

APRIL TO ~~DECEMBER~~ ^{July} 1944

XIX

Supervisors Ban Cash Grants To Indigent Evacuees

The Fresno County Board of Supervisors late yesterday afternoon turned thumbs down on the government's program to make cash grants for rehabilitation to Japanese returning to Fresno County from relocation centers, and ordered that all Japanese in need of relief be treated the same as the indigents already on the rolls.

Chairman C. Todd Clark, cast the only dissenting vote and explained that, regardless of personal opinions toward the Japanese, the government has worked out a plan assuming all expenses, with the county serving as its agent.

"The government is trying to do the right thing for these Japanese and has promised to reimburse the county for any money expended," said Clark. "I'm ready to accept its program."

Cannot Grant Relief

Mrs. Minette Gutzler, head of the county welfare department, appearing before the board for instructions in handling the Japanese situation, declared in view of the action taken she cannot grant relief to a family of eight Japanese who visited her office yesterday.

She said the head of the family has \$600 in a bank and for this reason cannot be classified as indigent. Mrs. Gutzler declared that under the government program the bank account could be used to put in a truck gardening crop, with a cash grant being made for the care of the family.

The welfare chief said she anticipates few Japanese will qualify as indigents.

Get Food, Clothing

Mrs. Gutzler said when the Japanese are proved to be indigent they will be treated the same as other persons on the relief roll. Generally speaking, she said indigents receive \$35 a month on a boarding house basis and \$25 monthly where they are in rented homes and in addition are furnished food and clothing.

Mrs. Gutzler revealed each Japanese leaving relocation centers is furnished transportation and given a \$25 cash grant, with a maximum of \$100 for families.

Deputy District Attorney Harold Thompson told the board members the only choice they have in the matter is to treat the Japanese as indigents or accept the government program providing a revolving fund of federal money to be expended by the welfare department.

"I don't see how we can be justified in doing more for the Japanese than we are for our own indigents," said Supervisor P. H. McMurtry.

Supervisor T. C. Efird expressed himself as opposed to making cash grants to Japanese when they have money in the bank.

Go To Work

"The Japanese who do come back and resume ranching are going to need farm help and certainly they are not going to get any white people to work for them," said Efird. "Let them take these indigent Japanese and put them to work on the farms."

Mrs. Gutzler said that while she has no exact information as to the number of Japanese returning to Fresno County, she understood through the War Relocation Authority approximately 260 will be routed back to the Fresno office.

"Before any relief is given to some of these single Japanese men who worked for 15 to 20 years on one ranch, I'm certainly going to look into their financial affairs," she said. "It just does not make sense to me to believe they worked all those years and did not save money."

Board members expressed the belief few of the Japanese will seek county aid.

Fresno Bee
April 4, 1944

April 5 (adv.)
Resettlement Is Topic—Galen M. Fisher of Oakland, who spent 21 years in Japan as secretary of the YMCA, will speak on the government's program for the resettlement of evacuated Japanese in the United States at a meeting of the Committee On American Principles And Fair Play Monday night at 8 o'clock in the First Congregational Church. Hubert Phillips, chairman of the local branch of the APFP, said Fisher recently was in Washington, D. C., and is thoroughly familiar with the situation in the relocation centers. Fisher is an uncle of Bruce Fisher, a member of the Fresno State College faculty.

*Fresno Bee
April 5, 1944*

HIGH COURT TO PASS ON JAPANESE EVACUATION ORDERS

A decision by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the constitutionality of the military evacuation orders, as affecting American citizens of Japanese ancestry, is now assured with the consenting by the Court to review the case of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu.

Prosecuted for a violation of the Act of Congress which makes it a crime to violate an order of a military commander, Korematsu was convicted in the Federal Court at San Francisco for refusing to obey the exclusion orders. In an appeal from the conviction to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, the Federal Appellate Court summarily upheld the conviction, relying upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Hirabayashi case, in which the Court upheld the legality of the military curfew orders.

The Korematsu case has been prosecuted by the Northern California Branch of the A.C.L.U., through attorney Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco. In the Supreme Court of the United States, the National Office of the A.C.L.U. filed a brief as a "friend of the court" urging that the case be reviewed. It is expected that a similar brief will be filed by the A.C.L.U. now that the Supreme Court will hear the case on its merits. It is anticipated too that the case will be argued in Washington sometime in May.

The Open Forum
April 8, 1944
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Pride of the Niesi

Japanese-American Casualties at Cassino Anxious to Fight Again

Three Japanese-American casualties of the "Puka Puka" unit of the United States Fifth Army in Italy yesterday told how they received their wounds in the fierce fighting at Cassino.

The three men arrived at the new Dibble Army General Hospital in Menlo Park last Wednesday. They are being treated for arm, shoulder and leg wounds.

All three are up and about, however, and able to wander through the hospital corridors dressed in the regular hospital garb. Two of them will be released for active duty soon.

And this is just what they want—to get back into active duty.

"I would like to go back to Africa today to be with my battalion," one said.

The three men are Sgt. Kiyoshi Ikeda, Cpl. Kenichi Iha and Pfc. Takeo Daido.

Sgt. Ikeda is taller than the other two and he likes to laugh. He did most of the talking for the trio.

He said all of them were inducted into the Army three years ago in Hawaii when the "Puka Puka" Battalion was known as the 298-299th Infantry.

They were in Hawaii at the time of Pearl Harbor, and, as the Sergeant put it, "We were in there pitching."

After a year of training their division was organized into the 100th Infantry Battalion. Then they were trained in the United States for overseas duty. When training was completed they were sent to Africa, then Italy.

"We had the honor of fighting right away when we went overseas," the Sergeant said.

The Sergeant described fighting at Cassino in just two words: "Pretty tough!" But he laughed when he said it.

The 100th Infantry Battalion arrived in Italy 10 days after the beachhead at Salerno was taken.

Sergeant Ikeda was wounded after three months of active duty there. His company had been ordered to take a hill. Half way up the slope they were spotted by the Germans,

who opened up with a barrage of mortar fire. The Sergeant was wounded by a piece of flying shrapnel.

Cpl. Iha and Pfc. Daido were wounded in a similar manner. Each was wounded by flying shell fragments from the mortar fire while attempting to take a hill.

Soldiers in the "Puka Puka" Battalion have distinguished themselves in Italy as fine and uncompromising fighters, with determination and dogged bravery.

These three men are apparently

no exception to the rule. When the hardships of war are discussed, they smile and say:

"We are proud—mighty proud—to be fighting with the United States Army in this war."

Chronicle

April 10, 1944

Seven Jap Aliens Taken From Tule

TULE LAKE, April 10.—(AP) —Seven aliens at the Tule Lake camp for disloyal Japanese, who were held in a wire compound after last November's riot, were taken from the center today by an official of the Santa Fe internment camp for enemy aliens.

S. F. Examiner

4-11-41

JAP SENTENCED FOR RADIO SET

SACRAMENTO, April 10. — (INS)—After changing his plea of not guilty to guilty, Masanori Hirata, 26 year old former San Jose Japanese, was sentenced today to two years in a federal prison on charges of having a low power radio transmitter in his possession at the Tule Lake segregation center.

Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh pronounced the sentence and remanded Hirata to custody of the United States marshal who will determine which federal prison will be selected for Hirata.

Two other Japanese charged with the same offense will be tried by a federal court jury April 16. They held to their pleas of not guilty.

S. F. Examiner

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Japanese-American Votes Will Be Cast By Absentee Ballot

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(AP)—American born Japanese will vote this year, just like other Americans, but most of them will have to do it by absentee ballot.

The reason: So many of them are in relocation centers, outside the states where they lived before Pearl Harbor, and were moved there by the government.

Under a general rule in common law, a person cannot vote in a state to which he has been moved involuntarily. Those in the centers outside their own states will have to use the absentee ballot.

This will be possible because they were moved from California, western Oregon and Washington, and southern Arizona, all states which permit absentee voting.

There are 120,000 Japanese in this country, 40,000 of them aliens and 80,000 American born who therefore are citizens.

Of the 107,000 put in relocation centers, 17,000 were released to live and work elsewhere when places

Fresno Bee
April 13, 1944

Ickes Will Shun Evacue Decisions Based On 'Hate'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—(AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes said yesterday the war relocation Authority "will not be stamped into unDemocratic, bestial, inhuman action" in handling Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast.

Ickes said he believes the War Relocation Authority program "has, in general, handled with discretion, humanity and wisdom" the problem of caring for the evacuees sent away from west coast points by army orders.

Seen As 'Local Problem'

In a statement outlining his views, Ickes, who is here to address a luncheon of the Commonwealth Club Friday, said the eventual status of the Japanese Americans who have been investigated and proved loyal is to a large extent "a local problem."

"It is a problem for you people in California, in Washington and in Oregon," said Ickes.

"I hope the clamor of those few among you who are screaming that this situation should be resolved on the basis of prejudice and hate will soon be overwhelmed by the stern remonstrances of those among you—an overwhelming majority—who believe in fair play and decency, Christianity, in the principles of America, in the constitution of the United States.

Would Restore Normal Life

"It is intolerable to think these people will be excluded from a normal life in this country for long," Ickes said.

Following disorders in the relocation center at Tule Lake, Calif., which led to widespread criticism, President Roosevelt some weeks ago transferred the War Relocation Authority to the department of the interior.

Ickes said:

I think there can be no doubt the program has, in general, been handled with discretion, humanity and wisdom. WRA did not persecute these people. The War Relocation Authority—make no mistake about it—has been criticised for not engaging in this sort of lynching party. Under my jurisdiction, it will not be stamped into unDemocratic, bestial, inhuman action. It will not be converted into an instrument of revenge or racial warfare.

Hits Race Mongers

I am particularly grateful to those groups and individuals on the west coast who have been brave enough and Christian enough to speak out against the vindictive, bloodthirsty onslaughts of professional race mongers.

All Japanese Americans who were evacuated have undergone and are undergoing intensive investigation. Those concerning whom there is any basis whatever for a suspicion of disloyalty have been sent to internment camps or are being segregated at Tule Lake.

The thousands of Japanese Americans who remain at the other centers are, by all reasonable tests, loyal American citizens or law abiding aliens. They are entitled to be treated as such.

Major Emphasis Is Cited

The major emphasis in WRA operations now is on restoring the people of all WRA centers except Tule Lake as rapidly as possible to private life. Many of the 20,000 who have already left the centers to make new homes have indicated they plan to remain in their new locations during the postwar period.

Jessie Bee
April 14, 1944

Nisei Soldiers Get Stiff Sentences

FORT MCLELLAN (Ala.), April 14.—(P)—The army announced today five Japanese-American soldiers found guilty of "wilful disobedience of an order of their superior officer" have been sentenced to terms ranging from five to 30 years imprisonment at hard labor by an army court martial board at this infantry replacement training center.

The soldiers, members of the 33rd training battalion, refused with 23 other Japanese-Americans to obey orders on March 20th. They were confined in the Fort McClellan stockade pending disposition of their cases by army court martial boards.

A hearing for the five privates began Monday night and was completed late yesterday. The second of the courts is now in session trying five others of the remaining 23.

The convicted men and their sentences were listed as Masao Kataoka, 30 years; Richard T. Nakamura, 25 years; Katsumi Taniguchi and Utaka H. Morihaka, both 20 years, and Tim T. Nomiyana, five years.

They were represented by counsel appointed by army authorities and findings of the courts will be reviewed by the judge advocate general's office in Washington.

Brigadier General Wallace C. Philoon said in a statement March 22nd the 28 men had been confined following their refusal "to accept training under the American flag" and added that "the men in question have lived for several years in Japan and have become indoctrinated with the military philosophy of that country."

Frederic Bee
April 14, 1944

WRA Prepares to Free Confessed Disloyal Jap

Tule Lake Program Denounced by Congressmen

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The War Relocation Authority was revealed today as preparing for the immediate release of a large number of confessed Japanese disloyalists from the Tule Lake segregation center in California.

A system of "hearings" to precede their release has started to function, it was learned.

West coast Congressmen declared the new procedure amounts to setting at large of Japanese who have brazenly avowed their allegiance to Japan in the past, but who are now paying lip service to the United States to gain their freedom.

The Congressmen said the proposed release of the Tule Lake subversives means that the WRA has not reformed its old procedure of arguing with disloyal Japanese until they retract their original statements of disloyalty to this country.

LOAN ENCOURAGED.

At the same time the plans for the Tule Lake releases became known, the mystery of the financial resources displayed by evacuated Japanese in buying farm land in regions where they are not wanted was partially solved.

It was found that the War Relocation Authority is encouraging loans to Japanese-Americans by the aFrm Security Administration.

Both disclosures came in announcements by the WRA to the evacuated west coast Japanese in the war relocation centers, and not to the public.

That the WRA informs the public of no pending step in the work of foisting Japanese back on the country was again part of the burden of bitter complaint from the West coast Congressmen, as they pointed to the manner in which Japanese have been located in various parts of the country before the local citizenry became aware of what was going on.

TEMPER MOUNTS.

The increasing temper of the public toward the Japanese and the WRA has just been indicated anew in the ousting from the Great Meadows district of New Jersey of five Japanese farm workers sent there by the WRA.

The Japanese left in the face of public opposition equivalent to that which defeated a similar WRA colonization effort in Delaware last month.

"However," said Representative John M. oCstello, California Democrat, "this plan to turn the admitted subversives out of Tule Lake confinement exceeds anything the WRA has ever undertaken in its whole inept handling of the Japanese resident problem."

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West's Wishes on Nips Are Defied By Ickes

West coast citizens who object to coddling of the Japs by the War Relocation Authority (WRA), and who fear the consequences if they are returned to the West at the war's end, were blasted yesterday with some of the choicer invectives at the command of the Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

In San Francisco for a speech today before the Commonwealth Club of California, Ickes on his arrival yesterday promptly distributed a release which set forth the views of the New Deal administration on the Japanese problem.

RETURN PLANNED.

He told the people of California, Oregon and Washington, in effect, that the WRA policy is fixed, that the "loyal" Japs will be returned to "normal life" (and presumably to their former homes) as speedily as possible, and that there is nothing the Western region can do to prevent the WRA from jamming its program through to completion. His prepared statement dripped with sympathy for the "loyal" Japs, whom he called the "blameless victims of a war time program."

Ignoring the fact that representatives of virtually every responsible organization in California have urged before Federal and State committees that the Japs be not returned here, Ickes declared that the WRA has been criticized for "not engaging in a sort of lynching party."

He added:

"Under my jurisdiction, it will not be stampeded into undemocratic, bestial, inhuman action. It will not be converted into an instrument of revenge or racial warfare."

AVOID JAP TACTICS.

Addressing himself directly to people of the western States, Ickes urged that we "not degrade ourselves by injuring innocent, defenseless people," and continued:

"In resisting the onslaughts of those who would have the WRA imitate the savageries of the ruling factions in the nations with which we are at war, I am sure that we have the support of virtually all Americans. I am particularly grateful to those groups and individuals on the west coast who have been brave enough and Christian enough to speak out against the vindictive, bloodthirsty onslaughts of professional race mongers."

Ickes conceded that not all the evacuated Japs were blameless and loyal. An intensive investigation, he said, has weeded out those concerning whom there is any basis for suspicion of disloyalty, and they are segregated at Tule Lake. This process of segregation, he said, has been virtually completed, and "the thousands of Japanese-Americans who remain at the other centers are, by all reasonable tests, loyal American citizens or law abiding aliens."

MANY TO REMAIN.

More than 20,000 of these loyal Japanese, Ickes said, have already left the centers to make new homes all the way from Spokane, Wash., to Boston, Mass., and "many have indicated that they plan to remain in their new locations during the postwar period." Then, dealing directly with their possible eventual return to their homes in west coast States, Ickes said:

"It is intolerable to think that these people will be excluded from a normal life in this country for long. It is intolerable to think that merely because they resided on the west coast—in California, Oregon or Washington—they must be wards of the Government for one moment longer than the necessities of war require."

"To a large extent this is a local problem, for you people in California, Oregon and Washington."

Ickes denied any political motive in his trip to San Francisco, although Democratic and CIO leaders met with him during the day. One of his conferences was with the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, at which the Japanese situation was discussed. The Secretary will leave for Washington today.

S. J. Examiner

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Six Nisei ^{chr} Sentenced by Court-martial ^{April 4.}

FT. McCLELLAN, Ala., April 13 (AP)—Six of 28 Japanese-American soldiers charged with refusal to take infantry training have been convicted by courts-martial and sentenced to prison terms.

Private F. Sumoge was sentenced to 20 years today. He was the first of the defendants to come before the court-martial now sitting.

Five previous defendants were convicted before the first of the four courts-martial assigned to hear the cases.

All 28 were charged with violating the articles of war by refusing to obey commands of superior officers. Those previously convicted and their terms:

Maso Kataoka, 30 years; Richard T. Nakamura, 25 years; Katsumi Taniguchi and Utaka H. Morinaka, both 20 years, and Tim T. Nomiyama, five years.

Army appointed counsel represent all the men, and findings will be reviewed by the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington.

The 28 men were placed in the stockade here March 20 to await court-martial following their refusal "to accept training under the American flag," said Brigadier General John C. Philoon, commanding General of the center.

"The men in question have lived for several years in Japan and have become indoctrinated with the military philosophy of that country," the General said. . . .

They were members of a special battalion composed principally of second generation Japanese-Americans.

Chronicle

April 14, 1944

Army Sentences 6 U. S. Japs For Disobedience to Orders

FORT McCLELLAN (Ala.), April 13. — (AP) — Six Japanese American soldiers found guilty of "wilful disobedience of an order of their superior officer" have been sentenced to terms ranging from five to thirty years imprisonment at hard labor by an Army court martial board at this infantry replacement training center, the Army announced today.

The soldiers, members of the Thirty-third Training Battalion, refused with twenty-three other Japanese-Americans to obey orders on March 20. They were confined in the Fort McClellan stockade pending disposition of their cases by Army court martial boards.

FIVE MORE ON TRIAL.

A hearing for the privates began Monday night and was completed late yesterday. The second of the courts is now in session trying five others of the remain-

ing twenty-three.

The convicted men and their sentences (addresses unavailable) were listed as Masao Kataoka, thirty years; Richard T. Nakamura, twenty-five years; Katsumi Taniguchi, F. Sumoge Utaka, H. Morinaka, twenty years, and Tim T. Nomiya, five years.

HAVE ARMY COUNSEL.

They were represented by counsel appointed by Army authorities and findings of the courts will be reviewed by the Judge Advocate General's office in Washington.

Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philoon said in a statement March 22 that the twenty-eight men had been confined following their refusal "to accept training under the American flag" and added that "The men in question have lived for several years in Japan and have become indoctrinated with the military philosophy of that country."

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More About Ickes' Visit In Bay Area

By EARL C. BEHRENS

Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes defended WRA's past activities yesterday, predicted re-election of President Roosevelt, if he runs again, discussed oil, black market operations in gasoline and a variety of other subjects.

Ickes denounced "professional race mongers" who have objected to WRA's handling of Japanese-Americans and the release of such loyal Japanese-Americans as have been allowed to leave relocation camps.

The self-described "curmudgeon" of the Roosevelt Administration said he had no knowledge of the President's political plans, but added "I think he will be re-elected if he is a candidate."

Asked concerning his own fourth-term views, the Interior Secretary said: "I'm not interested in politics."

However, hardly before the Secretary had concluded his press conference at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, in walked Maurice E. Harrison, one of the ranking Democratic figures of the West Coast. Others who know the score in politics were to talk with Ickes during the day.

NOON ADDRESS

At noon today Ickes will address the Palace Hotel luncheon meeting of the Commonwealth Club on America's Postwar Frontier.

Black market operations mean the loss of "millions of gallons of gas" to citizens who are observing the rationing program, Ickes declared. Although he said he hoped there would be no further rationing cuts, Ickes said "the gas situation is going to get worse before it gets any better."

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More About Ickes Visit In Bay Area

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ing to get worse before it gets any better."

He said "nothing definite" has been decided on "continuation" of the Riverbank aluminum plant operations and expressed the hope that "a substantial amount of aluminum production will stick in the West after the war." He said he "didn't want to see all the aluminum production go to Canada" where American taxpayers' money has financed the big operations of the Aluminum Corporation of Canada.

"Oil," declared the Secretary, "is the most important physical thing the Peace Conference will be called upon to deal with." He foresaw international agreements on the future oil-production of the world.

"Unless we can discover additional oil reserves in the United States," he declared, "we couldn't fight another war."

He defended the Arabian pipe line deal.

Ickes expressed the hope that funds for the Central Valley project would be appropriated by Congress "as needed" to speed completion of that enterprise.

He said he had conferences scheduled with Charles E. Carey, regional director of the reclamation service, on the Central Valley development and with Major O. A. Tomlinson, regional director of the National Park Service.

Ickes met with a group from the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play to talk over the WRA program for handling the relocation of Japanese-Americans.

WRA is under Ickes' jurisdiction. In a statement released to the press, Ickes said the WRA program has "in general, been handled with discretion, humanity and wisdom."

"Under my jurisdiction" he said, "it will not be stampeded into undemocratic, bestial, inhuman action."

"The major emphasis in WRA operations is now on restoring the people of all WRA centers except Tulelake as rapidly as possible to private life. Over 20,000 people have already left the centers to make new homes and engage in new jobs in hundreds of communities stretched all of the way from Spokane to Boston."

Ickes said the Japanese-Americans released from WRA centers were subjected to intensive investigations as to their loyalty. He said the postwar problem concerning the Japanese was "to a large extent" a "local problem" of California, Washington and Oregon. He said he had called for the punishment of "war criminals whether they have committed their outrages under Tojo and the fiendish military caste of Japan, or under Hitler."

"I hope that the clamor of those few among you who are screaming that this situation should be resolved on the basis of prejudice and hate will soon be overwhelmed by the stern remonstrances of those among you, an overwhelming majority, who believe in fair play and decency, in Christianity, in the principles of America, in the Constitution of the United States."

Chronicle

April 14, 1944

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Army Will Defy Hawaii Decision

HONOLULU, April 15. — (U.P.) — Army authorities said yesterday they will continue to enforce modified martial law in Hawaii despite a federal court decision invalidating it.

"The war department will secure an immediate appeal of the case and, pending a decision of the highest courts, will function as usual," Colonel W. R. C. Morrison, former executive officer for the military governor, Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, said.

"Violations of general orders will continue to be tried in provost courts."

The apparent defiance of the court decision is expected to result in Richardson being cited for contempt of court by Judge Delbert C. Metzger, who yesterday held martial law, modified or otherwise, no longer existed in the territory.

In granting a writ of habeas corpus releasing Lloyd Duncan, a civilian worker who was sentenced to six months in jail by a provost (military) court for an altercation with sentries, Metzger also ruled the office of military governor was created illegally and has no lawful authority over civilians in Hawaii.

No 'Imminent Danger'

Though Hawaii still may be subject to attacks by the enemy, Metzger said, it is not in "imminent danger of invasion by hostile forces or . . . in rebellion," the legal conditions under which martial law is possible.

He said, if present laws do not give the nation the fullest desirable protection against subversive or suspicious Japanese aliens, clearly it is the duty of the army and navy to ask a legislative curb and procedure instead of holding by force of arms an entire population under a form of helpless and unappealable subjugation called martial law. . .

Fresno Bee
April 15, 1944

DISLOYAL JAP DRAFT PROBED

Western Boards Blamed for
Sending Traitors to Army Camps

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Selective Service headquarters, it was learned today, has ordered an investigation of the process whereby western draft boards have ordered inducted into the United States Army at least twenty-eight Japanese-Americans of the notoriously disloyal "Kibei" class.

Possibility that the Army by now may include hundreds of these virtual agents of the Japanese Government arose at once in the minds of west coast Congressmen.

The Congressmen, frankly growing dizzy from the continuing displays of government ineptitude in handling the Japanese resident menace, promised to do what they can to see that the inquiry is "pursued to the limit and made absolute."

SENT TO PRISON.

"Kibei" are American born Japanese who were sent to Japan in their formative years in which has been revealed as a calculated scheme of the Tokio government to indoctrinate all Japanese in this country with Japanese military imperialism.

Six of the known twenty-eight in the Army were sentenced yesterday at Fort McClellan, Ala., to from five to thirty years imprisonment at hard labor, and the remaining twenty-two are awaiting court martial there on the same charge—"refusal to accept military training under the American flag."

The charges against the twenty-eight explained that they "have lived for several years in Japan and have become indoctrinated with the military philosophy of that country."

10,000 IN U. S.

Representative Warren G. Magnuson, Washington Democrat, asserted that had the draft boards and the Army been sufficiently interested, west coast Congressmen could have shown beforehand that at the very least there are 10,000 male "kibei" among the Japanese evacuated from California, Oregon and Washington in the spring of 1942 as an urgently necessary war security measure.

That the twenty-eight who engaged in flagrant pro-Japan demonstrations at Fort McClellan are not the most dangerous "kibei" in the Army was asserted by the west coast Congressmen, most of which have been in contact with the Japanese resident problem for many years.

"In my belief the twenty-eight traitors in Alabama are just a gang of blowhards so filled with 'Bushido,' with love for Japan, that they forgot Tokio's instructions and gave themselves away," the aroused Magnuson said.

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HIRES JAPS

Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, has hired three American citizens of Japanese descent to work on his Maryland farm. ACME PHOTO.

Jap-Americans On Ickes' Farm

Washington, April 15.—(UP)—Secretary of the Interior Ickes explained today that he was prompted today to hire three U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry to work on his Olney (Md.) farm by his belief that "we should do all we can to ease the burden that the war has placed upon this particular group of our fellow-citizens."

The three Japanese, accompanied by four others who will work on the farm of Sam Rice, former baseball player and a neighbor of Ickes, are en route from the War Relocation Authority camp at Poston, Ariz.

They were evacuated to that camp from the West Coast shortly after Pearl Harbor.

"I do not like the idea of loyal citizens, no matter of what race or color, being kept in relocation centers any longer than need be," Ickes said. He added that the farm workers, graduates of the California State Polytechnic Institute, were highly skilled poultry specialists, and that he thought their skill should be utilized at this time because "we need competent farm help badly."

The seven evacuees are the first to be paroled from a relocation camp for farm work in the East since the outbreak of war. Many others have been working for months on farms in the Midwest and Southwest.

Ickes would not disclose how much he would pay the farm workers.

Chicago

April 15-16, 1944

State Will Probe Local Holdings Of Enemy Japanese

An early start in proceedings aimed at the seizure of Fresno County properties held by alien Japanese was presaged in the announcement by the district attorney's office yesterday Deputy Attorney General Everett Matoon of Los Angeles plans to come to Fresno soon to check over cases of suspected alien land law violation under investigation here.

Deputy District Attorney Harold V. Thomson said he conferred with Matoon in Los Angeles and was told the state official plans to come to Fresno soon. Matoon is in charge of alien land escheat matters in the Los Angeles district.

Has Complete Index

Thompson reported the Fresno district attorney's office has a complete property index of all Japanese held properties in the county.

He declared investigations of 10 of the larger Japanese holdings have produced evidence they may be subject to seizure for alien ownership.

Matoon will examine all the evidence gathered by the local office and give advice regarding the actions to be taken.

Petitions seeking to declare the escheatment of lands in Los Angeles and San Joaquin Counties to the state on the ground of alien Japanese ownership have been filed. The attorney general's office has called for similar actions in other counties.

One Case Closed

One of the few alien land escheatment actions prosecuted recently in the state was closed last year with a compromise settlement of the State Farming Company case involving a large acreage in Fresno County near Dos Palos.

Delay in carrying through escheat proceedings is reported here to have been caused by a question of jurisdiction raised by the federal alien property custodian. Thompson said the question is whether the state rights or those of the custodian are paramount in connection with the Japanese property. He added the fact the state is going ahead with the cases appears to indicate a solution to the question has been found.

Fresno Bee
April 16, 1944

Democracy Offers A Chance to Nisei

Japanese Now Given a Place
On the Home and War Fronts

By JOHN R. WARD
Associated Press Staff Writer

DENVER, April 17—His life stream ebbed with each ticking minute, but old Toyozo Sakura was happy. He peered dimly at his four sons, lifted a gnarled hand and motioned weakly for them to come closer.

"You are Japanese, my sons," he whispered, "but you are citizens of this country whose soil has blessed us. Conduct yourselves with dignity and honor this country of your birth."

That was 20 years ago.

Chester and Howard Sakura and their younger brothers, Ted and Kenny, carried on at the family farm at Eatonville, near Seattle, Wash. Chester and Howard married and prospered. Chester, 36, had three children.

The attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, also hit the Sakura brothers and more than 107,000 other Japanese—alien and the American-born Nisei—on the Pacific Coast and adjacent areas. They were removed inland, taken from their homes, businesses and farms.

To internment camps went alien Japanese regarded as dangerous or of questionable loyalty; to relocation centers went the Sakura brothers, other Nisei and "friendly" Japanese aliens. Schools, churches, stores, hospitalization centers and recreation facilities were provided by the War Relocation Authority. Young Nisei were permitted to attend college, or to continue college work previously begun.

Now a new policy has been invoked. Harold S. Choate, supervisor of the Denver office of the War Resettlement Administration, defines it as an effort "to give every loyal resident of the relocation centers an opportunity to serve the cause of American democracy either on the production front or in the army."

To implement that policy, an all-Nisei combat unit of the army was set up early in February; the WRA established regional offices to help the Nisei find new lives in private employment.

The Sakura brothers had no doubt as to their course.

"Long before dad died," Chester said, "he told all of us that if Japan and America should ever go to war, there would be only one thing for us to do—live and fight to uphold the United States."

BROTHERS VOLUNTEER

So the Sakura brothers volunteered. So did more than 1000 other Nisei in the nine other relocation centers at Poston and River in Arizona, Manzanar and Newell in California, Jerome and Ruhwer in Arkansas, Heart Mountain near Cody, Wyo.; Granada, Col., and Topaz, Utah.

Lieutenant Ray McDaniels of an army recruiting team from Washington, explained the plan at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Cody, Wyo.:

"The Nisei would receive the same pay and the same chance for advancement as other American soldiers. This is an attempt to find a workable solution for the acute wartime problem of one portion of our population."

While the Nisei have been joining the army in growing numbers, officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps have been visiting the relocation centers to conduct surveys toward possible enlistment of Nisei women.

And Grace Sakura—sister of the four Sakura brothers—is eager to join as soon as the way is open.

MAY TAKE JOBS

On the employment side, more than 2571 Japanese have left the relocation centers on indefinite leaves to take jobs in cities and towns throughout the East and Middle West. Another 2942 have been granted leave clearance and plan to check out as soon as employment arrangements are completed.

They are taking jobs in defense industries, in the Federal Government and in a wide variety of civilian fields, such as watchmaking, dentistry, medicine and agriculture. Others, not granted clearance, are permitted "seasonal leaves"—extending for a maximum period of seven months—to work on farms and elsewhere that manpower is needed.

George Noda is one of the Nisei who have started a new life under the WRA program. He and three brothers and their parents were removed from their farm in the San Joaquin valley of California to the relocation center at Granada, Col. George is working now in the administrative offices of the War Labor Board in Denver.

"A SQUARE DEAL"

"This rehabilitation program means a lot to us," George said. "It goes a lot farther than fancy phrases to show that you get a square deal in this country. I am determined to make good."

Mrs. Hoshiye Abe, formerly of Los Angeles, is working in a Denver flag and decorating firm, helping to make army regimental flags and insignia.

At a Denver company, which formerly turned out incubators for chicks, 28 Japanese are engaged in making ammunition crates. Several Nisei women are nurses at Colorado General Hospital in Denver.

The Heart Mountain Sentinel, weekly publication of the Wyoming Relocation Center, advised Japanese applying for indefinite leave:

"Don't work for substandard wages. One of the big reasons for the hostility toward those of Japanese descent was their willingness to do more work for less return than others.

"The evacuee must do nothing to break down the gains that labor has realized. If we are to be accepted in the communities in which we hope to resettle, we must take care not to go to extremes either way."

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Wide World photo

WORKER FOR DEMOCRACY — With a new U. S. Policy toward Americans of Japanese ancestry, many Nisei are given a chance to show their loyalty to this democracy. Volunteers are lining up to serve in Army combat teams, and on the

production front other volunteers are manning machines to build the weapons for victory. Mrs. Hoshiye Abe (above) is working for a flag firm. She hopes "I'll make the Flag that marches through Tokyo."

S. J. Chronicle

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Legion Calls on Ickes to Quit WRA Post

Secretary's 'Ignorance' On Jap Problem Hit

(Special to The Examiner)

LOS ANGELES, April 16.—By unanimous resolution, California American Legionnaires today called for the resignation of Harold L. Ickes as head of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), and criticized the Secretary of the Interior for his "woeful ignorance and biased statement" on the Japanese problem.

Adopted at the Legion's semi-annual department executive committee's sessions, the resolution on Ickes was the California Legion's answer to the Government official's statement last week on the Japanese question.

UNDER LEGION FIRE.

Ickes defended the WRA, long under Legion fire, declaring that the Japanese situation in general had been well handled. He also praised groups which had taken stands favoring return of the Japanese to the West Coast and said other groups which had demanded their exclusion, were attempting to stir up race hatred.

Ickes further stated that many residents of California, Oregon and Washington were prejudiced in their attitude toward the Japanese and said that this area must be prepared for their return here after the war.

MENACE POINTED OUT.

In its lengthy resolution demanding Ickes' resignation as WRA head, the Legion pointed out that the Japanese were sent away from the Pacific coast by Army orders because they continued a menace to the safety of the area.

Riots and disturbances in relocation camps at Tule Lake and elsewhere were cited as example of WRA incompetence in

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answer to Ickes' defense of that government body.

The Legion State executives, representing California's 80,000 members, gave unanimous affirmative vote to the Ickes resolution which was introduced by Department Americanism Chairman Fred Hoar.

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U. S. Japanese Arrive to Work On Ickes' Farm

OLNEY, Md., April 17 (P)—Six young Japanese-Americans arrived today to work on the poultry farms of Secretary of Interior Ickes and his neighbor, Sam Rice, former Washington outfielder.

"It is good to be here," said William Kobayashi, 26, oldest of the group. "This is wonderful country."

The four men and two women came from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center.

Rice said he'd pay them \$50 a month, plus board, and "more if they're worth it." Ickes has said those on his farm will receive the "going-rate."

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Tule Lake Strike Agitators Are Held

TULELAKE, April 18.—(P)—Five men, accused of attempting to stop fellow evacuees from carrying out camp duties at the Tule Lake center for disloyal Japanese, were placed in the camp's wire compound today.

War Relocation Authority officials said the men were arrested after threatening evacuees with bodily harm if they did not stop working. The five were Dentaro Tani, Tosiaki Oku, Goichi Ichimaru, Kempei Hiyeda and Hisashi Yamamoto.

*Fresno Bee
April 18, 1944*

JAP CODDLING, WRA POLICIES HELD MENACE

Rep. Thomas Demands Ickes
Quit Trying to Place Nips
Where They Are Not Wanted

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 17. — Policies of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), involving trickery of the public and coddling of Japanese, have become a menace to life and property in various parts of the United States, Representative J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican, charged in a letter today to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Thomas added in an interview that field agents of the WRA are using threats to compel unwilling farmers to accept Japanese as field hands.

He demanded of Ickes that the WRA cease its endeavor to locate Japanese in districts where they are not wanted, and declared that violence is bound to occur if the practice continues.

FARMERS THREATENED.

Thomas said that agents are threatening farmers with penalties for "sabotaging the food production effort" if they refuse to accept Japanese from the War Relocation Authority.

At the same time, he went on, farmers are being assured that all west coast evacuated Japanese now being released from War Relocation centers have been certified for loyalty by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, despite the fact the Federal Bureau of Investigation has denied that this is the case.

Thomas said that violence against the Japanese has been narrowly averted at several places where evacuees have been foisted on communities.

FIVE JAPS OUSTED.

The letter charged to the WRA and the interior department all responsibility for any loss of life or property that may result from WRA methods.

Five Japanese were ousted last week from the great meadows sections of Representative Thomas' congressional district after a public mass meeting and after a small structure on the farm of the man who had hired them had mysteriously burned to the ground at midnight.

"Here," Thomas claimed, "was a clear instance of the dangerous WRA determination to force Japanese into a district where they are wanted by no one but an individual or two who failed to grasp the economic and security consequences of Japanese colonization."

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STRIKE AVERTED AT TULE LAKE

WRA Jails Five Agitators for
Intimidating Teachers

Attempts to foment a strike among teachers at the Tule Lake center for disloyal Japanese have caused arrest of five internees in the latest outbreak of trouble at the tempestuous camp, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) disclosed in San Francisco yesterday.

The five, according to the WRA, threatened Japanese women teachers in the camp school with bodily harm unless they quit work.

AGITATORS ARRESTED.

To protect the teachers and other workers from intimidation, WRA police arrested the agitators and placed them in the wire compound.

Three of the five had a prior record of creating disturbances, having been released from the compound two weeks ago on promise of observing rules and keeping the peace.

OBJECT TO WORK.

All five, the WRA said, were residents of a block which has opposed resumption of work and restoration of normal conditions at the center.

They are: Dentaro Tani, Tosiaki Oku, Goichi Ichimura, Kemetei Hiyeda and Hisashi Yamamoto.

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Bricker Urges Disloyal Japs' Deportation

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP)—Deportation of disloyal Japanese-Americans after the war and determination by each community on return of former Japanese residents were advocated today by Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Remarking that 93,000 of the 127,000 Japanese in the United States formerly lived in California, the Ohio Governor told a Town Hall audience:

"We had good reason to suspect that the espionage among the Japanese in this country prior to the war was well organized and widespread. We also know that many of the Japanese were under the influence of direct imperialistic teachings from Tokyo and that the Japanese consulates supervised and dominated the general economic life of the Japanese in this country."

"As far as the resettlement of the Japanese after the war is concerned, I believe that is a matter that had best be left to each community," Bricker said. "The strict and careful culling out of the disloyalists and other undesirable aliens would tend to remove suspicion from the rest of the Japanese."

The Governor met several delegations in his hotel suite today. His afternoon program included a visit to Wrigley Field, home of the Los Angeles Coast League Baseball Club, to pitch the first ball to open the team's first local game of the season.

Governor Bricker planned to leave tonight or tomorrow morning by plane for Phoenix, Ariz., for a conference with party leaders before continuing to Columbus, O.

Chronicle

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WRAP Program Attacked by Dies' Member

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—Representative J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.) in a letter to Secretary Ickes, released today, said the War Relocation Authority's program of resettling Japanese in this country "has now become a menace to the security of life and property, both of Americans and Japanese."

Thomas, a member of the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities, said disturbances in Delaware and at Great Meadows, N. J., were caused recently by transfer of Japanese citizens to those communities. He contended that the program "has gone far beyond the state of silly coddling and social experimenting."

"I implore you, therefore," Thomas wrote, "to take cognizance of the dangers involved, to immediately recall your ideological field men before they have opportunity to cause any more harm. In addition, for the good of all concerned, don't release any more Japanese into sections where they are not wanted."

The WRA is now in the Interior Department headed by Ickes.

Chronicle

4-19-44

Japanese Coddling

Apr 19 1944

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

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

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

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

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U. S.-Born Japanese

Coast Ban Is Lifted for Nisei Soldiers

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

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

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

OTHERS MUST HAVE PERMITS

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

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

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

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No name shown
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Congressman Protests Release of Japs by WRA

WASHINGTON, April 18.—(AP)—Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, Republican of New Jersey, in a letter to Secretary Ickes released today, said the War Relocation Authority's (WRA) program of resettling Japanese in this country "has now become a menace to the security of life and property, both of Americans and Japanese."

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nizance of the dangers involved, to immediately recall your ideological field men before they have opportunity to cause any more harm. In addition, for the good of all concerned, don't release any more Japanese into sections where they are not wanted."

The WRA is now in the Interior Department headed by Ickes.

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3 TULE JAPS SENT TO JAIL

Three Japanese American segregationees at the Tule Lake camp were sentenced to jail yesterday for violating camp regulations, the War Relocation Authority (WRA) disclosed here.

Acting Director Harry L. Black sentenced Chotaro Nagasaka to thirty days and Tsuneo Kawari to fifteen days for disturbing the peace—in this instance a fist fight. Seimon Okumura received thirty days for being drunk and disorderly. The liquor was home made sake. The three were taken to Klamath Falls' jail, WRA headquarters here said.

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Bricker Assails WRA Policy on Japs' Release

Candidate Ends California Tour; Leaves for Arizona Trip

By CARL GREENBERG

LOS ANGELES, April 18.—American communities should be permitted, after the war, to decide for themselves whether or not they will receive those loyal Japanese left in this country after the admittedly disloyal have been deported.

Ending his ten day tour of the Pacific Coast States, Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, offered this solution of the postwar Japanese problem at a Town Hall meeting in the Biltmore yesterday.

Clearly indicating that he feels, that the War Relocation Authority has displayed laxity and inefficiency in the release of Japanese from relocation centers, Governor Bricker stressed his advocacy of deporting any and all persons of Japanese birth or descent who have manifested a preference for Japan, declaring that "no person who confesses he cannot be loyal to the United States should be permitted to find sanctuary here."

MEETS LEADERS.

The virile Ohioan, who will fly to Phoenix tomorrow morning on his way to Columbus, Ohio, spoke after a busy morning during which he met additional members from southern California of the fifty vote Republican Presidential delegation.

They have clearly indicated their enthusiastic reaction to Bricker and have evinced that he has made a tremendous impression on them that obviously will portend strong support for the Ohio chief executive on the convention floor at Chicago. The delegation is uninstructed and is nominally pledged to Governor Earl Warren.

Warren received another tribute from Bricker in his Town Hall address when the latter spoke of California's Governor as "my close personal friend" and lauded Warren's administration.

Bricker, introduced by Town Hall President Robert R. Craig as "a genuine American endowed with an abundance of good clean horse sense," spoke before many hundred business, professional and civic leaders.

NEEDS STRESSED.

He told them that the business men must get into government

and that he is one of those who believes that "we cannot help the other people of the world unless we first help ourselves."

Government officials, he declared, must be kept aware that they are public servants, and he defined as the paramount issue in the Republican campaign "the return of this government to the control of the people of the country."

The Governor, now serving his third term—the first time such an honor has been accorded any Ohio Governor — said America gradually is becoming less and less influential in the international scene because of the conduct of the war and other nations are gaining in importance.

In a question and answer period following his formal remarks, Bricker was asked to comment on the labor and industry situation which a member described as "confused."

BIAS CHARGED.

The situation is "confused," Bricker replied, because the board set up by the Government to settle labor-industry controversies was "biased in favor of one group of organized labor" and there have been interminable delays in deciding disputes.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes' recent suggestion that government owned plants be turned over to returning service men, which has met with Bricker's denunciation before, was brought up again and the Governor was asked for his suggestions on disposal of such establishments.

He declared that government owned factories, with the exception of those that may be needed for certain military reasons, should be sold, leased or rented to private industry and added that predominant in all the letters he received from the men overseas is the hope that when they come back they will be able to get jobs in private employment and not be placed under government dole and direction.

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New Tension at Tule Jap Camp

KLAMATH FALLS (Ore.), April 19.—(AP)—Troublemakers at the Tule Lake Camp for disloyal Japanese are creating rising tension between the evacuees who want to co-operate and those who do not, the Klamath Falls Herald and News said today.

The newspaper said an evacuee co-ordinating committee claimed it had carried out its work despite intimidations and name calling from a group favoring

active opposition to the camp administration. Officials of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) Camp, located across the California border, have announced a series of arrests stemming from disputes over co-operation. Three Japanese were sentenced to terms in the Klamath County jail.

The Examiner's Want Ad Section is a public service—it delivers thousands of messages of general interest.

S. J. Examiner

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Who's Subversive?

In his talk to the Community Club last Tuesday, R. E. Combs, investigator for the State Assembly committee on un-American activities, said that members of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play are "unconsciously subversive" in their advocacy of fair treatment for American citizens of Japanese ancestry. We disagree with Mr. Combs on this point and would like to suggest to him that he should not go about the state casting doubts on the patriotism and loyalty of citizens whose records for patriotism are just as good as his own.

While Mr. Combs did not charge the members of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play with being disloyal, he did his best to infer that they are interfering with the war effort or at least with having a "lofty and detached viewpoint," as if that in itself is some sort of a crime. We wonder just where the country would be if it were not for those who occasionally take their eyes off material things to take a long-range view of national and international problems.

Just who are these "unconsciously subversive" people to whose activities Mr. Combs objects? Chester H. Rowell, who is one, took occasion in a recent article in the San Francisco Chronicle to name some of them. He did so in commenting upon the statement by Secretary of Interior Ickes on the question of relocating Japanese-Americans in various parts of the United States. Mr. Ickes said that the War Relocation Authority, under his jurisdiction, would "not be stampeded into undemocratic, bestial, inhuman action. It will not be converted into an instrument of revenge or racial warfare."

Mr. Ickes said that he was grateful "to those groups and individuals on the West Coast who have been brave enough and Christian enough to speak out against the vindictive, bloodthirsty onslaughts of professional race mongers."

Mr. Rowell, commenting on this statement, said that Mr. Ickes was referring to the members of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, some of whom are: Robert Gordon Sproul, David P. Barrows, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Robert A. Millikin, Aurelia H. Reinhardt, C. C. Young, Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin, Edgar F. Magnin, Tully C. Knoles, Gerald H. Hagar, Ralph T. Fisher, Bartley C. Crum, Maurice C. Harrison, Irving H. Richert, Galen M. Fisher, Frank C. Gaines and Mrs. Philip Bancroft.

Most of these names are familiar to the readers of *The Enterprise*. We might add that the chairman of the Fresno group is Dr. Hubert Phillips and that it includes men and women who cannot be called subversive by any stretch of the imagination.

Selma Jregator
April 20, 1944

A Difficult Task

Editor of The Bee—Sir: Discussing postwar problems, one expert in Japanese affairs exclaimed almost hopelessly: "The peculiar Japanese qualities will exist even after the most crushing defeat of the Nipponese."

Anyone knows this who has lived in Japan or who knows Nipponese history back past Admiral Perry's 1853 visit or back past the work of Mabuchi, Motowoni and Hirata which finally resulted in the disestablishment of Buddhism and the great Shinto revival of 1871.

Our almost insurmountable problem therefore is how to educate these Nipponese in what must be a real education, or leading out, of ways so deepseated that they are almost in their very marrow. It will be no easy task. It must be accomplished. A good way to begin would be by ending the dual citizenship farce.

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

*Fresno Bee
April 20, 1944*

TEETH FOR JAP BAN SOUGHT

LOS ANGELES, April 20.—
(AP)—A petition for an initiative amending the California Alien Property Law to bar Japanese aliens from owning or acquiring land in California was placed in circulation today.

Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailuz and many other members of the Native Sons of the Golden West signed it. Title for the initiative was granted to the Japanese Exclusion Association, which said that 178,000 signatures would be required to place the proposition on the November ballot.

Campaign Manager E. A. Murray said the intent of the proposed amendment was to close loopholes in the alien land law which he declared permits Japanese aliens to acquire and own land through subterfuge and collusion.

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Oakland Tribune
**Return of Coast Japs
Discussed in Capital** 4/22

WASHINGTON, April 22.—(P)—Leonard Read, general manager of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, said today he had discussed with Assistant Secretary of War McCloy the question of returning Japanese in relocation camps to West Coast cities.

Read told reporters the discussion was an informative one and did "not necessarily mean that we are protesting such action." No commitments were made, he added.

Frank P. Doherty, president of the Los Angeles chamber, is expected to join Read here next week in further conferences.

Oakland Tribune
April 22, 1944

San Francisco Examiner
April 22, 1944 CCCC* ★ 2

Jap Land Ban Drive Begun

Petitions Would Bar
Transfer to Child

LOS ANGELES, April 21. — (AP) — Initiative petitions for amendments to the California alien land law to prevent alien Japanese from owning California land or boats in the names of their American born children or other persons with dual citizenship are to be circulated throughout the State, E. A. Murray, campaign director, said today.

The proposal is sponsored by the Japanese Exclusion Association and indorsed by the Native Sons of the Golden West, it was stated by Walter H. Odemar, grand trustee of the Native Sons.

He said 178,000 signatures will be required to place the proposition on the November ballot. Petitions were placed in circulation here yesterday.

Odemar said the amendments would forbid land ownership by "persons of Japanese ancestry or other ancestry ineligible to citizenship under naturalization laws of the United States who owe any allegiance to any foreign government, emperor, prince or potentate."

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Amendments To Alien Land Law Proposed

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AMENDMENTS SOUGHT

Odemar said the amendments would forbid land ownership by "persons of Japanese ancestry ineligible to citizenship under naturalization laws of the United States who owe any allegiance to any foreign government, emperor, prince or potentate."

The law now applies only to persons ineligible to citizenship, Odemar explained, declaring there are instances of alien Japanese purchasing California farm land in the name of children less than a year old. The amendments, he said, would extend the restriction to American-born Japanese having dual citizenship — those registered by their parents with a Japanese Consul within three weeks of birth.

WHAT IS PROPOSED

He said the proposed amendments also would ban such persons from acquiring, possessing, leasing, chartering, enjoying or transferring any water craft or interest therein.

"The fishing industry at Los Angeles harbor was controlled before the war by Japanese," Odemar added. "We want American-owned, American-manned ships. Such laws have been in existence in Oregon and Washington for a long time."

The proposal would empower the State Attorney General to appoint personnel to enforce the provisions and appropriate \$100,000 annually to defray expenses, he said.

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WRA Staff Members Linked With Pacifists

N. Y. Aide to Talk At Antiwar Rally

By RAY RICHARDS

The Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—

New evidence of the collaboration of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) with pacifist groups appeared today in the disclosure that the WRA will be prominently represented on the program of a four day meeting in Washington of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The meeting will start Thursday, and will bring together a throng of delegates who also are affiliated with other societies constituting the pacifist structure in the United States.

Most of the organizations are working directly for a negotiated peace with Japan and Germany.

WRA STAFF MEMBER.

The principal speaker at the Saturday night session, according to the league's advance announcements, will be Clara Clayman, a member of the staff of the New York WRA offices.

A Japanese-American from the Washington headquarters of the WRA will speak at another session, it was announced.

This step is in apparent pursuance of a plan which on occasion in the past has sent Japanese-American employees of the WRA headquarters in Washington to meetings of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the War Registers' League—radical organizations which support conscientious objectors to war.

LINK CHARGED.

The connection of the WRA with groups seeking an immediate armistice and the opening of peace discussions to the claims of the enemy for months has entered into criticism directed against the Government agency by the West Coast public and by West Coast Congressmen.

The criticism holds that the WRA stubbornly has pursued a policy of coddling and conciliation which fails completely to recognize the extreme degree of admitted disloyalty and active subversion in the country's Japanese population.

The Fellowship of Reconciliation, which has a degree of interlocking membership with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, is among the pacifist groups most intimately associated with the Japanese relocation problem.

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First Unescorted Nisei Here On Way to Hawaiian Homes

The first unescorted contingent of Japanese-American civilians were straggling into San Francisco yesterday from various parts of the country en route to their homes in Hawaii.

The group comprises 33 women, 12 of them with babies, and some of them wives and daughters of United States soldiers now serving overseas.

They were granted individual permits to enter the Western Defense Command to await transportation to their former Hawaiian homes. The army civil affairs division was

overseeing their arrangements.

Other Japanese-Americans from Hawaii have passed through the Western Defense Command, but all previously have been escorted.

Some of the returning group were attending school in the United States when war broke out, and have since been living in distant parts of the country.

No restrictions were placed on their travel or housing accommodations, and most of the group were traveling singly rather than in a group, military officials said.

Chronicle

April 26, 1941

Nisei 'Rebels' To Be Sent to Arizona Camp

Japanese-American "trouble-makers" at Tulelake will be sent to an isolation center in Arizona.

The announcement was made by Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes in Washington and was received by the regional WRA office.

About 100 men at Tulelake have been confined in a stockade since disturbances there last November. These men and any others at Tulelake who are later discovered to be in the "trouble-making" category will be sent to Leupp Center, near Winslow, Arizona.

Leupp Center was originally opened as an isolation unit under WRA on April 27, 1943, said Ickes. It was closed early in December when all its inmates were transferred to Tulelake.

Most of those who are to be transferred on May 15 are American citizens. Ickes said that aliens who took part in the November disturbances already have been shifted to internment camps for enemy aliens and are now under the jurisdiction of the Justice Department.

Chronicle

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Tule Rioters To Be Moved

Troublemakers Bound For Arizona Camp

Plans to transfer "agitators or troublemakers" from the Tule Lake Segregation Center to the Leupp Center near Winslow, Ariz., on or about May 15, were announced in Washington yesterday by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Approximately 100 men of Japanese ancestry, the majority of them American citizens, and all of whom were arrested for taking part in the Tule Lake riots on November 4, will be moved to the Leupp Center, Ickes said.

The men have been confined in a stockade at Tule Lake since the outbreaks. According to the announcement, some of the aliens who took part in the riots have been transferred to internment camps for enemy aliens under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

The Leupp Center was first opened as an "isolation unit" under the War Relocation Authority (WRA) on April 27 of last year, and was closed on December 2 when its inmates were transferred to Tule Lake, which meanwhile had become the segregation center for persons who were loyal to Japan.

Leupp is to be operated under the supervision of Ray R. Best, director of the Tule Lake Project, who will designate the center director.

S. J. E. Varner

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The Pacific War and the Nisei U. S.-Japanese Won't Be Used in Combat

The 10,000 Japanese-Americans in the U. S. Army will not be used as combat soldiers against the Japanese forces, the War Department notified regional offices of WRA yesterday.

The statement, sent from Washington, was signed by Lieutenant Colonel Harrison A. Gerhardt, general staff corps executive to the Assistant Secretary of War. Colonel Gerhardt said that it was made as an answer to many requests of Nisei selectees "who wanted to be assigned to the Pacific War zone."

"If a Japanese-American unit were present in combat in the Pa-

cific," said Colonel Gerhardt, "it would be possible for the enemy Japanese to secure American uniforms from dead soldiers and mingle with American Japanese units, increasing hazards of enemy infiltration."

Also, it was argued, "if a Japanese-American were captured in the Pacific, it is felt that retaliation measures taken by the Japanese would be in the form of extreme torture."

WRA estimates that 1000 Nisei in ten relocation centers are being processed by Selective Service.

Colonel Gerhardt told WRA that

"the Japanese-Americans who now will be inducted should accept their assignments, wherever they may be, with the spirit that they are fulfilling an obligation to their country and that largely upon their manner of performance will be judged the loyalty and sincerity of all American citizens of Japanese descent."

Certain Japanese-Americans have been employed as interpreters in the Pacific theaters, but this use has been made of Japanese-American personnel with the full realization by the War Department of the risks involved to those individuals.

Chm Apr 27 1944

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Household Goods Are Stolen From Home Of Evacues

The loss of \$2,000 worth of household goods from the home of a Japanese evacuee, Shumpo Takagi, who formerly resided at 860 A Street, was reported to the police today by D. A. Duerksen, property and transportation officer for the War Relocation Authority in this district, who said an investigation showed the property was taken in June, 1942.

Duerksen discovered the property was missing when he visited the premises to transfer the furniture and other goods to a WRA warehouse.

The property was stored in rooms in the house and in the basement, the rooms not being used for storage purposes being occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Soldate.

Mrs. Soldate said the property was removed in June, 1942, by two

men who called at the house and exhibited papers which they told her authorized them to remove the goods.

Fresno Bee
April 28, 1944

LA GUARDIA HITS JAP ARRIVALS

Protests to Army and Navy
Over WRA Program

By RAY RICHARDS

Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 27.—

Indications are multiplying that the War Relocation Authority is encountering something in the nature of a stone wall in its efforts to settle evacuated west coast Japanese on the Atlantic seaboard.

One of the agency's most ambitious projects, the surreptitious relocation of thousands of Japanese in the immensity of New York City, has encountered its first opposition in the dispatch of a protest from Mayor F. H. La Guardia to the War and Navy Departments.

DELAWARE BALKS.

Citizens of Delaware studied the effects of Japanese colonization on the west coast and recently defeated a WRA plan for resettlement in that State, and farmers of the Great Meadows section of New Jersey not only rejected colonization plans there but forced five Japanese to leave the area.

The stiffening resistance of the East against the quiet Japanese invasion plans brought from Representative Leroy Johnson, California Republican, a statement today that what was once a purely west coast problem now has become a national question, and that its only solution is postwar deportation of two thirds of the Japanese now in the United States.

MILITARY PROBLEM.

Ignoring both the Interior Department and its subsidiary War Relocation Authority, Mayor La Guardia based his protest mostly on military grounds, reminding the War and Navy Departments that the WRA is resettling Japanese in an area that contains more military installations than the west coast.

Mayor La Guardia is known to have informed the War and Navy Departments that he cannot be responsible for the safety of evacuees transplanted to New York City.

So far, he said, the relocation of about 800 Japanese is admitted, but he fears the number actually sent into the metropolis is larger and that the WRA plans to send 20,000 more.

No information has been provided, he said, as to which of the Japanese are aliens and which are citizens, and he fears they will form a colony which will create sharp friction.

N. J. Examiner

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Ickes Charges La Guardia and Bricker With Racial Discrimination

By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, April 27—Interior Secretary Ickes today accused Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York city and two Republican Governors, John W. Bricker of Ohio and Walter E. Edge of New Jersey, of "racial discrimination" on the question of resettlement of Japanese-Americans.

In a statement the Interior Secretary said they have expressed a belief that law-abiding Japanese in this country are not entitled to the same privileges as non-Japanese, and said these opinions "seem ominously out of tune in a Nation that is fighting for the principles of democracy and freedom."

"This is a strange fife and drum corps to be playing the discordant anthem of racial discrimination," Ickes said. "Stranger by far than fiction."

'MISUNDERSTANDING'

"The Mayor of New York city, who has fought long and vigorously for racial equality and justice, carrying the Flag, must be shocked and disturbed to find the drummer boy from New Jersey on his left and the fifer from Ohio flanking him on the right. I cannot but believe that he has joined this company through accident and misunderstanding rather than by deliberate choice."

Ickes, upholding the policies of the War Relocation Authority which recently was made a part of his department, accused Bricker "not only of prejudice but of disregard of the facts" in a Los Angeles speech the Ohio Governor made last week. He said Bricker was "trying to further his presidential aspirations" and that he "deliberately kicked the constitution in the teeth."

The Secretary quoted Bricker as saying that after the war each West Coast community should determine for itself whether people of Japanese ancestry should be permitted to return to their former homes, and of charging the War Relocation Au-

thority with releasing disloyal persons. "The Governor didn't know what he was talking about," Ickes declared.

He said La Guardia has protested against the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry in New York city, "apparently on the theory that these people are dangerous and subversive. Actually there has not been one proven case of sabotage on the part of a Japanese-American since the war began—not even in Hawaii . . . I can see no basis for the Mayor's fears or for his protests."

Of Governor Edge, the Secretary said:

"In talking to a group of farmers who had succeeded in driving five thoroughly investigated and law-abiding Japanese workers from a neighboring farm, Governor Edge told the protesting group, 'I guess I don't blame you.'"

THREATS REPORTED

"Prior to the Governor's statement, the farmer who had contemplated hiring the Japanese workers had received anonymous telephone calls, had been threatened with violence and finally had had one of

the buildings on his property destroyed by fire.

"If Governor Edge can condone this sort of lawlessness and violence in his State and still hold his head up in the company of democratic men, then to him the constitution is nothing but a dust rag."

Ickes declared he had no hesitancy in saying that an overwhelming majority of the American public hold no animosity against "these homeless and blameless victims of a wartime military decision"—the decision to evacuate Japanese-Americans from the West.

Chronicle

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Contempt

Apr 28

Editor The Chronicle—Sir: How the Japanese war lords must smile, at the pitiful lack of realization in this country, of the direful meaning of those two terrible words, "Total war." Do people here in America not remember the dreadful chain of events, from Pearl Harbor, Wake, down on to Singapore, the Philippines, the East Indies, and on to Guadalcanal? And now we add to our knowledge the murder of our aviators in Tokyo.

Mrs. Harold Ickes is photographed with her Japanese employes. Other Americans write to advocate Japanese "rights," forgetting the hideous "wrongs" suffered by American men and women at the hands of this 2000-year-old regimented, ruthless race of a civilized barbarism. No members of so old and so virile a race can change, nor will they change, the color of their thinking, even after three generations on foreign soil. Let there be no delusions of wishful thinking on this score. The Japanese have respect for, nationally and individually, strength of arm and strength of realistic vision—for aught else they have contempt.

Carmel.

M. F. GRANT.

J. F. Chronicle

April 28, 1944

**El Cerrito Council^{9/28}
Supports DeWitt Rule**

El Cerrito City Council yesterday declared itself in support of Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt in his opposition to proposals for returning Japanese evacuees to the Pacific Coast area. The council voted in support of General DeWitt in answer to a questionnaire circulated by the University of California.

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NEW CHARGE— Mrs. Jean Methaney is pictured with Judge Herbert C. Kaufman yesterday as an additional charge of petty theft was filed

against her in the bunco racket complaint involving her and two others accused of soliciting funds supposedly for the perpetual banning of all Japanese.

—Photo by San Francisco Examiner.

NewJap Bunco Case Charge

Two Accused of Theft in Fund Solicitation

Charges of petty theft were added yesterday to the accusations of soliciting without a license and vagabondage already on file against Mrs. Methaney, 20, her husband, John Methaney, 19, and Sidney Levinson, 22, who assertedly attempted to profit by anti-Japanese sentiment among San Franciscans.

The three were arrested Monday, after they had assertedly circulated petitions throughout the Richmond District for signatures urging perpetual banning of all Japanese from the United States.

When householders signed, police said, the three asked "contributions to further the work."

In the court of Municipal Judge Herbert Kaufman yesterday, where the new charges of petty theft were filed, Mrs. Methaney admitted that she had typed the petitions, which "were my own idea," as a means to procure money. Hearing on all the charges was set for Saturday.

The Methanays told the judge they came here from Los Angeles last week, and met Levinson here.

Pending disposal of the charges, police planned to question some sixty persons who reportedly signed the petition, to learn how many of them had given the trio money.

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METROPOLIS

PAGE ONE, PART TWO

San Francisco Chronicle

CCCCAA

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1944

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Some Hawaii-Bound Nisei Are Delayed at Sharp Park

A number of Nisei women and babies Hawaii-bound, who started coming through San Francisco earlier this week, were revealed yesterday to be quartered at Sharp Park awaiting transportation to their homes in the islands.

Arrangements for the stay of the Japanese-American women, some of them wives and daughters of United States servicemen now serving overseas, were overseen by the Army Civil Affairs division.

ORIGINAL ORDER

Although the division originally disclosed the women would be permitted to go where they pleased and stay where they wished in the area, reporting to authorities at intervals in order to receive notification for departure, it was later thought preferable, presumably by Army civil affairs, to house the group at the internment camp.

While at the camp, it is assumed the Nisei live in accordance with the rules governing regular internees. However, they will be permitted to leave the barbed wire enclosures.

Upon their arrival in San Francisco, the women were assisted with

their immediate problems by members of the American Friends' Service Committee, who, co-operating with the civil affairs division, also helped provide transportation for the women and children to the camp.

THE PERMITS

It is now expected that the group will remain in the area until such time as the Navy arranges to check individual passages through to their destination.

The women were granted permits to enter the Western Defense Command unescorted, from various relocation centers prior to returning to their homes. In all, 33 women, 12 of them with babies have been granted the permission to travel.

S. F. Chronicle

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Gannon Raps Ickes Over Jap View

Declared All Wrong on
Coast Sentiment

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC-
RAMENTO, April 28.—Vigorous-
ly attacking Secretary of Inter-
ior Harold L. Ickes for his pub-
lic statements relative to Califor-
nia's Japanese problem, Assem-
blyman Chester F. Gannon of
Sacramento today challenged
Ickes to resettle the Japanese in
his own home State of Illinois.

In a letter to Ickes, Gannon
bluntly characterized the Secre-
tary's statements as "inane,"
adding:

"The Ickes mind works in
such strange channels that one
can expect almost anything to
emanate therefrom, but when
you returned to Washington,
and publicly stated that while
in San Francisco you found
'public feeling in the West has
been considerably allayed
toward Japanese-American cit-
izens,' it is time, Mr. Secretary,
despite your high position, to
tell you that you just don't
know what you are talking
about."

Referring to Ickes' blast at
Mayor La Guardia and Govern-
ors Bricker and Edge of Ohio
and New Jersey for their opposi-
tion to Japanese resettlement in
their States, Gannon added:

"Why not show the good old
racial equality spirit yourself
and resettle the Japanese in
the big State of Illinois? Then
you could go back to your
home city of Chicago and down
Michigan Avenue lead a mon-
ster parade of Japanese."

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RIOTS AGAINST JAPS FEARED IN BROOKLYN

Congressman Warns of Outburst
If Evacuees Settled There;
Problem a Campaign Issue

By RAY RICHARDS

Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 28.—

Riots in Brooklyn were predicted today by Representative John J. Delaney, New York Democrat, if Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes persists in his attempt to quarter hundreds of evacuated west coast Japanese in that section of the metropolis.

Delaney, leaving New York City to investigate the suddenly explosive situation there, denounced the newest Japanese relocation scheme shortly after a statement from Ickes helped to make the whole Japanese resident problem a definite part of the 1944 political picture.

Ickes criticized Presidential Candidate John W. Bricker, Governor of Ohio, for the latter's raps at War Relocation Authority policies, and thus indirectly criticized the position of Governor Earl Warren of California, Vice Presidential possibility, who also holds that the evacuees should not be located where they are not wanted.

RAPS CANDIDATE.

The Ickes statement took side-swipes at a third Governor, Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, for supporting a public demonstration in that State against Japanese encroachment, and at Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York City, who has sent a protest to the War and Navy Departments against Japanese resettlement there.

West coast Congressmen commented that the internal Japanese problem at last has been recognized as an acute national question, and that it cannot escape mention in the platforms of both parties.

Representative Delaney declared the people of his Brooklyn district, where many of the Japanese would live in a special three-story hostel, will not tolerate the presence of a people who stand accused by the Dies Committee of practicing "total espionage" while they were residents of California, Oregon and Washington.

The Brooklyn Congressman pointed out that the Japanese were evacuated from the West Coast because of the military situation there, and now the War Relocation Authority, recently made a part of the Interior Department, is dumping them into a section containing even greater military works and movements.

NEAR NAVY YARD.

He asserted that the aroused people of his district know that from one spot alone, the building which would house the proposed hostel, Japanese eyes would be constantly on troop and military supply movements of the most important sort.

"If the Japanese could not be trusted amid West Coast military works, how can they be trusted among East Coast military works?" Delaney wanted to know.

"This thing has got to be stopped, or there will be rioting in Brooklyn. I have heard from my people there, and I know."

One of the protests in Brooklyn has come from the Kings County American Legion. It particularly complains against the establishment of the proposed big Japanese lodging house at 168 Clinton Street, only a few blocks from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

S. F. Examiner

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PACIFIST PLEA FOR JAPS FOILED

WRA Representatives at Session
'Silenced' by Korea Leader

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—

The national annual meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, a pacifist society, ended on a note of declining enthusiasm today after three leading speakers had canceled their engagements.

Two representatives of the Federal War Relocation Authority (WRA) refused to talk on the Japanese resident situation "because of adverse advance publicity and the presence in the audience of an antagonistic person."

PROGRAM OPPOSED.

Davis Lewis, representative of the Canadian farm and commercial co-operative movement, withdrew from the program after notifying league officers by letter he had come to Washington under a misapprehension, and could not participate in the meeting because he had found the organization's policy adverse to the Allied war effort.

The "antagonistic person" referred to by the representatives of the WRA proved to be Kilsoo K. Haan, former Korean Nationalist secret service agent, now a leader of the movement for Korean independence from Japan.

HAAN SPEECH.

Haan's reaction was to seize the floor of the meeting for a ten minute talk in which he recited documentary testimony showing that in 1938 a Japanese Army intelligence service colonel proposed to Japan's propagandists that they use American women as innocent instruments of Tokio's imperialistic designs.

"By advocating a negotiated peace, by calling for the release of all the evacuated west coast Japanese from the war relocation centers, you are playing directly into the hands of Japan," Haan told the meeting.

The audience of 200, including representatives of such pacifist groups as the War Resisters League, the Fellowship of Reconciliation and the National Council for the Prevention of War, received Haan's statement in dead silence.

WOMEN TALKERS.

The places of the missing speakers were taken by several women missionaries who were in Japan when war broke out, but who returned aboard the rescue ship Gripsholm last December with reports that they had been handsomely treated by the Japanese militarists.

They lauded the Japanese population of the United States as loyal to this country, and praised the War Relocation Authority for its efforts to set the entire evacuated west coast Japanese population at large.

According to the printed program of the meeting, the WRA speakers were to have been Clara Clayman, member of the War Relocation Board of New York City, and an American-born Japanese woman whose name was not published.

J. F. Examiner

5-1-44

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Clubwomen Ask Army Control Of Japanese

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—(INS)—The General Federation of Women's Clubs called upon congress today to place control of all Japanese in America, regardless of citizenship, in the hands of military rather than civil authorities.

The resolution was introduced at the federation's St. Louis meeting by delegates from the Los Angeles district of the California federation. They termed the proposed action "an emergency need"

because of subversive activities of groups and individuals among the 122,000 Japanese now on the west coast. "Mrs. Elwood J. Munger, president of the California federation, spoke for the resolution. Mrs. W. T. Melchior of Syracuse, N. Y., was the leader of the opposition.

Irene Bee
May 1, 1942

U. S.-Japanese Situation Bungled, Says Bricker

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1 (P)—Governor John W. Bricker asserted today the New Deal does not "understand the Japanese now anymore than in pre-Pearl Harbor days."

He replied to a statement by Interior Secretary Ickes Thursday accusing Bricker, Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York and Governor Walter E. Edge of New Jersey of "racial discrimination" on the question of resettlement of Japanese-Americans.

"Mr. Ickes," Bricker said in a statement, "cannot by his personal abuse divert attention of the country from the poor handling of the Japanese situation before Pearl Harbor and handling the Japanese situation since that time. He evidently does not appreciate that we are at war with Japan and he expresses the typical New Deal philosophy that the local communities and the State should be ridden down regardless of their opinions by a bureaucratic Washington."

The Governor is a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Ickes in a statement upholding policies of the War Relocation Au-

thority which recently was made a part of his department, accused Bricker "not only of prejudice but of disregard of the facts" in a Los Angeles address. He quoted Bricker as saying that after the war each West Coast community should determine for itself whether people of Japanese ancestry should be permitted to return to former homes, and of charging the WRA with releasing disloyal persons.

"The New Dealers," Bricker's statement said, "do not understand the Japanese now any more than in pre-Pearl Harbor days when they tried a program of appeasement to handle the Japanese situation. They permitted the Japanese to fortify the mandated islands in violation of treaties and failed to take notice of Japanese planes which led to the disgraceful attack on Pearl Harbor, and took no steps to protect ourselves."

Chronicle

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THIS WORLD TODAY

By ROYCE BRIER

A COUPLE of weeks ago in Los Angeles, Governor Bricker of Ohio, a candidate for the presidency, had something interesting to say about the Japanese in America.

At the time it looked like a misquotation, but apparently it was not. In fact, it does not now appear that a mild misquotation of the Governor would have worked much harm, for it is doubtful if he had any very clear idea of what he was talking about in this case. Perhaps it was just something to toss off before he left California, and it was tossed off.

He said: "As far as resettlement of the Japanese after the war is concerned, I believe that is a matter that had best be left to each community. The strict and careful culling out of disloyalists and other undesirable aliens would tend to remove suspicion from the rest of the Japanese."

Note that Governor Bricker is referring to "the Japanese." In the first sentence he does not discriminate between Japanese who are citizens of the United States, and Japanese who are aliens, though in the second sentence he seems vaguely aware of a difference in status of the two classes. Still the second sentence remains ambiguous, and another news service now quotes him as having said "disloyal and non-citizen" Japanese should be deported, presumably subject to a community blackball.

That is possibly why the news services did not sit up nights over Bricker's phraseology, but simply said he advocated deportation of troublesome Japanese, whether citizen or non-citizen, and determination of return by "each community." That was all right with the Governor. He obviously is not fussy about such things, though a good many people have been fussy about them since the Articles of Confederation were drawn up in 1777, a period of emergency.

Naturally, Secretary Ickes waded into this one with a few choice remarks. It is hard to keep Ickes out of practically anything, a ubiquity in which he glories, but in this case he has recently taken over the War Relocation Authority.

Just incidentally, Ickes was somewhat distressed to find his

Continued on Page 4, Col. 1

Royce Brier

A Discussion of Bricker's Statement On 'Community' Action for Japanese

Continued from Page 1

old political chum, Mayor La Guardia of New York, huddled over in Bricker's corner in the matter. It seems the Mayor protested residents of Japanese ancestry in New York, and Ickes accused him of "racial discrimination." Now, of course, unless it can be shown that an ethnic group settled in a city endangers that city in wartime, the Mayor is out on a limb. Such a showing can be made in West Coast cities at present, though hardly in New York. Therefore, the Mayor is out on a limb, though it's not a new experience for him.

But that all runs to the current situation, and not to the general proposition of Governor Bricker. The Governor simply wants to substitute community action for law in the post-war period, and there are some obstacles.

At the opening of the war Japanese aliens were detained under international law, and under our constitutional law. They could not appeal to the law of the land to prevent their detention. On the other hand, American citizens of Japanese ancestry were removed from Western areas in contravention of the Constitution. This war precaution was nothing new (suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the Civil War operated in the same way against at least 13,000 Southern Sympathizers), and it was only justified by the extremity of the emergency. Thus it is clear that a legal gulf exists between the Japanese alien and Japanese-Americans, that it was closed by the emergency, but that it must open again when the emergency passes unless we are to flout the Constitution.

Article IV, Sec. 2, 1 says: "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges of citizens in the several States." The meaning is crystal clear. You can't legally ride a man out of town on a rail if you don't like him, nor, as a gang of Los Angeles cops did a few years ago, turn back Okies at the Arizona border. Simply a citizen has uniform rights (privileges and immunities) throughout the territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

Any other system would be chaos, for if the principle that a "community" can reject a citizen is upheld, no citizen is safe anywhere. He's a little safer at home where he may know the leading vigilante as Joe, that's all.

Well, this was all worked out as the foundation of our national unity long ago, because it didn't prevail in the Thirteen Colonies. What they had was a chaos of conflicting citizenships, and the Confederation Articles went into even more detail than the later Constitution in defining the elements of a uniform citizenship.

The Constitution did not need detail, because by 1789 the feeling was well established that anything but uniform rights was an absurdity.

So it would be interesting to learn how Governor Bricker would work out his little scheme for community rejection of Japanese Americans when peace comes and the military edict is suspended. How would San Francisco, for instance, undertake to prevent any citizen residing here? Jail him for being of the wrong race? Not while the United States Courts function. It would also be interesting to see how the Governor's "community" would intervene in the dealing with Japanese aliens after the war, seeing the alien's relation is with the United States Government, and not with any "community" within the Government's jurisdiction.

Candidly, whether he knows it or not, the only way the Governor's advice for dealing with the Japanese in America after the war can be materialized is by vigilante action. Probably they cheered him, though. This is wartime, and we're all supposed to be excited, aren't we?

May 2, 1944

S. F. Chronicle

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ICKES STAND ON JAPS ASSAILED

Gov. Bricker Calls Charge by
Secretary Smokescreen

COLUMBUS (O.), May 1. — (INS) — Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes today was accused by Gov. John W. Bricker of creating a "smokescreen" to keep the country's attention from the Government's "mismanagement of Japanese relocation camps."

The accusation was contained in a statement which the prominent Ohio Republican issued in answer to Ickes' charge that Bricker was "stirring up race prejudice." The Ickes blast was also aimed at Governor Walter Edge of New Jersey and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York. Bricker had declared that the rights and wishes of States and local communities should be considered before the Japanese are returned to their prewar homes.

"The New Dealers do not understand the Jap now any more than they did in the pre-Pearl Harbor days, when the New Deal tried a program of appeasement to handle the Jap situation," Bricker said.

"They permitted the Jap to fortify the mandated islands in violation of treaties, and failed to take notice of the Japanese plans which led to the disgraceful attack on Pearl Harbor. They took no steps to protect themselves.

"Mr. Ickes cannot by his personal abuse divert the attention of the country from the poor handling of the Japanese situation in the country since that time.

"He evidently does not appreciate the fact that we are at war with Japan. He expresses the typical New Deal philosophy that local communities and the States should be ridden down, regardless of their opinions, by bureaucratic Washington."

S. F. Examiner

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San Francisco Examiner
May 5, 1944 CCCC* 4

27 JAP FAMILIES MOVED TO TULE

HUNT (Idaho), May 4.—(AP) —Twenty-seven Japanese families, totaling eighty persons, left the Minidoka Relocation Center today for the Tule Lake segregation center in northern California.

H. L. Stafford, project director of the Minidoka Relocation Center, said that in each family there was at least one person who had been denied leave clearance by War Relocation authorities.

H. L. Stafford

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WRA'S CLAIMS HIT IN HOUSE

Public Views Declared Unheeded
In Relocation Plans

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—

Claims of the War Relocation Authority that it never attempts to place Japanese where they are not wanted were challenged and rebuked today by Representatives John J. Delaney, New York Democrat, and J. Parnell Thomas, New Jersey Republican.

Their statements were incidents in the rapid development of a wide conflict in which the WRA is warring with public sentiment on the question of whether Japanese evacuated from the west coast are to be shifted to the Atlantic seaboard.

Representative Thomas released a letter from Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, in which Ickes, now the responsible head of the WRA, admitted that in Delaware and New Jersey the WRA had failed to make an adequate test of public sentiment before endeavoring to establish Japanese colonies.

Thomas charged the WRA is failing to make such tests in other communities also.

Representative Delaney charged that pacifists living outside the affected area form the chief support of the WRA in its current attempt to override public opinion in Delaney's Brooklyn congressional district and locate 8,000 Japanese amid vital war installations and movements there.

He reported that the location of a proposed hostel for Japanese not only is in a street of heavy troop and military supply movements, but is in the neighborhood of a large Filipino colony whence already have come dark threats because of the atrocities visited upon the population of the Philippines by the Japanese invaders.

Representative Delaney stated:

"I said it last week before I completed my investigation, and I say it now again—there will be riots in Brooklyn if the WRA and the pacifist outsiders carry through this Japanese colonization scheme."

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San Francisco Examiner
May 6, 1944 CCCC*

Japs Plot to Defeat Dies

Drive for Funds Begun in
Relocation Camps

Special to The Examiner.

LOS ANGELES, May 5.—Evidence of a campaign in the Japanese relocation camps to collect a large fund to defeat Congressman Martin Dies of Texas is in the hands of James Stedman, chief west coast investigator for the Dies Congressional Committee.

The Los Angeles Examiner learned today that Stedman is investigating reports that all Japanese in the camps are being asked to seek secretly contributions of 50 cents a week to the anti-Dies fund.

Those collecting the funds are said to be spreading the propaganda that the Dies Committee is mainly responsible for removal of the 120,000 Japs from the west coast and for their confinement in the camps.

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JAPANESE:

REPRESENTATION in Congress on the Japanese situation, particularly for California, should be firm.

Legislation must be enacted to protect not only California but the entire United States AGAINST THE MENACE WE HAVE HAD.

Irene M. Dockweiler is opposed to allowing an influx of American Japanese back to the Pacific coast. Only a citizen of California can **REALIZE THIS DANGER.**

S. F. Examiner

5-8-44

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Lifting of West Coast Ban Against Japs Due

McWilliams Announcement Would Clear Way for Return of 115,000

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Carey McWilliams, listed by the Dies Committee as a member of a number of Communist movements, and now a close coworker with the War Relocation Authority in Japanese resettlement, has announced at New York City that the military ban against Japanese on the west coast is about to be lifted.

That would clear the way for the return of 115,000 Japanese to the critical western zone of military operations, if they wished to go.

McWilliams, according to reports in Washington, is making the statement positively before meetings of Japanese at New York, where the WRA is conducting a Japanese resettlement campaign despite the protests of Mayor F. H. La Guardia and war veterans' organizations.

BACK TO HAWAII.

At the same time it was learned that west coast regulations regarding Japanese movements have been so relaxed that the first unescorted party of Japanese to pass through Western Defense Command territory since the evacuation will reach San Francisco shortly on the way to Hawaii.

The party, numbering forty-five, will consist largely of Japanese women and children of Hawaii who were on the mainland when the enemy air force hit Pearl Harbor.

The group is being given priority transportation while hundreds of Caucasian residents of Hawaii, also caught on the mainland by the war, are still awaiting passage home.

The statement by McWilliams, and the announcement of priority passage of the Japanese to Honolulu, were printed in the May 3 issue of the Utah Nippo, Salt Lake City organ of the evacuated west coast Japanese, which usually is the recipient of WRA announcements before they are released to the press as a whole.

ORDER PREPARED.

McWilliams' statement, with the intimation that his information was acquired through his unofficial association with the WRA, served as new substantiation of a report that an order permitting the Japanese to return to the West coast prohibited area was prepared some time ago, and is awaiting a favorable time for promulgation at the office of John J. McCloy, New Deal assistant secretary of war.

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA under the supervision of Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, has made it known in recent speeches that the clearing of the way for the wholesale return of Japanese to the West coast is one of the primary objectives of his bureau.

McWilliams told a meeting of Japanese in New York that, de-

spite the impending complete withdrawal of the West coast military prohibition, it was doubtful that all the evacuees would go back there, because of feeling on the part of the West coast public.

The WRA is attempting to relocate Japanese in many parts of the country, with particular emphasis at present on colonization along the eastern seaboard.

DEFENDED REDS.

The Utah Nippo quoted McWilliams as predicting that the next California State convention of The Congress of Industrial Organizations will call for support of the WRA and the reopening of the West coast to Japanese.

Records of the Dies House Committee to investigate un-American activities list McWilliams as connected at various times with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the National Council for American Peace Mobilization, and the American Peace Crusade, all described as Communist "fronts."

He was the author in 1940 of the "Open Letter to President Roosevelt defending the Communist Party," and was a signer of a Communistic "Open Letter to American Liberals Concerning the Moscow Trials."

He formerly was head of the California State Department of Immigration and Housing.

J. F. Examiner

5-9-44

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Nisei Sisters Are Indicted for Treason Aiding Escape of War Prisoners Charged

DENVER, May 9 (P)—A treason indictment was returned today against three Japanese-American sisters accused of aiding in the escape of two German prisoners of war. The charges arose from investigation of snapshots showing the women and the fugitives in amorous embrace.

A Federal Grand Jury names the women—each of whom is married as Tsuruko "Toots" Wallace, 35; Florence Shivze Otani, 33, and Billie Shitara Tanigoshi, 32.

They were residents of Inglewood, a Los Angeles suburb, prior to their removal to the Granada relocation center in Southern Colorado. Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Tanigoshi each have a small child.

The three were accused of providing an automobile, clothing, road maps and money for Afrika Korps Corporals Heinrich Haider, 31, and Herman August Loescher, 31, who escaped the Trinidad prisoner of war camp last October 17 and were recaptured two days later at Watrous, in Northern New Mexico.

The sisters, who were working at the Winger farm where the pris-

oners also had been employed near Trinidad, were charged with accompanying the Germans on a portion of their flight.

The indictment charged treason and conspiracy to commit treason. The first count carried a maximum penalty of death and a minimum of five years imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000, the second a maximum of \$10,000 fine and two years imprisonment.

U. S. District Attorney Thomas J. Morrissey said the three were arrested at the center today and probably would be arraigned in Denver May 12.

S. F. Chronicle
May 9-10, 1944

JAP GIRLS FACE TREASON TRIAL

3 Sisters Indicted by U. S.
For Aiding Nazis' Escape

By **RAY RICHARDS**

Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9.—

Claims of the War Relocation Authority that no Japanese-Americans ever have been accused of actual subversive activity vanished today with the indictment at Denver of three American born Japanese sisters for aiding in the escape of two German war prisoners.

Announcement of the indictments by the Department of Justice came several months after the discovery on German prisoners of photographs showing them locked in embrace with Japanese-American girls who were supposed to have been in confinement at the Japanese relocation camp at Granada, Colo.

WARNING REPEATED.

West coast Congressmen remarked again on the almost unlimited freedom allowed the Japanese evacuees from the West coast even while they are nominally settled in war relocation centers.

The Representatives repeated previous statements that the wholesale disloyalty already expressed by Japanese-Americans is warning that actual sabotage is possible at any time, and that it can be taken for granted that some of the Japanese freed from the camps are engaged in espionage.

FORMER CALIFORNIANS.

The Department of Justice announcement said the three sisters in the Denver indictment are former residents of California and are named Tsuruko Wallace, Florence Otani and Shitara Tanigoshi.

They are accused of treason, for which death could be the penalty.

Permitted to leave the Granada camp to work on a farm, the Japanese-American women not only supplied the German prisoners, Heinrich Haider and Herman August Loesch, with money, food, clothing and road maps, but enjoyed such liberty of action that they were able to transport them by motor from Trinidad, Colo., to Wagon Mound, N. M.

J. F. Examiner

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Peril in Postwar Trade With Japanese Bared

Bill Pressed for Check on Dealings With Imperial Monopolies

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Certainty that Japan will remain one of the main problems of the United States for generations to come indicates a strong need for a standing committee of Congress to keep constant vigil over all things Japanese, it was claimed today by Representative Henry M. Jackson, Washington Democrat.

Recent developments, including charges before the Dies Committee that certain American financial and legal interests are endeavoring to protect the fortunes of the Japanese Imperial household and the giant Mitsui and Mitsubishi trading companies, show that Congress should delay no longer in establishing such a committee, Jackson said.

"American ignorance of things Japanese admitted us to this war," the Congressman stated. "It would have been averted had the American people and governmental authorities taken seriously the warnings of a few Americans who really knew what Japan was up to...."

Early Hearings to Be Asked

Representative Jackson said he had arranged a conference with Representative Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois Democrat, chairman of the House Rules Committee, at which he will ask for committee hearings shortly on Jackson's resolution for the creation of a select standing committee to keep under surveillance "all Japanese matters affecting the security of the United States."

The committee, Jackson explained, would keep an eye on governmental handling of the domestic Japanese population, trade and financial arrangements between American and Japanese firms and individuals, and Japan's conduct under the peace terms.

"I introduced the resolution in February of 1943 with the indorsement of every member of the west coast Congressional delegations," Jackson said.

"It went promptly into a pigeonhole."

"I made a final appeal for hearings before I entered the Army last year."

"During my absence, west coast Congressional spokesmen such as Representatives Tom Rolph and John Anderson made repeated pleas for action on the measure, pointing out its urgency in the face of blundering War Relocation Authority handling of the domestic Japanese situation."

"After five months of Army service, I returned under the President's request that military members of Congress give up one job or the other, and found the resolution still in a pigeonhole."

"Much additional evidence of the need for the committee had accumulated, however."

S.F. Examiner

5-13-44

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Jap Exclusion Group Planned

FAIRFIELD, May 12.—(AP)—Plans for organization of a group in Yolo County to work for exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific coast were discussed at a meeting here last night attended by approximately 200 persons.

The audience heard Dr. John D. Lechner of Los Angeles say that efforts to exclude Japanese should be confined to legal means and that violence should be eschewed.

S. J. Examiner

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ALL JAPS LIARS, GUNNISON SAYS

Ex-Captive Opposes Release
From Tule Lake

NEW YORK, May 13.—(INS) —With the flat statement that "every Jap is a liar," Royal Arch Gunnison, Mutual Broadcasting Company analyst who was in a Jap prison camp for twenty-two months, today warned that the policy of releasing Japanese born aliens in this country for work is "stupid."

Gunnison, just returned from an inspection trip to the Tule Lake Relocation Center in California where Japanese are held, declared in an interview:

"These Japs are true blue, or rather true yellow Japanese. They are aliens who want the Japanese empire to win the war, but who themselves don't want to go back to Japan.

"Every Jap is a liar. The fundamental precept of education in Japan is 'don't tell the truth about anything to foreigners,' and that policy is maintained even among themselves."

Gunnison declared that charges that we are pampering disloyal Japs are "untrue," because of the very location of the camp and the Spartan life they are forced to live behind barbed wire. But he added:

"The Japs I saw in this camp look healthier than the ones I saw in East Asia. The food they get is good, wholesome food; rice twice a day, fish three or four times a week, meat more than three times a week. But they don't get meat when it is not available to Americans in the vicinity."

L. H. Examiner

5 — 14 — 44

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S.F. Examiner May 15, 1944
**496 More Japs
 Reach Tulelake**

TULELAKE, May 14. — The population of Tulelake Segregation Center was boosted to an all-time high of 18,027 Japanese today with the arrival of 496 Japanese from Rohwer Relocation Center near McGhee, Arkansas.

The 496, like others at the Tulelake camp, are sympathetic to Japan and have applied for repatriation or expatriation. The trainload of Japanese arrived this morning under supervision of the Army.

S. F. Examiner

5-15-44

^S Jap Return Opposed

Native Daughters Urge
Permanent Coast Ban

Resolutions urging that free enterprise be "preserved, strengthened and developed" as a "cornerstone of American liberty, prosperity and security," and that return of any Japanese, alien or American born, to the Pacific coast be prevented, were announced passed yesterday by Keith Parlor, No. 137, Native Daughters of the Golden West.

The two resolutions, attested by Lelia R. Leep, president, and Vera M. Thompson, secretary of the parlor, were set forth as matters "vitally important" to the future of America and the West.

The first urged that work be done to "strengthen and develop the self-reliance, intelligence and initiative of oncoming generations, that they may enlarge and enrich our common heritage of freedom."

The other, addressed to California's congressional delegation, asked that Japanese evacuees be considered prisoners of war, and placed under jurisdiction of the War and Navy Departments, and that return of American prisoners of the Japanese be expedited, through exchange.

L. H. Egan

5-15-44

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All Returned Nisei Passed By Emmons ✓

Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons, commanding General of the Western Defense Command, revealed yesterday that he had personally examined each case of Japanese-Americans permitted to re-enter the coastal States after evacuation.

Thirty-nine Japanese-American women, with their children, consisting of mixed marriage cases and wives of soldiers; a "very few" Japanese-American men, including Federal employes and hospital cases, have been permitted to return in the past six months, he said.

"We know that the ones permitted to return are no threat to military security," General Emmons said.

In addition, a few Japanese, accompanied by trusted Caucasian escorts, have been permitted in the coastal States temporarily for the purpose of transacting important business affairs, he disclosed.

The General said the military situation had changed so that as far as military security alone is concerned his command had no interest in public assemblages or rigorous control of liquor sales, especially to civilians.

"These problems no longer are the concern of the Western Defense Command," he said. "They are matters for State officials and Federal agencies which control manpower and gasoline and tire restrictions which might be affected by public assemblages.

"Our mission and the only authority we have over civil matters is to safeguard military security. We want to stick to it and not to interfere with the prerogatives and responsibilities of other authorities."

S. J. Chronicle
5-16-44

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Spanish Consul Plans Interviews at Tulelake

TULELAKE, May 15 (P)—F. Deamat, Spanish consul, will arrive in the near future to interview Japanese nationals in the Tulelake war relocation authority project.

He has sent word that all who plan to present complaints or petitions prepare quadruple copies of the documents to simplify procedure.

S. H. Chronicle
5-16-44
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U.S. Faces Postwar Jap Problem, Congress Told

By RAY RICHARDS
The Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Unless Congress begins an immediate and fundamental study of the overall Japanese problem, the postwar years may find this Nation making mistakes of ignorance that will endanger our existence, Representative Henry M. Jackson, Washington Democrat, warned today.

He said the United States has far greater understanding of Japan now than before the enemy struck Pearl Harbor while maintaining a peace mission in Washington—a violation of all the canons of international relations—but that this country's knowledge of the Yamata race is still inadequate to cope with the most accomplished tricksters on earth.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

Jackson's declaration was made as he announced progress in his efforts to obtain the enactment of a resolution setting up a special, permanent Congressional committee to keep watch on all Japanese affairs affecting the United States.

He said he had been asked by members of the House Rules Committee to prepare a statement formally requesting the committee to hold hearings on his resolution, which has lain in a Rules Committee pigeonhole more than a year merely because the committee was never pressed to consider it.

Representative Jackson recently returned from a tour of Army

duty to find that Congress had taken no steps toward a postwar program regarding Japan, not even the primary step of acquiring knowledge of the Yamata racial background.

JAPANESE TRADITION.

"Although Congress must take responsibility for many of our postwar actions involving Japan, Congress is still moving aimlessly along, twenty-nine months after the war started," he pointed out.

"There are still large groups with so little knowledge of Japan's tradition that they believe the Japanese can be treated as we can treat the people of any given country of Europe.

"This Japanese tradition is so remote from anything we are accustomed to that it requires specialized study, with every possible expert aid, before Congress can know what to do with Japan when we have beaten her in this particular war, which is to the Japanese leaders merely a preliminary skirmish in their plan of world conquest."

San Francisco Examiner

5-17-44

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San Francisco Examiner
May 18, 1944 CCCC* 6

Tule Lake Jap Sentenced

Gets 90 Days for Theft
At Center

TULE LAKE, May 17.—Yoshimasa Miyoshi, 39, an inmate of the Tule Lake Segregation Center here, yesterday was found guilty of stealing a small article from an apartment in the center, and was sentenced to ninety days in the Klamath Falls, Ore., jail.

Project Director Ray R. Best found Miyoshi guilty on the basis of evidence presented by the colony's police force, which is made up of both Caucasians and Japanese.

In passing sentence Best complimented the police on their preparation of evidence and announced he would "use every means" to protect the community against stealing.

S.F. Examiner
5-18-44
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NSGW Set For Elections

San Jose Sessions to End Tomorrow

SAN JOSE, May 17.—Native Sons contests were slated here today, in an election for grand officers of the grand parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, which will conclude its sixty-seventh session here tomorrow afternoon.

Vieing for the office of grand third vice president are: Walter H. Bailey of Sacramento, Thomas C. Rayan of San Francisco, and Walter H. Odemar of Los Angeles, nominated this morning.

UNOPPOSED OFFICES.

Seven of eight candidates will be elected grand trustees but Raymond D. Williamson of San Francisco, Richard F. McCarthy of Oakland, and R. Grover Power of Colusa, are unopposed for the offices of grand president, grand first vice president, and grand second vice president, respectively.

Trustee candidates are: Benjamin C. Jones of Lakeport, Peter T. Conny of Oakland, Webster K. Nolan and Edward Wren of San Francisco, Bernard G. Hiss of Los Angeles, and Ellsworth Williard of Placerville.

Raymond J. McGrath of San Francisco was nominated for grand marshal, Roy Burke of Oakland for grand inside sentinel, and Roy Tarleton of Compton for grand outside sentinel. John T. Regan of San Francisco and John A. Corotto of San Jose were renominated to the offices of grand secretary and grand treasurer.

ALIEN MEASURES.

During the morning business session the 350 delegates unanimously adopted a resolution asking Congress to revoke citizenship and deport disloyal Japanese, place war relocation centers under control of the Army or Department of Justice, and supporting proposed constitutional amendment abolishing citizenship for persons born in this country of alien parents.

A second resolution urged Congress to enact legislation providing for payment to counties of taxes on lands held by the Federal Government.

J. F. Examiner
5-18-44
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Jap Prison Horrors Stir Action in House

Action Pledged by New Group Picked to Explore All Avenues of Relief

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee launched an extraordinary program today for the relief of the Japanese war prisoner horror.

Representative Sol Bloom, New York Democrat, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, announced

the appointment of a special new subcommittee which will devote itself exclusively to the solution of one of the most critical and difficult plights that has ever entrapped a large group of American citizens.

ACTION PLEDGED.

"We are going to do something positive, and at once, about the rescue of our people in Japanese hands," Representative Bloom stated.

And Representative Luther A. Johnson, Texas Democrat, chairman of the new Foreign Affairs War Prisoner Subcommittee, said:

"There are straightforward ways, and indirect and subtle ways, of bringing about the return home of all the civilian prisoners in the Japanese camps, and all the incapacitated military prisoners.

"Some of the possible methods cannot be discussed publicly.

"But every slightest possible opportunity will be utilized."

It is probable that the War Prisoner Subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, headed by Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Utah Democrat, will be asked to collaborate with the House groups, Johnson also said.

"INTRICATE, DELICATE."

"I have learned that this war prisoner situation is an intricately delicate affair," Johnson continued.

"There are some aspects, both discouraging and encouraging, that simply cannot be revealed because of the adverse reaction from Japan that might be incurred.

"At last accounts, Japan was holding about 10,000 American military prisoners, whereas today we hold fewer than 500 Japanese military prisoners.

"Japan, at last reports, was holding about 15,000 American civilians, while we have about 65,000 Japanese aliens in this country, plus better than 20,000 Japanese-Americans who have declared disloyalty to the United States.

BARGAINING HOPELESS.

"But the alien Japanese in this country average about 55 years of age, and Japan does not want more than a few of them back.

"The disloyal Japanese-Americans, while refusing to forswear allegiance to the Emperor, still stand on their technical rights as American citizens to refuse to be traded, because life here at its worst is easier than life in Japan at its best.

"Therefore we have little with which to bargain for an out-and-out prisoner exchange.

"Use of the good offices of Russia in aiding our people in Japanese territory is hampered by the fact that Russia,

like Japan, did not sign the war prisoner treaty of Geneva.

SWISS HANDS TIED.

"An approach to Russia on the specific problem of war prisoners would be made ordinarily by the neutral 'protector' of American interests in Japan. This 'protector' happens to be Switzerland, and she cannot deal with Russia diplomatically because Switzerland does not recognize the Soviet Government."

Many other difficulties, Representative Johnson said, enter into the situation under its present handling.

Japan, for instance, refuses to devote a ship to prisoner exchange.

Japan is known to be short of sulfa drugs, and yet stalls in accepting Red Cross supplies because that might confess the shortage.

Just as the whole Japanese army is supreme and independent when it takes the field, so is the commander of each prison camp a czar in dealing with his charges and what might be permissible in one camp may be forbidden in another, Johnson said.

"We should appreciate expressions of public support in this proposition," Johnson concluded, "if the legislation becomes necessary, we shall need the aid of a majority of the members of Congress, and the public should advise those members of its deep concern over the Americans who are suffering and dying behind Japanese barbed wire."

S. F. Examiner

5-19-44

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Justice Dept. Denies Okaying Japs' Release

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Department of Justice has officially disclaimed all responsibility in the discharge of evacuated West coast Japanese from the War Relocation Centers, it was revealed today by Representative John J. Delaney, New York Democrat.

Delaney said he had received the disclaimer in a letter from James P. McGranery, assistant to the Attorney General.

ANSWERS PROTEST.

The letter was sent in answer to a strong protest from Delaney against the settlement of hundreds of Japanese in his Brooklyn district under the usual assurances by War Relocation Authority agents that the newcomers are certified for loyalty by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a branch of the Justice Department.

The FBI nearly a year ago issued a formal statement denying that it certifies the loyalty of the released Japanese, but field agents for the WRA are repeating the claim in all of the many regions in which they are trying to resettle the evacuees.

McGranery's letter made it specific that the Department of Justice as a whole has nothing at all to do now with the Japanese resettlement program.

"The work is entirely in the hands of the War Relocation Authority," McGranery wrote.

Sole present judges of the loyalty of Japanese released from the centers, according to testimony before the Dies Committee, are the directors of the centers.

None of them had prior experience with Japanese and the manner in which Japan established them on the West coast by deliberate imperialistic design and

kept them constantly under Japanese patriotic instruction.

Representative Delaney said that at the time he wrote the Department of Justice he also sent protests to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes and to Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, which some time ago was made an Interior Department bureau.

Neither has replied, Delaney said.

WILL DEMAND CHANGE.

"Now," the Congressman went on, "I intend to address a second communication to them, demanding that WRA field agents be ordered to cease their claim that the loyalty of the released Japanese is certified by the Department of Justice."

West coast members of Congress today praised a compact report on the Japanese question from the West coast viewpoint, issued by the committee on Japanese legislation of the Native Sons of the Golden West at Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The publication is entitled "Why the West Coast Opposes the Japanese," and is a restrained, factual presentation of conditions little known to eastern residents and members of Congress.

S. H. Examiner

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End Dual Citizenship 72

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The Japanese have their miser jokes, same as the U. S. A. One tells of two money grabbers at a tea house on a July day, "My fans last," said Okimoto, "I never open fully, rather one leaf at a time suffices." "Yet I insist you are a spend-thrift" said Ishigami. "I hold my fan open, then wave my face before it."

No Japanese can accuse the United States of being miserly in conducting evacuee camps. At one camp are hundreds of elementary and high school students. Many already have registered for junior college and college courses. Education within the camps of California will permit the students to obtain credit for their school work since it meets the standards of California's Department of Education.

Contrast this with the accounts of Americans tortured in Korea and in the Philippines. Our citizenry too long were indifferent, even listened to blundering pacifists. We now daily pay in American blood for such counsel. After we win this war, we again can lose the peace and finally can have an enslaving World War III. Our committee for several decades has tried to awaken America to this menace.

Today it still advocates cancellation of dual citizenship of all native born Japanese, who, when they had the right of decision of renouncing superior allegiance to Hirohito, refused. Such refusal should cancel their right to enjoy citizenship. Such folks constitute a considerable majority of the native born.

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

Freens Bee
May 22, 1944

Martin Dies

WHEN Martin Dies announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election to Congress, he pleased quite a number of persons.

HE PLEASSED THE COMMUNISTS.

We venture to say that he made Earl Browder, the chief lackey of Communism, happier than Browder has been since President Roosevelt pardoned him out of the federal prison where the disclosures of the Dies Committee had sent him for violation of federal laws.

Mr. Dies also pleased the Nazis by his announcement.

If you doubt this, go to the jailhouse and ask Fritz Kuhn.

Likewise, Mr. Dies pleased the furtive remnants of the Fascist movement, for his committee's investigations kept that outfit from ever being more important in the United States than an obsolete wooden Indian.

Furthermore, Mr. Dies pleased the pro-Japanese element, because he and his committee had told a great deal about their activities in America, and would probably have told a great deal more had not THE CURIOUS DIPLOMACY OF THE NEW DEAL RESTRAINED THEM.

And finally, by deciding not to run for Congress any more, Mr. Dies pleased the White House, and the Democratic National Committee, and the Daily Worker, and the fellow travelers on the federal pay rolls, and such publications

as "The Nation" and "The New Republic" and the more fearful leaders of the CIO, and a most amazing assortment of New Deal columnists and crackbrained radio commentators.

Says the old saw, a man is known by the company he keeps.

But the converse is also true.

A man like Martin Dies deserves to be most honorably known by the company that he does not keep: and Mr. Dies has never been reticent as to that.

Of course, the reason for all the left-wing and New Deal and radical rejoicing that Martin Dies is quitting the halls of Congress is based on one conjecture: That the committee which Mr. Dies ably chairmaned for several years will cease.

WHETHER IT WILL CEASE OR NOT, MARTIN DIES REMAINED IN CONGRESS LONG ENOUGH TO COMPLETE HIS PATRIOTIC SERVICE.

Because of what he and his able committee accomplished, the plain, inarticulate people of America have had a great education in the tricks and treacheries of subversion.

THE REPUBLIC IS SAFER AND SOUNDER BECAUSE OF THEIR LABORS.

And, if the need exists or arises, we may be sure that the Dies Committee will be continued under a new chairman, or else that a new committee will be provided by Congress to perform its valuable work.

S. F. Examiner

5-22-44

Editorial Page

End Lawlessness Now

Every right-thinking resident of this community deplores the contemptible, un-American attack early Sunday morning on the Miyamoto home east of Selma. It is nothing short of a miracle that none of the occupants of the house was killed by one of the bullets fired into the bedroom from a high-powered rifle. As it was, those responsible for the attack are guilty of assault with intent to commit murder and should be so charged if they are apprehended.

That the attack was perpetrated by irresponsible hoodlums is almost certain but that fact does not mitigate against the enormity of the crime. Every effort should be made to ascertain those guilty of the attack and in the meantime steps should be taken to afford protection to American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have returned to this area and who have every right to be here. Here is an opportunity for law enforcement officers and others who believe in law and order to demonstrate that they can do something about it as well as talk about it.

The attack on the Miyamoto residence occurred on the morning of "I Am an American Day," a day on which Americans were supposed to demonstrate their loyalty to the principles of justice and equality upon which this nation is founded. No greater insult to true Americanism could have been conceived than this cowardly attack on a home in which the occupants included a man, woman and children, none of whom is responsible either for his ancestry or for the fact that the United States and Japan are at war. How can we condemn the Nazis for the slaughter of innocent people or the Japanese of inhuman atrocities when we, the champions of the oppressed peoples of the world, violate our loudly proclaimed doctrine of the rights of the individual citizen regardless of race or color?

The time to stop this despicable, un-American lawlessness is now before more serious crimes are committed. If it takes the Army and martial law to do it, then the quicker action is taken the better.

Selma Enterprise
May 24, 1944
Editorial

Costello May Be Restored To Race

Legislature Aid for Congressman Forecast

Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Action by the impending special session of the California Legislature may restore Representative John M. Costello to the race for Congress from the Fifteenth District, Hollywood, members of the California congressional delegation disclosed today.

Costello, a Democrat, won the Republican nomination but lost the nomination of his own party to Hal Styles, a radio broadcaster. His total vote in both parties was 5,641 more than that of Styles.

Nevertheless, because he lost the nomination of his own party, he is not presently eligible to accept the Republican nomination and the Republican State Central Committee must nominate a candidate.

California Congressmen of both parties, praising Costello's record, said they expected the coming legislative session would remove the technical ban that makes it impossible for him to run as a Republican.

They said that such a step would prove to the left wing group which opposed Costello that surprise attacks and heavy expenditures are not an invariable recipe for political success.

S. J. Craviner

May 24, 1944

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Congress Drive Starts To Return Japs to Coast

Western Interior States Seek to Rid Themselves of Evacuees

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Prodded by interests in their home districts, Congressmen from various sections are organizing to demand the immediate return of the bulk of the country's Japanese population to the west coast, it was plainly indicated today.

THEY ARE SEEKING TO PREVENT JAPANESE COLONIZATION IN INTERIOR AND EAST COAST STATES.

Sharp regional conflict is taking form as west coast Representatives declare the whole United States must henceforth share responsibility for the Japanese, *and that California, Oregon and Washington refuse to carry the burden alone.*

Conference of Congressmen

In a movement started by the Colorado State Chamber of Commerce, Congressmen from the western interior States are preparing a demand that the west coast military ban on Japanese be lifted at once so that the interior States can rid themselves of their new Japanese populations.

It was revealed today that thirty Congressmen from interior western States met quietly Monday night and were told by Donald Kiem, executive head of the Colorado Chamber:

"Major General Emmons, head of the Western Defense Command, has announced that the west coast is no longer in danger of Japanese invasion.

"There is now no reason why all the evacuated Japanese cannot be moved back there."

Colorado Dispersal Forced

It developed at a meeting that Colorado interests have called a sharp halt on the War Relocation Authority (WRA) in its unrestrained dumping of Japanese into some of the most fertile districts of the State.

A total of 7,700 had been resettled there when public opinion compelled the WRA to the admission that the State's "saturation point" had been reached, it was announced by Kiem.

He said the tendency of the Japanese to form dense cells in favorable spots so aroused the Colorado public that the WRA was forced to disperse them generally to all parts of the State, moving hundreds out of the rich South Platte Valley.

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Guard Kills Jap Rebel at Tule Lake

Truck Driver Menaces Sentry, Fatally Shot; Transfusion Useless

Shiochi James Okomoto, 30, Japanese-American internee shot by an Army sentry at the Tule Lake segregation center yesterday for disobedience of the guard's orders, died today in the project hospital after all attempts to save his life had failed.

Shiochi James Okomoto, 30, a defiant Japanese-American internee at the Tule Lake segregation center in Siskiyou County was shot and critically wounded yesterday by an Army sentry when he refused to obey an order and started toward the soldier in a menacing manner. Okomoto is an American citizen because of his birth at Garden Grove, Orange County.

At the center's hospital he was given two blood transfusions, one provided by his brother, Jack Okomoto. An interned Japanese doctor, Ash Hashiba, assisted by Dr. Jack Sleath, chief medical officer at the project center, performed an emergency operation. Two Army doctors acted as observers.

EYEWITNESS STORY

The only eyewitness account of the shooting was that of a War Relocation Authority employee, whose statement was released by the WRA. He said Okomoto was driving a farm truck and stopped in the center of the road at the old main gate.

"I had been working on the farm," the eyewitness said. "I was following the other truck when it approached the gate ahead of me.

"The guard motioned for me to come on through, but with the truck in the gateway I couldn't get through, so I stopped.

"The guard was talking to this Jap. I still was sitting in my truck and couldn't see him. They appeared to be arguing, but I couldn't tell what it was about.

WARNED BY GUARD

"Then the guard said 'don't get out of that truck.' Anyhow, the Jap got out on the driver's side and I am sure the guard said, 'don't come any closer, you b——'."

"About that time, he threw up his rifle, butt end. He was going to hit the Jap on the head. The Jap moved. The guard backed up about three feet and shot. That is as near as I can picture it."

From other sources it was reported that the internee had refused to show his pass, became belligerent and jumped from the truck against the sentry's warning.

INVESTIGATION ORDERED

The Army Ninth Service Command, headquartered at Fort Douglas, Utah, said today that Lieut. Col. Verne Austin, commanding officer of the troops outside the segregation center, had appointed a group of officers to conduct a military investigation of the incident.

Only a short while before the shooting, it was revealed the Japanese held at the center failed to show any interest or co-operation in creating an advisory committee to confer with the WRA on their problems. Less than one-fourth of the 18,500 segregants who were to have met to select a committee of 12 made any preparations for the meetings.

Oakland Tribune

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2 Nips Sent Up

By United Press

SACRAMENTO, May 25.—The Kawazoye brothers—Yoshio and Hideo Ray—today were under one-year sentences following their conviction on charges of possessing a short wave radio transmitter at the Tule Lake Japanese Segregation Center last fall.

Federal Judge Welsh sentenced them to a year in the County Jail or a Federal prison farm after Alfred H. Brodie, monitoring officer of the radio intelligence division of the Federal Communications Commission, testified he found a small transmitter in their possession. They admitted broadcasting Japanese music, he said.

The San Francisco News

5-25-44

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NISEI, SHOT AT TULE, DIES

Four Transfusions Fail to Save Him

Wounded by a bullet from the gun of a military police sentry at the old main gate at Tule Lake segregation center yesterday afternoon, Shioshi J. Okomoto, 30, American citizen of Japanese ancestry, died at the project hospital early today.

He had been given medical and surgical treatment by Dr. Ash Hashiba, evacuee surgeon at the center, assisted by Dr. Jack Sleath of the project medical staff.

Four blood transfusions had been given while about 50 men stood ready at the hospital throughout the night to give blood as Mr. Okomoto fought futilely for his life.

The fatal bullet had entered his right side and completely penetrated his body.

He regained consciousness after the operation but was suffering from shock and loss of blood. He was able to see his mother and his brothers before he died.

Immediately following the shooting a board of investigation was named by Lieut. Col. Verne Austin, commanding officer of the military detachment at the project.

According to a preliminary report released yesterday by the War Relocation Authority here, the following eyewitness account of the shooting was furnished by a civilian Caucasian employee of the center:

"I had been working on the farm. I was following a farm truck which went through the gate ahead of me. When I got to the gate—I came in this way off the highway—this truck was right square in the middle of the gate. The guard motioned for me to come on through, but with the truck in the way I couldn't, so I stopped.

"The guard was talking to this Jap. They were arguing. I couldn't tell what it was about.

"The guard said, 'Don't get out of that truck.' Anyhow, the Jap got out on the driver's side and I am sure the guard said 'Don't come any closer, you—!'

"About that time he threw up his rifle, butt end. He was going to hit him on the head. The Jap moved—the guard backed up about three paces and shot. That is as near as I can picture it."

The shooting occurred at the spot which was the epicenter of much of the rioting at the project last autumn.

San Francisco News

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WRA Urges Return of All Loyal Japs to Homes

By United Press

WASHINGTON, May 25. — Japanese-American evacuees from the West Coast should be permitted to return to their former homes as soon as the military situation warrants, according to Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

He made the statement in recent testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee. Transcripts of the hearing were made public today.

Mr. Myer revealed that about 500 people of Japanese ancestry already have been permitted to return to their West Coast homes. Most of these have been Japanese wives of Caucasian citizens and their children, he said, pointing out that they usually are American citizens "both by birth and parentage."

Mr. Myer revealed that of the nearly 22,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans who have moved from segregation centers, about 20,000 are working—most of them on Western farms. For the most part, he said, their records have been highly satisfactory and their employers have been well pleased.

The "big" problem is relocating those "town and business people

and former employers and merchants," he said. Many are being trained in fields in which there are shortages such as domestics, clerical help and nursing, he said.

Most of the 70,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans now living in segregation centers are not only "safe" from the standpoint of internal security, but are loyal to the United States and want to continue living here after the war, he said.

Disorders last year at Tule Lake, Myer said, could be attributed largely to about 2000 young Japanese who were born in the United States, grew up in Japan and then returned to this country, some of them as late as 1940. This particular group, though legally American citizens, are more Japanese than American, he said.

Generally speaking, he said, the attitude of Americans toward the evacuees depends upon the amount of agitation which has been prevalent in their locality. On the whole, he added, the attitude is much better than it was a year or two ago.

Mr. Myer said the 10,000 Japanese-Americans serving in the U. S. Army are compiling excellent records and some of their work has even been "outstanding."

San Francisco News

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Page 1

FREE INTERNED JAPS, URGES WRA CHIEF

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WORKING ON FARMS

Myer revealed that of the nearly 22,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans who have moved from segregation centers, about 20,000 are working—most of them on Western farms. For the most part, he said, their records have been highly satisfactory and their employers have been well pleased.

The "big" problem is relocating those "town and business people and former employers and merchants," he said. Many are being trained in fields in which there are shortages such as domestics, clerical help, and nursing, he said.

Most of the 70,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans now living in segregation centers are not only "safe" from the standpoint of internal security, but are loyal to the United States and want to continue living here after the war, Myer said. He declared he knew of no sabotage or espionage by West Coast Japanese since Pearl Harbor.

SENTIMENTAL INTERESTS

He added that many of those living at Tule Lake—the center for "disloyal" Japanese aliens or American citizens of Japanese descent—are not necessarily anti-American, but simply feel they cannot "make a go of it" here because they have cultural or sentimental interests in Japan.

Disorders last year at Tule Lake, Myer said, could be attributed largely to about 2000 young Japanese who were born in the United States, grew up in Japan and then returned to this country, some of them as late as 1940. This particular group, though legally American citizens, are more Japanese than American, he said.

Myer said he was not certain why these young people returned to this country after having practically grown up in Japan, but he believed it was to avoid service in the Japanese Army.

ATTITUDE IS BETTER

Generally speaking, he said, the attitude of Americans toward the evacuees depends upon the amount of agitation which has been prevalent in their locality. On the whole, he added, the attitude is much better than it was a year or two ago, chiefly because "the Nation generally knows more about the problem."

Myer said the 10,000 Japanese-Americans serving in the U.S. Army are compiling excellent records and some of their work has even been "outstanding."

Oakland Tribune

5-25-44

Page 1

Tule Lake Jap Shot By Sentry

Victim Ignored Gate Guard's Orders

A Japanese-American at the Tule Lake segregation camp for disloyal Japs was shot and wounded seriously by an Army sentry yesterday afternoon.

The sentry fired his rifle at pointblank range after an altercation at a camp gate during which the internee twice ignored orders.

The wounded man is Shiochi James Okomoto, 30, an American citizen. His condition was described as critical following two blood transfusions and an operation.

ARGUMENT AT GATE.

According to an eyewitness account furnished by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) here, Okomoto stopped a truck in the middle of the gate and an argument began. The witness, a Caucasian employe of the WRA, said he did not know the cause of the argument.

"The guard said, 'Don't get out of that truck,' the witness related. 'Anyhow the Jap got out on the driver's side and I am sure the guard said, 'Don't come any closer, you b——.'"

"About that time he drew up his rifle, butt end. He was going to hit him on the head.

"The Jap moved, the guard backed up about three feet and shot."

The Army started an investigation through a board of inquiry named by Lieut. Col. Verne Austin, camp commandant. The Army did not disclose the name of the sentry or his version of the shooting.

S. F. Examiner

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Police Guard Shoots Nisei At Tulelake

An internee of the Tulelake segregation center was shot and critically wounded yesterday afternoon by a military police sentry and last night, following two blood transfusions and an operation performed by a Japanese surgeon, his condition was said to be grave.

The wounded man was Shiochi James Okomoto, 30, American citizen of Japanese ancestry, a native of Garden Grove, Calif.

Lieutenant Colonel Verne Austin, commanding the project's military detachment, named a board of investigation.

AIDS JAP SURGEON

Assisting Dr. Hashiba, Japanese evacuee surgeon, in the operation was Dr. Jack Sleath, chief medical officer of the Tulelake Hospital staff, while Captain Edwards and two other army doctors acted as observers.

The War Relocation Authority here announced the shooting occurred at the old main gate and released the first eyewitness account.

The following statement was made to WRA by a civilian Caucasian employee:

"I had been working on the farm. I was following a farm truck which went through the gate ahead of me. When I got to the gate—I came in this way off the highway—this truck I forgot the number, was right square in the middle of the gate. The guard motioned for me to come on through, but with the truck in the gateway I couldn't come through, so I stopped.

"The guard was talking to this Jap. I was still sitting in the truck. I couldn't see him. They were arguing. I couldn't tell what it was about.

QUOTES GUARD

"The guard said, 'Don't get out of that truck.' Anyhow, the Jap got out on the driver's side and I am sure the guard said, 'Don't come any closer, you bastard!'

"About that time he threw up his rifle, butt end. He was going to hit him on the head. The Jap moved, the guard backed up about three feet and shot. That is as near as I can picture it."

Other sources said the sentry fired when the Japanese, refusing to show a pass, became belligerent, and jumped from the truck despite the sentry's warning that he remain on the truck.

The bullet from the sentry's rifle went through the body of the Japanese. A few minutes later he was in the project's hospital.

The old main gate of the camp,

where the shooting occurred, is near the spot where much of the rioting and other disturbances of previous months occurred.

Shortly before the shooting it was disclosed that Japanese at the center took little interest in creating an advisory committee to confer with WRA.

Of the 18,500 segregants who were to have met by blocks to discuss nominations to a committee of 12, less than one-fourth made preparations for meetings.

Chronicle
5-25-44

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Tule Lake Truck Men Ban Work

TULE LAKE, May 26.—(U.P.)—A military board of inquiry, augmented by a War Relocation Authority official, today continued investigation of the death of Shiochi James Okomoto, 30, American born Japanese shot by a military sentry at the Tule Lake segregation center, as other internees refused to drive through camp gates past military police.

WRA headquarters in San Francisco denied the refusal of the Japanese truck drivers to work constituted a strike, and reported no demonstrations by the center's 18,500 internees.

Ray R. Best, project director, appointed Assistant director Harry L. Black to serve as a member of the military board, at the request of Lieutenant Colonel Erne Austin, commanding troops stationed outside the center.

Tokio radio reported today the Japanese Government takes a "serious view" of the shooting.

The broadcast said:

"Circumstances reveal there was absolutely no reason for the outrageous shooting."

Okomoto was fatally wounded by a sentry when he drove a truck up to the main gate and became involved in a dispute.

Meanwhile, the WRA reported nine Japanese had been confined in the center's isolation area on charges of intimidating several families who refused to send their children to a Japanese language school in the camp.

The men were named as George Uyekawa, Tom Tamatsu Ariza, Takahashi Tanimoto, Bob Kiyoshi Mitimoto, Tokyo Abe, Yutaka Shimohara, Koichi Marumoto, K. Mishino and Kikuchi Y. Ubaki.

Okomoto, who was shot in the right side, died despite an operation and four blood transfusions.

The operation which was performed by a Japanese evacuee, Dr.

George K. Hashiba, former Fresno physician, who was assisted by Dr. Jack Sleath, chief medical officer.

The guard warned Okomoto not to get off the truck, a civilian witness said, but the Japanese descended.

"I am sure the guard said, 'Don't come any closer, you b——,'" the witness continued. "About that time he drew up his rifle butt, apparently to hit him on the head. The Jap moved, and the guard backed up about three feet and shot."

The bullet went through Okomoto's body.

FRESNO BEE
May 26, 1944

Millington Talks On Jap Problem

Seth Millington, past grand president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, past State commander of the American Legion and a former member of the California State Legislature, will address the Commonwealth Club on "The Japanese Problem in California" this noon in the Palace Hotel.

Bartley C. Crum, quarterly chairman, will be chairman.

S. F. Examiner

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War Department Joins In WRA Repudiation

Congressman Bares Letter From Official; Jap Resettlement Policy Claims Scored

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The War Department has joined the Department of Justice in repudiating any responsibility for the Japanese resettlement program of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), it was disclosed today by Representative John J. Delaney, New York Democrat.

He made the announcement as a strong attack began in the House on the prodigality of WRA expenditures, particularly in granting pay raises to employees.

The criticism in the House was led by Representative John Taber, New York Republican, ranking minority member of the House Appropriations committee, while Representative Delaney continued opposition to the WRA's practice of resettling evacuated west coast Japanese regardless of the wishes of the affected communities.

CLAIMS SCOUTED.

Delaney charged that field agents of the WRA are claiming that the Japanese evacuees now being distributed over the country are certified for loyalty both by the Army Intelligence Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Justice Department, of which the FBI is a part, last week answered an inquiry from Delaney with a formal letter stating that it accepted no responsibility for the WRA program.

The letter backed a previous specific denial by the FBI that it investigated the released Japanese from the security standpoint.

FROM HIGH AUTHORITY.

The War Department statement is just as conclusive, Delaney stated. He said it had been given to him directly by a high authority of the Department, who explained that the Army intelligence service's sole investigative activity regarding

the Japanese is the routine test administered to all persons who go to work in war factories.

The WRA for eighteen months has endeavored to place in war factories as many as possible of the former West coast Japanese, who were evacuated in the mass from that region because the western defense command could trust none of them.

Representative Delaney, who is combating a WRA move to resettle Japanese thickly in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn Navy Yard in his Congressional district, said he would address new protests to the War Relocation Authority.

WANTS CONSIDERATION.

He announced he would demand that the field agents be instructed to cease claims of FBI and Army loyalty clearances, and that the WRA consult the Congressmen concerned before attempting to move Japanese into any district, as a means of learning public sentiment.

Representative Taber said he would attempt to reduce the \$39,000,000 the WRA is seeking in the new national war agencies supply bill.

"The WRA is running wild on salary payments," he told the House. "It is dishing out pay raises on a reckless and incompetent scale."

He declared 66 per cent of WRA employees had been given pay boosts of \$1,219 within nine months after they joined the agency.

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Japs Strike Over Tule Killing

WRA Apologetic As Unrest in Camp Rises

The big Tule Lake segregation camp for disloyal Japs was thrown into a state of sullen unrest yesterday after a Japanese-American died of a rifle bullet wound inflicted by an Army sentry.

It was the same sort of open antagonism that preceded last November's riot, and manifested itself in a refusal by part of the Japs to work or go through the gate where Shoichi James Okomoto, 30, was shot by the sentry yesterday.

Japanese nationalism flamed again. Nine men were arrested and placed in isolation, accused of intimidating several families that had refused to send their children to the Jap language school.

Okomoto died despite four blood transfusions and an operation performed by Caucasian and Japanese doctors.

REFUSE TO WORK.

The War Relocation Authority (WRA) here said that Jap drivers of trucks to farms, coal loading and other work "refused to take out their trucks when word spread through the colony of the death..."

"War Relocation Authority officials did not interpret the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Tule Lake Japs Strike Over Killing by Sentry

(Continued from Page One)

situation as a general strike but rather a movement in protest against work assignments which would require that they pass through the gate where the military police sentries are stationed," a spokesman added.

WRA said there was no demonstration, but added:

"Small groups of evacuees were gathered to discuss the situation."

QUICK CONCERN.

Concern of WRA officials, with last year's outbreaks fresh in their memories, was shown quickly both at the camp and in Washington.

Ray Best, WRA camp director, prepared a statement that was read in all of the seventy mess halls during the lunch hour. The statement expressed "regret" at the shooting and promised a quick investigation.

An Army board of inquiry went into session in the camp. At the request of Lieut. Col. Verne Austin, the camp's Army commandant, Best named Harry L. Black, assistant WRA camp director, to the board of inquiry.

ICKES REFUTES WRA.

In Washington, Secretary of the Interior Ickes said that so far as he had been able to learn, Okomoto was unarmed and made no threatening gesture before the sentry shot him.

This did not jibe with an eyewitness account furnished by the WRA Wednesday, in which the witness said that Okomoto twice disobeyed orders of the sentry, leaving his truck in defiance of a command from the sentry.

"We are leaving it to the court martial in full confidence that the Army will get the facts and take whatever action is necessary," Ickes said, adding that the affair was "one of those things to be highly regretted."

BEST APOLOGETIC.

There was the same apologetic tone in the Best statement read to the 14,000 internees. It said:

"I regret very much that one of the residents of the center was shot yesterday afternoon by a military police sentry and that he died at the center hospital early this morning.

"Everything was done by the medical staff at the hospital to save his life and a great many people stood ready to give their blood.

"There has been an investigation of the board made and proper steps will be taken, we have been assured by them. The WRA is in no way responsible for the shooting and I want you to know that we regret that it happened."

PROMISES REPORT.

Best concluded with a promise that findings of the inquiry will be given "in full detail" to the internees.

Best said the nine men were placed in isolation after they demanded that two families move from the block where they were living because the children were attending the center's American school instead of the Jap financed Jap school.

"We will not tolerate any interference with the right of resident parents to send their children to any school available here," Best said, adding that attendance at neither kind of school is compulsory.

The nine are George Uyekawa, Tom T. Ariza, Takahashi Tanimoto, Bob Kiyoshi Nitimoto, Tokio Abe, Yutaki Shimohara, Koichi Marumoto, K. Mishino and K. Y. Ubaki.

One of the highlights of last year's disturbance was the disclosure that Japs were operating a short wave radio transmitter within the camp. Yesterday at Sacramento the Japs, Yoshio and Hideo Ray Kawazoye, brothers, were sentenced to one year each in Federal prison.

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Why Not?

Thousands of Japanese comfortably sheltered in American re-location camps continue subversive activity. They print and circulate anti-American and pro-Japanese newspapers. They cause riots. They make themselves as obnoxious and troublesome as possible.

The Native Sons of the Golden West suggest that we arrange through the Red Cross to send them back to Japan in exchange for American war prisoners. Why not?

Oakland Post-Enguiner
May 27, 1943

Asks All-Time Ban on Japs

LOS ANGELES, May 27 (INS).— Urging permanent exclusion of all Japanese from the Pacific coast, Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles today declared that "there never can be such a thing as Japanese-Americans."

Mayor Bowron, in a radio address, called for the permanent cancellation of American citizenship of all Japanese—whether they are American or oriental born.

"They are all Japanese, wherever born," he said, "and they never can be Americans, as we want to know and feel the term 'American'."

Oakland Post-Enguiner
May 27, 1944
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Tulelake

Chm May 27

If the soldier at Tulelake let the man take his rifle away from him he would be court-martialed. He fired, so must face a board of inquiry—same thing by a different name. When the inquiry is held we shall have the facts.

The facts have nothing to do with the excitement Tokyo will kick up. The man was an American citizen, but of Japanese descent. That is more than Tokyo needs, and apparently more than the camp residents at Tulelake need.

The reaction at the camp was a minor rebellion. Japanese drivers refused to take their trucks past the sentry gate in protest against the death of the man shot. Agitation rose against two American Japanese families that refuse to send their children to the Japanese school in the camp.

How long would American internees in a Japanese camp, or Japanese citizens of American descent, if there were such, get away with that? We are not suggesting that we change our treatment of camp populations to match Japanese attitudes any more than we would propose substituting Japanese for English or following any other Japanese examples. On the contrary, the contrast upon which we have had frequent occasion to comment, illuminates national philosophy.

Chronicle

5-27-44

TULE KILLING DEVELOPS INTO TOKIO INCIDENT

Axis Radio Reports 'Extremely Serious' View; Attitude at Variance With Jury Findings

The killing of a disloyal Japanese-American by an Army sentry at Tule Lake developed into an international incident yesterday, the Japanese Government charging the man was shot without provocation.

Tokio announced through the German radio that it takes an "extremely serious" view of the incident and will carry on a further investigation.

But the Tokio line, obviously developed for propaganda purposes after it received a news version of the slaying through neutral countries, did not jibe with the findings of a coroner's jury of ranchers and farmers in the Tule Lake area.

JURY'S FINDINGS.

The jury said the dead man, Shiochi James Okomoto, 30, was shot "by a soldier of the United States Army in the performance of his duty."

District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc County amplified this with the declaration that the sentry fired after the internee "made a move as if to grab the soldier's rifle."

Any investigation demanded by Tokio would be handled through the protecting power—in this case Spain. And the Spanish representative would find it necessary to reply that the incident is none of Tokio's business since Okomoto was an American citizen born in California.

Lederer said the case is closed so far as civil authorities are concerned, but an Army board of investigation continued its inquiry yesterday afternoon.

RETURN TO JOBS.

Japanese workers who struck Thursday following the shooting late Wednesday had returned to their jobs yesterday, and camp officials said the feeling of tension had disappeared from the big camp.

Nevertheless Camp Director Ray R. Best assigned radio patrol cars of War Relocation Authority (WRA) internal security police to patrol the perimeter areas where internees were working.

WRA police also were assigned to each of the four gates where Army sentries are stationed, to aid the sentries when passing interned workmen in and out.

PUBLIC FUNERAL.

Best announced that a public funeral will be held for Okomoto either today or Monday, depending upon the time of arrival of a brother from the Midwest. It was predicted that 2,500 internees will attend.

The coroner's jury completed its work at 1:30 a. m. yesterday after listening to seventeen Japanese witnesses and Roy Campbell, WRA foreman, who was the only Caucasian witness.

Lederer said the jury received "eighteen different stories."

Sifting these stories, he continued, it appeared that Okomoto and the unnamed sentry first had words when Okomoto drove outbound through the gate to pick up a load of lumber.

ORDERED FROM TRUCK.

When Okomoto returned to the gate, inbound with the lumber, he again exchanged angry words with the sentry over the latter's demand to see his pass, said the district attorney. Witnesses declared that Okomoto was "sarcastic."

"The sentry ordered him from the truck," Lederer said. "But Okomoto refused. Then the guard ordered him again and the driver left the vehicle."

"The guard then ordered him to the rear of the truck, where a WRA car was parked, and again Okomoto refused."

The soldier was holding his rifle at the port arms position across his chest when Okomoto made a sudden move as though to grab the rifle, said the district attorney. It was at that point that the sentry took two steps back and fired.

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Showdown on WRA's Appeal Boards Sought

Congressman to 'Smoke Out' Explanation From Ickes and Dillon Meyer

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Congressmen from both east and west revealed today that they are preparing to demand from the War Relocation Authority (WRA) a complete explanation of why "appeal boards" have been set up at the Tule Lake segregation center in California to turn admittedly disloyal Japanese out of that place.

The move was characterized as direct bureaucratic contravention of a Senate resolution requiring that dangerous Japanese evacuees from the west coast zone of military operations be segregated and confined until the war's end.

To Smoke Out Ickes, Myer

In what amounts to a letter writing campaign to "smoke out" information on WRA operations, the Congressmen said they would address formal communications to Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes and National WRA Director Dillon S. Myer.

Of the approximately 18,000 persons at Tule Lake, a reported 12,500 are American-born Japanese who, despite their United States citizenship, have boldly declared themselves Japanese subjects at heart.

Among Congressmen who already have sent letters of inquiry are Representative Clair Engle, California Democrat; Leroy Johnson, California Republican, and John J. Delaney, New York Democrat.

To Probe Tule Belligerence

Other members said they would follow, taking up particular phases of the situation at Tule Lake, which, because of the belligerence of its Japanese inmates, has hardly known a quiet hour since it was designated as a place of confinement for anti-Americans.

The only substantial explanation advanced by the WRA for the appeals system at Tule Lake is the claim that the letter of the Constitution forbids such confinement of American citizens, although the question has never been tested in the courts.

It is added in official statements that the Japanese-Americans have given no physical demonstrations of loyalty to Japan.

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Legion, Native Sons' Stand On Japs Told by Millington

The attitude of the American Legion and the Native Sons of the Golden West toward the Japanese—"We're not against the Japs for what they are, but for what they do"—was explained to the Commonwealth Club yesterday by Seth Millington, of Gridley, former member of the State legislature.

A past grand president of the Native Sons, and past State commander of the American Legion, Millington declared that neither of the organizations which he represents would discriminate against Japanese of proven loyalty to this country, but "we want to see the others shipped back to their land of the rising sun—only by the time they get there, it will be the land of the setting sun."

In turn, he dealt with the three men who have recently discussed the Japanese problem before the Commonwealth Club—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Dillon Myer of the War Relocation Authority (WRA), and Sergt. Ben Kuroki.

SENTRY'S DUTY.

"Ickes," he commented, "has already found the sentry who shot the Japanese at Tule Lake guilty. It is my impression that the Secretary of the Interior has never been in the Army. I am not familiar with

the facts of the case, but I do know that a sentry who orders a man to halt is supposed to shoot if that man does not halt." (When told later that the sentry had been found innocent by an Army court martial, Millington remarked that he had evidently been right in his estimate of the situation.)

Turning to Myer, he scoffed at the WRA official's recent statement that the Japs were settled around all important military in-

stallations because they were there before the installations were. He termed the statement "absurd."

KUROKI O. K.

"As to Sergt. Ben Kuroki," he declared, "he flew for his regular twenty-five missions against the Germans and volunteered for five more. And so far as the Native Sons and the American Legion are concerned, he has demonstrated his loyalty, and he and any other man like him can live next door to us for the rest of his life.

"Any Japanese who has offered his life for this country is okay with us," he added.

Millington said the organization he represents want all disloyal Japanese shipped back to Japan "on the first boat."



SPEAKER— Seth Millington, former State legislator, who discussed the Japanese problem in California at yesterday's Commonwealth Club luncheon.
—Photo by San Francisco Examiner.

J. F. Examiner

5-27-44

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Jury Clears Guard in Tulalake Killing

The unidentified soldier who fatally wounded Shiochi James Okomoto, 30, California-born Japanese, at the Tulalake segregation center for disloyal Japanese, acted "in line of duty" a Coroner's Jury reported yesterday.

The verdict from six men and two women came after testimony from 18 witnesses, including 17 internees and one War Relocation Authority foreman, from which it appeared that Okomoto had refused to show proper passes at the gate, and was shot "after he suddenly made a move as if to grab the soldier's rifle."

Report of the verdict and testimony came from District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc county, who said his office no longer was interesting itself in the case.

ARMY INQUIRY

An Army board of investigation was inquiring into the case in the wake of the Coroner's investigation.

At the segregation camp, War Re-

location authorities held nine men in the isolation area of the camp on charges of threatening several resident families who had refused to send their children to Japanese language schools. Both American and Japanese schools operate there.

Internal security guards were posted at all camp gates to facilitate passage by internees, local War Relocation Authority officials reported, and radio patrol cars were assigned to canvass the camp.

Secretary of Interior Ickes, who announced at Washington yesterday that apparently the soldier's shooting of Okomoto was unwarranted and without provocation by the victim, was scored in a Commonwealth Club address here yesterday.

"Ickes says the boy shot the Jap without a reason," declared Seth Millington, former past president of the Native Sons of the Golden West and past State commander of the

American Legion, in a talk on "The Japanese Problem in California."

"Ickes is the only one who knows everything. I don't believe Ickes ever served in the Army in any form. If he had, he would know that a sentry is subject to courts-martial if he fails to shoot when a challenged person refuses to halt."

ASSAILS MYER

Millington also scored Dillon Myer, head of the WRA, for asserted unawareness of Japan racial characteristics, but praised Sergeant Ben Kuroki, Japanese-American Army Airforce hero, "who has demonstrated his loyalty and can live next door to us of the Native Sons and American Legion the rest of his life."

He asserted that "California has never had the sympathy of her central Government in Oriental problems," and declared that the attitude of the organizations he rep-

resented against return of Japanese to California unless their loyalty has been completely demonstrated was not because of race or color, "but because they act like Japs."

Millington also said that if there had been 1 per cent loyalty among Japanese residents at Pearl Harbor, the attack would not have been possible, but that not a word of the precisely-planned raid had been divulged by so-called "loyal" Japanese.

When excoriating the attitude of Interior Secretary Ickes, who, he said, employed Japanese on his ranch as soon as they got out of California, he explained:

"In case anyone thinks I am a disgruntled Republican, I had been a Democrat for a long time before any so-called New Dealers became Democrats."

Chronicle

5-27-44

Japanese Vet Is Beaten At Tulelake

An American veteran of the first World war of Japanese ancestry, now interned at the Tulelake segregation center, was in the center hospital yesterday with "several fractured bones," and his alleged assailant was convicted by camp authorities and sent to jail less than 12 hours after an altercation between the two.

Kaoru Nagatami, 50, a native of Hawaii, who gained American citizenship through his service in the last war, was the victim, but authorities said his condition was not critical. In the Klamath Falls jail for 90 days was Tatsuo Yokoyama, 33, who was convicted yesterday after a hearing before Ray R. Best, director of the camp.

Best denied that the altercation had anything to do with the fatal shooting earlier in the week of Shiochi James Okomoto, American-born internee, by a military sentry at the camp gates.

A public funeral for Okomoto will be held at the camp early this week, Best reported. Any possible action against the sentry, who was cleared by a Coroner's jury, rests with army authorities, who have not reported on an investigation of the shooting.

WRA Reports Evacuees Well Received

Japanese-Americans who have left relocation centers have been well received by their new neighbors, the WRA declared yesterday in a report submitted to Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

Twenty-two thousand evacuees have "resumed their normal place in society" in widely scattered communities away from the West Coast, the WRA said, with the State of Illinois receiving the largest number.

A total of 5012 Japanese Americans have been relocated in Illinois with more than half going to Chicago; Colorado has received 2507, Utah 1715, Ohio 1687, Michigan 1487, Idaho 1024 and New York 649.

Evacuated by reason of military necessity from the West Coast in 1942, the Japanese Americans were first sent to one of ten relocation centers. Those who refused to pledge loyalty to the United States were concentrated at the Tulelake Segregation Center. Those proved loyal were permitted to go to any community outside the excluded West Coast military area.

The policy has been so successful that "it has been the very few exceptions that have made news," the

report said, according to Associated Press dispatches.

Chronicle

5-28-44

Japs' Return Opposed

Presence on Coast Peril, Native Sons Assert

Declaring that the presence of Japanese on the Pacific coast would constitute a perpetual military danger, Walter H. Odemar, Native Sons of the Golden West official, has sent a sharp protest against a proposal to return "relocated" persons.

This was disclosed yesterday in a letter from Odemar to Congressman William S. Hill of Colorado, opposing the legislator's statement that Japanese should be returned to the West coast as soon as possible.

"Even though the West coast may no longer be in danger of a Japanese attack, any one familiar with this coast must know that if the Japanese are permitted to return during this war it will be an easy matter for them to count the ships leaving our ports for the Pacific war zones," Odemar wrote.

"When such information is transmitting to our enemies... it will mean the loss of many lives from Colorado and all other States in the Union, not only those of the West coast."

S. F. Examined

5-29-44

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WRA Blamed for Row Over Disposal of Japs

Congressmen Outside West Coast Say Authority Will Be Held to Promise

By **RAY RICHARDS**

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The War Relocation Authority (WRA) was held responsible today for the swift development of a serious dispute between the west coast and the rest of the country on the Japanese resident problem.

Congressmen from various sections **OUTSIDE** the coastal strip said they intended to hold the WRA to a promise that **ALL EVACUATED JAPANESE WILL BE MOVED BACK TO THE WEST COAST AS SOON AS THE MILITARY BAN IS LIFTED.**

That collides head-on with west coast determination that no more than a proportionate share of the Nation's 140,000 Japanese shall ever resettle there.

Location Was Temporary

The comment of Congressmen from the interior western, middle western and Atlantic coast States revealed that in all instances of Japanese resettlement the **WRA** has been giving assurances that the evacuees are only temporary visitors in the war emergency.

Congressmen from such States as Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, where the WRA has conducted particularly intensive resettlement programs, have taken the agency at its word.

West coast Congressmen assert that **THE WRA HAS NO RIGHT TO GIVE SUCH ASSURANCES AS A MERE EXPEDIENT**, and that, as a **NATIONAL POLICY** admitted Japanese to this country in the first place, the **ENTIRE NATION** must share the responsibility now that the dense west coast settlements, with their security and economic evils, have at last been broken up.

Holds WRA to Promise

Said Representative W. F. Norrell, Arkansas Democrat:

"Arkansas had three Japanese residents prior to Pearl Harbor. We have thousands now. On the basis of a very definite WRA promise, we expect to have just three Japanese residents when the emergency ends."

Representative Frank A. Barrett, Wyoming Republican, said:

"There wasn't any equivocation in the promise the WRA made to my State. All the several hundred Japanese resettled there are to be taken out when conditions permit.

"The general assumption over the country seems to be, in the light of the WRA promises, that all Japanese will return to the west coast."

S.F. Examiner
5-29-44
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WRA Aide Agrees With Legionnaire

Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority here, yesterday declared himself in hearty agreement with Seth Millington of the Native Sons and the California American Legion—on at least one thing.

Referring to a speech Millington delivered before the Commonwealth Club here Saturday, Cozzens said, "The statement that Japanese Americans like Sergeant Ben Kuroki can live next door to him for the rest of their lives is certainly a real assurance by the spokesman that the Japanese-American soldier of this war will come home to his civil rights."

Millington had said, "Sergeant Ben Kuroki flew for his regular 25 missions against the Germans and volunteered for five more. And so far as the Native Sons and the American Legion are concerned, he has demonstrated his loyalty, and he and any other man like him can live next door to us for the rest of his life."

He added, however, "we want to see the others shipped back to their land of the rising sun."

Cozzens said he could agree with Millington that loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry have legal rights under the Constitution but "we cannot agree with him on the vague program of determining by 'reasonable doubt' whether or not an American of Japanese ancestry is loyal."

He said Millington's statement that had one per cent of the Japanese-Americans in Honolulu been loyal the Pearl Harbor attack would not have been possible "does not jibe with current history."

"Millington stresses the fact that Japanese airmen knew where every ship and military installation was to be found. This is not dissimilar to our airmen's knowledge of strategic targets in Tokyo, although we had not planned our war for 20 years as had the Japanese enemy," Cozzens said.

Chronicle

5-29-44

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Treason Indictment On Japs Upheld

DENVER, May 29.—(AP)—United States District Judge J. Foster Symes today sustained a Federal grand jury indictment charging three Japanese-American women with treason for allegedly aiding in the escape of two German war prisoners from a camp near Trinidad, Colo.

The three are Tsuruko (Toots) Wallace, Florence (Flo) Shivze Otani and Billie Shitara Tani-goshi. They are accused of supplying the fugitive German soldiers with clothing, money and travel information.

J. F. Examines

5-30-44

Page 2

Bishop Calls On Knights To Fight Spread Of Hate

Some 300 Knights of Columbus, inspired by Bishop Phillip G. Scher of the Monterey-Fresno Diocese, who urged greater effort to turn the world toward God, today resumed the business sessions in their forty second annual convention, being held in Fresno for the first time since 1925.

Bishop Scher, the principal speaker at a dinner last night in the Californian Hotel, deplored the spread of racial hatreds and pointed to Europe as a prime example of what it may mean.

"Part of the world is going wrong because it turned away from God," the bishop declared as he called upon the knights, through personal contacts, to "turn as much of the world toward God as possible."

Raps Anti Japanese Talk

The church leader asserted the press has overdone its propaganda in berating the Japanese, as such, and cited his experiences at Manzanar as an example. There, he said, he saw many examples of piety among the Japanese.

"There were more adults than children who were converted," Bishop Scher disclosed, "and more men than women. The men were easier to convert. There was where I realized what the Catholic Church can do with any man, or with any nation, by bringing God into their lives."

Bishop Scher declared he had detected alarming symptoms of a growing racial hatred in California.

Sees Trouble Brewing

"We all know, we all feel deep in our hearts, there is something brewing," the bishop observed. "That is where we will be called upon to act. We must do all we can to combat that spirit."

The prelate warned of new attacks against Christianity, asserting the church finds anti Christ and neopaganism driving against it, and urged new counter attacks by the knights.

The bishop was introduced by M. E. Simas of Fresno, the master of ceremonies during the dinner. The Fresno also introduced a number of other knights, the state officers, and Bishop Robert Armstrong of the Sacramento diocese.

Bishop Armstrong spoke briefly, as did State Chaplain George M. Scott of Los Angeles; Supreme Director Edward Molkenbuhr of San Francisco; State Deputy Edwin C. Boehler of Huntington Park, Joseph Scott of Los Angeles, the first state deputy, who served from 1902 to 1904, and John Dias of Hanford, a district deputy.

Officers Are Introduced

Other state officers introduced were State Secretary W. E. Healey, Jr., of Santa Rosa; State Treasurer Ray J. Fritz of Pasadena, State Advocate Reynald J. Bianchi of San Francisco, and State Warden James E. Delhousaye of Los Angeles.

Beside Molkenbuhr and Joseph Scott, four other former state deputies were introduced. They were David F. Supple of San Francisco, John A. Schwamm of Los Angeles, Peter E. Mitchell of Sacramento and Carl W. Raggio of Sacramento.

Approximately 425 persons attended the dinner. They were welcomed to Fresno by John B. Crowdon, grand knight of the Fresno Council, who introduced Simas.

The delegates were to elect and install officers late today.

FRESNO BEE

MAY 30, 1944

Telephone Presidio
Miss Harrison
Write to Bert
Reprints
Auto

Bacon
Chops
Lunch meat
Small steak
Vegetables

Disloyal U. S. Japs Aren't Wanted in Homeland, Either

More than half the 19,000 admittedly disloyal Japanese-Americans at the Tule Lake Segregation Camp desire to return to Japan, but the Nippon Empire wants very few of them, the United Press reported yesterday.

Desire of the internees to return to Japan was revealed by Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, the press association reported. He also stated that the Japanese government had expressed a desire to accept but few of them.

The Japanese government has supplied lists of persons it will accept for repatriation, Myer said. It includes Japanese-Americans with money and young persons with college educations. The WRA director also said the Japanese government had attempted to arrange repatriation for some Japanese-American college graduates who do not desire to return to Japan.

S. J. Chronicle
5-30-44

3000 to See Funeral of Slain Internee

TULE LAKE, May 30 (UP)—At least 3000 internees at the Tulelake Segregation Center were expected to attend funeral services to be held tomorrow for Shiochi James Okamoto, internee shot last week by a military sentry.

Services will be held in the outdoor theater tomorrow at 1 p. m. Ray Best, project director, has granted permission to virtually all Japanese workers to attend the funeral.

Special Japanese rites will be conducted tonight at 8 o'clock in the center high school auditorium. These will be attended only by close friends and relatives of Okamoto.

Chronicle

5-31-44

May 31
**Former Servicemen
Raps WRA Director**

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read The Bee daily, and enjoy it. When someone like Dillon S. Myer wants the Japanese returned to the west coast, it takes the pep out of the boys fighting the Japanese in the Pacific. Myer would be surprised to know what the mothers and fathers who have sons fighting this war think of him, and what should be done about his ideas. Myer must like the fish and rice. I wonder if he has any sons fighting in this war. If he has, he would not side with the Japanese.

Fathers and mothers who have sons in this war should demand Dillon S. Myer be dismissed as head and director of the War Relocation Authority, and that the army take charge of this relocation center. After this war is over, and I hope it will be soon, a special election should be called by the president and the congress to let the American people decide if the Japanese should stay in the United States, or be deported to Japan.

Americans, do you know what the Japanese are saying to Dillon S. Myer right now? "Japanese people so happy men like you have good ideas. Maybe 20 years more we stab America in the back again." Dillon S. Myer, 99 per cent of the people of the United States disagree with your ideas, and they know better than you do. EXSERGEANT ROB-Sanger. ERT K. FORREY.

French Bee
May 31, 1944

WRA Officials Might Use Some Super Patriotism

One of the many things which have disgusted the public with the War Relocation Authority is the apparent eagerness of officials of that agency to cast slurs upon organizations and persons whose patriotic motives never have been questioned.

On several occasions, Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, has referred to spokesmen for these organizations as "super patriots"—a term which in itself should involve no reflection except for the contemptuous manner in which Myer used it.

Now comes Robert B. Cozzens, assistant WRA director, with an attack on Seth Millington, past president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, for his remarks before the Commonwealth Club. Millington pointed out that not a single Japanese-American tipped off the United States that Pearl Harbor was to be attacked.

Cozzens leaped to the defense of the Japanese with this bit of rhetorical absurdity:

It is doubtful Japan had broadcast any such information any more than our retaliatory raid on Tokio by General Doolittle's airmen was permitted to be known by any but those who participated in it.

It seems more than a little strange that a government official whose job is primarily custodial in nature should be so anxious to stray from his appointed capacity to berate the former head of the Native Sons, especially since the rebuke is based upon nothing more than pure guesswork.

Myer and Cozzens might do well to spend more time administering the Japanese relocation centers and preventing trouble and less to trying to soften up the public for the premature releasing of the Japanese.

If a person who seeks to protect his home and country from sabotage and espionage is guilty of "super patriotism," it would seem the WRA could use a little of the remedy itself.

Greene See
June 1, 1944

LARGE QUANTITIES OF 'LUXURY FOODS' SENT JAPANESE INTERNEES, PROBERS DECLARE

WASHINGTON, June 1.—(U.P.)—Japanese internees in relocation centers are receiving large quantities of rationed foods, Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the Dies committee on unamerican activities, said today.

According to a report of the quartermaster depot at Mira Loma, Calif., Japanese in the Manzanar relocation center were shipped 11½ pounds of meat per person, including children, during May, Stripling said. Each man, woman and child received nine pounds of potatoes, 7½ pounds of granulated sugar and one-half pound of brown and powdered sugar during the month.

Acting Committee Chairman Joe Starnes (D., Ala.) now is reviewing cases of 85,000 allegedly "pampered" Japanese in the centers.

More than 20,000 internees have been released, the committee found, with what is considered insufficient investigation into their loyalty.

There are 10,000 internees in the Manzanar center, which the committee cited as typical. Nearly 600 of these, according to the investigation, have formally requested repatriation to Japan. Stripling said the quartermaster report showed that these Japanese received the following weekly shipments of food during May—Coffee, roasted and ground, 1330 pounds; flour, wheat

hard, 12,000 pounds; flour, wheat soft, 12,000 pounds; flour, pancake, 12,000 pounds; jam and marmalade 5 No. 2 jars; milk, evaporated 14,400 cans of 14½ ounces; rice, 180,000 pounds; spaghetti, 7200 pounds; sugar, granulated, 19,200 pounds; sugar, brown, 1251 pounds; sugar powdered, 1152 pounds; sugar, tablets, 240 pounds; bananas, 2500 pounds; grapefruit, 120 boxes, 300 to box; oranges, 240 boxes, 200 to the box; apples, 240 boxes, 125 to box; potatoes, Irish, 22,500 pounds.

Fresh vegetables, 26,000 pounds; beef, 10,000 pounds; pork, 5000 pounds; mutton, 2800 pounds; other meats, including salt pork, frankfurters, liver, corn beef, sausage,

26,000 pounds; lard, 1000 pounds; 4200 dozen; oleo, 1000 pounds; cheese, 1200 pounds.

In addition, Stripling said, the following supplies of canned goods are stored in reserve at Manzanar: Tomatoes, large, 50,900; sardines, large, 10,032; salmon, 12,239; corn, 10,170; pork and beans, 7720; vegetables and fruit, 58,616.

A Dies subcommittee headed by Rep. John Costello (D., Calif.) who now is in California, will open hearings on the care of Japanese internees on June 7 on the West Coast. The full committee will consider their report about the middle of June in Washington, Stripling said.

Oakland Tribune
June 1, 1944
Page 4 D

Tulelake Director Speaks at 2-Hour Funeral for Internee

Special to The Chronicle June 1

TULE LAKE, May 31—Last rites

for Shiochi James Okomoto, Japanese internee fatally shot last week by a military sentry at the segregation center, were held this afternoon at the project outdoor theater. Approximately 3000 internees attended the services which lasted more than two hours.

All internees, save those engaged in essential work, were granted permission to attend the rites.

A brief funeral address was delivered by Ray Best, project director.

After speaking of the loss felt by Okomoto's family and the entire Japanese community, Best declared that those at the Center were "moving to an understanding and co-operation that will mark Tule Lake as a peaceful community."

Later, upon conclusion of the colorful Buddhist rites, Okomoto was buried in the sand dune cemetery near the east edge of the Center where about 100 persons have been interred since its establishment in 1942.

A Japanese wake for the slain internee was held last night and was attended by about 1000 internees. The service, WRA spokes-

men said, was conducted with great dignity.

A Japanese priest delivered a half-hour discourse, in which he outlined the life of the dead youth and asked the gods to receive his spirit. Prayers were offered before the open, flower-banked casket.

The Army board, investigating the shooting, has not yet announced its decision. A Coroner's jury, however, absolved from blame the military guard involved in the affair.

Chronicle

6-1-44

Ickes Gets Suggestion From Yank

An American doughboy fighting grimly in the front lines in Italy laid his rifle aside long enough to write Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes a suggestion for knocking out home-front opposition to the relocation of evacuated Japanese-American citizens.

The writer, Corporal J. H. Kety, had this to say, according to the local office of the War Relocation Authority:

"May I suggest you send all those narrow-minded, bigoted un-Americans over here to relieve the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 34th Division?"

The 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of American soldiers of Japanese descent, has one of the proudest records of the war. Of the battalion of 1000 men, three have been honored with the Distinguished Service Cross, 36 have won the Silver Star, and 21 have received Bronze Stars. Nine hundred men in the battalion have been awarded Purple Hearts for wounds suffered in battle.

Secretary Ickes' reply to Corporal Kety said:

"Thank you for your letter. It is quite apparent you know what you are fighting for."

Chronicle

6-1-44

Fair and Humane Treatment Urged for Evacuated Japs

BERKELEY, June 3.—"Fair and humane treatment of evacuated Japanese" was urged by Harry L. King-

man, general secretary of the University of California Y.M.C.A., speaking at the annual meeting of the organization's advisory board.

The meeting honored Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University, who exactly 30 years ago concluded a term as student head of the campus "Y."

Kingman, stressing leadership taken by Stiles Hall, the University Y.M.C.A. in the Japanese situation, declared that the "question is of key importance because it is creating precedents for handling of similar future problems involving issues fundamental to American principles."

"Stiles Hall has been instrumental in providing opportunities for the relocation of Japanese students in Midwestern colleges," Kingman reported. "During the past year it has also acted as treasurer for the National Student Relocation Committee. Students at Stiles Hall have actively interested themselves in the plight of their fellow students in relocation centers by sending books and equipment to aid in organizing Christian Associations. They have also helped through correspondence to maintain their faith in democracy."

Tribute was paid President Sproul for the part he has played as West Coast chairman of the National Student Relocation Committee and also as honorary chairman of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, the latter body organized to defend the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans and to support the policies of the War Department and War Relocation Authority.

President Sproul characterized activities of the University Y.M.C.A. "as Christianity in action" and declared that the organization had exercised a "deep influence on my life and the lives of many students before and after me."

Anson S. Blake, actively associated with Stiles Hall for 58 years, presided at the meeting. William J. Davis, associate secretary, reported plans of the "Y" and other campus religious agencies to serve new Army and Navy trainees assigned to the University.

In addition to President Sproul and Chairman Blake, other advisory board members at the annual dinner included: Ralph T. Fisher, Elwin Le Tendre, Donald Mackay, Weller Noble, Charles Gulick, Walter Gordon, Brooke Petray, Herman Spindt, Clifford Pettygrove, Dr. Leon J. Richardson, B. R. Bowron, George Adams, Mayor Frank S. Gaines, Frederick Ching, Charles Moore and Professor Ewald T. Grether.

Oakland Tribune
June 3-4, 1944

Law Officers Hit Jap Release

SACRAMENTO, June 3. — (P) — The Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officials wants the Japanese kept in relocation centers and not released to California jobs.

The association adopted a resolution yesterday at its closing session pointing out that such releases "might incite riots which would sorely try the depleted ranks of peace officers."

N. L. J. Pieper Jr., F.B.I. agent in charge of the San Francisco office, charged that disloyal Japanese in relocation camps have converted previously loyal American-Japanese to their way of thinking.

James S. Egan, chief F.B.I. inspector from Washington, D.C., was elected association president. He succeeded T. W. S. Parsons, Vancouver, commissioner of provincial police of British Columbia.

Other officers elected were R. H. Wootton, director of State bureau of criminal identification and investigation, Salt Lake City, Utah, first vice-president; Martin H. Pratt, sheriff Multnomah County, Oregon, second vice-president; E. Raymond Cato, Sacramento, chief California highway patrol, third vice-president; Capt. Shirley R. Marsh, assistant attorney general Olympia, Wash., fourth vice-president; W. Henry, chief of police Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, Culver City, fifth vice-president; Carl C. Donagh, U.S. attorney, Portland, Ore., secretary-treasurer.

The site of the 1944 convention was left up to the executive committee.

Oakland Tribune
June 3, 1943

NEW TULE JAP RIOT PREDICTED

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.
WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Tule Lake camp for subversive Japanese in California is a ferment of anti-American hatred carrying an immediate threat of a general outbreak, Representative Lowell Stockman, Oregon Republican, said today he had been informed by citizens of his district.

Stockman charged that the War Relocation Authority (WRA), now a part of the Interior Department, has lost even a semblance of control over the thousands of dangerous Japanese in the segregation center.

"The lid will blow off soon, with probable loss of life, unless the Army takes over the camp," he predicted.

FAWN ON ALIENS.

Stockman, whose district adjoins the Tule Lake section, added in a formal statement:

"One of the most ominous circumstances attending the current disturbances at Tule Lake is the manner in which the public pronouncements of Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, National WRA Director Dillon S. Myer and Camp Director Ray Best literally fawn on the Japanese.

"At each new display of ar-

rogant Japanese contempt for the United States, these officials issue statements which praise the Japanese and apologize for them, and prove that the Government has no intention of taking proper action against them.

FOSTERS VIOLENCE.

"This boot-licking by United States Government representatives is encouraging Tule Lake Japanese to go farther and farther in their calculated defiance. It is fostering serious violence.

"Soon, I am convinced, the big blowoff will come with possible loss of life and the neces-

San Francisco Examiner
June 3, 1944 ★ CCCC* 4

sity of moving troops again into Tule Lake.

"When that takes place, the west coast hopes Army administration will be made permanent."

S. F. Chronicle

6-3-44

Page 4

Tulelake Guard Is Upheld

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have just read article in regard to the shooting of the Japanese by a guard at Tulelake. If it was in my power, I would give the guard a Distinguished Service Cross, Congressional Medal and a sawed off shotgun with buckshot. If this had happened some time ago I do not believe they would have been so cocky as to start the trouble they did recently.

Furthermore, I do not remember reading anything by Secretary Ickes when the Japanese started their riot, beating up a doctor and threatening the life of the superintendent, and spitting on the guards. Also, I do not think Mr. Ickes would be so sympathetic if he had a son in a Japanese prison camp.

I am a disabled veteran of World War I, having served overseas with the 90th Division, and I cannot be so soft as some others. My policy and belief is to fight fire with fire.

I am employed at a defense plant and have to obey orders from the guards there, and I respect them when they tell me to stop. Brother, I stop. Another thing, I believe if they would put a bunch of us "Ole War Horses" up there as guards we would have those Japanese bowing and scraping toward us like they would to Hirohito.

All together Americans, "ain't" this your sentiment?

THOMAS F. HAMILTON.
Modesto.

Fresno Bee
June 4, 1944

Dislikes Myer Policy

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I have been reading what Dillon S. Myer has to say about returning Japanese to the West Coast. I agree with ExSergeant Robert K. Forry. Dillon certainly has no boys on the fighting line.

I think he should be drafted and sent to the front line to see if he will not change his mind. While our boys are fighting and giving their lives, the Japanese, if allowed to return, would be sending out information to Japan and Japanese occupied islands.

BERTHA WALLACE.

Visalia.

Lrusus B.
June 4, 1944

NYA Releases 275 Evacuees, Steps Out of Row Over Japs

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(P)—The National Youth Administration, caught in the middle of a dispute over whether Japanese are being released "willy-nilly" from war relocation centers, stepped out of the range of fire today by releasing about 275 young men and women from its training center.

NYA's action was announced by the War Relocation Authority, which said it followed "recent unfounded allegations by an investigator of a congressional committee."

Robert Stripling, chief investigator of the Dies Committee, told reporters last Saturday that many Japanese-Americans who had been released for farm, industrial and domestic work had been trained in espionage and sabotage in Japan.

Under an agreement worked out early in April, NYA agreed to train young men and women released by WRA. This arrangement now has been dissolved by NYA, the Relocation Authority announced, and those enrolled in vocational courses "with the objective of preparing themselves for war work" will leave at once.

In recent weeks, WRA said, about 275 evacuees, "all of them American citizens whose records and reliability had been carefully checked," were enrolled in NYA training courses.

WRA now is seeking to place these trainees "in jobs or in training courses under other auspices than NYA."

"War Relocation Authority officials feel," the statement said, "that it is not in the public interest for these young people to return to the relocation centers."

A Dies Subcommittee headed by Representative Costello (D., Calif.) has been appointed to investigate the policy of releasing Japanese. Hearings will begin in Los Angeles next Monday.

Stripling said Japanese were being turned out of relocation centers "willy-nilly" at the rate of 10,000 a week.

Three of them were employed by Interior Secretary Ickes recently to work on his Maryland poultry farm.

Oakland Tribune
June 4, 1943

Increase in Release of Jap Aliens Denounced

Congressmen Seeking to Moderate WRA Policies Decry Sudden Boost

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—An apparent sudden increase in the ratio of Japanese aliens being released from the war relocation centers became the particular concern today of Congressmen who are endeavoring to moderate the policies of the War Relocation Authority.

They were in possession of reports that a much larger percentage of aliens, whose loyalty to Japan is taken for granted, is being found in the parties of Japanese newly arriving in various parts of the country from the camps to which they were sent by the Army in the 1942 total evacuation of Japanese from the west coast.

Claiming that it is unjust to "stigmatize" any of its charges by letting the public know the aliens as distinguished from American-born Japanese, the WRA has refused to list the released evacuees as to nationality, and thus has incurred strong protest from Mayor La Guardia of New York and other local authorities.

Adds Voice to Protest

Representative Walt Horan, Washington Republican, joined the protestants today when he learned that 375 aliens are among 1,500 Japanese who have just been resettled in Spokane County, Washington.

The sudden influx of the Japanese there, not far from the Army's prohibited zone, is being investigated by the Washington State Attorney General's office, Horan was informed.

"It is full of vital war works," Horan said. "It is ill advised to turn alien Japanese loose."

The practice regarding alien Japanese is in general the most dangerous of the many dangerous policies of the agency, it was asserted by Representative Sheppard, California Democrat.

View Shared by New Yorker

Sheppard's view is shared by Representative John J. Delaney, New York Democrat, who left for his Brooklyn district today in an endeavor to determine just how many alien Japanese have been located by the WRA in a resettlement project three blocks from the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Delaney said he expected to address the important Brooklyn Heights Association Wednesday night, urging that the WRA be compelled by organized public sentiment to shift the Japanese colony to a section of less strategic significance.

S. J. Examiner

6-5-44

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Jap Who Stirred Labor Revolt In Stockton Revealed as Alien

STOCKTON, June 5.—Fukuso (James) Yamamoto, whose attempts to work in a warehouse here started a revolt among union warehousemen and resulted in the suspension of the Stockton

unit of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and sixty members, is an alien, John R. Robertson, War Relocation Authority (WRA), manager here, revealed today.

Yamamoto, Robertson said, registered as an alien Japanese shortly after Pearl Harbor and requires a permit to travel more than five miles. He was released from Gila River Relocation Center on May 1 and came to Stockton.

When he was assigned to work in two warehouses several union men were reported to have refused to work with him.

On the charge of violation of the international union's no racial discrimination policy approximately sixty members of the Stockton unit were suspended and ordered to trial on June 17, with expulsion as the penalty for conviction.

6/6/43
Irene Bee
June 6, 1944

Keep Out Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: It seems there has been much talk, but little effort, on the part of our lawmakers, who meet at a special session of the legislature, in regard to expelling the Japanese from the State of California.

A bill should be proposed to expel the Japanese, by an honest representative, with intestinal fortitude, who is not tied up with any individual or interests, who would have the Japanese return to the state for their own personal gain.

If any representative has any doubt as to the need of such legislation, then let him first read the Japanese peace proposals. In other words, treat the Japanese as they would treat us.

Fresno.

D. M. B.

Fresno Bee
June 7, 1944

Methodists Urge Japanese Return, Land Ownership

SACRAMENTO, June 8.—(AP)—The California annual conference of the Methodist Church of Northern California announced today adoption of a resolution expressing a belief that "a vast majority of both aliens and citizens of Japanese extraction have proved themselves staunchly loyal to the United States." It urged Japanese be permitted to return to the Pacific Coast.

This loyalty, the resolution stated, has been demonstrated despite "more than two years of disrupting change in the economic and home life" of the resident Japanese.

In view of this, the conference declared, it "renews its pledge of confidence in all loyal Japanese-Americans and purposes to assist them in retaining their full rights as citizens of the United States."

The resolution declared democratic justice can best be served by "granting freedom of movement to loyal Japanese on the same basis as other Americans and aliens of other countries" and that this should include the right to return to the Pacific Coast.

It expressed opposition to proposals to send all United States Japanese back to Japan after the war and declared "we are opposed to the attempt to make property ownership difficult for Japanese-American citizens and impossible for their alien parents. It pledged cooperation with the war relocation authority to accelerate the program of resettlement in unrestricted areas.

Treas Bee
June 8, 1944

Nisei Attacks Army Guard At Tulelake

An American-born Japanese at Tulelake Relocation Center attacked a soldier with a meat cleaver yesterday. Meanwhile, it was reported that the Japanese government had filed a "strong protest" with the United States Government over the recent incident in which an army sentry fatally shot Shiochi James Okamoto, an internee.

Katsuo Okazaki, acting spokesman for the Japanese Board of Information in Tokyo, said the Japanese government had learned that six Japanese internees have been killed in various U. S. internment camps and that on all such occasions the Japanese government had protested.

In the latest disturbance at the center a 25-year-old Nisei, Harry Hiroshi Kawai, attacked a soldier inside the residential district, striking him on the back with the blunt edge of a large meat cleaver taken from a mess hall.

The soldier, whose name was not revealed, was able to ward off the blow and was not seriously injured.

Kawai was turned over to the Modoc county authorities and placed in the Alturas Jail, charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

On May 26, a Modoc county Coroner's jury ruled that Okamoto, a Nisei, was shot to death at the hands of a military sentry in line of duty.

S. J. Chronicle
6-8-44
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War Mothers Oppose Return Of Japanese

SAN JOSE, June 10.—(U.P.)—Passage of laws barring the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to California and forbidding the ownership of property by persons of dual citizenship was urged today by the state convention of the California Chapter of the American War Mothers.

Mrs. Blanche Evans, Santa Cruz, was elected president at the closing session here yesterday.

The convention also asked efforts be made to have the organization represented at the peace conference at the end of this war.

Frederic Bee
June 10, 1944

Truth Must Prevail

June 12, 1944

Editor of The Bee—Sir: The controversy over the Japanese within America seems to have become more a matter of airing one's personal likes and dislikes than an attempt to sensibly and justly settle a question which affects all Americans.

Personal hatred and selfishness never are instruments with which to approach the settlement of any problem. They may for a time become dominant, but ultimately truth and reason become the arbitrators.

Those of the Japanese who are not American citizens our government should and will deport. Those who are citizens of the United States have rights equal with all citizens.

We, as citizens of the United States, have certain rights for which we are justly proud and grateful. We also have certain duties and responsibilities. To merely reside here and give lip service to our Democracy and government means little if by word, act or deed we attempt to deprive certain of our citizens, because of ancestry, of their liberty, property or citizenship.

To do so makes a mockery of our own liberty. This weakens our Democracy and sets a precedent whereby we could with equal justification deprive citizens of German and Italian ancestry of their liberties and citizenship.

We are fighting overseas to maintain our Democracy and for the rights of others to live by and under its principles. Let us here at home not weaken or destroy it.

F. F. H.

Fresno.

Fresno Bee

June 12, 1944

Sees A Danger

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I would like to compliment the ex-Englishman who has just become a citizen of our country. He really seems to appreciate us. I cannot say that for all the foreign born who become citizens of this country, for some of them seem very arrogant and act as though they were born here with silver spoons in their mouths.

This country always has been entirely too lax with the immigration law, letting the riff raff enter and enjoy the privileges, making and taking all they can and giving very little in return. Remember, naturalization papers do not change the habits very much, nor the blood in the veins. If this country is not careful there soon will be enough foreigners to cause a revolution. The rapid birth rate soon will create a problem hard to solve, and one which can be better solved now by refusing entry to so many.

If the Japanese never had been allowed entry here, we would not have to worry about feeding and clothing them and wondering what to do with them after the war. Our leaders had better get busy and do something about this before it is too late.

Fresno. EDNA A. PHELAN.

Fresno Bee
June 13, 1944

WRA WILL MOVE ARKANSAS JAPS

One thousand Japanese-Americans are now en route from the Jerome Relocation Center at Denson, Ark., to two other centers at Gila River, Ariz., and Heart Mountain, Wyo., the War Relocation Authority (WRA) announced here yesterday.

With the closing of the Jerome Center, the number of WRA relocation projects will be cut to eight from the original ten, not including the Tule Lake Segregation Center, the WRA said.

S. F. Examiner

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SECOND HOUSING UNIT OPENS HERE

The second of three housing projects designed to accommodate war workers evicted from condemned Japtown quarters will open today, the San Francisco Housing Authority announced.

The new project, Eddy Courts, Eddy and Steiner Streets, will provide for forty families.

All three projects will be for the exclusive use of war workers evicted from Japtown after The Examiner exposed deplorable housing conditions in that area.

S.F. Examiner

6-13-44

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Need Prayers, Too *Shelly*

Editor of The Bee—Sir: We cannot lose this war because we have the forces of righteousness on our side, because we have the prayers of our people to bolster us. But we can lose the peace which follows by illadvised and unChristian intolerance toward those who were so misguided and misled by the tyrants. Let us not, therefore, be guilty of persecution toward those among us of Japanese extraction.

By accident of birth, of geography, of biology, the Japanese were created and have equal rights to their inheritance of the earth's surface. They are a benighted people, and as such must be educated to our standards of freedom. Moreover, it is doubtful if the truck gardeners, the small shopkeepers, the small artisans among the Japanese here in California had much to do with Japan's war-mongering.

Those people are human too; they are God's children; they, too, should be prayed for, even as you and I. REV. O. H. WEBER.
Sacramento.

Fresno Bee

June 14, 1944

Accusation Is Denied

Editor of The Bee—Sir: On June 1st a letter to the editor, entitled "Marine Mother Is Critical Of Myer And Ickes," was published in which a statement was made that at the Tulare Assembly Center there was constant friction between the army and the War Relocation Authority. Other accusations, including plowing under of food, have been charged by the writer to WRA.

For the record, let me point out that the Tulare Assembly Center was operated by the army and civilian employees and that at the time the WRA was not in the picture; the WRA can in no way be held responsible for the list of accusations.

R. B. COZZENS,

Assistant Director.
San Francisco.

Freeman Bee

June 15, 1944

Small

Finds People Opposed To Return Of Japanese

Editor of The Bee.—Sir: I have traveled in Washington, Oregon and much of California in the last 90 days and after talking with many hundreds of Americans in regard to the return of the Japanese to the western states, find the people are 99 per cent against it.

In talking to teachers of grammar schools and high schools alike I find they are against teaching a Japanese student again. One teacher had lost two sons overseas.

How did the Japanese ever get hold of these farms in California or other states? They came here first as laborers, and then bought up land in the names of their American born children.

The California people will remember the Exclusion Act voted and passed by the people of this state in the twenties. The act never was carried out. We were afraid of provoking war with Japan.

I have worked Japanese on different ranch holdings, and have taught them to read and write English, and they are the most treacherous and deceitful of all persons alive.

I have known they were planning war against this country since 1909.

I have wondered why our state and the counties have allowed them to have their Japanese schools in our states. That should show their never ending loyalty to Japan.

If it were left to a vote of the people there would not be a single Japanese left on American soil after this war.

Turlock. ERNEST WILDER.

Fresno Bee
June 17, 1944

Islands For Japanese

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In reply to the letter by F. F. H. of June 12th, I do not think history will repeat itself in the case of the Japanese. To those who want to keep them, they can have any of the Pacific Islands to keep them on, and they can have their citizenship papers.

To those who want to help them, they should not insist on their coming back to California, because God will not help them if they do. He might give those little weasels power to make Tokio on their own power. I have worked among them for 20 years, and know them. They look upon the white people as dogs, and that opinion came from their own lips before the war. If I were on the battlefield of this war, I would hate to think I was defending people who want to keep the Japanese. It would make me feel like a coward. If there is anyone in our U. S. A. who can tell a good rattlesnake from a bad one, he can pick out the good Japanese. Yes, God made the rattlesnakes, too, and He made a place for them, but America has no place for the Japanese unless it is on an island. That is where God placed them to begin with—if He had anything to do with them. America would not miss the few who would uphold them, either.

Traver. MONTE GEORGE.

Fresno Bee
June 19, 1944

FIGHT URGED ON RETURN OF JAPS

Engle Cites Growing Demands in
East for Alien Ouster

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A single, big organization of west coast citizens is urgently needed to combat the demand of other parts of the country that all evacuated Japanese be returned to their original colonies, it was claimed today by Representative Clair Engle, California Democrat.

He said that west coast opposition to return of the Japanese is virtually solid, but is represented by so many separate organizations and individuals that the strength of the cause is lost in making protestations to Washington.

DEMANDS GROW.

No other part of the country, Engle asserted, is willing to accept its proportionate national share of the Japanese population as permanent residents.

"The insistence of interior western, middle western and eastern States for mass return of the Japanese to the California, Oregon and Washington coastal strip is gaining strength," he warned.

The other regions, he went on, fully and confidently expect to be relieved of their share of the burden because of explicit promises by the War Relocation Authority that all the 115,000 evacuees will be returned to the districts they occupied before the war.

END OF BAN SEEN.

"There is determined insistence over all the rest of the country that the Japanese belong solely to the west coast and the west coast must take them back," Engle stated.

Although west coast Congressmen do not believe now that the military ban on west coast Japanese will be ended before the election, they insist that it is a virtual inevitability before the war ends.

The War Relocation Authority openly espouses a mass return, and Congressmen from all districts in which the WRA has located evacuees declare they will hold the agency to its promise to remove the unwelcome settlers as soon as the military ban is lifted.

S. F. Examiner

6-19-44

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Starry-eyed *Ch 26 June 19*

A. L. Wirin, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union in Los Angeles, is a well-meaning soul, but he doesn't always know what he's talking about. Manifestly he didn't when he told a Dies subcommittee that the removal of the Japanese from the Pacific area was dictated by racial prejudice rather than military necessity.

One may be quite pontifical in this case, and declare without qualification that Mr. Wirin hasn't the remotest idea what the military necessity was at the time of the removal, or what it is now. This goes for any other civilian.

The American Civil Liberties Union and its spokesmen here and there are by and large an asset to our society. But sometimes the spokesmen get so starry-eyed in pursuit of their causes that sensible onlookers can see nothing but a man talking through his hat again.

Chronicle
June 19, 1944
Page 8 (Edit.)

A Plan for Japanese Fair Play Group Lists Program For Evacuees

The Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, is honorary chairman, yesterday indorsed a series of proposals for handling the Japanese relocation problem. The committee suggested:

Segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry; protection of the right of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces of the United States; opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to re-settle in the manner, which, in the judgment of the Federal Government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage; fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal.

Maurice E. Harrison is chairman of the group and Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman is executive secretary.



JUDGE A. A. SCOTT
Head of California Eagles

Eagles Urge Exclusion Of Japanese

Exclusion of the Japanese from the Coast for the duration of the war and deportation after the war were urged yesterday in resolutions adopted at the convention here of California Aerie, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

The resolution also advocated that the organization join with other groups to initiate whatever steps may be necessary to cancel Japanese citizenship in this country, said President A. A. Scott, Los Angeles jurist.

Another resolution sought to discourage mothers of minors from working except where necessary to the war effort or for self-support, and demanded that in cases of necessitous employment of mothers that Federal or State government provide adequate supervision and care of their children.

The convention also voted appreciation to Governor Warren for his aid and influence in amending the State old age pension law. The citizens' committee, which studied the problem, included a large number of Eagles, Scott said.

"We are particularly proud of the part played by our organization in liberalizing old age pensions," President Scott said. "The Eagles organization initiated the pension program throughout the country in 1921, now adopted by 47 out of the 48 States."

The convention opened yesterday and will conclude today. William Hornblower and Fred Frank headed the resolutions committee. Due to travel restrictions, the attendance was limited to approximately 450 delegates.

S. F. Chronicle
June 20, 1944
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Dies Report on Japanese

INVESTIGATORS HEAR 200,000 WORDS---

FIND TEN FAULTS WITH EVACUEE CENTERS

LOS ANGELES, June 19 (P)—"The preponderance of testimony indicates that the administration of the Japanese relocation centers has not been satisfactory," a subcommittee of the Dies Committee declared in a statement tonight upon its return from a day of inspection at the Poston, Ariz., relocation center.

The subcommittee, which has been investigating subversive activities on the part of Japanese in hearings here this week and last, heard witnesses of many viewpoints.

"From the testimony (the committee took 200,000 words) it appears," continued the statement, "that the conduct and management of the centers is determined on many matters by the Japanese themselves. While a measure of self-government should be allowed the Japanese, it should not extend to the degree indicated. The testimony reveals the following undesirable conditions:

1. Project personnel lack previous experience in dealing with Japanese people prior to their present assignments.

2. There has been no adequate segregation made of loyal and disloyal Japanese.

3. Government funds have been expended unwisely for such things as teaching the Japanese Judo—a form of Japanese military training; teaching the Japanese to play Goh—a form of Japanese checkers; paying salaries to lecturers who visited the centers in an effort to install co-operatives in the centers.

4. Outbreaks of violence, including riots and strikes, induced by the Kibel group have occurred yet the instigators have gone unpunished.

5. Loyal Japanese - Americans have suffered beatings at the hands of pro-Japanese in the centers, yet

the miscreants have gone unpunished. The loyal Japanese have not been afforded the protection to which they are entitled.

6. There are indications that confusion exists as to the responsibility for investigating the personal history and background of the Japanese who are being released at this time from the centers.

"7—There is evidence in the hearings that there is lack of planning by the procurement officers of the projects, particularly in regard to food purchases.

"8—Sufficient work opportunities for the Japanese have not been provided in the various centers so

as properly to utilize the available manpower in a constructive manner.

"9—More adequate protection should be given to public utilities, dams, reservoirs, and other strategic installations in the vicinity of the relocation centers. The committee is specifically notifying the Governors of California and Arizona regarding this situation in their States.

"10—While housing has been provided for all Japanese evacuees, overcrowding is apparent. The lack of privacy and the existence of cramped quarters create a condition that should be immediately remedied."

S. F. Chronicle
June 20, 1944.
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Lyttleton Denies He Said U. S. Forced Japs Into War

LONDON, June 20.—(INS) Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, tonight issued a formal statement repudiating a dispatch published in the United States alleging he had charged that America forced Japan into war.

Addressing a luncheon gathering, Lyttelton spoke of lend-lease and other Anglo-American matters of mutual interest, and then departed from the prepared text of his speech to introduce what he thought was a jocular and "off the record remark."

The following was issued as

the official text of this particular paragraph:

"I wish to make the point that Americans did not wait until they entered the war before showing where their sympathies lay and the aid they gave Britain will always be remembered with the liveliest sense of gratitude.

"This, of course, was directed to the war against Germany and could not be regarded as provocation by a 'peace-minded' Japan. But the Jap aggressor chose to regard it as provocation and made their unjustified and treacherous attack upon Pearl Harbor."

S. F. Examiner

6-21-41

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WRA Aide Urges Planning For Reabsorbing the Nisei

Disturbances among Japanese interned at Tulelake must be expected because the Government has concentrated most of the disloyal Japanese in the country there, Ottis Peterson, supervisor of the War Relocation Authority in the Salt Lake area, told the 10th annual Institute of International Relations yesterday at Mills College.

"The Japanese at Tulelake may be considered as unfriendly to the United States," Peterson said. "However, Americans should give some thought to reabsorbing after the war the 11,000 young Americans of Japanese ancestry now serving in the U. S. Army, the majority of whom were volunteers and pre-invasion inductees, and who have given so good an account of their loyalty in Italy, where they suffered 40 per cent casualties."

Peterson said the moving of 112,000 Japanese from the Pacific area was the largest mass exodus in modern history.

Speaking on "Race; America's Paradox and Dilemma," Dr. Alain

Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University, said that "the present flagrant denial of equality between minor and major racial groups is a growing cancer, and one that threatens our American democracy and impedes our progress."

Dr. Locke said the Negro problem is no longer sectional, one concern-

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Lt.-Gen. Emmons Quits Here for New Command

Airman's Transfer Cloaked in Secrecy

In a surprise move cloaked in the utmost military secrecy, Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the Western Defense Command since last September, was relieved of that command yesterday.

A bare announcement from his headquarters disclosed that the order, effective immediately, was for the purpose of his "transfer to an unannounced important command."

The name of Emmons' successor as the Western Defense commander was not made public.

CHAMPION OF MITCHELL.

Speculation concerning the "unannounced important command" to which General Emmons has been assigned immediately became rife. Most frequently heard guess was: He will go to an active combat area and will take over an air command, but whether in the Pacific or European theater no one cared to predict.

Recent American successes in the Pacific, it was pointed out, have moved the battle fronts so far westward that an attack upon the Pacific coast, even a hit-and-run attack, is a possibility of the remotest kind. General Emmons' experience and background, it was suggested, would be more valuable in a more active area.

Guesses were based on the fact that General Emmons, prior to Pearl Harbor, headed the Air Force combat command and has always been one of the Army's foremost flyers.

RELIEVED DeWITT.

Since graduation from West Point in 1909 he has spent the greater part of his career in fly-



LIEUT. GEN. DELOS C. EMMONS
Gets New Command

—Photo by San Francisco Examiner.

ing activities. He was an ardent champion of General Billy Mitchell when Mitchell was being court-martialed for his activities in behalf of military aviation.

Because his career was so closely associated with aviation, Emmons caused something of a furor when he was appointed commanding general of the Hawaiian department a week after Pearl Harbor—the first flying officer ever placed in charge of a field operation area.

He came to the Western Defense Command directly from Hawaii, relieving Lt. Gen. John DeWitt, who went to the Joint Army and Navy War College.

S. F. Examiner

6-21-44

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clm
**Petition Filed Against
Return of Japanese**

WASHINGTON, June 20 (U.P.)—Representative John Phillips (R., Cal.) today filed in the House a petition signed by 489 persons in his district asking him "to take the necessary action" to prevent the return of Japanese and people of Japanese ancestry who were removed from California after Pearl Harbor.

Phillips said he brought the petition to the attention of the House "because this is a problem which should have the very serious consideration of the people in the East who do not understand the problems which California faces." The petition, he said, protests "the apparent start of the return of Japanese to the West Coast."

Chronicle

6-21-44

Tulelake Jap Beats Two With Hammer

TULELAKE, June 22—Two Japanese were critically injured last night when a fellow internee ran amuck and beat them over the head with a hammer.

The War Relocation Center police arrested Sigeo Okamoto, 39, who offered no explanation for his attack other than to say that "certain people have been spreading rumors about me."

The injured men are Sononuki Suzuki, 51, Okamoto's roommate, who suffered a fractured skull, and Shunzi Tanabe, 51, who was asleep in another barracks when attacked.

Both men were taken to the segregation hospital, where physicians say Suzuki's condition is grave.

According to WRA officials, Okamoto was transferred to the Tulelake center last fall from the Rohwer center in Arkansas. His home prior to the evacuation was Stockton.

WRA officials said that the District Attorney's office in Modoc county has been notified.

Chronicle

6-23-44

Urges Tolerance

Editor of The Bee—Sir: At least three or four of your correspondents have estimated from 95 per cent to 99 per cent of people in the far western states are against the return of Japanese Americans. They do this in spite of the well written articles which have appeared in Public Thinks in favor of their return. Surely these writers have not felt the pulse of the church on this matter.

What a travesty of justice it would be if, after many of their sons have died fighting for the Flag, these loyal Japanese Americans should be denied the privilege of living here. In the first World War, it was the German Americans who suffered the brunt of race hatred, but they have escaped it in this war, although the Nazi Germans have been just as treacherous and cruel as the Japanese. In fact, the Japanese never would have dared to attack us if it had not been for the Nazis. I say, let us be fair to all American citizens of whatever race, creed or color.

It is my opinion this World War is "the battle of that great day of Armageddon (Rev. 16:14-20). Surely the great hail of bombs being dropped on Europe, causing the cities of the nations to fall is a startling fulfillment of these verses. If this be true, it is probable Jesus will come soon, and the problem of Japanese return will be no problem. A far more important question for all mortals to decide is what to do with Jesus, for He is going to cause wars to cease, judge all men, cleanse the earth by fire, and establish His immortalized people in the earth made new.

O. C. SWEANY.

Auberry.

Fresno Bee
June 24, 1944

Nisei Draft Dodgers Sentenced

CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 26 (P)—U. S. District Judge T. Blake Kennedy today sentenced 63 Japanese Americans each to three years of confinement after finding them guilty of failure to report for draft pre-induction examinations. He then ordered them turned over to the U. S. Attorney General for confinement in any Federal institution the latter designates.

Co-Defense Counsel Clyde Watts told Judge Kennedy that the defendants expected to appeal.

Judge Kennedy said that it was the second time in 23 years he read an opinion from the bench. The first time was in the Teapot Dome Oil case.

The 63 residents of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center of Northwestern Wyoming were tried without jury before Judge Kennedy between June 12 and 19, contending mainly that they considered citizenship rights clouded by relocation and that they did not wish to report for draft purposes until rights were cleared.

The defendants were charged with failure to comply with pre-induction orders sent to them by the Powell (Wyo.) Draft Board. Powell is near Heart Mountain.

"As to the assertion that they did not desire to report until their citizenship had been clarified, this is without merit as to legal basis," Kennedy's opinion said.

The courts have repeatedly asserted that the orders of the Boards of Selective Service have the substance of Congressional Acts and must be obeyed.

"It is evident that what they asserted in the matter of the clarification of their citizenship was in fact accomplished by the effect of the order which they disobeyed. When . . . they were placed in 1-A and ordered to report for pre-induction physical examination, their pure American citizenship was established beyond question."

Judge Kennedy said exceptions of his verdict were reserved in behalf of the 63.

J. F. Chronicle

6-25-44

Alien Land Law Violation Is A Tardy Discovery

In the first Fresno County escheatment proceeding of its kind since the start of a current checkup, the state intends to seize a 30 acre farm near Fowler on the ground it was purchased and operated by a Japanese in violation of the alien land law.

Valued at from \$15,000 to \$20,000, the property was bought seven years ago in the name of Miyoko Shirakawa Toyoda of Wooster, O., but the state's petition holds the actual buyer was her father, Tokio Shirakawa, a native of Japan.

Though it may have no legal bearing on the case at issue, Tokio Shirakawa, in addition to his farming activities, had sidelines including a life insurance business—and the selling of Japanese government and private bonds.

No law prohibited him from engaging in the insurance and bond business. Had there been such a law applicable to aliens, he doubtless would have been subjected to court action for the violation.

The violation of the law prohibiting his ownership of land, however, seems to have been discovered quite tardily.

It can be assumed his is not an isolated case. Evasion of the alien land law of California apparently has required no difficult scheming.

In this instance, at least, somewhere along the line between March 11, 1937, when the Fowler farm changed hands, and the recent decision to do something about it, flagrant lack of official attention was paid to a law which has called for vigorous enforcement.

FRESNO BEE

JUNE 28, 1944

SUCCESSOR TO EMMONS HERE

Maj. Gen. Charles Hartwell Bonesteel assumed command of the Western Defense Command at the Presidio yesterday, announcing as he did so that he plans no changes in wartime measures now in force on the Pacific coast.

He succeeded Lieut. Gen. Delos Emmons, who has been transferred to an unannounced command.

General Bonesteel, 59, and youthful looking, was the first commander of American forces in Iceland.

Beyond commenting that the problem of Japanese exclusion from the West coast is "very perplexing," he made it clear that he does not intend to discuss that subject.

Of the liquor situation—the midnight closing of bars still in force as the result of an Army-Navy request made in 1942—he commented with a smile:

"The only thing I know about it is that it is hard to get a good scotch and soda."

S. H. Examined

6-29-44

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19 Tule Japs Interned

Agitators Turned Over To Immigration Men

Nineteen trouble making Jap aliens in the Tule Lake Segregation Center were turned over to immigration agents yesterday for interment as enemy aliens, the War Relocation Authority announced.

Four of the nineteen were Japs who previously had been interned and were being returned to interment because they violated terms of their parole.

The remainder were removed on presidential warrants ordering their interment. All had been confined in the Tule Lake stockade because they constantly stirred trouble in the camp, the WRA said.

Transfer to interment camps removes the men from WRA jurisdiction and places them under the Department of Justice.

S. F. Examiner

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State Supervisors Get Plea To Return Japs to Homeland

Ban on Land or Business Ownership Also Requested in Resolution

EXAMINER BUREAU, SAC. RAMENTO, June 29.—A resolution urging that all Japanese be encouraged to return to the Japanese homeland and be prohibited from owning land or economic interests in the United States was introduced today at the annual convention of the County Supervisors' Association of California.

"The present war has further widened the gulf between the white race and the Japanese race," the resolution said.

"It is apparent that because of the wide difference between the two races, in so many respects, that the Japanese in this Nation can never be assimilated and will always remain a people separate and apart from the white race.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that we feel that the people of the Japanese race, irrespective of birth or citizenship, should be encouraged to return to the land of their forefathers and to work out their

destiny with others of like race."

The resolution added that the best interests of California would be served if no person "ineligible for citizenship under the laws of the United States should be permitted to own, lease or manage land in this State, or have any interest or share in any firm, or corporation who owns, operates, leases or controls any land in the State."

The resolution was referred to the association's resolutions committee which, it was understood, was planning minor changes in its phraseology. If major changes should be made, it was understood an effort will be made to have the resolution passed in its original form on the floor of the convention.

S. F. Examiner

6-30-44

Page 4

Recalls Pearl Harbor

Editor of The Bee—Sir: I read in the newspaper the other evening about what the governor of this state had to say in regard to the Japanese here in our America. It seems the governor is thoroughly convinced the Japanese are very nice people to deal with. I wish I could have had the governor with me on the morning of December 7, 1941. I am sure his thoughts would not run as they do at present.

On that morning our little Japanese friends in Hawaii may have been dressed in civvies but their ideas were not on civilian affairs. They were busy wrecking telephone cables, damaging planes on the ground with their vegetable trucks, sending urgent radio messages to their pals, and, last but not least, causing traffic jams so our pilots and plane crews and men could not get back to their bases in time to get into action.

I read another article about the farmers. They are going to get more ammunition for farm use, and so are the police. I say let the police have more ammunition. They need it. And let the American farmers have some, too, but when the Japanese farmers come up for ammunition, I say no.

It makes no difference how well we treat the Japanese civilians over here; it will not ease the pain of our people and soldiers in their concentration camps.

I am no rookie. I have been in the thick of things and I know the score on the Japanese. I say keep them in relocation centers. Camp Pinedale. THE EAGLE.

Fresno Bee
June 31, '44

The Nisei Japs, American-born citizens, will be solidly behind Roosevelt. Their leaders have so instructed them. While they were at first hostile to the New Deal, they have decided that it is a guarantee of keeping in office their good pal Harold Ickes, who superintended their relocation and sees that they're nicely coddledOf those transferred from the West Coast, 70,000 can vote, even if behind barbed wire. They have been concentrated in central western states, where elections usually turn on a few thousand votes....Wyoming in 1940 went for Roosevelt by 7000; Idaho, doubtful now, went Democratic by 21,000; Colorado voted for Willkie by 14,000; these States all have heavy Jap contingents, and practically hold the balance of power over some 35 electoral votes....Of Japs released from relocation centers, some 20,000 citizens are living in Chicago; Illinois is considered a 50-50 bet this year.

Walter Winchell

Summer, 1944

GAWD!

Eleven Japanese-Americans Sentenced for Draft Evasion

DENVER, June 30 (P)—Eleven Japanese-Americans from the Granada Relocation Center near Lamar, Colo., were sentenced today by U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes to prison terms ranging from 10 to 18 months on convictions of draft evasion.

Four of the eleven were convicted today. Fourteen were indicted, but two are still awaiting trial and one was acquitted.

Seven were sentenced to 18 months,

three to one-year terms, and one was sentenced to 10 months in prison.

The defendants, all from 18 to 29 years old, contended that their rights as citizens had been removed when they were evacuated from the West Coast.

Judge Symes ruled that the right of the Government to evacuate any class of people for military security was not a question to be considered.

S. F. Chronicle

7-1-44

NEW TULE KILLING!

The fatal stabbing of Yaozo Hitomi, 44, Japanese alien evacuee, at Tule Lake Segregation Center, was disclosed by officials of the War Relocation Authority here today.

Hitomi's body was found slumped against the porch of an apartment adjoining his own in the same barracks building about 10:45 p. m. yesterday by his niece, Fumiko Hitomi. He had been stabbed through the throat, apparently with a long-bladed knife.

He was pronounced dead on arrival at the Segregation Center Hospital.

From 1932 to 1942 Hitomi resided at 409 W-st in Sacramento. He was employed as an agent for the Sun Life Insurance Co., a Chinese concern. At Tule Lake he served as general manager of the Co-Operative Enterprises, Inc.

S. F. Chronicle

7-3-44

Page 1

Tule Lake Japanese Is Stabbed To Death

TULE LAKE, July 4.—(INS)—War Relocation Authorities disclosed yesterday Yazo Hitomi, 44, alien manager of the Tule Lake segregation center cooperative enterprise organization, was found stabbed to death last night by his niece, Fumiko Hitomi.

The body of Hitomi, former Sacramento insurance agent, was found on the porch of an adjoining apartment in the barracks in which he lived with his family.

District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc County has been informed of the death, a WRA spokesman said, and an investigation will be started immediately.

Fresno Bee
July 4, 1944

JAP LEADER AT TULE SLAIN IN CAMP MYSTERY

Former Sacramento Business
Man Stabbed to Death; WRA
Reports 'No Sign of Unrest'

A Japanese alien, described as an "influential leader" of the 18,000 disloyal Japanese at Tule Lake Segregation Center, was stabbed to death at the camp Sunday night.

This was disclosed yesterday by officials of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) here, who identified the victim as Yaozo Hitomi, 44, former Sacramento insurance man.

Hitomi, general manager of the co-operative enterprise organization which supervises all stores in the camp, was stabbed through the throat, apparently with a long-bladed knife, WRA said. His body was found where it had fallen against the porch of an apartment adjoining his. He was pronounced dead on arrival at the center's hospital.

FOLLOWS THREATS.

The slaying followed repeated threats on Hitomi's life, his wife told camp officials. She was unable to identify the source of the threats, WRA said.

The body was discovered at 10:45 p. m. by Hitomi's niece, Fumiko Hitomi. District Attorney Charles Lederer of Modoc County, where the center is situated, has started an investigation.

Meanwhile, WRA reported there was "no sign of unrest" at the camp and internees were "coming and going about their regular business."

INFLUENTIAL LEADER.

Hitomi was a prosperous insurance agent in Sacramento where he lived ten years prior to confinement to the segregation center in 1942. WRA said he was a "popular and influential leader" at the camp.

Hitomi came to the United States in 1919. In addition to his widow, two sons, 16 and 14, and a 12 year old daughter, all of whom are interned at the center, survive.

The slaying marks the fourth "incident" in the turbulent relocation center in the past two months — incidents which steadily have increased since 16,000 internees staged a wide scale rebellion last November.

LOSE CITIZENSHIP.

Reports of the slaying came simultaneously with announcement from Washington that President Roosevelt yesterday signed legislation to withdraw citizenship of Japanese born in this country whose loyalty to the enemy marks them as Japanese nationals.

Attorney General Biddle said the law was needed to deal with the problem of 300 to 1,000 Japanese at the Tule Lake center who, he said, "assert their loyalty to the Emperor of Japan and their desire to renounce their United States citizenship and to be recognized as Japanese nationals."

By making it possible for this group to abandon American citizenship, Biddle told Congress, "they thereupon could be dealt with as alien enemy under the applicable statutes."

S. F. Examiner

7-4-44

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Farm Crisis

S.F. Chron July 4-1944

Governor Olson says it is no use importing Mexican labor to relieve the farm shortage. It is too late in the season to do any good. Instead, if necessary, he will ask that Japanese from relocation centers be assigned to work on the farms. This, he admits, would require complete reversal of Government policy in this respect, and also a campaign of education in some localities where the farmers do not want the Japanese.

As the Governor says, it is too late to arrange the importation of Mexican labor. It is too late largely because last February when the plan was broached he stepped on it flat-footed. If he had not, the Mexican workers might now be in the harvest fields. The situation he created he now proposes to cure by having Government do a flip-flop on a settled war policy, and some lightning missionary work on farmers' opinion. He might as well veto the law of gravitation or postpone the harvest season.

S. F. Chronicle

July 4, 1944

BILL TO DEPORT 20,000 MORE JAPS PRESSED

Ouster Sought for Those Born
in U. S. Who Refused to Give
Up Allegiance to Emperor

By RAY RICHARDS

(S. F. Examiner, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Efforts toward legislation that may deport as many as 85,000 of the country's 140,000 Japanese, including all avowedly disloyal Japanese-Americans, will be resumed more strongly than ever as soon as Congress reconvenes in September, it was announced today by Senator Ernest W. McFarland, Arizona Democrat.

He said he has arranged to collaborate with Representative LeRoy Johnson, California Republican, in introduction of a joint measure which eventually would send to Japan the 20,000 American-born Japanese who last year signed statements refusing to forswear allegiance to the Japanese Emperor.

AMENDMENTS TO ACT.

To the subversive Japanese-Americans would be added about 65,000 Japanese aliens whose loyalty to the Emperor has never been doubted.

The new bills will propose amendments to a department of justice Japanese deportation measure passed by the Senate without debate amid the confusion of the last day before the summer recess, and signed yesterday by the President.

The new law, advocated personally by Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle in the chronic "soft" policy of the New Deal toward the Japanese population, provides deportation only after fresh statements of disloyalty, and definite declarations of a wish to be deported.

DEPORTATION HEARINGS.

The first brazen statements of disloyalty would be disregarded.

The McFarland-Johnson amendments would provide deportation hearings through immigration bureau procedure on the sole basis of the original statements of disloyalty.

As they are without the protection of American birth, the alien Japanese could be deported as undesirables without special legislation, but a specific recommendation for their removal will be embodied in the McFarland-Johnson measure.

S. F. Examiner
7-5-44

Nisei Take Coast Ban To the Courts

LOS ANGELES, July 5 (U.P.)—Three American citizens of Japanese descent—one the wife of a winner of the Purple Heart—today challenged constitutionality of Army orders excluding them from the West Coast with a Superior Court injunction suit naming Major General Charles H. Bonesteel, head of the Western Defense Command, and other Army officers as defendants.

The suit, filed under sponsorship of the American Civil Liberties Union, seeks to enjoin General Bonesteel and other military officials from interfering with return of the three plaintiffs to California, their native State.

The suit was filed in the names of Shizuko Shiramizu, whose husband won the Purple Heart for wounds received in Italy fighting; Masaru Baba, honorably discharged from the U. S. Army in March, 1942, and George Ochikubo, who said he offered his services to the Army Dental Corps two days after Pearl Harbor.

The suit contends that military authorities have no legal power to enforce exclusion orders without recourse to the courts and adds that whatever military danger existed on the West Coast when the exclusion orders were issued in the spring of 1942 no longer exists.

The plaintiffs are at present interned at the Topaz, Utah, relocation center.

S. F. Chronicle

7-6-44

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COURT-MARTIAL AT TULE TODAY

Court martial of an Army military police sentry who last May shot and fatally wounded a disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake Segregation Camp will begin today, The Examiner learned yesterday.

The dead Japanese, Shioishi Okomoto, 30, was shot after he failed to obey a command during an argument with the sentry, and eventually attacked the soldier.

Only white witness to the shooting was Roy Campbell, an employe of the War Relocation Authority (WRA). At a coroner's inquest held in May, Campbell gave testimony definitely indicating that Okomoto had stepped down from a truck at an entrance to the camp, walked toward the sentry, and then lunged at him; that the sentry had stepped back three paces, ordered Okomoto to halt, and then fired as Okomoto advanced with a rush.

The coroner's jury found only that Okomoto had died as the result of a bullet wound administered by the sentry, who has never been identified by Army authorities.

Col. Verne Austin, commanding officer of troops at the Tule Lake camp, estimated the court martial would last "about two days."

S. F. Examiner

7-6-44

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Why Discriminate?

The request by Massachusetts farmers for 2,700 German prisoners of war to work in their orchards and truck gardens is reasonable enough if the prisoners are available and guards are adequate. It is interesting to contrast the attitude of these farmers with that of the New Jersey truck gardeners, who refused to permit free Japanese-Americans—not prisoners of war—to be employed by one of their neighbors.

Why should American farmers welcome the presence on their land of enemies who in many cases are still fanatical Nazis, yet persecute innocent farm workers of Japanese extraction who have lived in the United States for many years, and of whose loyalty the authorities are convinced?

Prejudices are strange and strong influences. American injustices against citizens of Japanese extraction and immigrants from Japan threaten to equal Japanese indignities. Consider the California escheat proceedings reported in a letter in an adjacent column. Do two wrongs make a right? And is the American motto "An eye for an eye"?

Christian Science Monitor
July 6, 1944

Knife-Making Discovered At Tulelake

Discovery of a 15-inch bladed knife, fashioned from an automobile spring leaf, in the possession of Yoshio Miyagawa, 44, Japanese alien resident of the Tulelake internment camp, yesterday resulted in a 90-day jail sentence for Miyagawa.

The sentence was imposed after he had been charged with manufacture and sale of deadly weapons in the Center by Project Director Ray R. Best. Best said Miyagawa had confessed manufacturing three knives from old metal, WRA officials announced here.

Best emphasized that Miyagawa's arrest did not imply any connection with the murder of Yazo Hitomi, former Sacramento insurance agent, at the camp last Saturday night, except as to the possible source of the weapon with which Hitomi was stabbed.

A thorough investigation of Hitomi's murder was under way yesterday by the camp's internal security police, but no arrests of murder suspects were reported. Stores and service centers at the camp are expected to be closed Saturday afternoon during Hitomi's funeral services. The dead man had been general manager of Co-operative Enterprises at the camp.

S.F. Chronicle

7-7-44

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Sentry Exonerated in Tule Lake Jap Slaying

Priv. Richard Goe, Army sentry charged with fatally shooting a disloyal Japanese-American at Tule Lake Segregation Camp in Modoc County in May, last night was found not guilty by a general court-martial in session at the camp.

Private Goe, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of 30 year old Shioshi Okomoto, a disloyal resident of the camp, testified in his own behalf before a board composed of five colonels, a lieutenant colonel, and two captains.

The charge was an outgrowth of the shooting, prompted by Okomoto's attack on Goe after Okomoto disobeyed a command.

The verdict was reached after an hour's deliberation.

The decision highlighted a restless day at the camp during which the same pattern of sporadic violence which characterized the November riots continued to manifest itself.

Other developments:

1—A number of Japanese residents in the camp, as the result of threats against their lives, have been removed from the resident area as "a measure of protection," War Relocation Authority (WRA) officials announced.

2—Yoshio Miyagawa, Japanese alien, was sentenced to ninety days in the Modoc County jail by WRA Camp Director Ray Best for manufacture of deadly weapons.

3—Camp officials disclosed that all co-operative stores, barber shops, and service establishments in the camp—although now in operation—will be closed tomorrow afternoon during the funeral of Yaozo Hitomi. A former Sacramento insurance agent, and general manager of the camp's co-operative enterprises, Hitomi was stabbed to death at his home, earlier in the week. His murderer has not been apprehended, and is still at large in the camp.

NO EXPLANATIONS.

WRA officials did not elaborate on the cause of the threats which

led them to transfer "a number" of residents from the residential area of the camp.

Miyagawa, they stressed, had no connection with Hitomi's murder. However, WRA internal security officers found a handmade knife with a fifteen inch blade in Miyagawa's living quarters. He later admitted he had manufactured three other knives, fashioned from auto springs and old files, and had sold them to other Japanese, former residents of Sutter County.

He refused to identify the persons to whom he sold the knives. As a result, WRA officials said, a thorough investigation by internal security officers is under way, with a "large number" of former Sutter County residents being questioned. No arrests have been made.

San Francisco Examiner

July 7, 1944

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Favors Return

Editor of The Bee—Sir: In a message to the United States Senate last September 14th, President Roosevelt stated, "We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible. In vindication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to maintain a high standard of fair consideration and equal treatment for the people of this minority, as of all minorities."

In the words of Colonel Scobey of the war department, "To condemn the Japanese in this country as a whole for the actions of the Japanese militarists does not seem to be just or appropriate."

Likewise, we appreciate the stand the two Methodist California conferences recently took when resolutions were adopted favoring the return of the loyal Japanese Americans to the Pacific Coast. Our own Fresno State Alumni Association received a letter from a former graduate in the armed forces. In it he said, "We servicemen do not intend to fight this war only to lose the peace. Our comrades in arms of Japanese extraction are fighting for the same ideals and principles that we are. You can imagine how we admire the men who are trying to drive them and their families permanently from their homes. America stands on trial before the world. We must prove we do believe the ideals that we preach."

Is it important that we refuse to practice that which denies Democracy?

EVA BARBER ROHRER.
Parlier.

Fresno Bee
July 11, 1944

NEW YORK CAVALCADE

Fourth of July in Jap Prison Camp

By LOUIS SOBOL

Royal Arch Gunnison, who knows what it is to be a prisoner of the Japs, is grateful to Bing Crosby. Gunnison now a top news analyst for the Mutual network, told me that to him patriotism and Crosby are synonymous—the sight of an American flag coupled with the sound of the Star Spangled Banner always makes him think of the crooner.

"It happened on July 4, 1942," he said. "Crosby was giving a special concert. The scene was a bit unusual. He was singing for several thousand prisoners of the Japs in the Santo Tomas Concentration Camp at Manila. No—he wasn't a prisoner. He was singing for us through a recording.

"We were sitting around this Fourth of July thinking of home. Somebody dragged out an old phonograph. Under the cruel eyes of the Japanese guards someone slipped a recording of Crosby singing 'A Ballad for Americans' on the turntable. Buried as we were in the filthy depths of a prison

camp on the Fourth of July—well, I guess you know this to us meant America.

"It's hard to explain in cold words or print what freedom, what America and all the plain simple things of our way of thinking and living mean to someone who is a prisoner of the enemy. When the recording was finished there was a short, dead silence—then loud whistling and cheering which were sharply cut off by the shouting of the Jap guards who came running toward us with their bayonets drawn.

"Well, we dispersed silently and the Japs thought nothing unusual had happened. They jabbered among themselves—probably they thought we were crazy. But we had all had our momentary feeling of home. Yes, sir, no entertainer ever had a more appreciative audience than Bing Crosby that Fourth of July.

"Before they threw me and my wife into the Santo Tomas concentration camp I had been broadcasting for Mutual. The

Japs learned about this and made every effort to get me to broadcast for radio Tokio."

Gunnison finds it difficult to understand the soft attitude in some sections of our country toward the Japs. He says he learned one lesson from his internment behind the barbed wire—you can't trust the Japs.

"I'll never forget," he went on, "the Japanese officer who captured me in Manila. He spoke such perfect English that when he yelled 'Hey, you, where do you think you're going?' I thought it was one of our GI M.P.'s—and turned to see what he could be doing in the captured city. This Nip was not only a graduate of the University of Washington but was an American-born, democracy-hating, Emperor-lover. To me he and his kind stand as an undeniable reason for deporting—and quickly after the fighting stops—all openly and proved disloyal Japanese. They will be the nucleus for new espionage—a source for race hatred."

S. F. Examiner

7-13-44

(Page 1)

Tulelake Charges

CIVIL LIBERTIES LAWYER SAYS HE WAS ORDERED OUT

Tulelake, Government evacuee center for unruly and disloyal Japs, became embroiled in a new controversy yesterday when a San Francisco attorney charged that he and his secretary were ordered out of the place by armed guards.

The attorney, who has already filed a full complaint with Secretary of the Interior Ickes, is Ernest Besig, Northern California director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

DETAILED CHARGES

Besig, whose charges were dismissed by the War Relocation Authority with a brusque statement, declared:

That some 200 Japanese, many of them American citizens, have been confined to a large stockade without any charges, hearings or the constitutional right to counsel.

That he, Besig, was ordered out of the place because his presence was interfering with a murder investigation, and that he was learning things they did not want him to see.

That there exists at Tulelake an "unwarranted censorship of the mails."

That the Tulelake center is "being run by force."

Besig said he and his secretary, Mrs. Philip Adams, went to Tule Lake at the request of some 50 Japanese-Americans who had petitioned the War Relocation Authority for the right to counsel. He claimed that he spent two days at the center interviewing his clients, but that he was ordered out before he could finish the work.

"The project director, R. R. Best," Besig said, "simply decided he didn't want us around."

WRA STATEMENT

R. B. Cozzens, regional director for the Government agency, answered Besig's charges with the following statement:

"Residents of the Tulelake Center have the privilege of conferring with their families and counsel. Mr. Besig was there in the interests of certain evacuees who asked that he represent them. He left after two

days, with the understanding that he was free to return if the evacuees wished to confer with him again. Many of those he interviewed have already indicated their desire to be considered Japanese citizens."

Cozzens denied that Besig was ordered out, but declined to discuss the attorney's other charges.

Besig explained that he was not concerned with the morals, guilt or innocence of any of the Japanese involved. He said, however, that they have been held in the stockade for some eight months without charges or hearings.

"These people are entitled to a hearing and a trial," he said. "If they are guilty, put them in prison or anywhere. But they have the basic right of every citizen for a fair trial."

Japtown Landlord Must Pay Damages

James Wilson, real estate operator in the old Japtown section of San Francisco, has been assessed treble damages in Municipal Judge Shoemaker's court for violation of rent ceilings, the OPA announced yesterday. The OPA charged that Wilson rented a converted store room at 1515A Geary street to Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brown for \$55 a month, and continued to charge this rent after the OPA ordered a reduction to \$32.50 in January. Damages of \$67.50 were assessed, being three times the overcharge for the month from January 28 to February 28.

*S. F. Chronicle
July 15, 1944*

S.F. Chronicle, July 17, 1944
Jap-American Unit Back in the Line
442nd Regiment in Italy Shoots Works

By SID FEDER

Associated Press Staff Writer

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, July 9 (delayed)—Built up from a single battalion to a full-sized regiment, Japanese-American doughboys are back in the line operating against the Germans with the motto, "Go for Broke," the craps shooter's equivalent of shoot the works or bet the roll.

This is the 442d Regiment, complete with engineers and artillery, which was created by a special War Department order after selective service had refused to induct Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The first of these soldiers in action was the now famous 100th battalion, which made the first actual contact with the enemy in Italy as part of the 34th Division, then distinguished itself at the Anzio beachhead and has continued the same sort of fighting farther north.

For instance, there was the youngster from this outfit who was out with a bazooka the other day, just

north of Castellina. A jerry tank came along and the bazooka went off a couple of times. The score was one kayoed tank, with 20 dead Germans in the neighborhood.

Then there was the outfit consisting of two squads that Lieutenant Jim Bodry, Clifton, Mass., took out into the red hot action around Bogheri, where the enemy put up a blazing battle to keep the doughboys from taking Highway 68. Three Hawaiians—Sergeant Eichi Amasaki of Waialae, Oahu; Private Toshio (Happy) Saki, Honolulu, and Private Jesse Hirata of Hanaunau, Kona—went to a ridge from which the Nazis had been throwing a lot of fire.

When the shooting was over the lead trio and their mates had run up a total of some 30 Nazi dead, 46 captured and had a collection of enemy material including five machine guns, 30 machine pistols and a few hundred "potato masher" grenades, according to Lieutenant Boodry.

And in all, the regiment charged some 50 miles in four days after going into the line.

The regiment's engineers have been the talk of the entire division of Yankees.

They will tell you that one of the neatest mop-up jobs was done by Lieutenant Walter Massumoto of Honolulu; Corporal Tadashi Fujioka, Seattle, Wash., and the crew headed by Sergeant Ted Tsukono, also of Seattle, after snipers got one of their Sergeants west of Castellina. They dug the Jerries out all over the hill, killed four, captured three and chased the rest back over the next ridge.

Near Belvedere, Private Takeo Takahashi, Honolulu, and his squad had the job of getting a couple of German machinegun fire pockets. While the rest of the squad covered him, Takeo circled around two of the strongpoints and came home with seven prisoners, five German jeeps, two 2½-ton trucks and five motorcycles.

S. F. Chronicle

7-17-44

'CITIZEN' SEEKS TO BE JAP AGAIN

HONOLULU, July 17.—

(AP)—Masao Akiyama, admittedly disloyal to the United States, expressed a desire in Federal court today to renounce his citizenship—an action which probably would transform him into a Japanese enemy alien subject to the same treatment as a prisoner of war.

The Hawaii-born 27-year-old dairy employe, who pleaded guilty July 7 to draft evasion, voiced the desire when he appeared for sentencing before Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger. The judge deferred sentence.

Such renunciation is provided by recent amendment of the Nationality Act. The United States Attorney General's office is sending a representative from Washington to investigate the case.

Akiyama's parents live in Japan. He went to Japan when he was 6 and remained there ten years.

S. F. Examiner

7-18-44

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TULE LAKE JAP POLICE RESIGN

72 Man Force Quits After Threats to Members

In a new outburst of trouble making at the Tule Lake Segregation Camp for disloyal Japanese, the seventy-two man Japanese police force resigned en masse yesterday.

The mass resignations, War Relocation Authority (WRA) authorities said, was caused by anonymous threats against members of the force by other Japanese in the camp.

WHITE FORCE STILL ON.

At the same time, WRA officials added, the group claimed it had not received "co-operation from fellow evacuees" in the camp.

Function of the force, known in the camp as the colonial force, was to maintain peace and order among the Japanese in the colony or Jap residential areas, which comprise seventy-four blocks.

The internal security force of forty-four white men still is functioning, officials of the WRA stressed.

CHIEF QUIT JULY 3.

Authorities disclosed that the chief of the colonial police force and his assistant resigned on July 3, a day after the fatal stabbing of a Japanese evacuee. Since then the staff has dwindled to seventy-two members—who yesterday quit in a group.

Effect of the mass resignations was to place the entire responsibility for maintenance of order in the colony on the internal security officers, who have been working in close co-operation with Army units adjacent to the camp.

Camp Director Ray Best immediately asked each of the seventy-four residential blocks in the center to choose two representatives for a new colonial police organization.

S. F. Examiners

7-21-44

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Japanese Internees In Trouble Again

Japanese interned at Tule Lake and at Hart mountain (Wyoming), were in trouble again last night. Six men were arrested for conspiracy against the draft laws, and the entire Japanese police force at Tule Lake quit because of threats against their lives.

The six men were arrested by FBI agents at Tule Lake, and the Hart mountain centers on charges that they persuaded Japanese-Americans to evade selective service.

The men in custody, all indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Wyoming, were James Omura, former editor of a Japanese magazine in San Francisco; Paul Nakadate, 29; Guntaro Kubota, 40; Frank Eml, 28; Isamu Horino, 29, and Kiyoshi Okamoto, 55. The first four were picked up at Hart mountain, the others at Tule Lake.

POLICE QUIT

Their arrest came almost simultaneously with the mass resignation of the last 72 members of the Colonial Police Force at Tule Lake.

The men, part of an original force of 115, quit on the grounds that they had been threatened by other Japanese there, and had not received co-operation from fellow evacuees.

This disintegration of the Japanese police unit at Tule Lake began on July 2 when Yaozo Hitomi, general manager of the Center's cooperative enterprises, was found dead with his throat cut. At the time the chief of the force and several of his aides resigned.

NEW ORGANIZATION

Since then the men in the unit have been quitting in groups of two and three, and yesterday the entire remaining group disbanded.

R. R. Best, project director, immediately asked each of the 74 residential blocks to name two men for a new organization to be set up on July 2. Meanwhile, police work at the camp is being directed by the Internal Security Force, the War Relocation Authority's own Caucasian control group.

Chronicle

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The Tulelake Draft Case Is Dismissed

EUREKA, July 22 (UP)—Judge Louis Goodman today dismissed charges against 26 Japanese interned at the Tulelake segregation center for failure to report for induction and termed the action "shocking."

In granting a motion to quash the indictments, the Judge said the charges were without precedent.

"It is shocking to consider that an American citizen must be confined on grounds of disloyalty and then while so under duress and restraint be compelled to serve in the armed forces or prosecuted for not yielding to such compulsion.

"It is clear to me that the defendants are under the circumstances not free agents nor are any pleas they may make free or voluntary, since they are not accorded the due processes of law."

U. S. District Attorney Emmett Seawell took exception to the decision.

Chronicle

7-23-44

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Tule Japs Hit With Hammer

Suspect Jailed After Camp Attack

Shigeo Okamoto, 39 year old alien Japanese, was held in jail at Newell yesterday following an attack with a hammer on two other alien Japs in the Tule Lake segregation center.

The War Relocation Authority (WRA) here said one of his victims, Sononuki Suzuki, 51, was in a critical condition with a fractured skull. Condition of the other, Shunzi Tanabe, 51, was not serious.

WRA police quoted Okamoto, a former resident of Stockton, as saying that "certain people have been spreading rumors about me."

S. F. Examiner

7-23-44

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14 Japs at Tule Lake Go on Hunger Strike

Trouble Making Nips Demand Release From Confinement in Isolation Area

Fourteen disloyal American-born Japanese interned in the turbulent Tule Lake Segregation Center, are staging a hunger strike, officials of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) revealed here yesterday.

Isolated as troublemakers, the Japanese, all men, have not eaten since last Wednesday

Isolated as trouble makers, the Japanese, all men, have not eaten since last Wednesday night, a spokesman for the group reported to camp officials.

And further, said the group's ultimatum, they will continue their self imposed fast until they are released from confinement in the isolated area.

Despite the declaration, however, Ray R. Best, project director, said food will continue to be delivered to the strikers on the same basis as to other internees in the camp.

"The day's supply of food is being left in the kitchen and will continue to be delivered so that these men may resume eating if they wish," Best said.

WRA, he added, will take no further steps to force the fourteen to eat.

Best said that until yesterday he had been unable to obtain a definite statement from the group concerning their intentions. He expressed some doubt that the strikers had gone completely without food since their kitchen contained rice and other supplies at the time the strike assertedly started. This food, he said, was gone after the men

began refusing their daily rations.

The special isolation area was established last November by the Army when soldiers took over the camp following a wide-spread demonstration in which internees held camp officials virtual prisoners.

Population of the isolation area, designed to house trouble makers, reached an all time high of 350 following the Army's occupation.

On resuming control of the colony in January, WRA conducted hearings with the result that many internees were returned to their regular quarters. Others, aliens, were sent to internment camps by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

The strike marks the second such incident in the Tule Lake Center. Early in January men in the isolation area staged a six day fast, which ended abruptly when hungry strikers alleged that certain of their leaders had access to secret caches of food and vitamin pills.

Thirteen of the present strikers have been detained in the isolation area since December; one was sent to the area in January, WRA said.

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14 Staging Hunger Strike At Tulelake

Fourteen Japanese - Americans who have been isolated in the Tule Lake relocation center's "stockade" as trouble-makers, have been on a hunger strike for five days, the War Relocation Authority announced here yesterday.

A spokesman for the group formally notified WRA officials to this effect and said they would continue to refuse food until released from the isolation area.

R. R. Best, project director, said that until yesterday no definite statement of intentions had come from the group and that the regular allotment of food had been sent to the stockade daily.

The special area was established by the Army last November when it assumed temporary direction of the center following disorders. The maximum population of the isolation area was 350.

The WRA resumed jurisdiction in January and following hearings many were returned to the residential area on their good behavior. Some were transferred to internment camps by the immigration and naturalization services of the Department of Justice.

Of the 14 remaining in the stockade, 13 have been there since December, and one since January. All are citizens.

In January the men engaged in a hunger strike which ended after six days when the leaders were alleged by others with having secretly cached food and vitamin pills.

Chronicle

7-25-44

Secret FCC Reports Given

WASHINGTON, July 25.—(INS)—The House committee investigating the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) heard an American-born Japanese FCC employe admit today that he allowed his Japanese-born roommate to study the so-called "restricted" FCC reports on enemy broadcasts.

The Japanese-born recipient of the confidential reports, Fred Nitta, is an employe of the Office of

Strategic Services (OSS). He was allowed to read the documents by his American-born Japanese roommate, John Kitasakao.

Both the Government workers previously had been interned in war relocation centers, and both of them appeared before a surprise session of the committee.

The sudden session of the committee came amid

Alien Jap, House Probers Told

reports that FCC Chairman James L. Fly might resign.

It followed shortly after four of the broadcast reports, marked "restricted for government use only, not for publication," had been seized by committee investigators, who subpoenaed Nitta. He came to the United States from Japan in 1918.

Questioning developed that Nitta is employed by the Eastern Research Institute of the OSS.

Nitta explained that Kitasakao allowed him to "study" the FCC reports, which he prepares as a worker of the foreign broadcast intelligence, "because we were both doing almost the same sort of work."

Each of the four reports was dated from last March, and FCC General Counsel Charles R. Denny

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Jap Shown Secret FCC Reports, House Quiz Told

(Continued from Page One)

pointed out that they contained only material "which any one can intercept with a good short wave receiver—not security material in any sense."

The FCC, he added, "urges" its foreign broadcast writers to study such reports at home to aid them in their work.

However, he agreed that in so far as Kitasakao's turning over such reports to Nitta was improper.

"He should not have done it," Denny said. "Nitta's agency should have requested the material."

Chief Committee Counsel John Sirica branded Kitasakao's writing on the Negro question as "stamping that man as an agitator."

Sirica had particular reference

to an article in which the American born Japanese described Negro living conditions in Washington by saying that District residents "observe the Southern custom of putting the Negro in his place and keeping him there."

J. F. Examiner

7-26-44

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CHICAGO JAP FREEDOM HIT

Aliens Loose in War Industry
Stirs Legion Action

By RAY RICHARDS,
Special to The Examiner

CHICAGO, July 25.—Worried by the fact that 1,118 alien Japanese have been given the freedom of Chicago and that an undisclosed number are working in war factories, the Illinois State Department of the American Legion will debate the situation at its August convention at Springfield.

That the problem is definitely on the convention agenda, put there within the last few days by the official report that Japanese are reaching the city at the rate of twenty-five daily, was announced at the Legion State headquarters today.

LEGION RESOLUTIONS.

Various State Legion departments have adopted resolutions criticizing the methods of the Federal War Relocation Authority (WRA) in handling the 107,000 Japanese evacuated to relocation centers from the West Coast in early 1942 as a military security measure, and the National American Legion has proposed formally a wholesale deportation of alien Japanese and avowedly disloyal Japanese-Americans after the war.

The alien Japanese, whose loyalty to the Emperor is acknowledged matter-of-factly by the WRA, are in Chicago in addition to more than 4,000 Japanese-Americans, the total of more than 5,000 representing the largest colony of evacuees at any one point in the country outside the war relocation centers.

WAR INDUSTRY.

Chicago is also one of the Nation's most vital war industry spots, containing military secrets the enemy would give much to know.

Critics of WRA policies have admitted that the danger of sabotage has declined under the extreme vigilance maintained at the war works, but they hold the possibility of espionage to be real, with numerous avenues of transmission perhaps available to ingenious spies.

Certain sources disclosed today that investigative agencies have for several months been examining reports that various innocent-appearing clubs and associations formed by the new Japanese population of Chicago are actually "fronts" for the score or more of subversive pro-Japan organizations formerly maintained by the Japanese on the West Coast and exposed in a series of reports by the Dies House Committee on un-American Activities.

It was learned today that the United States district attorney's office in Chicago has on numerous recent occasions been in collision with the WRA at Washington over the Authority's casual and trusting system of distributing alien Japanese through critical zones in this mammoth production center.

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Hunger Strike In 2nd Week

14 Japs at Tule Lake
Still Refuse Food

Still "starving themselves into their rights," as they tried to explain it, fourteen American born Japanese in the Tule Lake camp's special isolation center for disloyal internees yesterday ended the first week of the hunger strike which began Wednesday.

The fourteen Nisei all answered roll call yesterday morning. None asked for medical attention. All said they would continue their hunger strike until removed from the isolation barracks and allowed the freedom of the camp.

War Relocation authorities said no steps are being taken to force the men to eat. Food is left daily in the isolation center kitchen, but has gone untouched since the fourteen began their fast.

However, camp authorities express doubt as to whether the men have actually not eaten since the strike began. Rice and other articles in their kitchen when the hunger strike began have vanished, they said.

The men were placed in the isolation stockade after having been classified as "troublemakers" in the Tule Lake center.

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Japanese In the FCC Inquiry

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP)—A House committee today seized foreign broadcasts files found in the rooms of two Japanese employed by the Government.

The group, headed by Chairman Lea (D., Calif.), and investigating the Federal communications commission called an emergency hearing to question Fred Nitti, a native of Japan, and John Kitasaka, American-born Japanese.

Nitti is employed by the Office of Strategic Services in "highly confidential" work, he testified. Kitasaka edits scripts of radio Tokyo broadcasts in the foreign broadcast intelligence division of the FCC. Both were in a relocation camp after Pearl Harbor.

Committee counsel J. J. Sirica brought out that Kitasaka took to his rooms four copies of foreign broadcasts which were listed as "restricted" and that Nitti had access to them.

Kitasaka said he had the copies only to "study them," to help him in his work. Nitti said they aided him also, in what he was doing for the highly-secret OSS. Both asserted they were loyal to the United States.

Counsel Charles R. Denny of the FCC explained to Chairman Lea that the term "restricted" did not mean "confidential." Denny said that Kitasaka did nothing wrong in taking the files home but he shouldn't have made them available to anyone else.

Sirica questioned Kitasaka sharply about articles he has written for a newspaper circulated among Japanese-Americans, referring to the "Negro problem" and charged that he was "inciting racial prejudice." Kitasaka argued that he was showing the Japanese-Americans that "their lot is far less (worse) than that of the Negro as far as prejudice is concerned."

Denny said he could vouch for Kitasaka's loyalty, that he had been thoroughly investigated before being hired; and as to Nitti, the OSS "is extremely careful" in personnel matters.

Chronicle
July 26, 1944

One of the 14 Japanese confined to a stockade at Tululake as trouble makers yesterday broke the fast he and his companions started July 19 in protest to the isolation order, according to the War Relocation Authority.

Two others were taken to the center hospital in a weakened condition on request of their fellows, but returned to the isolation area, determined to continue the hunger strike. The 13 remaining strikers are all American citizens. Leaders of the group have stated they will not eat until they are given freedom to return to the main center area.

Chronicle

7-27-44

U. S. JAPS GET DRAFT TERMS

CHEYENNE (Wyo.), June 26.
—(AP)—United States District Judge T. Blake Kennedy today sentenced sixty-three Japanese Americans each to three years of confinement after finding them guilty of failure to report for draft preinduction examinations.

Judge Kennedy ordered them turned over to the United States Attorney General for confinement in any federal institution he designates.

Co-defense Counsel Clyde Watts told Judge Kennedy that the defendants expected to appeal.

Judge Kennedy said that it was the second time in twenty-three years he read an opinion from the bench. The first time was in the Teapot Dome oil case.

The sixty-three residents of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center of northwestern Wyoming were tried without jury before Judge Kennedy between June 12 and 19, contending mainly that they considered citizenship rights clouded by relocation and that they did not wish to report for draft purposes until rights were cleared.

The defendants were charged with failure to comply with preinduction orders sent to them by

the Powell, Wyo., Draft Board. Powell is near Heart Mountain.

"As to the assertion that they did not desire to report until their citizenship had been clarified, this is without merit as to legal basis," Kennedy's opinion said.

The courts have repeatedly asserted that the orders of the Boards of Selective Service have the substance of Congressional acts and must be obeyed.

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7-27-44

Bureaucrats Accused Of Felonies in Jap Case *Proofs Known to Officials*

Misprision of Treason Alleged in Leak of War Information to Aliens

By RAY RICHARDS
Special to The Examiner

CHICAGO, July 26.—With one of their number laying a CHARGE OF PUNISHABLE CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE AGAINST THREE SETS OF WASHINGTON BUREAUCRATS, Chicago investigative and Americanism agencies started a strong attempt today to clean up the local Japanese relocation situation.

Making an allegation of "MISPRISION OF TREASON" AGAINST OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR A LEAK IN RESTRICTED WAR INFORMATION TO AN ALIEN JAPANESE at the national capital, Elliodor Libonati, chairman of the Americanization Committee of the Illinois State American Legion department, tonight submitted resolutions of general protest to a council of officers of the Sixth Legion District of Chicago.

Sudden realization that an undisclosed number of the 1,118 alien Japanese in Chicago are employed in the fertile espionage field of war industry started activity on a number of other fronts.

Subject to No Supervision

Police Sergeant Martin E. Joyce, detached from his regular headquarters duties to direct a new investigation of the situation, stood back of his statement that twenty-five Japanese are settling in Chicago daily from the war relocation centers, until the total has well passed the 5,000 mark.

They are subjected to no supervision as to movement or meetings by the War Relocation Authority, which administers the relocation centers established for 107,000 Japanese evacuated from the west coast as a war security measure, and is now turning the evacuees out of the centers in wholesale numbers.

At the Chicago WRA offices it was claimed Sergeant Joyce's figure on daily Japanese arrivals is excessive, but WRA officials declined to state the exact average number.

Frank Moy, Chinese merchant and honorary "mayor" of Chicago's Chinatown, said today he was cognizant of reports that MOST OF THE JAPANESE SUBVERSIVE SECRET SOCIETIES FORMERLY ACTIVE ON THE WEST COAST HAD BEEN ORGANIZED UNDER DECEPTIVE NAMES in Chicago.

"The Chinese are looking into the matter," Moy said, "and the Japanese societies will be exposed shortly if our suspicions are well founded."

LIBONATI SAID THAT OFFICIALS OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES AND THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY WERE OPEN TO THE CHARGE OF MISPRISION OF TREASON, a criminal offense under federal statutes, for permitting secret FCC records regarding monitored Japanese broadcasts to fall into the hands of an alien Japanese employed by the OSS.

That a FCC Japanese-American employe had revealed the highly confidential information to his roommate the Japan born OSS employe, was revealed at a Washington yesterday in testimony before the Lea House Committee investigating the FCC.

"A person is guilty of misprision of treason," said Libonati, a lawyer, "if he fails to report the barest knowledge that treason has been committed or might conceivably be committed."

"The possibility of treasonable espionage must have existed in the thoughts of WRA officials when they placed the two Japanese in agencies engaged in the most secretive of war intelligence work."

"The same prospect must have entered the minds of FCC and OSS officials when they accepted such workers."

"HERE ARE THREE GROUPS OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN THE BEST POSITION TO KNOW THAT THE PROOFS OF MASS JAPANESE DISLOYALTY IN THE UNITED STATES ARE INDISPUTABLE, AND ALL ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION OF JAPANESE IN INTELLIGENCE WORK."

"So far as Chicago and Illinois are concerned, some of us expect to start from here to reduce the danger."

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Clark Decorates Nisei Soldiers

**WITH THE FIFTH ARMY
SOUTH OF LIVORNO, July
27. — (INS) —** Lt. Gen. Mark
Clark, commander of the Fifth
Army, presented War Depart-
ment citations for gallantry to
members of the Japanese-
American 100th Infantry to-
day.

The members of the 100th
Battalion who were awarded
the Distinguished Service Cross
were S/Sgt. Allan M. Ohata,
who received battlefield pro-
motion to lieutenant, and 2nd
Lt. Yeki Kobashigana, who
was unable to attend the cere-
monies because he is in a hos-
pital.

S. G. Examined

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3,000 at B-29 Plant End Strike; Rail Walkout Pends

Illinois Central Workers Rankled Over Hiring of Jap-American Trackmen

By International News Service

Three thousand workers at the Ohio Crankshaft Company, Cleveland (Ohio) plant making B-29 Superfortress parts voted last night to return to work tomorrow, ending a strike that has kept the plant idle since Monday.

The decision to return to work was reached at a mass meeting after the executive board of the CIO United Automobile Workers placed an administrator over the affairs of Local 91, to which the men belong.

Regional CIO Director Paul E. Miley was named administrator.

The workers refused to heed the pleas of Army and Navy officials that they return to work, agreeing to return only after Lawrence Wilkie, local president, recommended that action and said the administrator had agreed to work with local union officials.

2,700 IDLE.

Some 2,700 workers were idle in other strikes, one of which halted production of B-29 parts, and one which halted service at a Detroit hotel.

Elsewhere on the labor front, the Illinois Central Railroad was faced with a threat of a strike by thousands of union workers in protest against employment of 59 Japanese-American trackmen, and the National War Labor Board was again asked to enforce its order against Montgomery Ward and Co., giant Chicago mail order house.

Nearly 1,000 men were idle at

the National Malleable and Steel Casting plant in Cleveland. They are members of an AFL union.

Six hundred men were idle at the Chevrolet gear and axle plant in Detroit, where B-29 parts are made.

FOUNDRY STRIKE.

Seven hundred men were on strike in three Chicago foundries.

At the American Brake Shop and Foundry Company, 200 CIO United Automobile Workers struck after accusing the WLB of stalling on a wage increase decision.

One hundred AFL International Molders Union members struck at the McCarthy Foundry Company, protesting the company's refusal to recognize the closed shop.

The WLB ordered the Western Foundry Company, and CIO United Steel Workers Union officers to show cause why the company should not agree to maintenance of membership and why 400 strikers had refused to return to work.

ELEVATORS IDLE.

Service continued at a standstill at Detroit's Hotel Statler, where thirty-five elevator operators were on strike.

Samuel Wolchok, president of the CIO United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees Union, called on the WLB to enforce maintenance of union membership among Ward employees in Chicago, Detroit and Jamaica, N. Y.

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Tulelake *Chr* 'Strikers' *July 29* Reject Aid

Two hunger strikers at the Tulelake Japanese Relocation Center, who were hospitalized overnight, were returned to the isolation area yesterday when they refused to accept medical treatment which included eating, the War Relocation Authority said.

Thirteen men at the isolation area, all citizens, have been on a hunger strike since July 19, with the announced intention of continuing the demonstration until they are released from the area reserved for trouble makers.

The living quarters in the isolation area are the same as in the rest of the Japanese colony, the WRA reported. The area has a kitchen where the WRA has been leaving a supply of food daily so that the men can resume eating when they want to.

Chronicle

7-29-44

PERSONNEL

No Problem

From a cautious experiment the Army had received an unexpectedly rich reward. A group of sinewy oriental soldiers, only one generation removed from a nation that was fighting fanatically against the U.S., was fighting just as fanatically for it. Last week the War Department wrote "proved" on the experiment. It added a unit citation (for "outstanding performance of duty in action") to the already-remarkable collection of medals held by the Japanese-American 100th Battalion.

Chary Beginnings. For almost two years after the attack on Pearl Harbor, young Japanese-American soldiers trained hard and all but unnoticed at a camp in the U.S. Then the news began to spread: they looked so good that the War Department began to recruit more from Hawaii.

The first group soon got a real test. Formed up as the 100th Infantry Battalion, they were sent to North Africa, attached to the 34th Division. To keep them a racial unit the War Department sent along 500 reserve Nisei to augment the 100th's normal battalion strength of 800. The reserves were soon needed.

Coming Through. From the day of their first action—in Italy—the 100th had one tough fight after another. The stocky, brown-skinned boys, with their curious Hawaiian English, showed themselves good shots, doggedly resistant in combat.

Fifteen enlisted men won battlefield promotions. After Cassino, where they had spearheaded the crossing of the Rapido River and had clung to a corner of the



JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN ITALY
The War Department wrote "proved."

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