London and I'm not sure we can spare him. I'll look into it."

However, Crowley later got the right man and told Fowler Harper that Ickes wanted him in Interior.

But the next time he saw Fowler Hamilton, he slipped back

into his old error. "I hate to lose you," he said, "but I know you will do a good job for Ickes."

High executives of the War Department are proud of the way in which Japanese-American soldiers have responded to the call of American patriotism and done a good job in the Army.

Enlisting American-born Japanese in the U. S. Army was frankly an experiment and many old-line officers were very skeptical. However, Undersecretary of War Patterson and Assistant Secretary Jack McCloy insisted that they be given a chance. The performance of Japanese-American troops in battle has more than justified this confidence in them.

Reports from Italy pay tribute to the bravery of one Jap-American battalion which was under heavy fire. Most of its men were recruited from Hawaii. They fought with great heroism and the casualty lists were very heavy.

When Undersecretary of War Patterson was in the Southwest Pacific not long ago, General Oscar Griswold asked him to meet his intelligence unit. Patterson stepped into the intelligence tent and there met five grinning Japs. They were not prisoners, but Hawaiian-born, and were entrusted with the vitally important job of translating intelligence information picked up from the enemy.

The Japanese-Americans are all carefully investigated before they enter the Army, but in no case has one of them, after entering the Army, betrayed trust.

Frances Flannagan, wife of hard-working Representative Flannagan of Virginia, is on her husband's pay roll at \$1400 a year . . .

(Copyright, 1944)

Chronicle
January 15, 1944

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Protests on Tulelake and WRA Mount

Pacific Coast Congressmen in Washington yesterday protested the transfer of control at the Tulelake Segregation Center housing 15,000 disloyal Japanese, from the Army to the War Relocation Authority.

The Congressmen, sparked by Representative Clair Engle (D. Cal.), said they will press for transfer of control to the Justice Department. Engle said they would also demand removal of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer.

"The WRA," Engle charged, "is still incapable of running the center correctly. The leopard cannot remove his spots."

The action in Washington was echoed by members of the Tulelake American Legion post, Grange and Civilian Defense Council. "We still believe the Army alone should handle the center," a spokesman declared.

The joint Army-WRA statement which touched off the protest said that WRA has taken over the center following re-establishment of peaceful conditions within the center.

The action followed by three days an unofficial report from civilian workers at the center that 200 Japanese leaders had been on a hunger strike since December 31. The hunger strike was said to have ended Wednesday.

The end of the reputed hunger strike was followed by the movement of 1000 Army troops from inside the segregation center to new barracks built adjacent to the camp but outside the 10-foot fence which bounds the center.

The Army will maintain "perimeter control" of the camp.

The Army took control of the center November 4, following a general strike by segregees, the beating of a doctor and rioting during which WRA workers were held hostage by the Japanese.

Chronicle

January 16, 1944

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Back From a Really Tough Job

Sergeant Kazuo Komoto, veteran of Guadalcanal and New Georgia, shows his medal, the Purple Heart, to his younger brother, Susumu, while visiting his parents at the Gila River Relocation Center near Phoenix, Ariz.

Operating under extreme personal risk with outstanding bravery, Americans of Japanese ancestry like Sergeant Komoto have proved invaluable in Pacific operations.

Probably better publicized is the fierce and expert fighting record achieved on the Italian front by complete outfits of Americans of Japanese blood from Hawaii.

In yet another phase, Staff Sergeant Ben Kuroki of the USAAF has just been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his participation as a turret gunner on a Liberator bomber in the famous low level raid on the Ploesti oil fields.

Chronicle
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Emmons Explains Army Removal From Tule Lake

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—(U.P.)

—Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding general, Western Defense Command, said today, "it just isn't logical for the army to keep troops in charge of the Tule Lake Japanese center any longer."

The army relinquished control of the center holding 16,000 disloyal Japanese last week, ending 10 weeks' occupation of the camp following several disturbances, including Japanese' holding National War Relocation Authority Director Dillon S. Myer "virtual prisoner" for several hours. Several organizations and individuals already have protested WRA's resumption of complete administration at Tule Lake.

"The answer to 'why doesn't the army run the Japanese camp?' is very simple," Emmons, who took command of Hawaiian defenses shortly after Pearl Harbor and handled the problem of Hawaii's 170,000 Japanese said.

Functions Are Distinct

"The army has distinct functions in our government—to wage war and put down insurrection—all defined by law. Every time we expand an army activity into a sphere another governmental department is organized to handle, we are taking soldiers from a present or future battle area.

"Our part in the Tule Lake picture is to prevent any threat against the security of the west coast by Tule Lake inhabitants—and that's the reason we have troops around the area.

"The actual job of administration can be done by other governmental agencies. In administering a camp such as Tule Lake, where there are a great many non citizens, the management has to be very careful in exercising discipline and control so the Japanese have no just cause for retaliation against our citizens held prisoner or interned by the enemy."

It was believed General Emmons referred to the Japanese government's withdrawal from negotiations to exchange Americans held by Japan, which withdrawal was blamed by a WRA spokesman on "race haters" who "exaggerated" the November Tule Lake disturbances.

Plane Losses Are Admitted

General Emmons also explained: Some army planes flying between the west coast and Hawaii have been lost and their loss has not been made public, although next of kin of all lost personnel have been notified, because such announcements would give information to the enemy.

The Pacific war's progress is necessarily slow now, but all tactical efforts are proceeding in pursuance of well organized plans. When the European war ends, an immense naval strength will be sent against Japan quickly. Next in speed to shift to the Pacific will be aviation. Then land forces.

There is no longer a chance of serious Japanese attacks on the Pacific Coast. The most the Japanese could do would be "commando type raids or to send over a few planes. We have plans to meet any situation."

Fresno Bee
Jan. 18, 1944

Methodists Unite In Campaign For Just Peace

Cooperation in studying how to obtain at the peace conference table a world settlement based on international collaboration and the elimination of racial, social and economic inequalities was pledged last night by Methodist laymen and clergymen of the San Joaquin Valley at the conclusion of a day long peace rally.

The meeting, one of more than 100 planned in key American cities by the Council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, was climaxed by a dinner at which Y. C. Yang, president of the Methodist College in Soochow, China, and a former diplomat, and Bishop A. Frank Smith of Houston, Tex., pleaded for international understanding.

Methods Are Outlined

Some of the methods in which Methodist churches throughout the valley will work for peace were outlined in a seminar preceding the dinner after Corliss P. Hargraves of New York, secretary of missionary education, discussed The Principles Of A Christian Peace.

"The bishops have no intention of regimenting your thinking on the proper kind of peace," Hargraves said. "If differences of opinion upon details develop, that is healthy and means a more vivid citizenship and churchship.

"The important thing is to start thinking on the subject of a peace and then let our representatives in congress, our president and other national heads know what we, as citizens, believe to be a fair and a just peace.

'No Compromise'

"There can be no compromise, however, on the principles of world brotherhood, which means equality for all and elimination of racial, social and economic barriers, nor does it seem that this can be achieved without international cooperation."

The group then voted to study international problems in detail through women's study clubs, youth groups and at church meetings, and to endorse the principle of a day of consecration to peace for all Methodists, tentatively scheduled for March 26th.

Cites Peace Aims

Yang, who has served in the diplomatic corps of the Peking and Nationalist governments of China, told approximately 500 attending the dinner:

"A just peace must be dominated neither by the spirit of unrestraint in revenge nor by an attitude of blind condonation."

In answer to questions, Yang said he favors the waging of war against Japan until she has overthrown her military caste and returned territories conquered from China.

"After that the Japanese people should be given a fair chance to show they can be good neighbors," he said.

Yang emphasized, however, lasting peace hardly can be hoped for unless Christianity succeeds in evangelizing the world.

"A revival of spirit among other great religions, such as Buddhism, would be a help, no doubt, but what the world really needs is the universal adoption of a spiritual dynamic of life, a universal religious culture embodying the idea of the brotherhood of all men in equality.

"Such problems as racial discrimination automatically will be solved once this is accomplished."

He predicted the China emerging under the rule of Chiang Kai-Shek will be guided by Christian principles and perhaps converted to Christianity, and declared the interdenominational rivalries conspicuous in America are softened among Chinese converts.

Bishop Smith warned the church must retain higher principles than the world and impress them upon world thinking at the peace conference if it is to fulfill its mission in this generation.

He said the peace rallies in this state and Texas are particularly important because of the large increases in population registered since the start of the war.

Treasurer
Jan. 18, 1944

Grew's Proposal To Keep Hirohito Is Nonsensical

Is Joseph C. Grew, former American ambassador to Japan, becoming a softy?

No tinge of sentimentalism marked his speeches when he first returned home. Typical of those sentiments is this excerpt from a speech he delivered a year ago:

The will to conquest of the Japanese nation is utterly ruthless, utterly cruel, and utterly blind to any of the values which make up our civilization. The only way to stop that will be to destroy it utterly. If we fail — please mark my words — we pass into slavery and all America passes into slavery with us.

Nothing mealy mouthed in that statement.

But recently in an eastern city Grew suggested a postwar Japan in which Emperor Hirohito be left undisturbed on his throne. And in apology for that ruler personally, he said:

The emperor did his best to restrain his high command — the admirals and generals — from incurring war with the United States and Britain. I am aware of this from intimate knowledge.

Are we to believe the most absolute ruler in the world, the man who his people believe is the son of heaven and on whom we bestow many of the attributes of deity, was in fact so powerless, so irresolute or so foolish as to consent to the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor, when he knew better all the time?

Emperor worship has been described repeatedly as one of the things which make Japan so dangerous. It is the foundation of the system of absolutism which must be purged if Japan ever again is to become a member of the society of civilized nations.

To maintain that throne with Hirohito on it is what the Japanese, not the United Nations, are fighting for.

He is the individual who has been pinning medals on the killers of American soldiers and on the executioners of American airmen.

He is the man who has been receiving and praising every treacherous Quisling from China, the Philippines and points south.

How in the name of conscience can the United Nations divorce him from the infamous crimes of his subordinates, satellites and associated gangsters?

It is as preposterous in theory as it would be fatal in practice to hang Tojo while handing a perfumed bouquet of future leadership to Hirohito.

Frederic Lee
Jan 18, 1944

A Proper Action

By a vote of five to one, the state board of agriculture ^{Jan 19} 1944 has rescinded a resolution adopted by three board members on December 20th opposing the banning of Japanese from agricultural pursuits in California after the war.

It was fit and proper that a majority of the board members should have abrogated the action of a small minority sitting in what was little short of a rump session.

In the first place, the resolution was unnecessary. It dealt with a controversial subject far removed from the proper sphere of this board. Moreover, it misrepresented the views of the majority of the board in the eyes of the nation.

The original resolution was sponsored by Professor Paul Taylor of the University of California, whose term expired on January 15th.

What motives Taylor might have had in interjecting this alien subject into the proceedings of the board is only a matter of guesswork.

It is well that a majority now has set the board right, although the sponsors of the resolution probably well knew the original action would gain far more publicity than the retraction.

-Tresno Bee
Jan 19, 1944

DeWitt Defends Japanese Ban

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — (U.P.) — Security of the Pacific Coast requires exclusion of the Japanese from that area, Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, former commanding general of the Western Defense Command, so advised General George C. Marshall, chief of staff.

His report dated June 5, 1943, was contained in a 618 page book made public here today.

"The evacuation (after Pearl Harbor) was impelled by military necessity," DeWitt said. "The security of the Pacific Coast continues to require the exclusion of the Japanese from that area, now prohibited to them, and will so continue as long as that military necessity exists."

Helped Japanese Aims

Intelligence service records submitted by DeWitt showed hundreds of Japanese organizations existed in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona prior to December 7, 1941, and were actively engaged in advancing Japanese war aims.

"These records also disclosed," DeWitt reported, "that thousands of American born Japanese had gone to Japan to receive their education and indoctrination there and had become rabidly pro Japanese and then returned to the United States. Emperor worshiping ceremonies were commonly held and millions of dollars flowed into the Japanese imperial war chest from the contributions freely made by Japanese here."

'Every Ship Attacked'

In accounts of Pacific war activities and problems, the report said for several weeks after Pearl Harbor "substantially every ship leaving a west coast port was attacked by an enemy submarine." This seemed "conclusively" to point to the existence of hostile shore to ship (submarine) communication, the report said.

The report said throughout the Santa Maria Valley of Santa Barbara County, including the cities of Santa Maria and Guadalupe, every utility, air field, bridge, telephone and power line or other facility of importance was "flanked by Japanese" at the time of Pearl Harbor.

"They even surrounded the oil fields in this area," DeWitt reported, while a few miles to the south where productive agricultural lands were available but no strategic installations were located, no Japs were to be found."

DeWitt said "any measures other than those pursued along the Pacific Coast might have been 'too little and too late.'"

Tracy Bee
Jan 20, 1944

Myer Defends WRA, Admits Only Fraction of Japs Work

Dillon S. Myer, the former Ohio farm agent who became head of the War Relocation Authority, in San Francisco today vigorously defended his organization's administration of the Tule Lake camp which was returned to the WRA last Friday by the Army, following last November's disturbances.

Mr. Myer declared that "the situation is gradually returning to normal," although he admitted that only one-fifth of the 15,000 Japanese held there are now working, compared with one-third employed prior to last November's outbreaks.

There is more security now at the Tule Lake camp than ever before, Mr. Myer declared, adding that the white guard has been increased 10 times and now numbers 66 men; a "man-proof" fence has been erected around the camp; three radio cars patrol the camp 24 hours daily; a fence has been erected between the camp and administration buildings, and an isolation area nine blocks square has been fenced off in which already 244 American-born Japanese are held with all mail censored, and no visitors. Alien Japanese recalcitrants are being turned over to the Department of Justice, Mr. Myer said.

A jail will be built to confine Japanese convicted of theft, rape and other crimes against their countrymen, Mr. Myer stated. He announced that he hopes to move 1900 more Japanese to Tule Lake from Manzanar.

"They constitute a group which have asked to be sent back to Japan or who have refused to swear allegiance to the United States," Mr. Myer said. "Another major problem is around 2000 Japanese now at Tule Lake who went back to Japan to be educated and indoctrinated.

Mr. Myer announced that he expects to close one of the nine centers now operated by the WRA, but refused to name the camp.

News

1-20-44

Stricter Guard on Japs at Tule Lake Camp Revealed by WRA Director at S.F. Parley

Steps taken to strengthen internal security at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation camp and prevent a recurrence of November's riots, among them segregation of "trouble makers" and expansion of the police force, were outlined in San Francisco today by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority.

During a press interview Myer gave his report on the center for disloyal Japanese, which was returned to WRA control last week, after being taken over by the Army after the November riots.

Other measures taken include:

A fence under 24-hour patrol has

been put up between the evacuees' settlement and the administration area as a guard against another demonstration, such as occurred when internees stormed the hospital and administration buildings.

MORE GUARDS ADDED

The interior security staff has been increased from 10 to 66 civilian policemen and later picked evacuees will be added to the force. Three radio patrol cars will cruise the camp.

The military, which moved outside the camp last week, has established a "perimeter guard" around the entire place and keeps a check on all persons going in and out of the center.

Myer disclosed that the isolation area is intended for Japanese-Americans, and any aliens who cause trouble will be turned over to the Department of Justice. At present there are 244 in segregation as recalcitrants, he said, with all communication under strict censorship and families and visitors barred.

The WRA head also revealed plans for erection as soon as materials are available of a camp prison for internees convicted of minor infractions. They are now sent to nearby jails.

Camp security "is as adequate as possible under the circumstances," Myer reported.

WHO IS INTERNED

The 15,000 persons there are "people who requested repatriation to Japan, and their families; others who refused to swear to abide by the laws of America, and anyone else we felt might be dangerous to this country," he said.

Another 2000 in this category will be moved to Tule Lake from Manzanar, Calif., probably within 30 days, it was disclosed.

Myer said that the release as parolees of approximately 17,000 evacuees from 10 camps in the Nation will result in the closing of one of the centers, which he did not designate. Another 3000 are temporarily outside the camps, he said.

The WRA head has been in conference in San Francisco with regional officials from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland and Sacramento.

Warren Criticizes Return To Civilian Control

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 20.—(U.P.)—Gov. Earl Warren today criticized the return of the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center to civilian control, although he said he would take the judgment of the Army as to effect of the action on military security.

The Governor said he was "frank to say" that in his opinion the practices followed by the War Relocation Authority were not consistent with the safety of citizens of the State or "in my humble opinion" with military security.

The loose discipline exercised by the WRA in the care of the Japanese, he said, has destroyed the faith of the people of California in that agency.

"I think," he continued, "that the people of California are convinced that the agency has no concern for their safety. It does just as it pleases and, I think, in deliberate contempt of public opinion."

The Governor said he had "some personal knowledge" of conditions on the coast which led to the evacuation of the Japanese. He said he investigated land ownership by Japanese and found a great number of instances of Japanese-owned land around vital areas. Not all of these, he said, could be accidents.

He said that a reading of a report by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, former Western Defense commander who ordered evacuation of the Japanese, would support his position.

"But," he concluded, "if the Army thinks that the people of the State and Nation will be safe if the center is turned back to the authority, we will do the best we can to work with the problem."

No name

1-20-44

Jap Peril to West Coast Bared By DeWitt

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP). Japanese attacks on the West Coast during the early stages of the war were aided by signalling from the shore, says Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, who as commanding general of the Western Defense Command supervised the removal of the Japanese from that area in 1942.

In his final report on the transmigration, DeWitt adds that it brought virtual elimination of the signals and a reduction in the number of submarine attacks on ships sailing from West Coast ports.

SIGNALS FROM SHORE

The 600 page report which was issued yesterday, noted difficulties of authority in connection with the signals.

Signalling was observed from buildings that could not be entered without a search warrant, and radio messages were intercepted and their source determined within an area of a city block but the Justice Department, the report said, was unwilling to make "mass raids" and at the time, the Army still lacked authority.

For several weeks after the attack on Pearl Harbor, it said every ship leaving West Coast ports was attacked by enemy submarine.

ATTACKS BY SUBS

The subs, DeWitt said, also apparently were apprised of the range of coastal defense guns and on one occasion an enemy vessel surfaced and shelled the coast from the only position in which it would not be in range. The report cited three specific instances of attacks by enemy submarines or airplanes, each upon unprotected spots.

The report also noted that invariably, Japanese communities on the West Coast flanked strategic installations while there no Japanese in nearby, available farming sections.

"It was difficult to explain the situation . . . by coincidence alone," said the report.

Call Bulletin
January 20, 1944
Page 4

J.S. Casualties in Italy Total 19,210 ^{1/20}

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—(U.P.)—American casualties in Italy from the original landing there in September total 19,210 to date, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today. These included 2985 killed, 12,504 wounded and 3721 missing.

Stimson pointed out particularly the casualties of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, largely from Hawaii. They performed very creditably in heavy action in Italy, he said, and their losses to date have been 96 killed, 221 wounded and missing. No date - name

No name

1-20-44

or

1-21-44

'American-Jap' Help Lauded

By United Press

1120
LOS ANGELES, Jan. 20.—Returning from 22 months supervising construction of Hawaiian defenses, Remington Stone today said much of the work would have been impossible without help of American-Japanese.

"Americans of Japanese descent, as well as many Japanese aliens, ineligible for citizenship, helped in construction crews," said Mr. Stone, a civilian assistant to the Army deputy district engineer for the central Pacific area.

"We have many foremen and Army contractors who are 'those damn Japs'.

"The record is important," he said in amplifying remarks made before the Lawyer's Guild, "especially in contrast with what happened on the West Coast.

"All rumors of sabotage were found to have no foundation when investigated," he said.

Successful handling of the problem in the islands, he said, was attributed to a lack of hysteria, co-operation of newspapers, and the positive leadership of level-headed General Delos C. Emmons, who now commands the Western Defense Command.

No date - name

No name

No date 1-20-44

Japanese Evacuation

SHORE SIGNALS DIRECTED SUB ATTACKS ON COAST AND SHIPPING, DeWITT REVEALS

by Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Signals from the shore aided the Japanese in attacks on the West Coast early in the war, but after the evacuation of Japanese from the area the signaling was "virtually eliminated," Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt says in a report issued today.

In three cases specifically cited in the General's report to General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, he said that attacks by airplane or submarines were aimed at spots where there were no defenses to catch them.

Cessation of the signaling, DeWitt said, also brought a reduction in the number of submarine attacks on ships sailing from West Coast ports.

For several weeks after Pearl Harbor, he reported, every ship leaving a West Coast port was attacked by an enemy submarine.

DeWitt gave the account of the ship-to-shore communications in a 600-page final report on the evacuation of the Japanese residents, a movement he supervised as Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army in 1942.

DeWitt said the decision to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast was not taken immediately on the outbreak of war, but grew out of a series of intermediate steps.

Signaling was observed from buildings that could not be entered without obtaining a search warrant, radio messages were intercepted and a "fix" obtained on the sending station within an area of a city block, but the Justice Department was not willing to make "mass raids" and the army still lacked jurisdiction, DeWitt said.

DeWITT says "the most striking illustrations" of the many available on this hostile communication were these three:

"On February 23, 1942, a hostile submarine shelled Goleta, near Santa Barbara, in an attempt to destroy vital oil installations there. On the preceding day the shore bat-

tery in position at this point had been withdrawn to be replaced by another. On the succeeding day, when the shelling occurred, it was the only point along the coast where an enemy submarine could have successfully surfaced and fired on a vital installation without coming within the range of coast defense guns.

"In the vicinity of Brookings (Mt. Emily), Ore., an enemy submarine-based plane dropped incendiary bombs in an effort to start forest fires. At that time it was the only section of the Pacific Coast which could have been approached by enemy aircraft without interception by aircraft warning devices.

"Similarly, a precise knowledge of the range of coast defense guns at Astoria, Ore., was in the possession of the enemy. A hostile submarine surfaced and shelled shore batteries from the only position at which a surfaced submarine could have approached the coast line close enough to shell a part of its coast defenses without being within range of the coastal batteries."

DeWitt's report asserts that, "whether by design or accident," Japanese communities on the West Coast invariably flanked strategic installations. While it was believed that some were loyal, it was believed also that others were not, he says, and a positive determination could not be made.

S.F. Chronicle
January 20, 1944
(Page 5)

Jap-Americans Back in Draft

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. — (AP)—American citizens of Japanese descent again will be brought under the selective service program.

The War Department today said Japanese-Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their draft boards on the same basis as other citizens. None has been drafted since February, 1942.

The announcement said that "the excellent showing" which the 442nd Combat Team has made in training and the "outstanding record" achieved by the battalion now fighting in Italy, both comprised of Japanese-American volunteers, were major factors in the decision to reinstate selective service for citizens of Japanese descent.

S. F. Examined
January 21, 1944

Warren Assails WRA Control of Tule Lake

Governor Declares Rule of Bureau Dangerous to U. S. Safety

(Continued from Page One)

policies, said he had "personal knowledge" of Japanese land holdings in California, "and the places they were located could not have been by accident—they were around so many vital installations of the Army and Navy."

"I believe," he added, "that the loose discipline exercised by the WRA in the care of the Japanese has destroyed the confidence of the people of California in that agency. And I believe it has convinced the people that agency has no concern with their safety."

"They (WRA officials) do just as they please and in too many instances have done so in what I would call deliberate disregard—perhaps a better word would be contempt—of public opinion."

MEASURES TAKEN.

In San Francisco, Myer insisted measures are being taken to prevent recurrence of the November riots at the camp, after which the Army had to assume temporary control.

Denying he intends to resign, Myer said the WRA will continue to operate the camp, with these security measures:

- 1—An increase of internal security forces of sixty-six—ten times the original number of guards. This police force will be armed, and will control the "administrative" area.
- 2—Military guards will patrol the external area of the camp.
- 3—A fence has been built between the area occupied by the evacuees and the "administrative" area.
- 4—A special isolation area is to be fenced off, and used when needed for troublesome Japanese. All communications will be cut off from this area, no visitors will be allowed, and this section will be patrolled by military police.
- 5—Three patrol cars, equipped with radio, and each manned by two patrolmen, will be on duty twenty-four hours a day.
- 6—Finally, a jail to be built at the center.

At present, Myer said, 244 segregees are confined in the isolated area and will remain there "indefinitely." Most of these are American born Japanese, and were the "strong-arm" agitators of the November riots. Alien Japanese troublemakers have been turned over to the Department of Justice.

He said that of 15,000 Japanese now in the Tule Lake camp, 3,300 are back at work on camp projects, and a total of 5,000 eventually will have a job. Some, he said, were "afraid" to return to work, and 300 failed to take jobs assigned to them. All of the Japanese "struck" on November 4, in defiance of Army control.

Twenty-five WRA white employees have quit since the riots, Myer declared, and said it was "difficult" to replace them.

ONE CENTER TO CLOSE.

During the press conference, Myer revealed that "one" of the

nine WRA centers is to be closed, but would not identify it for fear "of disturbing its occupants unnecessarily." Two thousand American born internees in the Manzanar camp will be moved soon to Tule Lake, he said.

Of the 107,000 Japanese originally sent to the nine camps, Myer admitted that 20,000 have been permitted to work outside of the centers. Troublemakers, he said, totaled "from 1,500 to 2,000 American born Japanese, who spent most of their lives in Japan, are maladjusted, and refuse to swear allegiance to the United States." Myer said he "would like to ship these 2,000 back to Japan but Japan doesn't want them."

Examiner

January 21, 1944

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BAN ON JAPS IN U.S. JOBS URGED

Congressmen Ask Action After
DeWitt Airs Charges

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—

Withdrawal of all members of the Japanese race from United States Government offices and defense services in the light of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt's charges of Japanese military espionage on the west coast was urged today in statements by five Congressmen.

They denounced as "an outrage" and "a deadly danger" the fact that the War Relocation Authority (WRA) has pressed the Japanese into government offices in Washington and elsewhere in the country, and into strategic defense plants and other war work in nearly all sections except the west coast prohibited zone.

STATEMENT BY MYER.

Dillon S. Myer, whose resignation as director of the War Relocation Authority has been demanded in resolutions adopted by a committee of the west coast House Congressional delegations, issued a statement recently that 128 west coast Japanese have moved into the national capital, and that fifty-one are in Federal jobs here.

Efforts are being made to find jobs for more in Washington, Myer said.

Several thousand Japanese are working in the Chicago-Detroit war industrial zone, where, reports to the Dies House Committee on Un-American Activities say, they have reorganized the same societies to which they belonged on the west coast.

Former members of the southern California Japanese fishing fleet, accused countless times of being a mere espionage arm of the Japanese navy, are now employed, through WRA certification, on Great Lakes steamers and on Atlantic convoy vessels.

AT HOUSE HEARING.

The Congressmen who commented today were among those who attended the opening of House Immigration and Naturalization Committee hearings on a set of measures to deprive of citizenship the thousands of Japanese Americans who have expressed allegiance to the Tokio Emperor, and to deport them, with all alien Japanese, after the war.

They are Representative Lowell Stockman, Republican, Oregon; Representative William F. Norrell, Democrat, Arkansas; Representative Clair Engle, Democrat, California; Representative J. Leroy Johnson, Republican, California, and Representative Harry R. Sheppard, Democrat, California.

Examined

January 21, 1944

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Nisei Will Be Called Up for The Army Soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (UP) — American citizens of Japanese descent will become subject to call for military duty at an early date, the War Department said tonight.

"Japanese Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their selective service boards on the same basis as other citizens, and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred," it said.

Selective Service has already taken steps for reclassification and calls are expected to be issued when the process is completed.

Excellent showing of Japanese-American volunteers in combat and training influenced the decision.

Chronicle

January 21, 1944

Page 3

At Least One Japanese Camp Will Be Closed, Myer Says

Plans to close at least one of the War Relocation Authority's 10 relocation centers within the next two or three months were made public here yesterday by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA.

The decision as to which center will be closed has not yet been made, Myer said at a press conference.

Approximately 17,000 of the Nation's 107,000 Japanese internees have been allowed to leave relocation centers permanently, Myer said. 3000 more are on leaves of absence.

Myer said that increased protection measures against further disturbances at Tulelake have been put into effect with the return of the relocation center to civilian administration.

STAFF INCREASED

The internal security staff at Tulelake has been increased to 10 times its former size, Myer revealed, and radio-equipped patrol cars now cruise within the relocation center.

Tension is decreasing in all the camps, now, Myer said, and added that he felt normal activity within the relocation centers would be resumed shortly. About 3300 evacuees are back at work at Tulelake, but some are afraid to return to their jobs because of the possibility of action by internee-agitators, Myer explained.

Rumors that he would shortly resign, Myer said, are utterly false.

"There's a job to do and I am sticking to it," the national WRA director said.

WARREN STATEMENT

Return of the Tulelake Japanese segregation center to the WRA was criticized by Governor Warren yesterday although he said the State would "play ball and do whatever is necessary to work out the problem."

The Governor said "the WRA showed it had no concern for the people's views on their own safety

but it did as it pleased."

"In my opinion," the Governor told a press conference at Sacramento, "the policy followed by WRA was not consistent with the safety of the civilians of our State or the national military safety."

The Governor said his views concerning the Japanese were backed by a report of Lieutenant General De Witt that before the Japanese were evacuated from California enemy submarines received signals from the shore.

While Attorney General, Warren said he investigated Japanese ownership of land and that so many were near vital Army and Navy installations "this could not have been by accident."

Chronicle

January 21, 1944

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The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

War Relocation Setup To Be Put Under Ickes

War Relocation Authority will be transferred to the Interior Department and placed under the firm hand of Secretary Harold Ickes.



The agency now is independent. The transfer order already has been drawn and it's reported it has been signed by the President. Announcement of the transfer is being delayed, it's said, until the move can be discussed with

Dillon S. Myer, WSA director, who is now on the West Coast and who won't return here until January 28. Myer and his staff will be given the opportunity of remaining with WRA after it loses its independence. West Coast members of Congress have demanded that WRA be reorganized following several outbreaks in its Jap enemy alien camps.

Wash. Post

January 21, 1944

Aid Is Offered Nisei Woman In Martinez

MARTINEZ, Jan. 22.—(U.P.)—The American Civil Liberties Union in San Francisco today offered help in case of necessity to the Japanese-American wife of Horton Terry whose return to this town from a Japanese internment camp was protested with "no Japanese wanted here" signs posted by Martinez citizens.

Mrs. Terry, the former June Arril, 22, was one of the 16 wives of American citizens who were judged loyal by the war department and ordered returned to their home communities last week by Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command.

Terry, a construction worker for the Associated Oil Company, said Joseph Stacey, owner of the apartment house where the couple lives with their 2 year old son, has requested them to vacate immediately.

Mrs. Terry, born and educated in Martinez, has been "insulted" frequently by neighbors who complained to the police of her presence and asked she be ordered to move, Chief Steve Neilsen said.

The FBI told him no action could be taken as far as they were concerned.

Frens Bw
Jan. 22, 1944

Myer Defends Tule Lake Administration

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 22. —

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, defending his administration of the Tule Lake Japanese Relocation Center, says many influential people and organizations are trying to reduce Americans of Japanese descent "to the status of second class citizens."

He told a Town Hall meeting:

Such persons and organizations are jeopardizing the prisoner exchange system between Japan and the United States.

They are providing the enemy with propaganda material to convince other Oriental nations the United States is conducting a racial war.

Tresano Bee
Jan 22, 1944

Pasadena May Induct U. S. Japanese Citizens

PASADENA, Jan. 22.—(AP)—J. A. Byrne, chairman of Selective Service Board No. 190, says his board is preparing to reclassify for induction into the armed forces approximate-

ly 1,000 Japanese-Americans who formerly located at nearby Santa Anita race track when it was an assembly center.

Draft questionnaires are being mailed to the registrants, some of whom are still in various relocations camps.

Feb
Fresno Bee
Jan 22, 1944

U. S. Jap Quits Bay Home

Woman, Husband Flee Mountain View Threats

In the first case of its kind in the Bay area, an American-born Japanese woman and her husband voluntarily left their Mountain View home yesterday after neighbors had violently protested against the woman's return to the area.

The woman was the former June Arrii, a graduate of the Martinez schools, and the wife of Horton Terry, a construction worker and Caucasian.

ALLOWED TO RETURN.

At the outbreak of war, she was interned in a relocation center. Recently, on orders of Gen. Delos Emmons, head of the Western Defense Command, she was one of fifteen American born Japanese women given permission to return to their homes.

Her husband had rented a house at 2121 Monterey Street in Mountain View, near Martinez. When Mrs. Terry appeared in the house, according to Martinez police, a next door neighbor, Mrs. Marjorie Williams, went to the Terry home and threatened to evict Mrs. Terry bodily unless she left. Other neighbors gathered, with the result that sheriff deputies under Sheriff James Long of Contra Costa County, and Martinez police officers were called to the scene.

BOTH LACK AUTHORITY.

Both Sheriff Long and Chief of Police Steve Neilson announced they had no authority to act. Neighbors then appealed to Joe Stacy, owner of the house, who served notice on the Terrys to evict the premises within ten days.

Yesterday the Terrys had vacated the premises.

Terry is an employe of the Braun Construction Company. The couple, who have a son, were married before the war. Mrs. Terry was born in Alhambra Valley, near Martinez.

S. I. Examiner
January 22, 1944
Pages

Nisei Insulted After Return To Bay Area

June Arrii Terry, 22, Japanese-American wife of Horton Terry, is back in Martinez where she was born and educated. She has been officially adjudged loyal to the land of her birth, and came back home under the aegis of Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command.

But when she came home she found signs: "No Japanese Wanted Here!" placed in the windows of houses in full view of the apartment house where the Terrys are living.

Police Chief Steve Neilsen of Martinez says, according to United Press, that Mrs. Terry has been "insulted by neighbors who asked that she be ordered to move. Neilsen informed the FBI, but says the FBI hold him they could not take action.

Terry, construction worker for the Associated Oil Company, said yesterday that Joseph Stacey, the apartment house owner, has requested that the Terrys vacate immediately.

The American Civil Liberties Union of San Francisco announced it will offer assistance to the Terrys, if any tangible issue is raised.

The young woman, mother of a 2-year-old boy, was one of the 16 wives of American citizens judged loyal by the War Department and ordered returned to their homes. She was released last week from an internment camp.

Meanwhile, in Los Angeles, according to Associated Press, Dillon Myer, WRA director, took issue with those who would "confine all people of Japanese descent," say that "there is a place in this melting pot Nation for all people of good will and democratic faith, regardless of racial antecedents."

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the Woofs!"
S.F. Chronicle Jan 22, 44

'Not Wanted' Signs Posted For Nisei

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S. F. Chronicle

January 22, 1944

Ickes Rumored To Rule WRA

S. F. Examiner
Bureau Shift to Interior

Department Seen

Jan 22, 1944
By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A reported plan of the Administration to ease the War Relocation Authority controversy by making the agency a part of Secretary Ickes. Interior Department was vigorously attacked by west coast members of Congress today.

Existence of the plan was virtually acknowledged by the Interior Department, but a spokesman said no official statement "as yet" could be made either in denial or affirmation.

TERMED GESTURE.

Because the plan reportedly might continue the present WRA organization and policy, Representative Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, chairman of a special committee of the three west coast States' House delegations on the WRA problem, declared the move a "dummy gesture" which would leave complaints against the WRA unsatisfied.

The Sheppard committee has adopted resolutions demanding the resignation of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, complete reorganization of WRA methods, and the placing of the troublesome Tule Lake camp for anti-American Japanese in northern California under Department of Justice administration.

REPORTED SIGNED.

Representative Clarence F. Lea, California Democrat and dean of the far western delegations, promised today that the thirty-three House members from the three States will be called to a meeting early next week to vote on the committee's proposals.

Reports from a credible source say the order for the absorption of the WRA by the Interior Department already has been signed by President Roosevelt and will be executed on Myer's return January 28 from a trip to the west coast.

At that time, it was stated, Myer will be called on to decide whether he prefers to resign or continue as head of an agency which no longer would be independent.

S. F. Examiner

January 22, 1944

House Group to Study Japanese Bills Deportation Commission Is Suggested

Special to The Chronicle

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — When the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization meets on Thursday efforts will be made to agree on a bill pertaining to the Japanese now in this country, a matter of much interest to the Pacific Coast.

Among the bills to be discussed is Representative J. Leroy Johnson's bill which calls for creating a Japanese deportation commission of three whose powers will include the right to determine whether persons of Japanese descent have expressed loyalty to a foreign nation and to order deportations. Such orders would be subject to review by the U. S. Courts of Appeals or Supreme Court, but no court objections to deportation can be made that were not made before the commission. The commissioners are to get \$10,000 a year under the Johnson bill and, if passed, the act ceases to be in effect five years after the war ends.

Another bill before the committee, authorized by Representative Harry R. Sheppard, calls for U. S. Attor-

neys to bring court proceedings for expatriation of any persons convicted of expressing loyalty to a foreign state.

Two other bills before the committee are those of Representative Russell (D., Texas) and Representative Norrell (D., Ark.)

The Russell bill calls for deportation after revocation of citizenship of persons who are "not observing by word or conduct . . . the allegiance which he was required to take before being admitted to citizenship" and includes deporting anyone who "refuses to speak, while in the United States, the English language."

The Norrell bill calls for all United States of Japanese descent "who are found to be unfriendly to the United States" to be deported by the President arranging to exchange them for a like number of citizens of the U. S. (not of Japanese descent) who are resident in or interned in Japan or held prisoners of war."

The Immigration Department, which is under the Department of Justice, is expected to have recommendations on these bills when the

committee meets.

The department would not announce its views in advance but it was learned the committee will be informed of many legal complications which would arise if the bill finally decided upon would inflict penalty on loyal American born Japanese, particularly those now aiding the armed forces.

Martinez Nisei Wife Moves After Hints of Violence

Threats of trouble in Martinez over the arrival of June Arrii Terry, 22, Nisei wife of an American, Horton Terry, following her release from a War Relocation camp, subsided yesterday when the Terrys moved out of a home they had rented in the Mount View section of the Contra Costa city.

However, neighbors are not going to let the matter drop, it was indicated, even though their earlier protests and even hints of violence resulted in the Terrys finding a new home—location of which could not be learned. These neighbors immediately started getting signatures on a letter which will be sent to Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding officer of the Western Defense Command, insisting that they want "no more Japs in Martinez."

Mrs. Terry rejoined her husband and 2-year-old son after Emmons had adjudged her and 15 other Nisei wives of Americans loyal and granted their release from relocation camps. She is a native of Martinez and was educated in Martinez schools, so she was at home when her husband found work on a construction project at the Associated Oil Company plant there.

However, neighbors made her feel anything but "at home," with the result that the owner of the home the Terrys had rented asked them to move. They agreed to move within six days, but yesterday a van was at the front door, and they left for an unannounced destination.

The American Civil Liberties Union, which took an immediate interest in the case when the trouble first started, yesterday, through

Director Ernest Besig, said there was little that remained to be done if the Terrys had moved out as demanded.

"We sent them a letter offering our aid and pointing out their rights under the OPA rental regulations," Besig said, "and promising help if they were molested. Now that they have moved, we can only sit back and wait for any aid they may ask if they are caused trouble in their new surroundings."

Two of Ten Escaped Sailors Recaptured

Two of 10 sailors who escaped from a train at Salinas Saturday were recaptured at King City by highway patrolmen yesterday.

The 10 sailors, under military arrest, were being transferred north when they escaped by breaking coach windows. Several Salinas women gave old clothes to some of the escaped sailors Saturday when the men declared they were soliciting for relief. The shore patrol appealed to residents of this area to watch for "naval relief" solicitors.

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Japanese Bills Being Studied By Committee

Special to The Chronicle

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Among the bills to be discussed is Representative J. Leroy Johnson's bill which calls for creating a Japanese deportation commission of three whose powers will include the right to determine whether persons of Japanese descent have expressed loyalty to a foreign nation and to order deportations. Such orders would be subject to review by the U. S. Courts of Appeals or Supreme Court, but no court objections to deportation can be made that were not made before the commission. The commissioners are to get \$10,000 a year under the Johnson bill and, if passed, the act ceases to be in effect five years after the war ends.

SHEPPARD BILL

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RECOMMENDATIONS

The Immigration Department, which is under the Department of Justice, is expected to have recommendations on these bills when the committee meets.

The department would not announce its views in advance but it was learned the committee will be informed of many legal complications which would arise if the bill finally decided upon would inflict penalty on loyal American born Japanese, particularly those now aiding the armed forces.

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Citizens

What is to be done in such cases as that reported from Martinez, where the Chief of Police says neighbors have offered insults to the Japanese-American wife of an American citizen? The woman, born and educated in Martinez, has been returned to her home by the army as a loyal American citizen. Yet, in spite of this unimpeachable endorsement, signs reading "No Japanese wanted" have appeared in windows of houses looking on the apartment where the couple live.

Legal remedy for this sort of outrage does not easily appear. Yet this thing may happen anywhere, for the species of muckerish persons who will do it is to be found here and there. It must be frowned upon by all decent people. We have to remember that it has no limits. If such signs can be paraded to insult citizens of Japanese blood they can also be set up before citizens of any other origin if some persons happen to be prejudiced against them. If there can be signs saying "No Japanese wanted" there can be others saying "No English" or "No French" or "No Okies." That is the logical extension of this piece of un-Americanism.

Chronicle

January 24, 1944

Dubune
U.S. Japs Loyal, 1/25
Declares Myer

PASADENA, Jan. 25.—(P)—Seventy-two per cent of the American-born Japanese in this country have never seen Japan and the majority of these are as loyal as any other Americans, Director Dillon F. Myer of the War Relocation Authority declared last night.

"To say they are not loyal to our institutions where they have been educated is not to have faith in our own American institutions," he told 400 persons attending a meeting called by the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Conference of American Principles and Fair Play."

He said the WRA is "operating on the general principle that we can do nothing else but assume that the majority of the interned Japanese will continue to live in this country after the war."

Myer declared the situation at the Tule Lake Camp, where internees rioted in November, is still tense and probably will remain so.

Oakland Tribune
January 25, 1944

Chr Jan 26
P14

Martinez Group Pleads For Nisei

In an open letter to the people of Martinez, a half dozen residents of the community yesterday came to the defense of Mrs. June Arrii Terry, 22, the American-born Japanese wife of Horton Terry, oil company construction worker.

Mrs. Terry was recently permitted by Lieutenant General Emmons, head of the Western Defense Command, to return to her Martinez home from her "exile" in the Middle West. The Terrys rented a house in the Mountain View district on the outskirts of Martinez, but the slurs and threats of indignant neighbors forced them to move.

In their letter yesterday, the six residents explained that Mrs. Terry's brother, Esao Arrii, was honored by the Martinez American Legion as one of the first American-Japanese draftees of the U. S. Army and is now serving with a combat unit overseas. The letter went on:

"It is tragic when, as the result of war hysteria, Americans lose sight of the American ideals and rights we are trying to protect. We refer to the case of American-born Mrs. Terry. To those who don't know or have overlooked the fact, Mrs. Terry is an American citizen, who has the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, as set down in the Constitution of the United States. If she is deprived of these, our part in World War II is completely without justification.

"Before a great injury is done, would it not be well for us to give serious consideration to the principles which form the foundation of our Government and our way of life?"

It was signed: "Eulalie Woodworth, A. G. Williams, Anthony, J. Barlettani, C. H. Parkinson, F. F. Giannini, Margaret Hanson."

Meantime, the Chamber of Commerce at Niles in Alameda county voted a resolution seeking to "prevent the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast for the duration and to encourage legislation which would curtail their colonization on the Pacific Coast after the war."

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Bill to Limit Jap Ouster

Congressmen Protest
Deportation Curb

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Department of Justice today presented Congress with a bill which Attorney General Francis Biddle said might bring about the post-war deportation of between 1,500 and 2,000 Japanese-Americans of the many thousands who have renounced their American allegiance since Pearl Harbor.

The measure was instantly attacked by west coast Congressmen, some of whom have introduced bills that would deport all the avowedly disloyal Japanese, aliens as well as American born, estimated in numbers all the way from 20,000 to 40,000.

SURPRISE MEASURE.

The Attorney General's measure, which he read as a surprise while he was testifying on Japanese deportation legislation before the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee, would erase all the written and spoken disloyalty declarations of the Japanese-Americans to date.

It would permit them an opportunity to change their minds, or at least their original expressions, and would provide that only new written statements of disloyalty to the United States would make them liable to denaturalization and deportation.

CONSTITUTION CITED.

Biddle indicated nothing stands in the way of deportation of alien Japanese found undesirable by the United States.

Explaining he had sent copies of the bill to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate for immediate introduction, Biddle told the committee he believed it better constitutional procedure not to base future deportation cases on disloyalty statements made before the enactment of legislation.

The west coast Congressmen, most of them lawyers themselves, countered with the statement that they were willing to stake the constitutionality of their measure in a Supreme Court test, and that the Justice Department bill would prove ineffectual in bringing about the desire of the west coast, which is drastic reduction of the Japanese disloyalty menace.

Examined
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SAFETY

Persecution

Editor—The good people of Martinez will have much to be ashamed of when their fanatical wave of hysteria has subsided in regard to the young Japanese woman they are so heartlessly persecuting.

These people at Martinez, in their hints of violence to this girl, go back in their hysteria to the dark days of 1691, when the people of Salem, also through waves of hysteria and ignorance, left a dark blot on the history of our country in their hanging and torturing of innocent victims considered witches. With such an outburst as Martinez has just shown, it seems we have not advanced far along the road to light and tolerance.

MRS. RUTH O. JOHNSON.
San Francisco.

Citizens

Editor—Thank you so very much for your editorial, "Citizens," on the incident of the Japanese-American woman at Martinez. It is refreshing to see that some editors have the courage to point out the practical dangers of a two-edged sword. It smacks also of a dangerous type of ill-advised un-American "patriotism" that should be stopped.

GORMAN Y. DOUBLEDAY.
Berkeley.

Chronicle
January 26, 1944

WEST COAST CONGRESSMEN HIT JAP POLICY

Delegations Demand Resignation
Of Dillon Myer; Declare WRA
Convicted of 'Incompetence'

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—

Resolutions calling for drastic reorganization and reform in the Government's handling of the Japanese resident situation were approved today by the House congressional delegations of California, Oregon and Washington.

The document, scheduled for presentation to President Roosevelt, demands the resignation of Dillon S. Myer as director of the War Relocation Authority on the grounds that the agency has been convicted of "incompetence, extravagance and inefficiency."

Proposal is made that the Tule Lake camp for subversive Japanese in northern California, where an uprising in November resulted in weeks of troop occupancy, be transferred from the WRA to the Department of Justice.

DEPORTATION PLAN.

The resolutions also give West coast indorsement to the principle of expatriation and deportation for all Japanese who have expressed disloyalty to the United States, although the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee earlier in the day had indicated it would not approve legislation as drastic as that proposed by the westerners.

The immigration committee obviously favors a substitute measure proposed by Attorney General Francis Biddle, which would cancel all the disloyalty statements to date, and require the Japanese to make new statements before they would become liable to loss of American citizenship and deportation to Japan.

Representative John Phillips, California Republican, announced he had received from Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, a specific denial that Doctor Sproul had issued a statement approving Myer's administration of the WRA.

WRA STAND.

Today's proceedings in Washington on the domestic Japanese situation indicated that the problem is beginning to wedge its way into the consciousness of Congressmen who until lately have been unaware that it constituted a serious condition.

The State Department has serious doubts that large scale deportations can be carried out, the committee was informed by R. W. Flournoy, assistant to the department's legal adviser.

He suggested that each of the disloyalists can be deprived of citizenship by treason conviction after trial by jury, and thus can be deported under existing laws.

The WRA will admit there are not more than 6,000 disloyal Japanese-Americans among the 15,000 Japanese of all classes segregated at Tule Lake, according to John Provinse, deputy WRA director, another witness.

Of the 6,000, he said, only about 4,000 would persist in their desire to go to Japan. He said he believed that not more than 1 per cent of the approximately 70,000 Japanese held in the nine other centers would renounce American citizenship.

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Hero Banned on Radio

Military Removes Nisei Soldier From Air

Chr Jan 27 p 3

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 26 (U.P.)—T/Sgt. Ben Kuroki, 21-year-old Japanese-American turret gunner and holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross and the air medal with oak leaf clusters, was removed from Ginny Simms' radio program last night when the War Department rescinded permission for his appearance.

A spokesman for the National Broadcasting Company said that the network had questioned advisability of Kuroki's appearance and submitted the matter to the War De-

partment. Permission was canceled shortly before Sergeant Kuroki was due at the NBC Radio City studios here.

Sergeant Kuroki, born in Nebraska of naturalized American-Japanese parents, took part in the African and Sicilian campaigns as a gunner on a Liberator bomber. He participated in American raids in both Mediterranean and European theaters, including the devastating Liberator raid on the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania.

Now recuperating from his 15

months of combat service at an Army Air Force redistribution center in Santa Monica, Sergeant Kuroki has been permitted to make several public appearances. He received an invitation to speak before San Francisco's Commonwealth Club.

Permission originally was granted for the radio show by Major General Alexander Searles, head of the War Department public relations division, it was learned. The rescinding order was issued by Colonel Ed Kirby, head of the radio branch.

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12 Thurs., Jan. 27, 1944

WEST COAST CONGRESSMEN HIT JAP POLICY

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Coast Congressmen Ask Removal of Dillon Myer

*chr
Jan 27
p 5*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (U.P.)—California, Washington and Oregon congressional representatives today voted without dissent to ask President Roosevelt to request the resignation of Dillon Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority.

The tri-State delegation also unanimously approved a subcommittee's recommendations for transfer of the Tulelake, Cal., internment camp to the "supervision and direction" of the Department of Justice and for future expatriation of disloyal Japs who are U. S. citizens.

Under the delegation's proposal Mr. Roosevelt would be directed to appoint a successor to Myer who would undertake a reorganization of nine other Japanese relocation centers in Western States now under the WRA.

"Any citizen who shall announce allegiance to a foreign country shall be deprived of his citizenship and his expatriation be ordered," the committee resolution said.

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LETTERS TO THE FORUM

SHOCKED BY RACE HATE

To the Editor:

I was greatly shocked to read the report in the Oakland Tribune of January 22nd, of the action taken by a group of Martinez citizens against an American-born Japanese mother who had returned to that community from Missouri with Army consent.

I was shocked to see the distance we have traveled toward turning this war against Japanese fascism into a race war—into a war not against the Japanese militarists, because they threaten our freedom, the freedom of all democracy-loving peoples—but a war against the Japanese people because of their ancestry, their national origin.

Such news reports reminds one of the reports that came out of Germany when the Nazis were fomenting racial hatred against the Jewish people, were inciting German people to acts of terrorism against the Jews as a preliminary to their terror campaign against the German people—as a preliminary to the establishment of the barbaric Nazi dictatorship.

Race hatred is a weapon of fascism and helps only world fascism that would destroy our freedom and would enslave us. It is time that we Americans cast off and rooted out all vestiges of race hatred born of emotionalism and evaluated people on the basis of what they believe. All people who believe in democracy are our friends and allies, regardless of their race, creed or color.

—EDWARD BARLOW
Oakland, January 24.

SHOCKED AND HORRIFIED

To the Editor:

I was shocked and horrified to read how an American-born girl of Japanese ancestry, raised in Alhambra Valley, and the wife of a white man, was hounded out of her rented home in Martinez by her neighbors. This girl is an American citizen and is entitled to all the privileges of citizenship. Had there been the slightest doubt of her loyalty to the country, the authorities would never have allowed her to return to the Coast. One of the things against which we are supposedly fighting is intolerance.

—SHANNA McGEE,
Martinez, Jan. 25.

Tribune

1-28-44

Editorial page

Alert Ordered at Japanese Camps

Gen. Emmons Warns Against Reprisals

The Far West's Japanese segregation centers were alerted as a precautionary measure against possible spontaneous reprisals following release of the Japanese atrocity stories.

No demonstrations have yet been reported either inside or outside the four camps under the War Relocation Authority's control, said San Francisco headquarters.

And to add further to precautions, a warning was issued by Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding General of the Western Defense Command, against any retaliations.

"Such an effort would do no good, but much harm," said Emmons. "Our people must rest assured that in the proper time and place exact and unremitting justice will be meted out to the Japanese who have been guilty of these dastardly and cowardly acts."

FOCUS ON TULELAKE

Attention was first focused on the Tulelake camp in Northern California which has the largest complement of disloyal Japanese and has been a center of riot and trouble for several months.

There is angry talk in the nearby town of Tulelake, but no overt demonstration was expected. The Army, which held interim control of the camp, was removing the last of its heavy equipment from the center yesterday, but soldiers still were barracked within a quarter of a mile of the center.

Alerts issued for the four Far Western camps preceded the official release of the atrocity stories in consideration of the tide of anger which was certain to follow their publication. At Tulelake fear was

expressed that loyal Japanese-Americans might stage a demonstration against the pro-Japan group within the center.

For some reason, today has been selected for flag raising ceremonies in the camp, with members of the local American Legion invited to participate. The flag raising is scheduled for 11:45 a. m.

WARNINGS TO CAMPS

Local headquarters of the War Relocation Authority revealed it had sent warnings to the four camps to be on guard against any demonstration. More than 46,000 Japanese are quartered in the camps: 14,853 at Tulelake; 8585 at Manzanar, Cal.; 9727 at Hilo River Camp, Rivers, Ariz.; and 13,732 at Poston, Ariz.

Japanese-American evacuees at Manzanar were reported "very much disturbed" over the atrocities committed on American war prisoners. According to Ralph Merritt, director of Manzanar, the internees "are practically all citizens and practically all loyal." No threats were heard at the Hilo River and Poston camps, said officials, but precautions had been taken.

Japanese evacuees were forbidden to leave the relocation centers.

In Denver extra military and civilian police were alerted to guard against any demonstration against the large number of Japanese in that area.

CHINESE COMMENT

Through the Chinese News Service in San Francisco Dr. C. L. Hsia, representative of the Chinese Ministry of Information, declared that the latest disclosures "of Japan's crime against humanity prove once and for all that the Japanese

atrocities are a part of a planned program designed to terrorize her enemies into submission. I know its effect on us has been to intensify our determination to continue to fight until we can be sure that this will never happen to any people again. I am certain that its effect upon our American Allies will be the same. We have no time to lose in carrying out our offensive against the common enemy."

Hsia pointed out that Chinese have suffered similar atrocities since 1931.

In the Hunan battle area, his report said, in the past two campaigns more than 170,000 civilian casualties were reported, of which 4000 were women who died as the result of rape.

RED CROSS PLANS

The American Red Cross here, meanwhile, announced that arrangements had been completed to transfer monthly remittances from this country to civilian internment camps in the Philippines.

The Swiss legation has received permission of the Japanese government to make the transfers in order to relieve the distress of those interned by permitting them to make local purchases of food, clothing and medicines.

Funds totaling \$50,000 have been sent to Santo Tomas for this purpose, said Charles R. Blyth, chairman of the San Francisco chapter. Regular deposits of \$25,000 monthly hereafter will be placed with the Swiss legation. An additional \$7410 has been distributed to the smaller camps. Similar arrangements will be made for prisoners of war in camps in the Philippines, said Blyth.

Name of paper not shown 1/28/44

January 28, 1944

Judicial Control of Tulelake Center Asked

Special to The Chronicle

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 28—A resolution asking Congress to enact legislation moving the Tulelake Japanese Relocation Camp from the Western Defense Command area and transferring its administration from the War Relocation Authority to the Justice Department was introduced in the Legislature today by Assemblyman Lloyd Mowrey of Rumsey.

Ch. Jan 29

Chronicle

January 29, 1944

Blood Is Offered By Thirty-five U.S. Born Japanese

DENVER, Jan. 28 (AP)—Thirty-five Japanese-Americans volunteered today to give blood at the Red Cross Blood Donor Center as an expression of what their spokesman called "our intense indignation at the reported atrocities committed on Americans in the Philippines."

The spokesman, Dr. Howard Suenaga, former Guadalupe, Cal., physician, said nearly all the 35 were West Coast evacuees and that "many more" would offer blood by next week.

Chr Jan 29

*Chronicle
January 29, 1944*

Jap Finds This Is America

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (INS).—This is America!

While press and radio related the stories of Japanese atrocities committed against helpless American soldiers, Justice Harold J. Crawford in Queens municipal court took an unprecedented step to insure an impartial hearing for a Japanese complainant.

James Shinto, whose real name is Ditroichi Sakamoto, was appearing before Justice Crawford in an effort to recover \$684 which was seized by police in 1941 in a raid on a restaurant which police claim was a gambling establishment.

The case is unimportant. The precedent all-important.

Before the case opened, Justice Crawford called the six jurors in the case, Shinto's lawyers and the prosecutor into his chambers. The attorneys signed a stipulation agreeing to this unusual procedure, and Justice Crawford then exacted a special oath from each juror that they would not be swayed by any possible prejudice.

Oakland Post Enquirer
January 29, 1944
Page 2

SALINAS SEETHES WITH INDIGNATION

Post Engr
1/29
P 2

SALINAS, Jan. 29 (INS).—Salinas, home town of 105 youths who served with the army tank corps during the bloody struggle for Bataan, today was seething with indignation and bitterness as a result of the story of Jap barbarism released yesterday.

Mayor Edson G. Thomas, speaking for the mothers and fathers of Salinas youths in the armed forces, declared:

"The news of the inhuman treatment of Bataan and Corregidor confirms our worst fears, but," he added, "it steels our determination that the war must be prosecuted to the complete subjugation of Japan, and that the suffering of our men must be avenged in the only manner that such savages understand."

Mrs. C. F. Lang, mother of two sons, one a prisoner and one reported missing, and president of the "Bataan club" was too stunned to comment on the story, but her predecessor in office, Mrs. S. A. Dolk, declared "that we have been crucified anew."

"The Japanese must never be permitted to return to California," she bluntly stated. "Our men could not live on the same soil with those people."

The 105 youngsters had been members of a national guard tank company and transferred to the regular army just prior to the Pearl Harbor blitz. They went to the Philippines together and fought in the most bitter battles of the war. Many of them were killed and the rest taken prisoner.

Post Enquirer
January 29, 1944
Page 2

Avenge Jap Atrocities, Salinas Cries

SALINAS, Jan. 28 (P)—Disclosure of the atrocities perpetrated on our soldiers of Corregidor and Bataan by the Japanese chilled the hearts of families here, which had so many sons and fathers in the Philippines, but it stealed their resolve that their men-folk be avenged.

Mayor Edson G. Thomas declared "the news of the inhuman treatment of Bataan and Corregidor prisoners confirms our worst fears, our horror steals our determination that the war must be prosecuted to complete subjugation of Japan. The sufferings of our men must be avenged in the only manner that such savages understand."

Mrs. C. F. Lang, president of the Bataan Club here was too moved to comment. One of her sons is a prisoner. Another one is missing.

Mrs. S. A. Dolk, past president of the Bataan Club, exclaimed, "We have been crucified anew. Many of us heard of these things from Gripsholm repatriates, and our only comfort is that conditions are believed better now."

City Attorney Russell Scott: "No one would print what I have to say about the Japs."

Chronicle

January 29, 1944

WRA Alert

Precautions Taken Against Reprisals At Far Western Japanese Camps

The Far West's Japanese segregation centers were alerted as a precautionary measure against possible spontaneous reprisals following release of the Japanese atrocity stories.

No demonstrations have yet been reported either inside or outside the four camps under the War Relocation Authority's control, said San Francisco headquarters.

And to add further to precautions, a warning was issued by Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding General of the Western Defense Command, against any retaliations.

"Such an effort would do no good, but much harm," said Emmons. "Our people must rest assured that in the proper time and place exact and unremitting justice will be meted out to the Japanese who have been guilty of these dastardly and cowardly acts."

FOCUS ON TULELAKE

Attention was first focused on the Tulelake camp in Northern California which has the largest complement of disloyal Japanese and has been a center of riot and trouble for several months.

There is angry talk in the nearby town of Tulelake, but no overt demonstration was expected. The Army, which held interim control of the camp, was removing the last of its heavy equipment from the center yesterday, but soldiers still were barracked within a quarter of a mile of the center.

Alerts issued for the four Far Western camps preceded the official release of the atrocity stories in consideration of the tide of anger which was certain to follow their publication. At Tulelake fear was expressed that loyal Japanese-Americans might stage a demonstration against the pro-Japan group within the center.

For some reason, today has been selected for flag raising ceremonies in the camp, with members of the local American Legion invited to participate. The flag raising is scheduled for 11:45 a. m.

WARNINGS TO CAMPS

Local headquarters of the War Relocation Authority revealed it had sent warnings to the four camps to be on guard against any demonstration. More than 46,000 Japanese are quartered in the camps: 14,853 at Tulelake; 8,485 at Manzanar, Cal.; 9,727 at Hilo River Camp, Rivers, Ariz., and 13,732 at Poston, Ariz.

Japanese-American evacuees at Manzanar were reported "very much disturbed" over the atrocities committed on American war prisoners. According to Ralph Merritt, director of Manzanar, the internees "are practically all citizens and practically all loyal." No threats were heard at the Hilo River and Poston camps,

said officials, but precautions had been taken.

Japanese evacuees were forbidden to leave the relocation centers.

In Denver extra military and civilian police were alerted to guard against any demonstration against the large number of Japanese in that area.

RED CROSS PLANS

The American Red Cross here, meanwhile, announced that arrangements had been completed to transfer monthly remittances from this country to civilian internment camps in the Philippines.

The Swiss legation has received permission of the Japanese government to make the transfers in order to relieve the distress of those interned by permitting them to make local purchases of food, clothing and medicines.

Funds totaling \$50,000 have been sent to Santo Tomas for this purpose, said Charles R. Blyth, chairman of the San Francisco chapter. Regular deposits of \$25,000 monthly hereafter will be placed with the Swiss legation. An additional \$7,410 has been distributed to the smaller camps. Similar arrangements will be made for prisoners of war in camps in the Philippines, said Blyth.

Chronicle

Jan 29, 1944

Guard Tightened, Internees Held Inside Arizona Centers

RIVERS (Ariz.), Jan. 28. — (AP) — The military guard was tightened and evacuees were forbidden to leave Japanese relocation centers in Arizona today after release of the Army and Navy atrocity statements.

Directors of the centers here and at Poston, on the Colorado River, said they had received no threats and anticipated no trouble, but believed precautions should be taken to avoid any incident which might occur should the Japanese appear in neighboring white communities.

Meanwhile, the Japanese councils were called into session by

their leaders to adopt resolutions condemning the atrocities.

"It is a serious matter in this community," Bennett said. "We have 200 Japanese men out in the Pacific. If any of our men fall into Japanese hands, they will be treated worse than Americans."

Duncan Mills, director of the more isolated camp at Poston, said the military guard was taking all precautions to protect the center from the outside and that no one was permitted to leave unless it was necessary. Those permitted to leave, he said, were persons well accepted in the nearby town of Parker.

S. F. Examined

January 29, 1944

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Tule Lake Seething; Order Returning Japs to Coast Reported

While all California seethed with indignation at Japan's barbarous treatment of war prisoners, and the situation at Tule Lake Segregation Center for 16,000 disloyal Japanese in Modoc County became particularly tense, these developments came yesterday in swift succession:

1—Dispatches from Washington, D. C., reported the New Deal element in the War Department was

determined to force the return of thousands of interned Japanese to the west coast and that Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy, leader of the group, already has drawn an order opening all west coast points to returning Japanese.

2—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, head of the Western Defense Command, however, denied any knowledge of such an order, "either given or pending,"

and said that before the issuance of any such order, he would have been consulted.

3—At Tule Lake, American Legion Commander Howard Dayton described the situation among citizens in the area as "very tense" and "explosive," while reports from the camp itself declared that disloyal Japanese are "dictating" to War Relocation Authorities (WRA) officials.

4—In Sacramento, efforts were launched in the State legislature to revoke WRA control at Tule Lake, break up the camp and remove the occupants "inland" under supervision of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The increasing tension at Tule Lake developed

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

Order Returning Thousands of Japs to West Coast Reported

Tule Lake Seething; Internees Declared Dictating to WRA; Emmons Warns Against Retaliation

(Continued from Page One)

immediately after the first release of the news that thousands of American prisoners had been slain by the Japanese through starvation, torture, and outright murder.

Heightening the tension were reports that additional troops and heavy equipment, including tanks, were leaving the garrison, which is outside the camp.

(At Fort Douglas, a spokesman for the Ninth Service Command headquarters announced that the atrocity story "would not have any bearing on troop activities at Tule Lake, troops are still available outside the gates if the WRA needs them, there have been no reinforcements, and the Army otherwise is out of the picture.")

From other sources at Tule Lake, including WRA employees in the camp itself, came reports that "the situation is worse than it ever was, with a committee of 162 Japs dictating to the WRA and the same old goody-goody appeasement policy being followed."

In Washington, reliable sources of information close to the War Department said that within a month, the evacuated west coast Japanese will be allowed to return en masse under military protection, with issuance of a formal order already decided.

DISCRETION OF EMMONS.

A War Department spokesman said the question was solely in the discretion of General Emmons, as head of the Western Defense Command, and pointed out that Assistant Secretary Mc-

Cloy was quoted in Dies Committee documentary evidence as having expressed determination to return the Japanese to their former home areas "to show the west coast it is not running the country."

The New Dealers in the War Department, all defenders of the lax Japanese control methods of the WRA, were reported as seizing on the improvement of the United States continental war situation as an excuse to press their move to resettle the Japanese in coastal areas.

REPORT DENIED.

However, General Emmons said flatly here last night that he did not believe the War Department would at this time contemplate return of the Japanese to the west coast. He added that it was not in his discretion alone to make such a decision, but said he did not believe the War Department would take such a step without consulting him. He has not been consulted, he emphasized.

He indicated confidence that the Administration is in full accord with the policy which he and his predecessor, Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, have pursued, and is willing to let the situation "well enough" alone.

Meanwhile in Sacramento, Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey of Rumsey introduced a resolution in the lower house condemning WRA policy and urging that the camp at Tule Lake be broken up and its occupants moved inland under FBI jurisdiction. A similar resolution will be introduced in the upper house today by Senators Hugh Donnelly of Turlock, Herbert W. Slater of Santa Rosa,

and Irwin T. Quinn of Eureka, members of an interim committee which investigated the November riots at Tule Lake.

WARNING GIVEN.

Earlier in the day, General Emmons warned against retaliation directed toward Japanese in this country, declaring that it would "do no good but much harm." He declared that "our people may rest assured that, at the proper time and place, exact and unremitting justice will be meted out to the Japanese who have been guilty of these dastardly and cowardly acts."

Scheduled for today is an emergency meeting of the legislative committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West, at which time Walter H. Odemar of Los Angeles, chairman of the committee, will introduce a resolution demanding that Congress refuse to accept Attorney General Biddle's recommendation to give the Japanese another opportunity to declare their loyalty to the United States. Likewise to be urged in the resolution will be legislation ordering deportation of all disloyal Japanese. The meeting will be held at 2 p. m. in Native Sons' Hall here.

J. F. Examiner
January 29, 1944
Page 4 + 10

S. F. GRIM OVER JAP ATROCITIES

105 Salinas Boys Among Tank Troops Caught on Bataan

Grimly, with revenge in their hearts, friends, relatives and parents of Bay area men believed to have been among victims of Japanese butchery yesterday heard the horrifying news of Tokio's barbarism.

Hardest hit community in the area was Salinas. A total of 105 Salinas youths served with a tank corps on Bataan.

STEELS DETERMINATION.

Mayor Edson G. Thomas, speaking for the city's citizens, said "the news of the inhuman treatment of Bataan and Corregidor prisoners confirms our worst fears, but it steels our determination that the war must be prosecuted to the complete subjugation of Japan. The sufferings of our men must be avenged in the only manner that such savages understand."

Mrs. C. F. Lang, president of the Salinas "Bataan Club," and mother of two sons, one a prisoner and one reported missing, was too stunned to comment.

But her predecessor in office, Mrs. S. A. Dolk, declared that "we have been crucified anew."

MUST BAR RETURN.

"Many of us," she declared, "heard of these things from the Gripsholm repatriates, and our only comfort is that conditions are believed to be better now. But the Japanese must never be permitted to return to California—our men could not live on the same soil with those people."

Her views on refusing to allow the Japanese to return to the State were echoed by others.

PREDICTS REAL PERIL.

Fred McCargar, secretary of the Salinas Chamber of Commerce, snapped that "our position opposing the return of the Japs to California is certainly justified," and County Clerk Emmet McMenamin added:

"The Japs must never again get a foothold in the United States."

Police Chief George Weight declared that "the return of the Japs to Salinas would really result in a police problem."

Meanwhile, relatives and friends of San Francisco men known to have been prisoners of the Japanese speculated on the fate of their loved ones.

One of those believed to have been on "the march of death" was Maj. Robert D. Scholes, whose mother, Mrs. Sadie Swank, lives at 2955 Twentieth Avenue. In a prisoner broadcast over the Tokio radio, last year, he pointed out that "after our capture in Bataan we were marched to Camp O'Donnel"—which was the route of the "march of death."

Other San Franciscans known to have been captured by the Japanese include Col. James M. Sullivan, Capt. John M. Loupe, Capt. Roy Irving Platt and Capt. Godfrey Roland Ames.

MANY HORRORS UNTOLD.

Meanwhile, Charles Hancock Forster, formerly in charge of Red Cross activities in the Philippines, revealed yesterday in Oakland that he had listened to many tales of Japanese cruelty told by Philippine farmers.

Forster served with the Red Cross in the Philippines for twenty years and was interned after the fall of Manila. He was returned to this country aboard the liner Gripsholm.

"The full story has not been told," he declared. "There are other horrible disclosures that cannot yet be made."

"But I can say now that Filipino farmers along the route of the 'march of death' told me many stories similar to those in the official account of atrocities. They reported American officers and men were bayoneted to death or shot all along the line of that horrible march. How many were killed or died I could never ascertain but there were hundreds each day. Many of the victims were buried by kindly Filipino farmers. Conditions in the prison camps at Tarlac and Nueva-Ecija were terrible."

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January 29, 1944

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Keep All U. S. Japs Under Guard, Says House Probe Group

Release From Camps Held Dangerous To Coast

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In one of the most comprehensive reports it has ever issued, the Dies House Committee on Un-American Activities today set forth 268 pages of reasons why, it says, all Japanese in the United States must be kept under close surveillance for the duration of the war.

No Japanese should be released from a war relocation center without the most searching examination, the report warns.

UNDER JAP CONTROL.

Sweepingly indicting the loyalty of the 115,000 Japanese who lived on the West coast until the 1942 war emergency evacuation, the report says:

"Investigation has revealed that the entire Japanese community on the Pacific coast was completely controlled and dominated by the Japanese consulates of Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles."

In another section the report states:

"The Japanese Government used the various Japanese consulates to dominate all Japanese organizations, and virtually all Japanese belonged to such organizations.

"The committee found that of approximately 30,000 male Japanese-Americans who resided in California prior to their evacuation, at least 10,000 were members of or affiliated with youth organizations which were operated and directed by the Black Dragon Society.

"The Japanese applied the principle of total espionage. No detail was too small for the individual Japanese to report to the consulates. The Japanese made an inventory of everything having to do with our military and naval defenses."

TIMELY WARNING.

The report's recital of how Japanese patriotic societies governed the whole Pacific coast Japanese community, and its warning against the release of Japanese from the relocation centers, came at an apt time.

A reliable authority has just stated that New Deal sentimentalists are about to culminate their campaign in behalf of unrestricted freedom for the Japanese through an Army order permitting their mass return to the West coast.

The War Department Thursday revealed a fragmentary report on bestial cruelties inflicted by Japan on American war prisoners.

Premier Tojo on the same day, by radio, assured the Japanese people that the Japanese fleet will attack the west coast before the war is over.

And Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, who originally ordered the Japanese evacuation, ten days ago issued a report charging the evacuation was necessary because Japanese were signaling enemy submarines at sea and it was impossible to distinguish between spies and quiescent Japanese.

The Dies committee report laid repeated emphasis on the

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

J. F. Examiner

Jan 29-30, 1944
(Continued)

Typical

Jan 30

Abandonment of a plan to relocate 100 Japanese on Henry Ford's 83,000 acre Georgia plantation has been announced by the farm manager.

Speaking of the Japanese who applied for relocation, he said:

They wanted more than we were giving our own people. They would have taken the place over.

So, in other sections of the United States people are getting a true understanding of one of the dominant features of Japanese character.

Similar experiences have been reported from some sections of Colorado where relocated Japanese have taken over much of the choice farm land and the vegetable industry.

These incidents provide some insight into the reasons which prompted California, many years ago, to pass the Anti Alien Land Act.

Ferns' Bee

Jan 30, 1944

Dies Committee Lists Jap Terror, Espionage And Propaganda Societies on Pacific Coast

Virtually Every Nipponese Belonged to One or More Groups Under Direct Control of Tokio Government

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—

Nearly a score of Japanese societies and agencies formerly under Japanese Government direction on the West coast were listed in today's general report on Japanese subversion by the Dies House Committee on un-American Activities.

From the top organizations headed by the Japanese consuls to the Japanese language schools for primary students, they embraced virtually every Japanese resident old enough to walk, the report says.

MAJOR PLOTTERS.

In order of importance, the major groups were:

Imperial Rule Assistance Association—Formation of this society in 1940 merged all Japanese political parties after the German Nazi fashion, and, under the slogan of "Kodo," or "Way of the Emperor," it included the leaders of all other Japanese patriotic societies in Japan and abroad.

Central Japanese Association—The parent body of all the societies and agencies on the West coast and wherever else Japanese live. It took its orders from the Japanese consuls and governed the member societies accordingly.

Black Dragon Society—Most actively dangerous of the Japanese imperialistic groups, a worldwide agency of espionage and violence, with all its top officers also holding office in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Blood Brotherhood—The strongarm and killer branch of the Black Dragon Society.

North American Military Virtue Society, or Butoku-Kai—The tough section of the Black Dragon Society, organized personally by Mitsuru Toyama, Black Dragon head. Disguised as a fencing organization, it administered basic Japanese military training and ideology to more than 10,000 of the 30,000 male Japanese-Americans on the West coast.

Japanese Imperial Military Veterans Association—Described by the report as "an official branch of the Japanese Army stationed on our West

coast." It is composed of enlisted and noncommissioned war veterans of the Japanese Army.

HEADQUARTERS HERE.

Japanese Military Duty League—It had 8,000 members on the West coast, and maintained headquarters at 1707 Buchanan Street, San Francisco. Its heads were senior members of the Black Dragon Society.

Japanese Navy League—It operated chiefly through the skippers of the Japanese fishing fleet, principally at Terminal Island, Los Angeles Harbor, and the fleet was described as definitely a part of Japan's espionage system.

Society for Learning in Commemoration of the Holy Virtues of the Emperor—It was formed to promote Japanese national spirit in Japan and among Japanese abroad.

Society for International Cultural Relations—Backed by a huge appropriation by Tokio, it was purely a propaganda agency abroad. Its heads in the United States were the Japanese consuls in each area.

Japanese Cultural Society—Formed at Tokio, the group was specifically charged with propaganda in behalf of Japan's designs in Asia.

Japan Pacific Association—Flagrantly operated as a propaganda agency of the Japanese Government. It employed Caucasian writers, many of whom have been arrested as Japanese agents since the war started.

Board of Tourist Industry—An agency of the Japanese Government railways, specializing in arrangements for espionage tours of American rail lines by Japanese rail officials. It controlled the Japan Tourist Bureau, which collected general information on the United States for the Tokio Foreign Office.

Japanese "Ken" Societies—There was one of them for each prefecture or "ken" in Japan, and their purpose was to maintain Japanese customs and creeds in the United States, particularly compelling parents to keep their American born children true to the Emperor.

Japanese Young Men's Asso-

ciation—An official Japanese Government youth organization. It functions inside the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and most of the rioters in the War Relocation Center outbreaks in the last thirteen months are members of it.

The report charges that the Japanese treaty merchants—those allowed to do business in the United States despite Asiatic exclusion laws—were all economic spies.

In the Japanese language schools, mostly sponsored by the "ken" societies, the children were taught outright Emperor worship, the report says.

Of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, which claims to be a patriotic American organization, the report says:

"It was under the domination of the Central Japanese Association. It was set up by the Central Japanese Association to control the vote of all the American born Japanese eligible to vote. It was used as a political pressure group to defeat anti-Japanese fishing legislation."

The report says that two leaders of the league—Mike Masaoka and Togo Tanaka—made special statements to Dies committee investigators that all Japanese were loyal to the United States, and that they knew of no subversive activities.

S. F. Examiner

January 30, 1944

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Dies Probers Slate Blast at WRA Handling of Japs

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—

The Dies Committee soon will follow its over-all Japanese subversion report, released today, with a specific report on the War Relocation Authority's conduct of the relocation centers for west coast evacuated Japanese, it was announced today by Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat.

"The report," he said, "will be a full expression of our disgust with the administration of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer, and particularly the conduct of the California Tule Lake camp for subversive Japanese by Ray Best, the director."

Costello is chairman of the Dies Subcommittee which last year conducted two sensational sets of hearings on the WRA.

Of today's general report, Costello said:

"It serves as a handbook on

Japanese activities in the United States.

"Its factual findings blow down the claim of sentimentalists that the Japanese, individually or in the mass, are people we can depend on.

"It proves that many thousands were actual agents of Japan, and that all but an insignificant few were members of societies meshed into top organizations which were directly controlled by the Japanese Government for aggressive, imperialistic, anti-American purposes.

"In view of what the Dies Committee has been constantly revealing about the Japanese in this country, it is hardly conceivable that there should be a plan afoot to liberate them all.

"Yet that plan has been openly boasted by the War Relocation Authority."

S. F. Examiner

January 30, 1944

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Move Tule Camp Inland, Native Sons Urge U. S.

A resolution urging that the Tule Lake Segregation Center be moved inland and placed under either the Army or Department of Justice was passed unanimously Saturday by the Native Sons' legislative committee on Japanese.

Introduced by Attorney Walter H. Odemar of Los Angeles, the resolution called upon Congress "to immediately pass legislation calling for deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry, American-born or otherwise, who heretofore have failed to pledge loyalty to the United States, or by word or deed have indicated their loyalty to Japan."

"We shall demand," the resolution added, "that Attorney General Biddle be prevented from following his announced plan to give all Japanese in America another opportunity of pledging their loyalty to this country—

which would be an empty gesture at best.

"We maintain," the resolution continued, "that the WRA is an incompetent bureau and unfit to handle the Japanese concentration problem, which should be in the hands of the Army or the Department of Justice, and that the Tule Lake camp be moved inland."

Insisting that "no Japs ever be returned to this area," the resolution declared that "intelligence service records show there existed in California, Washington, Oregon and Arizona, as far back as 1917, definite war moves by the Japanese against the United States."

Members of the committee include Odemar, Eldred L. Meyer, Santa Monica; Superior Judge Benjamin Jones, Lake County; Daniel J. Collins, San Francisco, and John J. Reagon, grand secretary of the Native Sons.

S.F. Examined

January 30, 1944

Oust WRA at Tule, Legislature Demands

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC-
RAMENTO, Jan. 30. — The Cal-
ifornia Legislature and the Amer-
ican Legion loosed new broad-
sides against War Relocation
Authority (WRA) Administration
of Japanese segregation centers
today, charging that the Tule
Lake camp "is right back where
it was" before the riots of last
November.

The State senate unanimously
passed a resolution demanding
that Tule Lake jurisdiction be
transferred immediately either to
the Army or the Federal Bureau
of Investigation.

A few hours later, the assem-
bly approved the Senate measure
without a dissenting vote, then
gave unanimous passage to a
resolution emanating from the
joint committee on un-American
activities, which conducted ex-
tensive investigations not only at
Tule Lake, but also at the Poston
(Arizona) and Manzanar Camps.

Reporting it found widespread
evidence of WRA inaptitude, the
Tenney un-American activities
committee demanded removal of
all Jap camps to locations east of
the Rocky Mountains.

To a meeting of 844 delegates
of the American Legion's first
area, Third District Commander
Russell M. Bushey of Alturas
read a letter from Howard L.
Dayton, commander of the Tule
Lake Legion Post, which said:

"The Jap camps are not to
our liking one damned bit.
They are right back to where
they were before the riot. We
feel our Government has let us
down. Our service men are
coming home on leave and
they are damned sore about
the whole situation."

Discussing the Senate resolu-
tion authored by a special com-
mittee which investigated the
Tule Lake riots, Senator George
J. Hatfield of Merced emphasized
that "when you read the tran-
script of the Tule Lake hearings,
you will discover that avowedly
disloyal Japanese were actually
in physical control of the Tule
Lake camp during the riot."

"And you will be forced to
agree with Governor Warren
that it was an affront to our
people and that feelings of our
people to have that camp re-
turned to the authority of the
War Relocation Authority,"
Hatfield said.

"You will find also that
members of the Pacifist Fel-

lowship of Reconciliation, sid-
ing with the Japs and counsel-
ing them on how to get their de-
mands, are employees of the
WRA at Tule Lake. Do you
want jurisdiction over this
group returned to those peo-
ple? If you do, I don't believe
you can go back and face the
mothers and fathers of that
Salinas National Guard Com-
pany who are prisoners of
Japan."

AGENCY INCAPABLE.

Denouncing the WRA's mis-
management, Senator Harold
Powers of Eagleville, whose dis-
trict includes the Tule Lake
camp, told the house the Tule
Lake disturbances "could have
been one of the worst happenings
in the history of California," with
Caucasian camp employees im-
prisoned in frame buildings to
which the revolting internees
were prepared to set the torch.

"The WRA has proved inca-
pable and its philosophy simply
will not work," he declared.

"In the meantime, the atti-
tude of the Japs has not
changed one iota."

Senators Herbert Slater of
Santa Rosa and Jesse Dorsey of
Bakersfield predicted that if
Japanese are returned to Cali-
fornia before the war is ended
"then there will be bloodshed."

"Call it racial prejudice if
you wish," Slater added, "but
there is a growing sentiment
against ever letting them re-
turn."

J. F. Examiner
January 30, 1944
Page ?

Probers Tell Peril of Releasing U. S. Japs

All Must Be Watched, Dies Group Warns; Disloyal Acts Listed

(Continued from Page One)

findings that no Japanese can be trusted.

It recites the section of Japan's civil law providing:

"A child is a Japanese subject if his or her father is a Japanese at the time of his or her birth."

That takes in all but a few, the report says, regardless of where they are born, or what meaningless formality they may undergo, such as consulate renunciation of Japanese citizenship.

PRACTICE TREASON.

The report says:

"Shinto is the national cult of Japan. There were thousands of Shinto worshippers on the west coast, both alien and Nisei (American-born) Japanese.

"Shinto worship is still being carried on in the Japanese relocation centers.

"Such a practice is treason per se."

To stress the manner in which the Japanese Government kept the West coast Japanese under steady pressure of imperialistic and anti-American teachings, the report names a score of Japanese secret societies which flourished in California, Oregon and Washington before the evacuation.

Dominating all, in the last few years, was the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Founded by Prince Fumimaro

Konoye, former Premier, it embraced the old Black Dragon society and included other jingo elements after the fashion of the German Nationalist Socialist Party, or Nazis.

To the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and particularly to the Black Dragon section, the Central Japanese Association was accountable.

ALL GROUPS INCLUDED.

The Central Japanese Association, directly under the Japanese consulates, embraced all Japanese societies, including the Japanese-American Citizens League, whose leaders have been waving the American flag vigorously in a drive to return all the Japanese evacuees to the West coast or, at least, free them from the relocation centers.

From the "Black Dragon" society stemmed the Butoku-Kai, through which the 10,000 or more West coast Japanese-Americans, organized into "fencing" societies, received basic Japanese army drill on American soil, took instructions in Japanese ideology, and contributed thousands for more immediate courses of instruction in Japan, hundreds of them at a special Black Dragon school in Tokio where a course called "service to Japan on return to North America" was taught.

Southern California head of the Butoku-Kai was Tomokazu Hori, Los Angeles consul and for several years a social lion in that city. Hori became Japan's wartime Foreign Office spokesman, and made the brutal announcement that several of the Doolittle raiders had been captured and executed.

AFFILIATIONS TOLD.

As a sharp instance of the manner in which the Japanese leaders preyed on the gullibility of Americans, the report recites the affiliations of Gongoro Nakamura.

Nakamura, who eventually reached a concentration camp, was the Black Dragon leader of southern California.

He was also president of the Central Japanese Association.

He was also vice president of the Japan-America Society, which had a large membership of Americans who believed they were fostering good will between Japan and the United States.

The report says that as one of its nonespionage activities, the Central Japanese Association controlled the vegetable and floral market of California by rushing funds to Japanese in any district where a price war broke out with Caucasian truck gardeners and greenhouse keepers.

The report is the second section of an over-all exposure of Axis

front activity in the United States before and after this country entered the war. Section 1, issued April 15, 1943, dealt solely with Nazi agents, organizations and activities.

INVADED BY AGENTS.

The new report says:

"The committee desires to call attention to the Axis invasion of the United States, which began ten years before Pearl Harbor.

"This invasion came in the guise of 'culture organizations,' 'youth movements,' 'bunds,' 'singing societies,' 'kens,' 'tourist bureaus,' 'forums,' 'associations,' 'news bureaus,' 'treaty merchants,' etc. They were established here as outlets for pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese propaganda, as fronts for espionage bureaus, and as a nucleus around which could be regimented those that would serve the Fuehrer or the Emperor.

"We know now that such an invasion did take place.

"Such an invasion was possible only because we were careless, but if our democracy is to survive we must act now to protect it against similar attacks in the future.

"We must cease to welcome as guests those alien-minded individuals who come here only to subvert and destroy.

"The committee now has a special staff engaged in the drawing up of suggested legislation which will correct and prevent the recurrence of the treasonable and sinister activities which are described in this report.

"The evidence obtained by the committee as set forth in this report provides convincing reasons why Japanese-Americans should not be released from relocation centers without thorough investigation so long as our country is engaged in a war with Japan."

The report renews the Dies Committee complaint that in September, 1941, three months before Pearl Harbor, the committee scheduled hearings on the Japanese fifth column of spies, saboteurs and traitors in the United States, but was asked to desist by the Department of Justice.

Again, the committee asked approval from the Administration for a plan to seize Japanese consular and other records being shipped out of the country just before Pearl Harbor, and was again told the step was "inadvisable."

At this time, in late November of 1941, Japanese were storing up food and water in preparations

for warfare on the west coast, the report says.

S. F. Examiner
January 30,
1944
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State Senate Assails WRA Tulelake Rule

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 30 (AP)—The Senate today adopted a resolution asking that the Tulelake War Relocation Center be taken from the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority and put under either the Army or the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"When you read the transcript of the Tulelake hearings," said Senator George Hatfield (Republican), Merced county, "you will discover that avowedly disloyal Japanese were actually in physical control of the Tulelake camp during the recent riots.

"And you will be forced to agree with Governor Warren that it was an affront to our people and the feelings of our people to have that camp returned to the authority of the War Relocation Authority."

The resolution was introduced by a special Fact-Finding Committee headed by Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Stanislaus county.

Senator Harold J. Powers of Eagleville, whose district includes the Tulelake camp, said that the disturbances "could have been one of the worst happenings in the history of California," with Caucasian camp employees imprisoned in frame buildings in which the revolting internees were prepared to set the torch.

A somewhat similar resolution was adopted by the Assembly unanimously.

It asked the President and Congress to remove the WRA from control of the camp and that either the Army be directed to take charge or control be placed with the FBI.

Chronicle

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The Japanese Atrocities

96+ 1131
8d. THE War and Navy Departments have finally permitted the American people to know what has been going on in the Japanese prison camps where the American and Filipino heroes of Bataan and Corregidor have been incarcerated.

There were originally some thirty-six thousand American and Filipino prisoners in the hands of the Japanese as a result of the surrender at Corregidor.

Not one man has escaped torture, unspeakable indignities.

Twenty-five thousand are dead.

They writhed and died with unattended wounds.

They sickened and died from filthy diseases, denied medical attention.

They were starved to death.

They perished from thirst.

They were beaten to death.

They were worked to death.

They stood in the broiling sun until they died.

They were marched until they fell dead.

It makes American flesh crawl to know at last the full and cold horror of these terrible two years in the Philippines.

But what did we THINK was going on in the Philippines?

Did we think the Japanese had set up a soft-hearted, social-minded War Relocation Authority for thoughtful and considerate treatment of Americans in the Philippines, AS WE DID FOR THE SOLICITOUS PAMPERING OF JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES?

Did we think a Japanese counterpart of our social-experimenting Dillon S. Myer had been looking out for the comforts and health and general well-being of AMERICANS in the Philippines?

Did we think there was a Japanese equivalent of our Secretary Ickes, to give profitable employment and comfortable housing to AMERICAN families?

Did we really think we were buying humane treatment for Americans in the Philippines by giving the freedom of our country to more than twenty thousand Japanese, and by giving them the choicest land holdings in the rich reclamation projects of eastern Oregon?

We were told by our Federal bureaucrats that we must be very nice to the Japanese in our midst, lest some harm come to Americans so unfortunate as to be in the hands of the Japanese.

When the disloyal Japs at Tule Lake stole and destroyed Government property, and had secret caches of arms, and refused to work and finally rioted and assaulted American camp authorities, we were told that we must carefully avoid doing anything to PROVOKE reprisals against Americans by the Japanese.

When the farcical Spanish investigation of conditions at Tule Lake was in progress, we were SO afraid the report might irritate the Japanese and we were SO happy when we learned the Spanish investigators gave us a clean bill of health to Tokio.

Why do we fool ourselves in this fashion?

Especially why do we let ourselves be fooled BY OUR OWN INCOMPETENT AND UNREALISTIC BUREAUCRATS?

Thousands of Americans in the Philippines were ALREADY dead, STARVED AND BEATEN AND TORTURED TO DEATH, long before there was a camp at Tule Lake.

Why do we fool ourselves that a successful war against Japan can ever be conducted in any manner but as a TOTAL war?

How much longer are we going to be CONTENT with anything less than a total war against Japan?

If we have needed to be prodded into greater anger against Japan, surely this revelation of wholesale atrocities by the Japanese will suffice.

But can it be possible that we really need something more to make us mad at the Japs, after more than two years of humiliating defeats by the Japanese and mass slaughter of American prisoners by the Japanese?

The people we should really get mad at are our own governmental authorities who have restricted the flow of men and supplies to the Pacific war to a dribble.

The American people should indeed get mad at themselves, for permitting neglect of the Pacific war, for consenting to the complete and prolonged abandonment of the Americans in the Philippines to the jungle instincts of the Japanese.

Examiner

January 31, 1944

Editorial Page

Congress Duped by New Deal Into Mild Treatment of Japs

Members Blame Coddling Of Internees on Secrecy Over Atrocities

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The New Deal claim that Japan treats American prisoners well, but would change if any firmness is exhibited toward Japanese in this country, stood clearly revealed today as the cardinal reason why attempts to reform the appeasement-minded War Relocation Authority have been so long retarded.

State and War Department spokesmen, assigned from sections under New Deal direction, assured confidential sessions of Congressional committees and delegations for many weeks that Americans were receiving treatment "better than the terms of the Geneva Convention" at Japan's hands.

Even as they spoke, it now develops, the Department representatives knew the full story of the Bataan "march of death" and countless other Japanese atrocities kept secret from the American people.

Congress Duped by Secret Tactics

Their testimony had a profound effect in persuading Congressmen to go slowly in enforcing anything that Japan might seize on as an excuse for brutalizing American captives.

Today a number of west coast Congressmen and members of the Dies Committee admitted they had been placed in a position of relenting toward the pacifist-riddled War Relocation Authority, or seeming to be callous toward the fate of the American prisoners.

Now, through the one official disclosure of Japanese atrocities the Administration has made so far, the Congressmen said they realized they have been duped.

They have become aware, they said, that Japan is utterly indifferent to the fate of Japanese in this country, because, being in enemy hands, those Japanese have been erased from the state records of the empire after immemorial Japanese custom.

Flood of Mail Demands Action

Resultantly, there was fresh determination among majority west coast House members to clean out the War Relocation Authority, to tighten control of anti-American Japanese within humane bounds, to prevent the return of the Japanese to the west coast, and to press enactment of legislation for the deportation of all alien Japanese, and all disloyal Japanese-Americans, after Japan is beaten.

The State Department has now admitted its part in the suppression of atrocity reports, giving a number of excuses.

And the mail of Congressmen is suddenly overflowing with a vast protest from the people, and a demand that all other proved Japanese atrocities, especially those reported in General MacArthur's "Doomsday Book," be made known instantly.

The packed mail pouches express a new upsurge of public demand that MacArthur be given what he needs for his march back to the Philippines and to Japan, even if this takes nicks out of the huge flow of war goods to Russia that the Administration has been so generously nourishing.

"Let us have immediately the full story of Japanese atrocities to date, and the day by day account of the enemy's hellish deeds as the war goes on," called Representative John M. Costello, California Democrat a member of the House Military Affairs Committee.

"If these atrocities are told, MacArthur will be better supplied, Japan's fall will be hastened, and the ghastly ordeal of Japan's surviving American prisoners will be shortened."

The charge was made again by Representative Melvin

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Coddling of Japs in U. S. Laid to Atrocity Secrecy

(Continued from Page One)

J. Maas, Minnesota Republican, that the Administration forbade the revelation of Japanese atrocities to prevent inflaming the public mind so intensely against Japan that some accent on the European campaign might be lost.

REAL REASONS GIVEN.

While the history of the blocking of the War Relocation Authority reform was being unfolded, the reason why the Administration broke its rule and disclosed the Philippines "march of death" became apparent.

It was for none of the reasons officially given. It was not, for instance, because the State Department had abandoned hope of delivering relief to the military Americans in Japanese hands. That hope vanished long ago.

It was simply because newspa-

pers and magazines were preparing to "break" the Philippine story this week in defiance of the New Deal ban, and the New Deal element determined to forestall this by issuing the story in a general press statement through the War and Navy Departments.

The planned defiance by the publications was an expression of disgust at the senselessness of the reasons given for many current news concealments in Washington, all under the pretext of "military security."

Naturally, it was said today by Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, Japan will now accord better treatment to American prisoners, because the apish "modern" Japanese do not want to be shown to history as beastly savages, regardless of what their true racial instincts are.

S.F. Examiner

January 31, 1944

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STATE URGES ARMY CONTROL AT TULE LAKE

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 31 (INS).—Both houses of the California state legislature today stood on record as demanding either the army or the federal bureau of investigation assume control of the Japanese segregation center at

Tule Lake.

The demand came in the form of a resolution adopted by both houses which followed new attacks against the war relocation authority's administration of the Tule Lake camp. The new attack came from the senate interim committee on Japanese resettlement, which recently conducted investigations at Tule Lake, and a session of the American Legion's first area.

The session, which 844 delegates from northern California attended, heard a letter from Howard L. Dayton, commander of the Tule Lake Legion post, presented by Third District Comdr. Russel M. Bushey of Alturas.

"The Jap camps are not to our liking one damned bit," Dayton declared in his letter. "They are right back to where they were before the riot. We feel our government has let us down. Our service men are coming home on leave and they are damned sore about the whole situation."

REMOVAL ASKED

In addition to this, the Tenney un-American activities committee demanded removal of all Jap camps from the coast to locations east of the Rockies. The committee conducted investigations at the Poston, Ariz., and Manzanar relocation centers as well as Tule Lake.

The senate interim committee, sponsors of the resolution demanding FBI or army control of Tule Lake camp, is headed by Sen. Hugh Donnelly of Turlock, with its membership including Sens. Irwin T. Quinn, Eureka; Jesse R. Dorsey, Bakersfield; Herbert Slater, Santa Rosa; George Hatfield, Merced county.

"Call it racial prejudice if you wish," Slater told the senate, "but there is a growing sentiment against ever letting the Japanese return."

AFFRONT TO PEOPLE

"You will be forced to agree with the governor," added Senator Hatfield, "that it was an affront to our people and the feelings of our people to have that camp returned to the WRA."

Hatfield said that "avowedly disloyal Japanese were actually in physical control of the Tule Lake camp" during the riots last November.

"You will find also," he continued, "that members of the Pacifist Fellowship of Reconciliation, siding with the Japs and counseling them on how to get their demands, are employees of the WRA at Tule Lake. Do you want jurisdiction over this group returned to those people? If you do, I don't believe you can go back and face the mothers and fathers of that Salinas national guard company who are prisoners of Japan!"

Oakland Post-Enquirer
January 31, 1944
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Some History Is Recalled

Editor of The Bee—Sir: An eastern friend objects to Californian "injustice to the poor Japanese." He probably does not know the 1902 Nipponese alliance with our ally, Great Britain, already was most unpopular in 1911. The writer was in Japan then. General were the grumblings that the 1902 situation had changed. Insular Japan no longer needed the British Navy. England even then had refused to be drawn into war with the U. S. A. The little brown men were exclaiming, "Bad bargain. We give all, get nothing, if your British ally refuses to fight U. S. A."

By 1912, even semi official organs were hinting: "Japan's destiny is toward Germany, not Britain." They described the manner in which the highly efficient German Army seemed to dominate Europe. All this was with the deceit typical of Nipponese warlords. Did they not quickly, in World War I, erase Germany in Asia—Kiaochow, the Carolines, the Marshalls? This shows their feeling as to ALL whites.

We can today, by ending dual citizenship, well rebuke American blunderers who shouted "Don't fortify Guam, lest Japan be offended!" To their success in congress can be charged the deaths of our marines on Tarawa atoll—yes, and our fighting men at Bataan.

Fresno.

READER.

Penalty Is Proposed For Misleading War Reports

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have been listening to the various editorial reactions to the recent revelation of alleged Japanese atrocities against American and Filipino war prisoners.

We hardly can blame the press for being skeptical, not only because of its variance with reports from those repatriated Americans returned from the Orient and the short wave messages from the soldiers themselves, but because of the disparity of news items released by the government and supposedly authenticated reports from our responsible government officials.

Consider, for instance, the almost unbelievable tales of destruction circulated to justify the tremendous losses suffered by our air armada. Then note the issuance of a statement by a qualified officer that Germany is stronger today than at the beginning of the war. Yes, stronger than even just before these assaults upon her industries began and the advent of the great Russian drive.

We possibly again have proved ourselves credulous asses but we still have at least some sense of proportion and these stories just do not make sense.

However, without some very definite information, it is hardly fair to characterize or even suggest that this release was merely a propaganda stunt to further the Fourth War Loan Drive. In view of the effect these stories must have upon those who have sons, or husbands or brothers, in these concentration camps, it is hardly conceivable that any one would stoop to circulate so dastardly a falsehood.

What should be done, however, is for congress to cause an immediate and thorough investigation of the statements by some neutral government and at the same time place upon our statute books a law making it a felony punishable by at least 20 years at hard labor on Alcatraz, and without the privilege of clemency, for any one circulating or causing to be circulated untrue or exaggerated stories of alleged atrocities against members of our armed forces or civilians held as prisoners by the enemy.

Madera.

A. L. VIGNAUT.

Fresno Bee
Feb. 1, 1944



(P) Wirephoto

Japanese Patriots' Reply to Bataan Tortures

A group of Japanese-American evacuees in Denver, horrified by the revelation of Japanese atrocities inflicted upon the heroes of Bataan, sought the most expressive means to indicate their oneness with the American people's war. They naturally volunteered to give their blood for the

American cause. "That is only the beginning," said their spokesman. "By next week many more Japanese will offer their blood." Here they are shown standing outside of the Red Cross Blood Donor Bank in Denver, having made it clear what side of the battle they are on.

Chronicle
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Dies Group Will Continue Probe of Jap Plot on U. S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—(AP) —Declaring "the Japanese plot" against the United States "is still being carried on" in this country, the Dies Committee pledged itself today to new vigilance against the "cunning and trickery" it said characterized the actions of our enemy in the Pacific.

In a report to the House, the committee created to investigate un-American activities said "the Axis invasion of the United States" began ten years ago, with the Japanese fifth column being "considerably more intricate and involved than that of any of the other Axis countries."

TIGHTER RULES URGED.

Tighter immigration rules were recommended as a precaution against future subversive movements which the committee said the Japanese had carried on for more than a decade through culture organizations, youth movements, tourist bureaus and consular agents.

Legislation should be enacted,

said Chairman Dies, Democrat of Texas, to "once and for all stop this foreign penetration of our country by those Governments and groups which seek to destroy it."

Dies said the committee report did not conclude its investigation of the Japanese fifth column.

PROBE STILL ON.

"We are still investigating and will continue to investigate Japanese activities and call to the public's attention the danger of permitting unchecked operation of anti-American groups operating in this country under innocent sounding names," Dies said.

Immediate attention of the committee, Dies added, probably will be given to an investigation of "Peace Now," an organization which he said advocates a negotiated peace; the CIO Political Action Committee, and practices of the Civil Service Commission in investigating the loyalty of applicants for Federal jobs.

Examined

February 1, 1944

Page 2

Bill to Deport Japs Urged

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC-
RAMENTO, Jan. 31.—The Cali-
fornia Senate today unanimously
adopted a resolution calling upon
Congress to pass legislation pro-
viding for postwar deportation of
all Japanese who have betrayed
the trust of American citizen-
ship.

The resolution was drafted by
a special Upper House Commit-
tee which investigated the Tule
Lake riots and other phases of
Japanese activities in California.
It was directed to a bill by Repre-
sentative Leroy Johnson of
Stockton, now pending in Con-
gress.

Johnson's measure provides
that after trial by a competent
court or Federal agency charged
with such duties, a Japanese
would be deported if it was estab-
lished that he had given aid or
comfort to the enemy, advocated
overthrow of the United States
Government, or "knowingly or
unwittingly" advocated loyalty to
foreign government.

Senator Irwin T. Quinn of
Eureka said the measure was
directed primarily toward Ameri-
can-born Japanese, educated in

this country and then sent to
Japan for indoctrination. Ap-
proximately 10,000 such Japa-
nese subsequently have returned
to the United States, joining se-
cret societies, advocating Em-

peror worship or otherwise stir-
ring un-American sentiment, he
said.

"Surely such persons have
forfeited all rights to be Ameri-
can citizens," Quinn said.

Examined

February 1, 1944

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Police Stop Jap Hoop Players

BRIDGETON, N.J., Feb. 1.—(AP)—A basketball game in which three American-born Japanese were scheduled to play was halted by police last night in order to avert disturbances which they had been warned might develop in view of the recent announcement of Japanese atrocities.

Before a city league game between Seabrook Farms and Glass

Bar started, Bridgeton Police Sergeant James McGowan notified the manager of the Seabrook Farms team "that if the game starts with a 'Japanese' on the floor the game will be stopped."

The three youths from a Colorado relocation center are members of a group of about 20 who are working at Seabrook Farms aiding in food production, and one of the boys has a brother fighting in Italy.

Oakland Tribune
February 1, 1944

Contracts

Feb 2 1944

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read in your good paper of the fate which has come to our people in Japanese prison camps. It made me angry and sad to think of the pain and misery those fellow Americans had to endure.

Thank God we live in this beautiful country where freedom and decency always will remain.

Why should we treat well the Japanese here and give them better food than a lot of our civilians and soldiers get? Why should they be paid high wages when our soldiers get just \$50 a month and also are giving their lives? There is something wrong somewhere. The nerve of those treacherous creatures to say the American soldiers are cowards!

I say let's rid this country of those creatures. Suppose some start a sob story and say the Japanese are good people. I say send them also and good riddance to bad rubbish.

MISS CLARA MOORE.

Clovis.

Rights Listed By President Are A Traditional Goal

In his annual message to congress, President Roosevelt referred to what he called a new Bill of Rights.

And immediately the cry arose in some quarters that the program constituted a dire threat to the "American way of life," that it was subversive rather than constructive, that it was contrary to American ideals and to American ways of thinking and doing.

What basis is there for this charge?

Has it any solid foundation?

The answer is found in the message itself wherein the president set forth the goals he deems to be worthy of attainment. These are:

The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or on the farms or in the mines of the nation.

The right to earn enough to provide adequate food, clothing and recreation.

The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living.

The right of every business man, large or small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home and abroad.

The right of every family to a decent home.

The right to protection from the fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment.

The right to an education.

TRENO BEE

FEB. 2, 1944

Jap Violence Marks Return of Tule Lake Center to WRA Rule

Warehouse Attacked, Windows Broken

A violent demonstration by Japanese malcontents marked the return of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) to control of the Tule Lake Relocation Center, it was learned yesterday.

UNLOADING CARS.

Trouble began within a few minutes after forty incorrigible Japanese had been removed from a stockade to a work detail and assigned to unloading coal cars, it was reported. Arming themselves with buckets of coal, the Japanese began an assault upon the center's food warehouses which resulted in scores of broken windows.

WILL BE GOOD, HE SAYS.

As a result of the outbreak, the forty Japanese had their work badges confiscated by the crew foreman and were returned to the stockade, which had been built for the ringleaders of previous outbreaks. Later, Project Director Ray Best returned the badges.

"They will be good boys from now on," he said.

The stockade inmates had been segregated by the Army as habitual troublemakers. The most recent outburst took place shortly after the Army returned control to the WRA.

February 2-3, 1944

Russ Assistance in Jap Prisoner Exchange De

(Continued from Page One)

methods whereby an exchange of prisoners could be carried out.

2—This commission to negotiate with Soviet Russia to persuade that nation to serve as intermediary.

3—Full and complete information to be released regularly by the Government on its plans so that the public may know what is being done to prevent more butchery of captured Americans.

J. B. Powell, former editor of the China Weekly Review, said from his bed in New York, where he is still recovering from effects of prison treatment while in Japanese hands:

"Something must be done soon. Russia might very well serve as an intermediary in the exchange of prisoners. As a neutral nation she could participate in the negotiations and in view of the help we have given her against Germany, the Soviets certainly owe us that much.

"There would be little difficulty in transportation. The established Vladivostok-Portland ship route could be used and our boys brought safely back to the States.

"There has been plenty of legitimate criticism of our State Department for the inefficient way the matter of exchange has been handled. Let's have more speed, more public information and with a minimum of 5,000 Japs here who want to go back, this exchange should be done soon."

In San Francisco, Wayne R. Millington, grand president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, said:

"The plan is marvelous. The Native Sons of the Golden West will back it to the limit. Our main objective is to get our boys home. This sounds like a way of doing that job, if the Japs are humane enough to agree. The disloyal Japs at Tule Lake should be included in the exchange."

SPEED URGED.

J. Bruce Jones, commander, San Francisco County Council, American Legion:

"It is imperative that we

make every effort to effect an exchange of prisoners with Japan. There is no reason to believe that atrocities, recently brought to light, will not continue. Therefore, every red blooded American should put forth his every effort to see that some kind of a commission to accomplish this exchange is formed."

Municipal Judge George B. Harris of San Francisco:

"Whatever be the means or the medium, we should bring our boys safely home. Russia, not at war with Japan, is a logical intermediary to get our wounded and captives back to their own families. I believe the proposed plan is sound."

Frank Belgrano of San Francisco, past national commander of the American Legion:

"I think every effort should be made for the exchange of prisoners held by our enemies. Russia might be the logical country to act as intermediary. Wherever they may be, let's get them home."

UTMOST SPEED URGED.

William N. Lewis, New York State commander of the American Legion, said:

"Our hearts grieve for the Americans now being held prisoners. The thought of the treatment they may be getting makes all of us shudder. Every effort must be made to get them back and before the end of the war.

"A commission should be set up to devise means whereby an exchange could be effected. Perhaps Russia could act as intermediary."

Edward A. Sippel, State commander, Disabled American Veterans:

"Getting our boys home

should be the Administration's first order of the day. For the first time, Jap atrocities have been made public—but we've known it all along.

"The Government must act with all possible speed. A commission should be set up at once to arrange exchange of Jap prisoners for Americans."

NEED INFORMATION.

Messmore Kendall, Sons of the American Revolution:

"The Government might explore the possibility of the Japs, releasing our boys in exchange for the thousands of non-combatant Japanese in this country.

"A commission headed by Ambassador Grew might be the best medium for the arrangement under international law for this exchange.

"What we do need is more public information. Let the Government keep us informed. Let's have the news as soon as possible."

Dr. Emma Balcom, past national president Gold Star Mothers:

"I hope the Government explores every possible method of getting our boys out of Japan.

And let the public know what is going on. We need more information on just what is being done for those Americans still held prisoners."

Walter J. Kelly, New York State commander, Catholic War Veterans:

"Just what has our Government done about the American prisoners of war being held by the Japs?

"The public would like to know.

"The tortures inflicted upon them; the beatings, starvations, murders have all been graphically described by our government agencies within the past few days.

"But what constructively is being done for them? Is any exchange of war prisoners being instituted? Is any interme-

Examiner

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Page 6

(A continuation)

Emmons Warns Japanese To Obey Exclusion Order

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—(INS)—Any person of Japanese ancestry who enters the prohibited areas of the Western Defense Command without proper permit either will be prosecuted or forcibly removed, General Delos C. Emmons, commanding general, Western Defense Command, made this announcement today, following the forcible removal of Masanubo Hata in Southern California.

Hata, 27-year old Japanese American recently released from a War Relocation Project, entered the evacuated area on January 24, 1944, without a permit, went to his former residence in Lomita, suburban community of Los Angeles, obtained his automobile which had been stored for him by a friend, and was apprehended by the Federal Bureau of Investigation near Blythe, enroute to his destination in St. Louis.

Hata was one of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the coastal area in 1942 under public proclamation issued by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, then commanding general. Emmons said:

The action of the military in evicting Masanubo Hata is strictly in accord with the terms of the public proclamations heretofore issued governing the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from specified areas.

They must not return without the special permit authorized by the original proclamation.

Break Windows

TULELAKE, Feb. 3.—(INS)—Celebrating the return of the Tule Lake Relocation Center to the War Relocation Authority, Japanese malcontents at the center were revealed today to have engaged in a wild night of window breaking as their part of the ceremony.

Trouble began within a few minutes after 40 incorrigible internees had been removed from a stockade to a work detail assigned to unloading coal cars. Arming themselves with buckets of coal, the Japanese immediately began an assault upon the center's food warehouses.

As a result of the outbreak, the crew foreman is reported to have confiscated their work badges and returned the men to the stockade. Later, Ray Best, camp director, is said to have ordered the badges return to the men.

"They will be good boys from now on," he was reported as saying.

Inmates in the stockade had been segregated by the army as habitual trouble makers.

Tresno Bee
Feb. 3, 1944

Tule Lake Crimes Will Be Charged

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—(AP)—

Criminal actions against inmates of the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center are being prepared by Deputy United States Attorney Emmet Seawell at Sacramento upon instructions from United States Attorney Frank J. Hennessy of San Francisco.

Hennessy said complaints charging some Japanese internees with theft of government property at the camp and illicit manufacture of intoxicants soon will be filed.

One Japanese, Hennessy said, will be charged with operating a five gallon still which was found in his possession when the army took over control of the center. Others will be accused of possession of untaxed liquor, the charges arising from discovery of camp distilled sake in the Japanese barracks.

Sugar and rice, it is charged, were stolen from warehouses for the manufacture of the sake.

Trans Bee
Feb. 3, 1944

76344
**Fears Of Japanese
Atrocity Are Exceeded**

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Most of us either consciously or subconsciously have for a considerable length of time felt the Japanese in their native habitat lacked many of the rudiments of what we call civilization, and we have, therefore, feared the worst for those whom they made prisoners.

The unveiling by the government of the stupendous brutality of the armed forces of Japan, though exceeding what we feared, did not surprise the most of us very much.

From what we all now know one is inevitably forced to the conclusion the chimpanzee is more humanely integrated than the average Nipponese!

HAROLD CHANNING.
Fresno.

Fresno Bee
Feb. 3, 1944

Loyalty Is Lacking

Editor of The Bee—Sir: While prisoners taken by the Japanese in the Philippines were suffering the tortures of God knows what, over here there are some scatter brained people who say turn the Japanese loose and let them return to their homes—they are loyal.

Won't we ever wake up to the fact there is no loyalty in them. They never were fed with a spoon in their lives, but rather a knife, and we know now they will use that knife and not for eating alone. I have no pity for the white man who married a Japanese girl. He married below him.

Can we have anything but hatred in our hearts after the story of those three boys who escaped from the Japanese? Should we go on loving our neighbor as so many would have us do while our neighbor sneaks around and kills off our loved ones?

I say keep them out before more drastic things are done than just giving them a beating, because we know if they are turned loose here again there will be more than just a few black and blue marks on their arms.

A SAILOR'S MOTHER.

Kerman.

'Visiting' Nisei Is Delivered To Army

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 3. (U.P.)—Masanobu Hata, 27, American born Japanese who entered the Western Defense Command without the permission of Federal authorities, was turned over to army officials by Federal District Attorney Charles Carr.

Hata was arrested last week in Blythe while enroute east in his car with coupons for 140 gallons of gas given him by a Torrance ration board.

The Japanese told the police he had come to California to get his car and drive it east.

Fresno Bee
Feb 3, 1944

WRA Denies 'Riot' by Crew At Tulelake

War Relocation Authorities at Tulelake yesterday denied reports published here that "violence flared anew" when a party of Japanese internees was taken from the camp's stockade one night last week to unload coal from a spur track.

It was reported here that "suddenly, the Japs began throwing coal through the windows of a nearby warehouse," and that "the foreman of the crew sought to quiet the riotous internees, took their work badges from them and ordered the party back to the stockade."

The WRA at Tulelake said that this is what actually happened:

A certain group, of about 20 Japanese, released from the confinement of the stockade for the first time in many months, made this night assignment an opportunity to take a little vacation, and while unloading the coal playfully tossed pieces at one another.

It was just play. There was nothing malicious about the incident, whatever.

As a result, they were kept within the stockade the next night, confined to work there in favor of internees who would do more unloading and less playing around. WRA authorities denied any knowledge of windows broken in a warehouse.

S.F. Chronicle
February 3, 1944
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New Jap Riot at Tule Lake

Windows Smashed As Army Quits Tule Lake

TULE LAKE, Feb. 3 (INS) —Celebrating the return of the Tule Lake relocation center to war relocation authority, Jap malcontents at the center were revealed today to have engaged in a wild night of window breaking as their part of the ceremony.

Trouble began within a few minutes after 40 incorrigible internees had been removed from a stockade to a work detail assigned to unloading coal cars.

WINDOWS BROKEN

Arming themselves with buckets of coal, the Japs immediately began an assault upon the center's food warehouses which re-

sulted in scores of windows being smashed.

As a result of the outbreak, the crew foreman is reported to have confiscated their work badges and returned the men to the stockade which was built for the ringleaders of previous disorders at the center. Later, Ray Best, camp director, is said to have ordered the badges returned to the men.

PROMISE TO BE GOOD

"They will be good boys from now on," he was reported as saying.

Inmates in the stockade had been segregated by the army as habitual trouble makers, and the new outburst began soon after the army returned control of the center to the WRA.

Post Enquirer
February 3, 1944
Page 1

Freed Japs Warned By Army

Any person of Japanese ancestry who enters the prohibited areas of the western defense command without a proper permit will be either prosecuted or forcibly removed, Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general, western defense command, announced in San Francisco today, following the forcible removal of Masanubo Hata in southern California.

Hata, 27-year-old Japanese-American recently released from a war relocation project, entered the evacuated area on Jan. 24, 1944, without a permit, went to his former residence at Lomita, suburban community of Los Angeles, obtained his automobile which had been stored for him by a friend, and was apprehended by the federal bureau of investigation near Blythe, en route to his destination at St. Louis.

ARMY STATEMENT

Hata was one of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the coastal area in 1942 under public proclamation issued by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, then commanding general.

"The action of the military in evicting Masanubo Hata is strictly in accord with the terms of the public proclamations heretofore issued governing the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from specified areas," said the commanding general.

MUST NOT RETURN

"It will serve as notice to any and all of the remainder of the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific coast that they must not return without the special permit authorized by the original proclamation. Similar action for rigid prosecution will follow any attempt of other evacuees to enter the area."

Post-Enquirer

February 3, 1944

Page 3

FR Asked To Oust Myer

Special to The Call-Bulletin

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Names of twenty-one of the West Coast's thirty-three House members today was affixed to resolutions demanding reform of the War Relocation Authority and were ready for presentation to President Roosevelt.

Ten westerners in the House refused for various reasons to sign the resolutions. Two others—Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson, both Washington Democrats—were away from the capital and had no opportunity to sign.

MYER'S REMOVAL

The resolutions demanded the removal of WRA Director Dillon S. Myer for "incompetency, extravagance and inefficiency," transfer of the Tule Lake camp for subversive Japanese to the Department of Justice, and establishment of strong internal security forces in the nine other war relocation centers.

They also approved proposed legislation to deport many thousands of openly disloyal alien Japanese and Japanese-Americans after the war.

Those who refused to sign the resolutions are:

California—Jerry Voorhis, Ed V. Izac, Thomas F. Ford, Chet Holifield, John Tolan, George E. Outland, Will Rogers Jr., Democrats, and Ward Johnson and Albert E. Carter, Republicans.

Washington—John M. Coffee, Democrat.

SIGNERS LISTED

Those who signed

California—Clair Engle, Harry R. Sheppard, Alfred J. Elliott, Clarence Lea, John M. Costello, Cecil R. King, Democrats, and Richard J. Welch, Bertrand W. Gearhart, Carl Hinshaw, John Phillips, J. Leroy Johnson, Thomas Rolph, John Z. Anderson, Norris Poulson, Republicans.

Oregon—Homer D. Angell, Lowell Stockman, James W. Mott, Harris Ellsworth, Republicans.

Washington—Hal Holmes, Fred Norman, Walt Horan, Republicans.

SIGNED EARLIER PROTEST

Seven of the ten dissenters last week issued a statement demanding punishment for Japan's war guilty, protesting any plan for return of evacuated Japanese to the West Coast, and coinciding with the majority in the demand for the transfer of the Tule Lake camp for subversives in California to the Department of Justice.

The seven were Representatives Voorhis, Ford, Holifield, Izac, Outland, Coffee and Rogers.

Representative Tolan said his signature to the resolutions would have been in great degree inconsistent with a report some time ago of the House committee on migratory labor, of which he is chairman.

Representatives Ward Johnson and Carter made no comment.

A quorum of the House delegations of California, Oregon and Washington met last week and adopted the resolutions, but Representative Engle was assigned the task of circulating them to the offices of the absentees so that every West Coast representative in Washington would have an opportunity to sign.

*S.F. Call-Bulletin
February 3, 1944
Page 2*

New Bills Drafted for Deportation of Japs

Justice Department Plan Declared to Cover Mere 1,000 of Disloyal

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—With an appearance of energy and determination, but with a great deal of caution, Washington today was attacking the constitutional problems presented by the wholesale American disloyalty among the 194,000 Japanese-Americans in the continental United States and Hawaii.

Because the Department of Justice says a native born American citizen may not be deported, the problem is one of finding constitutional means of depriving the disloyal American born Japanese of their citizenship.

The first actual wedges are being driven toward solution.

The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization reported out a Justice Department bill which might result in expatriation and deportation of slightly more than 1,000 disloyalists, an admittedly fractional number of the whole, but looked upon by some as a start.

Representative William F. Norrell, Arkansas Democrat, announced he would rewrite and reintroduce a measure, rejected by the immigration committee two weeks ago, which would compel denationalization of disloyal Japanese-Americans and resumption of State Department attempts to exchange them for American prisoners held by Japan.

Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart, California Republican, seeking an accurate revelation of Japanese-American disloyalty, announced he had completed a bill which would call on suspects to state in scathing terms their disbelief in the divinity of the Japanese Emperor.

TO REWRITE BILLS.

Representatives L. Leroy Johnson, California Republican, and Harry R. Sheppard, California Democrat, whose bills for Japanese-American denationalization and deportation also were rejected by the committee, indicated they would rewrite the measures so they might be referred to the judiciary committee, where they might stand a better chance.

And Representative Samuel Dickstein, New York Democrat, chairman of the immigration committee, said he saw the Justice Department measure merely as the forerunner of other legislation which would vastly reduce the element of open and hidden

enmity to the United States on the part of uncounted thousands among the Japanese-American population.

No constitutional question exists as to the right to deport the estimated 95,000 Japanese aliens in Hawaii and on the mainland.

NEW STATEMENTS.

However, reports indicate these aliens, averaging 56 years of age, are far less active in their disloyalty to the United States than are the subversive among the Japanese-Americans, on whom this Nation has bestowed in the past all the comfort, security, freedom and opportunity that any other citizen may enjoy.

The Department of Justice bill reported favorably to the House today was personally approved by Attorney General Francis Biddle and would require new written statements of disloyalty from the Japanese-Americans before they could be made subject to deportation.

Sheppard, Johnson and other west coast Congressmen maintain that when about 20,000 Japanese-Americans signified their lack of allegiance to the United States early last year, thousands of them making written statements, it was without thought that they might be consigned to spend the rest of their lives in a defeated Japan.

Critics of the Department of Justice bill assert these Japanese have lost their cockiness by now, and never could be persuaded to reaffirm their written statements and lose the incomparable rights of American citizenship.

"No more than a handful would sign new statements," Sheppard asserted.

Attorney General Biddle recently told the immigration committee that the 1,000-odd Japanese-Americans he believed would be willing to sign new disloyalty statements are among the 15,000 subversives held in the California Tule Lake Camp.

Examiner

February 3, 1944

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Criminal Action Ordered For Tule Japs

Federal prosecutors today were under orders to institute formal action against Tule Lake Relocation Center Japanese on charges of stealing federal property and manufacturing bootleg liquor within the confines of the trouble-torn camp.

U. S. Attorney Frank J. Hennessy announced he had instructed Emmett Seawell, his Sacramento deputy, to file formal criminal complaints against evacuees in the camp.

Seawell, meanwhile, said grand jury action will be asked in some cases while criminal informations will be filed in others.

Charges of operating a still, possession of untaxed liquor, theft of sugar, canned goods and rice from government warehouses and illegal manufacture of sake will be included in the prosecutions, officials said.

Official action on formal charges confirmed a disclosure by The Call-Bulletin on January 5 of the seizure of stills and bootleg liquor by agents of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit.

The S. F. Call Bulletin
February 3, 1944
Page 2.

Urges Exchange Of Nips Held in U. S. Centers

Special to The Call-Bulletin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. — A stern congressional demand for the United States to seek assistance from Russia in obtaining wholesale exchange of American civilians interned by Japan and decent treatment for United States military captives today moved forward under leadership of Senator Albert B. Chandler, Kentucky Democrat.

Chandler said in trade for the Americans the enemy should be offered full choice among all the thousands of Japanese-Americans in this country who have expressed desire to go to Japan.

STATE OF REVOLUTION

In reference to any diplomatic formulae and other "paper obstacles" that seemingly may stand in the way, the senator said:

"The world is in a state of revolution that makes common the upsetting of the standard, dry as dust routine proceedings of the past.

"I care not what technicalities may exist in the relations between Russia and the Allies, and Russia and Japan.

"For our great outpouring of help to Russia in her time of peril, we have the right to ask—to demand—that she try to find some way of aiding us in recovering our people.

NO BELLIGERENCY

"Certainly such an effort could not be construed as an act of belligerency by Russia toward Japan. Certainly it is something that might possibly work, because of the present close relations between the Soviet Union and Japan."

Presentation of Russia as a possible intermediary was part of a general call by members of Congress that every hope for repatriation of the prisoners, no matter how slight, be pressed constantly to the utmost.

It was urged that no idea for possible rescue of the Americans be cast aside merely because for the moment it appears lacking in feasibility, or seems to be in conflict with cut and dried diplomatic methods of the past.

It was pointed out that the State Department has obtained some prisoner concessions from Japan in recent months, and might conceivably recover the civilian prisoners through the sudden and unpredictable working out of a plan that at first glance had appeared unreasonable amid the vast complexities of the situation.

Return of able bodied military prisoners is marked here as impossible, because even the Geneva convention relating to prisoners of war does not provide for change of such captives.

*Call-Bulletin
February 4, 1944
Page 8*

Boycott Penalty

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The tragic story of Japanese barbarism was too much for me. I was compelled to stop reading it. To you who read this, let it be imbedded in your mind that our boys tortured by savages in human form died that you and I should live. Now the question, "what is to be done about it?"

Indignation, rage, denunciation is not enough. Executions of the higher ups in Japan will be futile. Such a solution would not only end in Japanese tribute to those officials who would be executed and glamor, military fetishism and hatred would be the result. We learn we are seeking the names of the perpetrators for trial and sentence after the war. There is confusion among our public officials as to the best method of punishment. It should be just, sensible and reasonable.

There is but one solution to the problem. We must remember that we were Japan's best customer prior to this war. The Japanese supplied us with much material, mostly cheap imitations, such as electric light bulbs which burned about an hour. Our government should insist that every article made in Japan must be so marked. With this accomplished a great movement by the entire nation not to buy anything made in Japan could be started. We are all fed up with the Japanese and our entire nation should boycott Japan and every home ban the possession of Japanese goods.

Here you have a simple punishment which will give joy to our people that they can punish the Japanese for at least 25 years. America will not forget her sons. It is not blood we want. We demand tears.

FRED MONTROSE.
Porterville.

Friends Bee
Feb 4, 1944

Atrocities Of Japanese Should Jolt Everyone

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The official disclosure of the atrocities perpetrated against American and Filipino prisoners of war by the Japanese should serve to jolt every American from his lethargy and complacency.

This reaction may take any of several forms. Probably the most common will be the shaking of the fist defiantly and growling, "If I could only get my hands around the throats of those . . ." That is a natural reaction, but not a very intelligent one. In the first place, we cannot get hold of them.

Our next reaction probably will be the firm resolve to do our utmost to keep every Japanese out of California from now on. In other words, we will hate all American Japanese, even the loyal ones, for what their countrymen in Japan are doing. That also is unintelligent, but is characteristic of all too many Americans. That there are many American Japanese loyal to our country, no responsible person would deny. If that were not so, the war department would not permit Japanese soldiers, who have made a fine record in Italy, to serve in the army.

So it might be somewhat more intelligent if we reacted in another fashion as an outlet for our natural and justified anger. Perhaps it would be well for us to reexamine our attitudes and conduct in the light of how much we are doing to help the war effort to speed up victory and bring closer the day when we can bring before the bar of justice the beastly, despicable criminals who have committed such outrageous and dastardly cruelties.

Perhaps the man who boils in anger and resolves he will kill with his bare hands the next Japanese he sees is passing up a hitchhiker who wants a lift. Perhaps that hitchhiker could not get his car started and he is on his way to an important defense job.

There are those who have extra rooms that could be rented to the wives of servicemen excepting for the fact we like our privacy and cannot be bothered.

We do not have to suffer and die as do the civilians of other belligerent countries. Sometimes we feel we would like to do more for the war effort, but we just do not know what we can do. Yet we have attitudes and conduct such as I have listed above all too prevalent in this country. The Red Cross needs volunteers for a number of projects. Blood donors always are needed. Salvage campaigns are in progress. There probably are a lot of things we can do that really will help the war effort and hasten the day of victory if we react intelligently when our anger hits the boiling point.

C. W. K.

Ceres.

Fresno Bee
Feb. 4, 1944

Feb 4 44

Chemical Warfare Against Japanese Forces Is Urged

Editor of the Bee—Sir: If our war department has developed chemical warfare to a high degree, the time is ripe to introduce it on a large scale. In my opinion it would be an answer to the prayers of our heroes of Bataan and Corregidor.

We know now that the ordinary rules of war mean nothing to the Japanese military leaders. They are criminals of the highest degree, and the world will be a far better place in which to live when they have been exterminated. Therefore, we should do it in the most efficient manner. If our men are going to clean up every island in the Southwest Pacific, it seems chemical warfare would be the simplest method, as the islands should be vulnerable to such an attack at certain times of the day.

While our men are becoming highly trained in jungle warfare, I have always felt they should not be sacrificed unnecessarily. If chemical warfare can prevent another Tarawa I suggest we use it.

To those who might suggest this is inhuman and against all of the ideals for which our brave men are fighting, I will reply, "We are engaged in a war with maniacs, and they should be treated as such."

Inasmuch as few enemy civilians would be exposed, we need have no qualms, as the Japanese militarists have asked for this. A formal protest by our state department regarding atrocities is a mere slap on the wrist and I can see no sense in wasting time and the lives of the finest fighting men in the world.

Lindsay. JIMMY ARCHER.

Fresno Bee
Feb. 4, 1944

Gearhart Urges Japanese Pledge Of U. S. Loyalty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Representative Gearhart, Republican, California, said today he will introduce a bill requiring all Japanese in this country to renounce any allegiance to Japan.

The proposed bill would make failure to file such an oath with a naturalization court within 60 days punishable by loss of United States citizenship and ultimate deportation to Japan.

Sees 30,000 Disloyal

Gearhart said he expects this procedure would reveal more than 30,000 Japanese here who are disloyal to the United States.

"Already," he declared, "2,772 Japanese have requested deportation to Japan, openly professing loyalty to that empire. More than 20,000 have refused to give any written expression of loyalty to the United States."

The oath of allegiance would require the Japanese to pledge support of the constitution of the United States, bear arms against Japan, declare "disbelief in the divine character or deific ancestry of the emperor of Japan, or in any divine mission of the Japanese people, the emperor of Japan or any members of the Yamoto race," and to "denounce and decry all such pretensions and assertions as absurd and ridiculous, unworthy of acceptance of any save those bereft of reason and devoid of common sense."

Only a "convinced American," Gearhart said, would take such an oath because it would mean his expulsion from Japanese circles which believe in the deity of the emperor.

Tresno Bee
February 4, 1944

Jap-American Air Hero Talks

line 2/4 p 12

Sergeant Ben Kuroki, 25, Japanese-American turret gunner who survived 30 combat missions in the European theater, addressed the San Francisco Commonwealth Club today in his first and only major public speech.

Previously banned from a national broadcast several days ago because he was considered "too controversial," Sergeant Kuroki related his experiences as a Liberator turret gunner.

Sergeant Kuroki recalled his narrowest escape. It was on his last mission when a 20-millimeter shell exploded near his position and

ripped the gun open, tore off his helmet and mask. He was knocked unconscious but was revived with an auxiliary oxygen mask.

On his post-war plans, Sergeant Kuroki said they were "very blank."

"I don't know how things will work out," he declared, "but I'd prefer not to go back to raising seed potatoes. Anything in the business line would suit me better."

A graduate of a Nebraska high school, his decorations include the Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal, both with oak leaf clusters. An application for service in the Pacific theater of war is pending, he said.

Oakland Tribune
February 4, 1944
Page 12

U. S.-Born Japanese Flier Tells Exploits

The first Japanese-American to make a public appearance here since the war, Sergeant Ben Kuroki addressed the Commonwealth Club today on his experiences as a Liberator bomber gunner in thirty combat missions over Europe, including raids on Ploesti and Rome.

Formerly a resident of Hershey, Neb., Kuroki and his younger brother, he related, reported to Army Air Force recruiting headquarters two days after Pearl Harbor. He was with the first Liberator group sent to Europe.

TANK BLEW UP

Over Ploesti, he said, a 10,000 gallon gas tank "blew up right in front of us, shooting pillars of flaming gas 500 feet in the air . . . The pilot had to swerve sharply to the right to avoid what was really a cloud of fire . . . so hot it felt as if we were flying through a furnace."

Kuroki, holder of the Distinguished Service Cross and Air Medal after his missions and after helping save the life of a badly wounded fellow gunner, "nearly got it" on his last mission when a shell exploded overhead, ripping off his helmet and oxygen mask. He was saved when the radioman and engineer gave him an emergency mask.

ASKS PACIFIC DUTY

The sergeant, who has asked for Pacific duty, told how he kidded Italian-American crewmen as they bombed Italy.

"We're really going to make the spaghetti fly today," I'd say, and they'd retort 'that they couldn't wait to knock the rice out of my dishonorable ancestors.'"

*J. J. Call - Bulletin
February 4, 1944
Page 5*

AFTER 30 COMBAT FLIGHTS, MANY MEDALS--- Sergeant Still Fights Against Prejudice

Sergeant Ben Kuroki, 25, the be-medaled Japanese-American youth who was banned from a national radio broadcast a few days ago, because he was considered too "controversial," arrived in San Francisco last night for a talk today to the Commonwealth Club.

His talk, with War Department approval, will be his first and only major public speech. He is to make a series of talks for the Office of War Information over short-wave radio beamed to the Pacific.

Kuroki participated in the first bombing mission over Rome and the

Ploesti oil field raid, serving in 30 combat missions, five of them volunteered after completing his tour of duty, and emerged without a scratch. He is a Liberator turret gunner.

Never before a churchman, he said, he is "getting to be a firm believer."

He has more or less taken up his girl friend's denomination (Episcopalian) he said.

He said he thought he had overcome prejudice against his Japanese blood after many early experiences that had made him "bitter at the

time," until he was barred from the radio.

"That made me feel pretty bad," he said. "I had thousands of friends who were going to listen."

Otherwise, he said, he had encountered little prejudice since his return from overseas several months ago—"Most people mistake me for Chinese," he explained.

He hopes to receive orders to fight in the Pacific, and has his application pending. His post-war plans are "very blank. I don't know how things will work out, but I'd prefer not to go back to raising seed potatoes. Anything in the business line would suit me better."

His narrowest escape occurred on his last mission. A 20-millimetre shell exploded near his turret gun, ripped it open, tore off his helmet and mask, and knocked him unconscious. He was revived with an auxiliary oxygen mask.

Kuroki was two brothers in the Army, one a combat engineer overseas. He is a graduate of the Hershey, Neb., High School. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying cross and Air Medal, both with oak leaf clusters. His earlier combat missions were with the famed Ted Timberlake's "Circus."

S. I. Chronicle
February 4, 1944

Colorado May Ban Alien Japs From Owning Land

DENVER, Feb. 3 (UP)—Governor John C. Vivian tonight called a second special session of the Colorado Legislature to consider a proposed constitutional amendment which would prohibit Japanese aliens from owning property in the State.

The Governor's action came in the wake of protests from several Colorado communities that persons of Japanese descent were buying up the best farming land by paying extremely high prices and "squeezing out" old-time tenants who had been only renting the land.

The Legislature will be asked to consider a constitutional amendment to be placed on the ballot next November. The amendment would deny ownership of property in Colorado to any alien whose country is

at war with the United States.

A bitter fight on the issue was expected as several legislators contended such a law would be "discriminatory race legislation" passed at a time when feeling is high.

Representative Arthur Brooks of Denver asserted the seriousness of the situation was exaggerated.

Chronicle

February 4, 1944

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Russ Aid to Captives Indorsed

(Continued from Page One)

close relations between the Soviet Union and Japan."

Presentation of Russia as a possible intermediary was part of a general call by members of Congress that every hope for repatriation of the prisoners, no matter how slight, be pressed constantly to the utmost.

It was urged that no idea for possible rescue of the Americans be cast aside merely because for the moment it appears lacking in feasibility, or seems to be in conflict with cut-and-dried diplomatic methods of the past.

It is pointed out that the State Department has obtained some prisoner concessions from Japan in recent months, and might conceivably recover the civilian prisoners through the sudden and unpredictable working out of a plan that at first glance had appeared unreasonable amid the vast complexities of the situation.

EXCHANGE CURB.

Return of able bodied military prisoners is marked here as impossible, because even the Geneva Convention relating to prisoners of war does not provide for exchange of such captives.

It does, however, provide for the exchange of incapacitated military prisoners. Such an exchange in the Pacific war is blocked by the fact that this country holds fewer than 400 Japanese war prisoners, unwanted by Japan, whereas American military prisoners in Japan's hands numbered about 15,000 at last accounts.

Japan was not a signatory to the Geneva Prisoner-of-War Convention, but announced at the outbreak of this conflict that she would observe its provisions.

JAPS NOT WANTED.

Sponsoring a bill which would deprive disloyal Japanese-Americans in this country of their citizenship and lay a special injunction on the Government to move persistently for their exchange for American prisoners, Representative William F. Norrell, Arkansas Democrat, said he believed the plan will enter more and more into the realm of possibility as time goes on.

"I will concede," he said, "that Japan may not want the Japanese aliens in this country, because their advanced age might make them a liability at home."

"But Japan might consider very valuable the espionage knowledge and physical capacity possessed by the many thousands of American born Japanese who have astounded us in the last two years with their fervent and open protestations of allegiance to the Emperor."

"For one, I should be willing to let the Japanese Government have what information these renegade Japanese-Americans might take back if we exchanged them. It might not be so cheering to Japan, at that."

"It seems apparent that the great, immediate obstacle is Japan's automatic refusal of our propositions regarding prisoners."

"But I foresee a day when Japan will want to palliate the abhorrence in which civilization now holds her."

VIEW TO FUTURE.

"Right now, important Japanese businessmen must be wondering how they are ever going to do business in the future with peoples who look upon the whole Japanese race as worse than jungle savages."

"Give Japan a few stiff military defeats, and her military men might want to hedge a little against future retribution by performing what, after all, would not be a very dangerous military concession from her standpoint—the return of our civilian people, and a showing that our military prisoners are being treated in civilized fashion."

"All that is a thought, and not a certainty. But the mere possibility that it might work out calls for untiring effort on the part of our State Department."

The State Department has declined public discussion of a number of phases in the prisoner exchange situation, the inference being that even mention of those phases might be construed disadvantageously to the Allied cause by Japanese propagandists.

VAST DIFFICULTIES.

That the problem includes nearly every kind of a difficulty that could be imagined, including Japan's suspicious resistance at the start to any proposal advanced, is conceded by the Senators and Congressmen now studying the matter from all angles.

They grant that all significant public comment in this country soon reaches Japan and is squeezed dry of any Japanese propaganda value it might have.

But they return to their original premise that every avenue must be pursued, every expediency employed, to obtain the return of the approximate 10,000 civilian prisoners held by Japan, and supplemental medical and other provisions for military prisoners as prescribed by the Geneva convention.

Examiner

February 4, 1944

Page 10

(Continuation)

Congress Leaders Demand Russ Aid to Prisoners of Japs

Quick End to Diplomatic Red Tape Urged

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—

Senator Albert B. Chandler Kentucky Democrat, today led a chorus of Congressional demand that the United States seek Russian intervention in behalf of American prisoners in Japan.

Senator Chandler and his colleagues called not only for the accomplishment of a wholesale exchange of civilians on Soviet territory, but for Russian representations in behalf of humane treatment for American military captives.

He said that in trade for the Americans the enemy should be offered full choice among all the thousands of Japanese-Americans in this country who have expressed desire to go to Japan.

PRECEDENT HIT.

In reference to any diplomatic formulas and other "paper obstacles" that seemingly may stand in the way, Senator Chandler said:

"The world is in a state of revolution that makes common the upsetting of the standard, dry as dust routine procedures of the past.

"I care not what technicalities may exist in the relations between Russia and the Allies, and Russia and Japan.

"For our great outpouring of help to Russia in her time of peril, we have the right to ask—to demand—that she try to find some way of aiding us in recovering our people.

PRESSURE URGED.

"Certainly such an effort could not be construed as an act of belligerency by Russia toward Japan. Certainly it is something that might possibly work, because of the present

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(continued)

Nisei Ejected For Illegally Entering Area

Ejection of a 27-year-old California-born Japanese for entering the Coastal area without a permit was revealed yesterday by Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons as a warning to the 110,000 persons of Japanese blood excluded from the area.

"Similar action or rigid prosecution will follow any attempts of other evacuees to enter the area," announced General Emmons, commanding the Western Defense Command.

The Japanese who was ejected by military police is Masonabu Hata, who was arrested last week at Blythe, and escorted to Ehrensberg, Ariz. He had been released from a Japanese relocation center at Jerome, Ark., but lacked the special permit to enter the coastal zone.

Hata told Southern California authorities that he had returned to his former residence at Lomita, near Los Angeles, to get his automobile. When arrested, he had ration coupons for 140 gallons of gasoline, obtained from the Lomita ration board.

OPA officials said he had shown his release papers from the relocation camp, and had been given the coupons "on the same basis they would be given to anyone presenting a bona fide statement of change in residence."

His automobile had been stored with a friend, Hata said, and he was driving it en route to St. Louis, Mo., when apprehended by the agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The action of the military in evicting Masonabu Hata is strictly in accord with the terms of the public proclamation heretofore issued governing the exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from specified areas," said General Emmons.

Chronicle

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30 COMBAT FLIGHTS, MANY MEDALS, BUT--- Nisei Sergeant Is Still Battling Prejudice

Sergeant Ben Kuroki, 25, the be-medaled Japanese-American youth who was banned from a national radio broadcast a few days ago, because he was considered too "controversial," arrived in San Francisco last night for a talk today to the Commonwealth Club.

His talk, with War Department approval, will be his first and only major public speech. He is to make a series of talks for the Office of War Information over short-wave radio beamed to the Pacific.

Kuroki participated in the first bombing mission over Rome and the Ploesti oil field raid, serving in 30 combat missions, five of them volunteered after completing his tour of duty, and emerged without a scratch. He is a Liberator turret gunner.

Never before a churchman, he said, he is "getting to be a firm believer."

He has more or less taken up his girl friend's denomination (Episcopalian) he said.

He said he thought he had overcome prejudice against his Japanese blood after many early experiences that had made him "bitter at the time," until he was barred from the radio.

"That made me feel pretty bad," he said. "I had thousands of friends who were going to listen."

Otherwise, he said, he had encountered little prejudice since his return from overseas several months ago—"Most people mistake me for Chinese," he explained.

He hopes to receive orders to fight in the Pacific, and has his application pending. His post-war plans are "very blank. I don't know how things will work out, but I'd prefer not to go back to raising seed potatoes. Anything in the business line would suit me better."

His narrowest escape occurred on his last mission. A 20-millimetre shell exploded near his turret gun, ripped it open, tore off his helmet and mask, and knocked him unconscious. He was revived with an auxiliary oxygen mask.

Kuroki was two brothers in the Army, one a combat engineer overseas. He is a graduate of the Hershey, Neb., High School. His decorations include the Distinguished Flying cross and Air Medal, both with oak leaf clusters. His earlier combat missions were with the famed Ted Timberlake's "Circus."

Chronicle

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Page 3

'I Don't Know If I'm Safe in My Own Country'

Sgt. Kuroki Wages War Against American Intolerance

A once-snubbed Japanese-American youth from Nebraska, wearing the medals of American air combat, yesterday stood before the Commonwealth Club, waging war, he said, against intolerance.

He is Sergeant Ben Kuroki, 25, who a few days ago was prevented from appearing on a national radio network program because, a radio spokesman said, "the whole American-Japanese question is too controversial."

The sergeant has been recuperating at Santa Monica from 15 months of combat service as a tail and turret gunner, including the dangerous mission against the Ploesti oil fields and including an extra five missions he volunteered for after completing the 25 entitling him to leave.

THEIR RIGHTS

He said he did not propose to defend Japan—"when I visit Tokyo it will be in a Liberator bomber."

"But I do believe that loyal Americans of Japanese descent are entitled to the democratic rights which Jefferson propounded, Washington fought for and Lincoln died for," he declared.

"In my own case, I have almost won the battle against intolerance; I have many close friends in the army now—my best friends, as I am theirs—where two years ago I had none. But I have by no means completely won that battle.

"Especially now, after the wide-

spread publicity given the recent atrocity stories, I find prejudice once again directed against me, and neither my uniform nor the medals which are visible proof of what I have been through, have been able to stop it. I don't know for sure that it is safe for me to walk the streets of my own country.

DISAPPOINTMENT

"All this is disappointing, not so much to me personally any more, but rather with reference to my fight against intolerance. I had thought that after Ploesti and 29 other missions so rough it was just short of a miracle I got through them, I wouldn't have to fight for acceptance among my own people all over again," he declared.

In recounting his experiences after volunteering with his brother for the Army Air Forces two days after Pearl Harbor, Kuroki told of delays in being accepted, of receiving frequent "temporary" assignments and being left behind his group, of earning the nickname "Keep 'Em Reeling" for his frequent detail to kitchen police, and of finally winning an overseas assignment by personal pleading.

He told of learning gunnery the hard way "in combat" over French North Africa, of sleeping in mud under his plane there and of eating rations from sardine cans, of serving three months in Libya, where they were allowed a pint of water a day



SGT BEN KUROKI
Air combat hero

"for everything" from a well which had to be abandoned "because we found some dead Germans in it."

ROME RAID

"We participated in the first American raid on Rome last July," he related. "It was the biggest surprise I'd had so far; we thought we were going to run into heavy opposition, and we were almost disap-

pointed when we found hardly any." many friends and the leader plane crashed in flames.

With his crew he was captured in Spanish Morocco when they came down through clouds after being lost and after all had refused to bail out.

"The natives all thought I was Chinese, but Kettering, our radio operator, explained to the Spanish soldiers that I was Japanese-American. That created quite a stir when it got around. Later it took the American Embassy to prove it to them.

"In a few days we were flown to Spain in a German plane and interned in a mountain village. We thought we'd be there for the duration, but within two months, through methods I can't reveal, we were in England."

PLOESTI RAID

Kuroki told of painstaking preparation for the bombing of the Ploesti fields and of being switched to turret gunner—an event celebrated by painting on the turret—"Top Turret Gunner Most Honorable Son Sgt. Ben Kuroki."

"Most Honorable Son" was what they usually called me—that or "Hara-kiri," he explained.

The Ploesti approach was made so low that people in the streets waved; sometimes they flew but 5 to 10 feet off the ground, partly to conserve gasoline so they could return to their base. He came through without a scratch, although

"Red tracers from the small ground guns had been zigzagging all around us for a half mile or more, and the guns themselves were sending up terrific barrages. Just as we hit the target, gas tanks started exploding. One 10,000-gallon tank blew up right in front of us, shooting pillars of flaming gas 500 feet in the air. It was like a nightmare," he recounted.

COMMANDER'S PLANE

"We saw flak hit our group commander's plane. In a second it was burning from the bomb bays back. He pulled it up as high as he could get it; it was fantastic to see that blazing Liberator climbing straight up. As soon as he started climbing, one man jumped out, and when he could get it no higher, two more came out.

"Everyone of us knew he had pulled it up in order to give those men a chance. Then, knowing he was done for, he deliberately dove it into the highest building in Ploesti. The instant it hit, his ship exploded."

Upon the return, Kuroki said there was no line at the mess hall that night.

"Even though we were starved, we couldn't eat when we thought of the men that should have been standing in line and weren't."

S.F. Chronicle

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Traffic Atrocities

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Certainly the atrocity stories of the Japanese are terrible. Just another proof that Sherman was right in his famous remark about war, and it is only natural such reports should stir up the feelings of all who hear or read them.

One wonders, however, whether our feelings are aroused so much by the atrocities as by the fact they were committed upon our own soldiers and civilians. That does seem to make a big difference. I am sure the Chinese have suffered as terrible things. And the Jews in Europe were tortured to death in many ways. The concentration camps in Germany could tell terrible experiences. What the Russians suffered in the occupied parts of their country defies imagination, but it does seem to make a difference when such things are done to men we know, to our own countrymen.

The fact one ought to learn is that such things are terrible when done to those we know and equally terrible when done to others we do not know. Revenge may be natural enough but a determination that such things shall not be done to anybody on this earth after this conflict is over will be more constructive.

Perhaps a traffic accident seems mild in contrast, yet when some irresponsible driver gets drunk and causes an accident in which the father of a family is turned into a crippled wreck for life, one is not too certain about the comparison being so mild after all. It is difficult to realize what such an accident means unless you experience it, but it is not impossible to understand the seriousness of driving. You may not be able to avenge our men overseas but you can drive and walk safely and thus cut down on atrocities over here.

F. B. WILLIAMS.

Bakersfield.

Treasury
Feb 5, 1944

NISEI AIR HERO SAYS HE'S NOT SAFE IN OWN LAND

He has participated in 30 missions, including the dangerous raid on the Ploesti oil fields, as tail and turret gunner.

And yet—he is not “sure that it is safe for me to walk the streets of my own country.”

Thus Sgt. Ben Kuroki, 25, highlighted for members of the San Francisco Commonwealth Club the war he has been waging—while recuperating from 15 months of combat service overseas—against intolerance in this country.

Barred from a network radio program recently because the Japanese-American question was considered “too controversial,” Kuroki told his story at a luncheon meeting of the club yesterday.

AFTER PEARL HARBOR

Enlisting in the Army Air Force two days after Pearl Harbor, the sergeant came up the hard way through frequent “temporary” assignments and even more frequent KP duty, until he managed to get an overseas assignment and learned gunnery in actual combat over French North Africa. He slept in the mud under his plane there with “my best friends, in the Army” and with them shared the pint of water per man per day allotment from a Libyan well which was finally abandoned when “we found some dead Germans in it.”

The biggest surprise and biggest disappointment was the Rome raid, which did not develop the anticipated opposition, while the most grueling experience was the Ploesti mission. Kuroki told of the painstaking preparations, the sweepingly low flight, the barrage of flack through which he emerged without a scratch, but which claimed the lives of many of his friends.

“Just as we hit the target,” he continued, “gas tanks started exploding. One 10,000 gallon tank blew up right in front of us, shooting pillars of flaming gas 500 feet in the air. It was like a nightmare.

SUICIDAL DIVE

“We saw flak hit our group commander's plane. In a second it was burning from the bomb bay back. He pulled it up as high as he could get it, and as soon as he started climbing one man jumped out. Then two more came out. Everyone knew he had pulled up in order to give those men a chance, then, knowing he was done for, he deliberately dove into the highest building in Ploesti.

“There was no line at the mess hall when we returned that night.

“Even though we were starved, we couldn't eat when we thought of the men that should have been standing in that line and weren't.”

CAPTURE IN MOROCCO

Kuroki also revealed how he was captured in Spanish Morocco, taken to Spain in a German plane and interned in a mountain village, but was unable to disclose how he managed to reach England two months later.

Of the intolerance confronting him here, he said:

“I believe that loyal Americans of Japanese descent are entitled to the democratic rights that Jefferson propounded, Washington fought for and Lincoln died for.

“In my own case, I have almost won the battle against intolerance. I have many close friends in the Army now, my best friends, as I am theirs—where two years ago I had none. But I have by no means completely won that battle.

NEW PREJUDICE

“Especially now after the publicity given the atrocity stories, I find prejudice once again directed against me, and neither my uniform nor the medals which are visible proof of what I have been through, have been able to stop it.

“I had thought that after Ploesti and 29 other missions, I wouldn't have to fight for acceptance among my own people all over again.”

He emphasized that he does not defend Japan, and added that when he visits Tokyo it will be in a Liberator bomber.

Oakland Tribune

February 5, 1944

First Step Taken for Jap Prisoner Trade

Bill Offered for Recruitment of Nips in U. S. Who Would Return Home

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Exchange of thousands of Japanese in the United States for American civilians in Japan's hands today was called a "distinct possibility" by Representative Samuel Dickstein, New York Democrat, chairman of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee.

He predicted that before the end of this month, under legislation about to pass, notices will appear on the bulletin boards of every war relocation center for west coast evacuated Japanese, calling for volunteers to go to Japan in trade for the Americans.

The number that might be recruited is unpredictable, but it was learned today that 9,000 Japanese-Americans have filed applications for transportation to Japan with the Spanish Embassy protector of Japan's diplomatic interests in the United States.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Dickstein said the call for volunteers at the centers and wherever else Japanese are living in the continental United States and Hawaii will be posted as the result of an Administration measure scheduled to reach the House floor for quick passage Monday.

Announcing he had taken extraordinary steps toward passage of the bill by both House and Senate within the coming week, Dickstein pledged every effort of his office toward the rescue of American civilians by whatever means prove possible, as well as toward a showing that Japan will treat unexchangeable American military prisoners well.

With others, Dickstein expressed confidence that ways will develop to persuade Japan that an exchange would not be to her disadvantage.

He urged that Russia be asked to cut through routine diplomatic formulas and act as intervenor with Japan to convince her that she would "gain face" before the whole world by releasing the Americans.

FAVORABLE REPORT.

The bill under which the Japanese-Americans would be recruited for transfer to Japan is sponsored by the Department of Justice and was reported favorably to the House by the Immigration Committee last Wednesday.

It provides that Japanese-Americans who wish to renounce their United States citizenship and live in Japan shall sign a simple statement of their attitude. No court or immigration bureau procedure would be required.

About 6,000 Japanese-Americans have signed statements of disloyalty to the United States already, and an additional 15,000, according to reports obtained by Congressional agencies, have evinced openly to the War Relocation Authority a lack of allegiance to this Government.

Many thousands have said they want to go to Japan because they believe there is no good future for them in the United States.

AIRTIGHT LEGALITY.

West coast Congressmen criticized the Justice Department bill on the ground that the original signed statements of disloyalty, and other showings of allegiance to the Japanese Emperor, should be considered sufficient proof for expatriation and deportation of the Japanese-Americans.

The Department insisted, through Attorney General Francis Biddle himself, that new statements would be required to make the legislation airtight constitutionally.

The west coast men argued that the original statements expressed the true and unchangeable feeling of the American born Japanese, at a time when they felt Japan had the war won but that only a handful would make new declarations if the Japanese-Americans realized it meant deportation to Japan from the comparatively luxurious living conditions of the United States.

SECRET ADVICES.

Representative Dickstein said he had "inside information" which made him disagree with the westerners as to the number of willing deportees. He went on:

"When the Attorney General testified before the Immigration Committee that he thought from 1,500 to 2,000 Japanese-Americans at the Tule Lake camp for subversives in California would sign new declarations, I believe he was being consciously ultraconservative.

"I have been informed from a dependable source that about 6,000 of the disloyal Japanese-Americans there—all men in prime physical condition—would leap at the chance to be transported to the nation of their choice."

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Grew Says Loyal Japs Shouldn't Be Interned In Camps With Aliens

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Former Japanese Ambassador Joseph C. Grew did some blunt talking about our system for handling Japs in the U.S.A. when he testified before a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee.

Grew told the subcommittee, headed by Senator "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky, that he strongly favored segregation of loyal Japanese-American citizens (Nisei) from the interned aliens, instead of lumping them all together in the camps.

Putting loyal citizens in the same camp with the alien Japs causes them to be resentful, weakens their patriotism and makes them targets for the subversive propaganda of Axis agents in the camps, Grew declared. On the other hand, he charged the War Relocation Authority with failing to keep a close check on loyal internees who have been released for outside employment.

W.R.A. Director Dillon Meyer told the subcommittee several days before that about 2,000 Jap internees, including 200 aliens and Kebei (American-born Japs educated in Japan), had been released from centers in the West. However, a careful check is kept on them and they are required to report at regular intervals.

"I'm against persecuting anybody, but all these people should be kept under a certain amount of supervision," Grew told the Senate Committee. "We simply can't afford to take chances in wartime."

Grew also said that American citizens in Japan were being treated "fairly well."

Ambassador Grew's testimony was seconded by a surprise witness at the hearing, Toki Slocum, an intensely loyal Japanese-American citizen, who served with Sergeant York's division in France in the last war.

Slocum, who was relocated for a time at Manzanar, Calif., told the committee of the terrorist and propaganda activities of a "Black Dragon" secret society in Manzanar and other camps, aimed at destroying the morale of loyal Japs. His own life once was threatened by the "Black Dragon," he said, and there have been numerous beatings in the camps.

Another witness, Bernard Gufler, assistant chief of a special investigating unit of the State Department, revealed that the Spanish Embassy, which represents the Japanese Government in this country, recently made a "very favorable" report on conditions in U. S. relocation centers.

Vital Quinine

With many U. S. drug stores almost out of quinine and with quinine vital to U. S. troops in the tropics, another row over that drug has been taking place between the Board of Economic Warfare and Jesse Jones.

This time it is over the question of planting cinchona trees, from which quinine comes, in Central America. Before the fall of Bataan, Col. Arthur Fisher escaped with a suitcase full of a new type of cinchona seed which matures in seven years, but which can be slaughter-harvested in two years if necessary.

Milo Perkins of the B.E.W., and the Army have wanted to plant these seeds immediately in Central America. But Jesse Jones and his Defense Supplies Corporation, which has to put up the money, have been dilatory.

Jesse hasn't opposed outright. But he, and especially his right-hand man, charming Will Clayton, have staged a talk-down strike. Clayton has talked and talked about the pros and cons. But while he talked, weeks went by. Basic argument against planting these new cinchona trees was that the war would be over in two years, that in view of this the investment was too great.

New Jap Weapon

Secretary of Navy Knox has in his pocketbook a new type of Jap weapon used in the battle of Guadalcanal. It is a picture of a seductive, scantily draped woman.

Thousands of these pictures were dropped over the Solomons from Japanese planes. Apparently the Japs, with their Oriental way of thinking, planned that these pictures would distract the Marines and doughboys from all thoughts of fighting.

An inscription, under the figure of the woman, suggested to the men that peace might be better than war.

To indicate the new psychological warfare of the Japanese, Admiral Nimitz gave one of the pictures to Secretary Knox, who has been able to observe himself that the pictures had absolutely no effect on American fighting morale.

Copyright.

February 6-7, 1944

**Gearhart to Ask Oath
By All Japanese** *Ch. 367*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP)—Representative Gearhart (R., Cal.) said today he would introduce a bill requiring all Japanese in this country to renounce any allegiance to Japan.

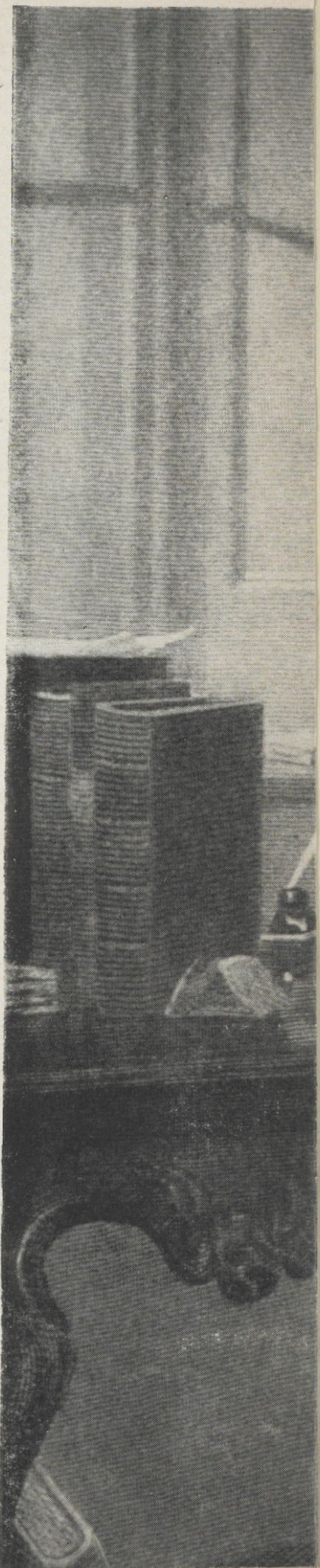
The proposed bill would make failure to file such an oath with a naturalization court within 60 days punishable by loss of United States citizenship and ultimate deportation to Japan.

Chronicle

February 7, 1944



the Constitution even though
 e preferred a much stronger
 Hamilton regarded public
 order, public faith and seemly public behavior as the qualities mo
 to be guarded by a government. The people's liberties, he wrot
 must always depend on the general spirit of the people themself



Life, Feb 7, 1944



IN STARK GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHARLESTON, S. C., A YOUNG JAPANESE-AMERICAN BOY, BLINDED IN ITALY AT THE CROSSING OF THE VOLTURNO RIVER, SITS PATIENTLY IN BED

BLIND NISEI

An American hero loses his sight
at the crossing of the Volturno

When the Fifth Army crossed the Volturno River in Italy Oct. 13 a column of American-born Japanese was near the front. Fourth in line was a 24-year-old Nisei named Yoshinao Omiya, called "Turtle" by his friends because he was so slow. His parents came from Japan, but Yoshinao was born in Honolulu. It was there that he went to school and there too, just before Pearl Harbor, that he was inducted into the Army. In Italy he was a member of a U. S. machine-

gun squad and it was his duty to carry the tripod. Suddenly the leader of his column tripped over a booby-trap wire. The resulting explosion blew out one of Yoshinao's eyes and damaged the other.

Last week Jack Wilkes, photographer for LIFE, took this picture of Yoshinao in Stark General Hospital, Charleston, S. C. Since then he has been evacuated to the Kennedy General Hospital in Memphis. Doctors have told him that he will never see again.

Life, Feb 7, 1944

Congressmen Move For Probe Into Jap Land Grabs in West

Quiz Sought on Inroads, Sources of Ready Cash To Outbid Americans

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Alarming Japanese land acquirement and colonization in western States, always at the expense of Caucasian development, appeared today to be headed for major Congressional investigation.

Representatives William S. Hill and J. Edgar Chenoweth, Colorado Republicans, announced they will move for House committee inquiry on an extensive scale, either by the new committee on postwar problems, or by a special committee.

Japs Have Ready Funds

The great sums of ready cash with which the encroaching Japanese are provided is an insistently puzzling phase of every case, Hill said he had learned.

He declared the investigation should probe first into the possibility that the War Relocation Authority (WRA), sentimental champion of the evacuated west coast Japanese in all matters, is arranging for preferential Federal loans to the objectionable settlers, as well as for discriminatory priority for them in acquirement in rationed farm machinery.

Colorado Land Issue

So serious is the situation in Colorado that Governor John Vivian has called a special session of the legislature for the sole purpose of adopting an alien land law patterned after the California statute, and Hill and Chenoweth reported that conditions in the South Platte River Valley and around Trinidad are equivalent to last year's notorious Japanese land grab in eastern Oregon.

Senator Abe Murdock, Utah Democrat, said that Japanese released from the War Relocation Centers have clustered thickly around the great naval supply depot near Clearfield in Davis County, Utah, and are buying or leasing extensive land holdings in Box Elder County.

Idaho Protest

Caucasian farmers around the War Relocation Center at Twin Falls, Idaho, are complaining bitterly that Japanese are invading their district in ominous numbers, it was reported by Senator D. Worth Clark, Idaho Democrat.

Congressional Representatives of eastern Washington, Arizona and even the Mississippi Valley State of Arkansas expressed apprehension that land marked for Caucasian

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 5)

Congress Probe on Jap Land Grabs Demanded

Alarming Western Inroads, Puzzle of Ready Funds, Stirs Quiz

(Continued from Page One)

development is gradually falling into the hands of Japanese in those regions, with the threat of enormous and destructive Japanese colonization in the future.

In Colorado and Utah, as in eastern Oregon, the coming of the Japanese is represented as more in the nature of a sudden, planned invasion than a gradual infiltration.

WAR OPPORTUNITY.

Citizens of all the States concerned invariably stress in their protests that the Japanese are taking advantage of the absence of American young men who have gone to war.

Senator Clark suggested that western State legislatures in general may find it advisable soon to follow the example of Colorado and move toward duplication of the California land law forbidding alien Japanese to own real property—a law based on the fact that Japanese invariably besmirch living conditions wherever they gather.

In California the attorney general's office is reportedly preparing to file about 400 suits charging Japanese evasion and violation of the land law.

JAPS RELEASED.

The War Relocation Authority admittedly is proceeding as rapidly as possible in emptying the War Relocation Centers, which now contain about 80,000 of their original population of 107,000 West coast Japanese evacuees.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, said recently:

"Japanese Americans have as much right as any other citizens to apply for and receive federal loans."

Representative Hill commented:

"Congressional inquiry should reveal first of all any loans made to Japanese by federal land banks, and who inspired these loans.

"It should be determined next if alien Japanese actually received the money through 'dummy' applicants, and whether citizen Japanese or alien

Japanese are actually the parties at interest in the deals.

SPECIAL SESSION.

"Governor Vivian has moved wisely in calling a special legislative session to block Japanese colonization in Colorado, and other western States may find similar actions necessary."

Hill said Japanese settlement had become intensive in Adams, Weld, Logan and Sedgwick counties in the rich south Platte River valley of Colorado. He went on:

"I know of a case—and such instances are reportedly common—in which a Japanese bid \$2,000 above the best offer of a Caucasian when a desirable tract of Weld County farmland was offered for sale. The Jap bid in cash, which was impossible for most of the Caucasian bidders. The Jap got it.

"The matter would not be so serious if the Japanese land buyers from the War Relocation centers were scattered thinly over the country.

"But, a gregarious people who want to live in swarms, they are being located in colonies, with the inevitable reduction of American living standards in each infested locality."

Representative Hill pointed out that a resolution adopted by the House recently sets up a general postwar planning committee which includes in its province "maintenance of the standard of the American way of life."

Therefore, Hill said, the Japanese western land grab is fittingly a matter for the committee's study, and he said he would urge it as one of the group's first subjects.

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Page 1

LET'S DINE
AT THE TROC
ON GEARY
TONITE!

Ban Of Japanese

Is Urged By Writer

Editor of The Bee—Sir: What would Christ do regarding the Japanese situation in our country?

He said: "Love your enemies. Bless them that curse you. If a man smite you on one cheek turn the other." Yet, this same Christ seized a whip and lashed the money changers from the temple, violently naming them thieves and robbers. He cursed the fig tree when it yielded him no fruit and it withered away and died.

We have loved the Japanese. They have had access to our land, our courts of law, our schools, our churches and our pocketbooks. By donations, missionaries have been maintained in their land preaching, teaching, healing, nurturing some of the present leaders of the unprovoked war against us.

No news to most of us is the torture meted out to our sick, starving soldiers who surrendered their ammunitionless guns at the command of their officers, expecting the rights accorded under international law and subscribed to by all civilized nations.

The time has come to wield the whip and pronounce the curse: By constitutional amendment the Japanese are to be forever banned from the United States with no right of citizenship for any of them.

Japan to be razed.

The disloyal Japanese here to be executed.

Those who claim to be loyal and those who have served in the American army shall be returned to Japan to rule over what remains of it, upheld by our armed might until they have a firm grip on the throat of their treacherous mother country.

They shall establish their government to suit themselves.

Mark you one and all, if we do not do this, the day is at hand when our country will be overrun and consumed.

Fresno,

MRS. B. E. S.

Fresno Bee
Feb 7, 1942

Who Can Tell

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The Japanese are the most inhuman race of people who ever existed, and we should get them from our shores as soon as possible.

Why do not those who claim to be loyal go and teach their race the meaning of justice, truth and love? No matter how loyal a Japanese may say he is now, we never can truly trust him again. Even those who are fighting on our side may be only for propaganda purposes. How will we tell when they yell enough? It may be only propaganda. We cannot tell when they are telling the truth.

It is a case of complete extinguishment or a thorough understanding of Jesus Christ proven by them alone.

Bass Lake. G. WILLIAMS.

Frederic Bee
Feb 7, 1944

Stamp Out Intolerance In America

2/7
86+ 8d.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY of the United States Supreme Court has accepted the chairmanship of the "National Committee Against Nazi Persecution and Extermination of the Jews," an organization which defines its high and vital purpose in its title.

The slaughter of three million Jews and the threatened and imminent obliteration of the four million Jews remaining in Europe are Nazi crimes against humanity, and the ultimate accounting must be made before the bar of world justice.

America cannot be unconcerned by such a tragedy, and American conscience and opinion cannot remain either inoperative or ineffectual.

Accordingly, it is a proper and compelling objective of the new committee which Justice Murphy heads "to rally the full force of the public conscience in America against the persecution and extermination of Jewish men, women and children in Nazi-occupied Europe and in support of sustained and vigorous action by the American Government and the United Nations to rescue those who may yet be saved."

But racial and religious persecution, intolerance and discrimination is not a poison capable of being confined to Europe.

Accordingly, it is a second and most proper and compelling objective of the

new committee "to recognize and combat hateful propaganda against AMERICAN citizens of Jewish descent."

In the United States, as in Europe, campaigns and practices of racial and religious disparagement and discrimination never STOP with the Jews.

Once the practice of intolerance was accepted in Nazi Germany and the Jews were made to suffer, Catholics and Protestants suffered alike.

The United States will have the same tragic experience, if it ever makes the same fatal mistake.

That is why Justice Murphy, who is not a Jew, is concerned about intolerance in America.

That is why the American people as a whole, who are Jewish only in very small part, are deeply concerned.

As Justice Murphy says in urging national vigilance against the menace of intolerance in the United States:

"No bacteriological warfare could be more insidious and more destructive to fundamental good will and ideas of religious and racial tolerance which have built a great America."

Justice Murphy is an able representative of the conscientious and patriotic Americans who must support such an institution to make it express the moral purpose of a country intent on preserving the American ideals which indeed have "built a great America."

Examiner

February 7, 1944

Editorial Page

TOKYO REPLY *Tribune 2/7* CITES KILLINGS AT STOCKTON

In a desperate attempt to justify atrocities committed upon Americans in Japanese prison camps, which have caused waves of horror to sweep the Nation, the Japs today cited American treatment of civilians and prisoners of war and pointed to two still unsolved murders of Stockton Japanese, which actually occurred at the height of the Japanese-Filipino tension there.

In a statement broadcast by the Berlin radio and reported by Associated Press, Sadao Iguchi, spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information, singled out the two murders, which occurred shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

He cited as "acts of mistreatment against the Japanese in the United States," the murder of Jugi Nano, listed in Stockton records as Jugui Kino, in a Stockton garage, December 26, 1941, and that of Shigemasa Yoshioka, a hotel proprietor, February 20, 1942.

Stockton police records show that both of these murders were committed at a time when race hatred between Japs and Filipinos had flared to such a height that Chief

STOCKTON KILLINGS CITED BY TOKYO IN ATROCITIES REPLY

Continued from Page 1

of Police Harold A. Vogelsang ordered all Japanese to stay off the streets at night and closed Filipino dance halls.

Police noted that heightened tension between the two groups, which lived and worked in proximity, flared after the Japanese military forces assaulted the Filipinos' homeland.

Although the murders remained unsolved, the official police report of Kino's death said that another Japanese in the garage "stated that he thought the murderer was a young Filipino."

DEEPER MYSTERY

The murder of Yoshioka was even more of a mystery. His wife found him lying on the floor, shot twice, after he had got up from bed to answer the hotel bell, and although he lived a few minutes, he was unable to talk.

"These were the only Japanese murders in Stockton in at least five years, I believe," Chief Vogelsang added.

"We never were able to shed any light as to why these two men were singled out. They were killed within about two blocks of each other, and within a relatively short time."

In his attack, Iguchi charged that "the Anglo-American campaign to spread hatred against Japan has been motivated by the desire to cover up their own crimes."

He charged that "many of the 2400 Japanese women who were confined at the Japanese primary school in Davao (in the Philippines) were raped."

He added that "on January 20 (1942), as Japanese forces were about to land at Davao, Americans resorted to the most bestial treatment of ten Japanese who were preparing food for their fellow internees. These men were bound with ropes, boiling water was poured upon them, their ears were cut off, their eyes gouged out, their noses slashed and their arms and legs amputated—a sadistic torture that defies description. Enemy troops fled as Japanese forces advanced, but before that they left as many as 56 Japanese murdered."

MORE DETAILED VERSION

This was a more detailed version of a charge the Japanese made soon after they launched their attack on the Philippines, but which never has been verified by Allied or neutral sources.

The first report of Iguchi's statement relayed by Berlin suggested that he was talking purely for a world audience with the object of countering as much as possible the effect on world opinion of Washington and London charges of brutality and bestiality toward Allied prisoners of war.

There was no immediate indication whether Iguchi's statement was being broadcast or published in Japan in an effort to incite the Japanese people.

Iguchi charged that Japanese internees were confined in dilapidated tents under adverse weather conditions at Fort Bliss, Tex., "in utter disregard of their sufferings."

TWO SHOT, CHARGE

He declared Hatsuki Wakabi, suffering from tuberculosis, and Kota Isomura, suffering from a spinal disease, were shot to death by guards at Topaz relocation center in Utah, on the pretext that they were trying to escape.

Japanese taken from Malaya and Burma by the British, he charged, were "thrown into holds of ships and sometimes into prisons and were almost completely robbed of their possessions." Their accommodations were described as very poor and their food as "not only poor but decomposed, resulting in malnutrition and widespread dysentery."

Iguchi cited numerous instances of Allied air attacks on Japanese hospital ships and said these were "totally incompatible with the professed humanitarianism of the British and Americans."

One attack on the Buenos Aires Maru, sunk off New Ireland, on November 26, resulted in the death of 174 persons, including nurses, he said, although "due notice concerning this hospital ship, as in the case of all others, had been given to the enemy countries in accordance with the stipulations of The Hague convention, and the vessel bore the required markings as called for by that convention and in addition special markings visible from aircraft and by night."

Nurses in lifeboats and on rafts

also were machine-gunned after the sinking, he charged.

Only One Shot at

Topaz—Fleeing Sentry

TOPAZ, Utah, Feb. 7.—(AP)—Countering Tokyo radio reports that two Japanese had been slain "on the pretext they were trying to escape" from the Topaz Relocation Center, Director Charles F. Ernst said today only one evacuee had been killed, and he was shot while fleeing from a sentry.

Ninth Service Command headquarters at Salt Lake City said a court-martial which followed the shooting decreed that the sentry's action was justified.

Oakland
Tribune
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HEROES

Ben Kuroki, American

West Coast draft boards got orders last week to start reclassifying their U.S.-born Japanese for induction into the armed forces. The announcement was not even of academic interest to one member of the Nisei, 25-year-old Ben Kuroki.

Ben Kuroki is a technical sergeant in the U.S. Army Air Forces, a qualified turret gunner in B-24 Liberator bombers, veteran of 30 heavy bombing missions against the enemy, survivor of the ruthless, costly raid on the Ploesti oilfields of Rumania, winner of two Distinguished Flying Crosses, wearer of the coveted Air Medal with four oak-leaf clusters.

Ben Kuroki may have been the first person of Japanese descent to watch the Pacific surf curl on the beach at Santa Monica since the great evacuation of Japanese from California after Pearl Harbor. He was there last week, with several hundred other battle-weary U.S. airmen, resting in the luxury of the former Edgewater Beach Club, now an Air Forces redistribution center. Like his comrades, he slept late, guzzled orange juice and fresh milk, tried to unwind and get toned up.

Earned Repose. He had earned his rest. Few men can ever have gone through more plain hell trying to find a place in the special hell of battle. Ben Kuroki's father was a seed-potato grower in Hershey, Neb., a town of about 500 people. Ben and his kid brother Fred (now overseas with an engineer outfit) volunteered for the Army two days after Pearl Harbor, were accepted a month later. Ben landed in the Air Forces and started to run his personal gantlet at Sheppard Field, Tex. "It seemed like everybody was cold," Ben remembered. "Maybe I was self-conscious but it kind of got to working on my mind."

He was isolated in a barracks corner. Other soldiers stared at him glumly. He feared the drunks most; they always wanted to fight. Ben tried first for air cadet, then for mechanic. He was sent to clerical school in Colorado, then shipped to Barksdale Field, La., one of 40 new clerks. As usual he was the last to be assigned, spent a miserable 15 days on the dirtiest of K.P. jobs.

Then he got his first break: assignment as communications clerk in one of four Liberator squadrons in Brigadier General Ted Timberlake's group, now famed as "Ted's Flying Circus" (TIME, Oct. 18). Ben kept his fingers crossed, never even went to near-by Shreveport for fear of getting into trouble. Twice when the squadron moved (to Florida, then England) they talked of leaving him behind. Both times he begged to go, made it.

Earned Action. In England he volunteered for gunnery training. Once trained, he coaxed a strictly temporary training

assignment. He was good. A month later he was taken on as waist gunner by 23-year-old Major J. B. Epting. On their first combat mission, over Bizerte in Tunisia, the tail gunner was wounded and Ben moved aft. Steady behavior and crack gunnery in combat had done the job. He belonged.

Ben earned one D.F.C. for 25 combat missions, another for the Ploesti raid.

"We went in at 50 feet—into terrible antiaircraft fire," he remembers. "Our planes would crash and we could see our buddies burning in their planes. Our group commander's plane was hit and he gunned it up so his men could get out. I saw three chutes leave, but I don't think two of the men landed alive. Then the commander dove his plane right into the biggest building in town. No man who went to Ploesti will ever forget it."

Only two of the nine Liberators in Ben's "Eager Beaver" squadron came back.



Associated Press
SERGEANT KUROKI, D.F.C.
Finally, he belonged

The sight of empty bunks and mess lines haunted him; he could not sleep for three nights. Yet when his prescribed 25 missions had been fulfilled, he turned down a chance to fly home, volunteered instead for an extra five.

Four of them were over Germany, and on the last one his luck almost ran out. He was flying as top-turret gunner over Münster when a flak burst hit the turret dome, shattered his goggles, tore off his oxygen mask. Copilot and radioman pulled him down and revived him with an emergency mask. After that, Ben got his orders for home.

When he is ready for combat again, Ben Kuroki hopes to go to the Pacific theater. His roommate at Santa Monica now is Tail Gunner Edward Bates, who lost a brother in the Pacific. Says Ben: "I promised him the first Zero I get will be for his brother."

Time
February 7, 1944
Pages 76 & 77

Equipment Stands Idle As Farmers Strive To Produce

In Idaho two brothers have added to their part in the food production effort by building a homemade potato harvester from parts of a truck, other salvaged motor equipment and the engine from an old automobile.

The machine can harvest more than five acres a day. It cost Max and Vernon Shelley \$700, is operated by a four man crew and already has saved \$1,200 in labor costs.

New machinery or replacement parts virtually cannot be obtained; farm labor is at a premium.

In Fresno County, near Biola, a good factory made potato digger, a potato planter and other pieces of farm machinery are in storage—adding nothing to and doubtless detracting from the food production effort.

They are the property of a Japanese evacuee, presently residing in the Tule Lake War Relocation Center. Much of the idle equipment has rubber tires, deteriorating.

Responding to a Fresno grower's inquiries, the evacuee wrote:

I am not interested in selling my potato digger or potato planter or any other implement of mine. Sorry, but no sale on all implements of mine that are stored.

Property, such as land and buildings, owned by Americans and needed for war purposes has been taken over by the government; truck operators and owners of motor vehicles generally must comply with conservation rulings; Idaho and Fresno County potato growers conscientiously seek ways to maintain production in the face of handicaps. More and more farm products are required.

So sorry, but the nation now must have war machines and munitions made from materials such as were used to manufacture the potato digger, planter, a four wheel tractor, two vineyard trucks, a mower, two cultivators and a gang plow stored near Biola.

It definitely is somebody's immediate duty to arrange for the release of this idle equipment, whoever the owner.

Thuesen Asks Early Seizure Of Farm Tools

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

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

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

Certificate Is Needed

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

Under the law the state director of finance, after receiving the agriculture director's certification would acquire the property by regular eminent domain procedure. This procedure would make possible taking immediate possession after the deposit of the estimated value with a superior court, but the passing of title would await the court's decision.

Owned By Internee

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

Thuesen's letter said the equipment is "urgently needed by the farmers of this district. If acquired by law it will be immediately put to use by a farmer... engaged in enterprises, including the raising of potatoes. It is necessary that this machinery be seized at once as the potato planting season is close at hand."

Says Population Incensed

"The population of this county is incensed over the attitude of the Japanese internees with reference to their property and this office has received many urgent requests for some drastic action which cannot be taken until the proper authority has been delegated for the seizure and sale... it so happens that this county has as many or more Japanese than any other county in the state, where farm machinery was used.

"A great service could be rendered to the farmers of this district if immediate means were set up whereby this property could be disposed of in accordance with the intent of the law as passed by the last general session of the legislature."

Thuesen said he has no more authority than any other citizen in the case, since any condemnation action against the property would be prosecuted by the attorney general's office.

Fresno Bee
Feb. 8, 1944

TWO JAPS HELD FOR ATTACK ON TULE INTERNEE

P. 1. ——— 5-1-218
Aged Victim in Hospital, Youths
Jailed in Klamath Falls After
Argument in Camp Barracks

TULE LAKE, Feb. 7.—
Fresh violence broke out in
the Tule Lake Japanese Re-
location Center today, ending
with an elderly internee in
the hospital and two Japanese
in Klamath Falls (Ore.) jail,
charged with assault and bat-
tery.

The incident was described as
"just a private fight between the
three Japanese involved" by Allen
Markley, War Relocation Au-
thority (WRA) reports officer at
the center. He said the outbreak
did not spread to others in the
camp.

SWUNG FISTS.

According to Markley, two
young Japanese, Sadeo Yorika,
25, and George K. Szicki, 27, at-
tacked the third internee, Senichi
Abe, about 55, with their fists in
their barracks following an argu-
ment.

The two were placed in Klam-
ath Falls jail pending action
against them by the Modoc
County district attorney's office.
At the hospital, Abe's condition
was described as "not serious."

FOOD FROM TOKIO.

Meanwhile, Ray Best, WRA
project director, announced that
the first shipment of food and
drugs had been received from the
Japanese Government for use by
the Tule Lake internees. The
shipment, sent through the Inter-
national Red Cross by the liner
Gripsholm, consisted of sixteen
barrels of soy sauce, 747 barrels
of a soy mixture and thirty bar-
rels of soy bean mash and five
cases of various types of drugs.

Best said the drugs would be
stored at the center's hospital and
dispensed as needed while the
food would be turned over to the
internees for their own distribu-
tion.

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Japan Sends Supplies to Tulelake

Special to The Chronicle

TULELAKE, Feb. 7—Sixteen barrels of a 747-barrel shipment of soy sauce arrived from Japan today to season the food of Nipponese residents of the War Relocation Center here.

Ray R. Best, director of the center, at the same time revealed bills of lading showing that the Japanese government is also sending 30 barrels of bean mash (presumably soy beans) and five cases of Japanese drugs which are not obtainable in this country.

The supplies arrived in the United States on the last prisoner exchange voyage of the liner Gripsholm under auspices of the International Red Cross.

TURNED OVER TO WRA

The food will be turned over by the War Relocation Authority to leaders among the Japanese residents of this colony, which houses only persons who have expressed sympathy for Japan in the war.

The soy sauce and bean mash, Best said, will not be substituted for other items on the internees' diet, but will be supplementary to the menus already provided.

Officials of the International Red Cross, Best said, will check to see that the food is distributed to the proper persons among the interned population and will report back to the Japanese government.

FOR JAPANESE NATIONALS

The 747 barrels of sauce, the bean mash and the drugs, Best said, are to be given only to Japanese nationals. The cannot be supplied to Japanese-Americans.

The shipment of drugs will be stored in the center's hospital to be issued only on prescription.

A representative of The Chronicle who toured the center today learned, meanwhile, that new quarters will be ready about February 20 for 1850 disloyal Japanese who are to be transported here by the Army from the Manzanar WRA center.

Best said small arms are being ordered for the security of patrolmen but it was doubtful whether guns will be issued to men on foot since they could be easily overpowered.

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Japs Accuse The Allies--- Of 'Outrages'

A list of alleged Allied "outrages" against Japanese internees was cited yesterday by Sadao Iguchi, Japanese Board of Information spokesman, in apparent reply to American-British charges of atrocities by Japan.

The purported atrocities were carried out in the Philippines, the United States, Malaya, and Burma, Iguchi said in a statement broadcast by Berlin, and "the Anglo-American campaign to spread hatred against Japan has been motivated by the desire to cover up their own crimes."

"Many of the 2400 Japanese women who were confined at the Japanese primary school in Davao (Philippines) were raped," he asserted, and claimed that Americans tortured 10 Japanese on January 20, 1942, when Nipponese landing forces were approaching Davao.

CLAIM EARS CUT OFF

"These 10 men," Iguchi continued, "were bound with ropes, boiling water was poured upon them, their ears were cut off, their eyes gouged, their noses slashed, and their arms and legs amputated." Fifty-six Japanese were found murdered by the advancing troops, he added.

It was not indicated whether Iguchi's charges were broadcast or published in Japan.

His statement made these additional allegations:

That Japanese men and women were murdered in California, with four instances in different California towns cited:

That Japanese internees were forced in bad weather to live in old tents at Fort Bliss, Texas;

That Hatsuaki Wakasa, ill with tuberculosis, and Kota Isomura, suffering a spinal disease, were shot and killed by guards at the Topaz relocation center in Utah, on the excuse they were trying to escape.

At the relocation center, Director Charles F. Ernst said yesterday that Hatsuaki Wakasa, 63, was shot and killed last April 11 by a sentry when he refused to halt after being challenged several times. He added there was no record that Wakasa had tuberculosis, and that no other person had been shot at that center.

CALIFORNIA SHOOTINGS

Several Japanese were killed in California shortly after the outbreak of war, when anti-Japanese feeling ran high, but police never have found the assailants. Mr. and Mrs. Shichiji Kikuchi of Brawley, Calif., were shot to death at their home January 1, 1942, and their son said a Filipino killed them. Unsolved mysteries also were the deaths of Jungo Kino, 55, garage attendant of Stockton, Calif., shot on December 26, 1942, and Shigemasa Yoshioka, a rooming house proprietor shot February 20, 1942, in Stockton.

Iguchi likewise accused the British of robbing Japanese taken from Malaya and Burma and "thrown into holds of ships and sometimes into prisons," and repeated charges of Allied attacks on Japanese hospital ships.

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Atrocities

Ch Feb 8

The grass is very short for Japanese propagandists when they begin citing murders of Japanese in California as instances of atrocities committed by Americans. Sadao Iguchi, a Tokyo talker, offers half a dozen cases. They are probably all veritable, but were committed not by Americans but by other Orientals.

Iguchi goes on to ring the changes on charges of terrible abuses of Japanese internees in the relocation camps in the United States. We wish Iguchi and those Americans who complain that we are featherbedding the internees would get together and agree on something. They cannot both be right.

However, those of us who want the internees treated in only a humane way have a

strong impression that the chief abuse in the camps has been of friendly Japanese by those loyal to Tokyo. If the American Government can be counted accessory to this, it has been by being too soft toward the Japanese trouble makers.

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