

New Caches of Stored Jap Farm Tools Found

With both State and Federal action under way to release large quantities of Japanese-owned farm machinery for use by the State's food producers, Frank M. Kramer, supervising inspector of the State Department of Agriculture, yesterday reported that new caches of stored equipment are being reported daily.

"As a result of publicity given the problem in The Times, farmers throughout the Southland are calling and writing in to report places where this idle machinery is stored," Kramer said. Many other farmers, he declared, are complaining to the State Department of Agriculture that they are hampered in putting in as large crops as they would like to because of the shortage of man power and mechanized equipment.

One woman rancher is unable to put in a 500-acre crop of lima beans, an essential war crop, for this reason, Kramer asserted. He said that enough Japanese-

owned machinery to farm 3000 acres had been discovered in a garage in Culver City but the caretaker of the property would not permit him to inspect it. Explaining that he had wired to Federal Relocation officials for permission to investigate this equipment, he said that the State Department of Agriculture was continuing with its survey.

"We hope to cut the red tape and get some of this machinery in the hands of our food producers in time to help them," he added.

Idle Japanese Cost Deployed

WASHINGTON, April 27. (U.P.) Senator Murray (D.) Mont., recently returned from an inspection tour of Japanese concentration camps, today said that the United States cannot afford to keep 134,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans in idleness.

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

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

Jap Ouster Plan Gains

Westerners Back Move, Says Johnson

SACRAMENTO, July 28.—(P) —Representative Leroy Johnson said today his plan for deportation of All Japanese nationals after the war and all those of Japanese descent who may be found guilty by the courts of disloyal activities, appears to have the wholehearted support of Westerners.

On a swing through the Third Congressional District, Johnson told reporters that his proposal for deportation of undesirable Nipponese, as contained in a congressional resolution and a bill introduced June 21, is not based on racial inferiority or superiority but on the experience that the white and yellow races can not mix. He said that Easterners are of the opinion California has a complex on the Japanese problem but he said, the United States of the West in opposing the release of Japanese from relocation camps is praiseworthy.

The Des Moines Register Says: Mass Confinement of Citizen Evacuees Disapproved by U.S. Intelligence Officer in Report

The penning up of all west coast Japanese-Americans in detention camps is officially attributed to the army, which was suddenly given charge of the vast "defense area."

But now comes publication of a series of confidential reports by an American Intelligence officer, in the October Harpers magazine, to show that at least one hard-boiled service man disapproves of the mass imprisonment. He rates these people "at least 75 percent" loyal, and others estimate it up to 95 or 98 per cent.

"The entire Japanese problem" (concludes the Intelligence officer) has been magnified out of its true proportion, largely because of the physical characteristics of the people. It should be handled on the basis of the individual, regardless of citizenship, and not on a racial basis."

This unnamed officer is one who had been stationed for some years on the coast, and carried on prolonged investigations among the Japanese-Americans there in line of duty. Being hardboiled, he is willing for safety's sake to confine suspects until they can be proved loyal—but not in the present extravagant ratio of 100,000 for a few hundred who may be suspect.

Realizing that what's done cannot be undone, he suggests a procedure for sorting out the safe from the unsafe among those now in the detention camps. He would let them aid in "sorting" themselves, in fact. Some, for example, are frankly pro-Japanese, and would say so if they thought it wouldn't make things any worse for them.

Then, by a process of registration within the detention camps (checked against federal records), he would segregate those individuals who "have spent three years or more in Japan since the age of 13 after 1930," and their parents or guardians—on the theory that these are the ones who have been subjected to modern Japanese nationalist education and hence most likely to be disloyal to the United States. There, he says, "should be considered guilty unless proven innocent."

So should the Japanese-born who have made repeated trips to Japan in the last 10 years, who have been officials of Japanese nationalist organizations, who en-

tered the United States since 1933, or who are suspected by the F.B.I. or military and naval intelligence. But all such cases, he argues, should be reviewed by federal boards, with an opportunity to have a re-hearing.

This is a procedure much more like that adopted for enemy aliens of white skins, under which—out of several millions of German, Italian, and other white enemy nationality—only some 6,800 have been arrested altogether. After F. B. I. investigations and private hearings, 50 per cent have been interned, 35 per cent paroled, and 15 per cent released unconditionally.

The Intelligence officer doesn't think the fact that race does make a difference. American-born Japanese, though accepted as citizens with all the legal rights and responsibilities that go with citizenship, "have been segregated as to where they may live by zoning laws, discriminated against in employment and wages, and rebuffed in nearly all their efforts to prove their loyalty to the United States. There has been a great deal of indiscriminate anti-Japanese agitation—the work of lecturers, radio commentators, newspaper editors, and others."

Nevertheless, he insists, the very conformity which makes Japanese such loyal subjects of the emperor in their homeland makes most of them the more American in loyalty and culture when exposed to our schools, movies, radios, and so on.

They should be officially encouraged, he says, in "their efforts toward loyalty and acceptance as bona fide citizens; they should be accorded a place in the national effort through such agencies as the Red Cross, U.S.O., civilian defense, and such activities as ship and aircraft building or other defense production activities—even though subject to greater investigative checks as to background and loyalty than Caucasian Americans."

The mass confinement without a hearing of these people, 5,000 of whose sons are serving in our armed forces, is a blot on our national reputation for fairness and good sense, and it will remain so until some such "sorting" is carried out.—From a lead editorial in the Des Moines (Iowa) Register of Oct. 10, 1942.

U. S. Nisei Battalion Trains For War Combat Duty at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin

Japanese Americans from Hawaii Demonstrated Their Loyalty on Dec. 7, Says Commander; Nisei Make Best Soldiers, Says Captain

CAMP MCCOY, Wis.—"Here is proof that the lights of liberty continue to burn in the hearts of men in spite of race, creed or color," the La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press said in a special story on Camp McCoy's American soldiers of Japanese ancestry last week.

The La Crosse newspaper published a special page on the soldiers at Camp McCoy, printing several news shots of the nisei troops.

"The American-Japanese soldiers, from the Hawaiian Islands and stationed at Camp McCoy, are in the midst of very intensive training for the day, not in the too far distant future, they all hope, when they will be in readiness to meet their enemy, particularly the Japs," the Tribune and Leader-Press said.

The soldiers, all born, reared and educated on American soil in the Hawaiian Islands, are descendants of the Japanese, but owe allegiance to the only country they have ever known, the United States of America.

Questioned as to whether or not the American-Japanese soldiers in the 100th infantry battalion would be willing to be pitted against the army of the country from which they descended, Lieutenant Kiyoshi Kuramoto replied, "There is nothing they would like better than to fight for the bill of rights and for the constitution of the United States against the Japanese army. That would be the only way we could settle this issue once and for all and prove to the people of the United States that we are loyal to our country, America."

Lieutenant Russell Law, also an officer in the 100th infantry, placed his confidence in his soldiers so high that he said if he were to go over the top and could choose a platoon to go with him from any of the armed forces of the United States, his choice would definitely be his own boys of the 100th infantry battalion.

Speaking from a record of 23 years in the army, another 100th infantry officer, Captain Dillard Wills, said the type of real American soldiers in the 100th infantry battalion are of the best he had observed in his 23 years of military experience. Also enthusiastic in their praise of the boys are Captain Kenneth Raeder and Lieutenant L. Key, officers in the regiment.

Lieutenant Colonel Farrant L. Turner, commanding officer of the 100th infantry, related that all members of the battalion were stationed in the Hawaiian Islands at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack. He said many of the boys, now with him at Camp McCoy, were off on week-end leaves, some at Waikiki beach, 20 miles from the station. The boys, according to Colonel Turner, reported for duty wearing their swimming trunks and a towel tied about their necks. They lost no time reporting for duty with all the speed they could muster.

"Those of us who had the privilege to witness the demonstration of these boys on the morning of December 7 would never dare question their royalty," Colonel Turner said.

Their excellent usage of the American language, their knowledge of the condition of the United States, and the manners exemplified by members of the 100th infantry battalion, especially those who have been privileged to receive an advanced education, is indicative of the highest type of Americanism, the La Crosse newspaper commented.

The boys of the 100th infantry at Camp McCoy have only one plea to make:

"Just give us the same consideration as you would the men in uniform of any American soldier, even though he may be a descendant of the German, Italian or other races of the axis powers."

A-6 P LOS

Army to Admit Japs

By Associated Press
HONOLULU, Jan. 28.—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons announced today he had been directed to induct 1500 Americans of Japanese descent as volunteers in the U. S. Army.

By United Press
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Plans have been completed for admission of a "substantial number" of additional American citizens of Japanese ancestry into the United States Army on a volunteer basis, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today.

The arrangements were made at the request of many Americans of Japanese ancestry, he said.

Facilities for their induction will be opened throughout the country, including the war relocation centers, and in Hawaii. No individual will be inducted if any doubt exists as to his loyalty.

Upon induction the "Nisei"—American-born citizens of Japanese descent—will begin training as a combat team that will include infantry, artillery, engineers, and medical personnel. An efficient, well-rounded, hard-hitting unit will be developed, Stimson said.

The new unit will train separately from the battalion of Americans of Japanese extraction now in the U. S. Army. The battalion formerly was a Hawaiian National Guard organization.

The step is part of a larger program, Stimson indicated, which will enable loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry to contribute to victory through employment in war production as well as military service.

more than 76,000 Americans, each a citizen of the United States and loyal to the Stars and Stripes, soon will be returned to life, Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director in Denver, said.

The Japanese-American soldiers will be released to all parts of the nation except on the West where military authorities are rigidly maintaining their "no Japanese" order for reasons of internal security.

Myer and the chiefs of the WRA centers are meeting in Denver to discuss plans to "get rid of their jobs, of all things," the director said.

Only one of the present 10 WRA centers will be closed. This one is in California.

U. S. to Free

July 28, 1943

76,000 Japs

DENVER, July 27.—(INS)—

More than 76,000 Japanese-Americans, each a citizen of the United States and classified as loyal to the Stars and Stripes, soon will be returned to civilian life, Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority director, said today in Denver.

The Japanese-Americans will be released to all parts of the nation except on the West Coast, where military authorities are rigidly maintaining their "no Japanese" order for reasons of internal security.

Myer and the chiefs of the WRA centers are meeting in Denver to discuss plans to "get rid of their jobs, of all things," the director said.

Only one of the present 10 WRA centers will be maintained. This one is located at Tule Lake, Calif., and it will house non-American Japanese and disloyal Japanese-Americans. Close to 15,000 are expected to be housed at Tule Lake. They will be transferred from the other camps and the segregation program is scheduled to be completed by September 1.

Investigation of Japanese in America

Speech of Hon. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, in the House of Representatives, February 23, 1943.

THE Speaker pro tempore: Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Jackson) is recognized for 15 minutes.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Jackson was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Jackson: Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution, asking that a special committee of the House be set up to investigate Japanese activities in the United States and its possessions. I have requested that the committee direct an investigation into any and all activities of the Japanese in the United States, its territories, and possessions, including their infiltration into American economic, political, and social life, with the end of preserving the security of the United States during the war and looking toward the establishment of a proper policy toward the Japanese residents of the United States, its territories and possessions after the war.

We first heard much of Japanese infiltration tactics on Bataan and in the Philippines, but the Japanese had for many years practiced a different type of infiltration—infiltration into the vitals of our economic, political, and domestic structure. The disciples of Bushido, by insidious and indirect means, inserted themselves in a great many organizations in much the same fashion as the Nazis have utilized their front organizations.

IN OUR great Pacific Coast cities they controlled much of the hotel and restaurant business although always there was a white manager who would front for them with the general public. They lowered prices to their own countrymen in the fresh produce and vegetable fields, forcing out their white competition, only to raise prices as soon as they had monopolized this sphere of business.

Always they had prominent civic leaders as their attorneys, paying them on a retainer basis. Whenever a situation came up in which they were interested, they had only to contact these individuals with their specious reasons to have them immediately come forward in their interest. Investigation will show that Japanese consuls in our large cities lavished expensive and sumptuous gifts on a great number of prominent citizens at Christmas and other appropriate occasions.

I wish to make it clear here that I do not intend to indict the great majority of these individuals because I am positive there was no disloyalty to their country in their minds. However, because their actions were unintentional does not alter the fact they were of great importance and value in the subtle propagandizing efforts of the Japanese nation and enabled them to exert an unbelievable amount of influence on the economic, political and social life of the Pacific Coast.

AFTER my study of this question, I wish to assure the members of this House that there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the Japanese consul, taking his orders directly from Tokyo, ruled the Japanese colonies in our country with an iron and dictatorial hand; thus there was a society within a society and a race within a race.

Every two years the Japanese consul in the large Pacific Coast cities was changed and a new consul came in, bearing direct orders from the "Son of Heaven" in Tokyo. He directed the establishment of Japanese language schools; he managed the complicated Japanese financial system through the Japanese banks, owned and controlled in the land of the Samurai.

The consulate office was the fountainhead from which flowed all directives to Japanese residents, both alien and native to this country. And was also the center of espionage and propaganda activity to which came all the data which the Japanese were able to gather regarding our Pacific Coast line and the isles and inlets of the Alaskan Peninsula.

Let me outline briefly to you a few of the examples of Japanese infiltration tactics which have recently come to light. The most striking example, in my opinion, is a fact recently brought out by Mr. Miller Freeman of Seattle, Washington, publisher of eight trade journals and who is undoubtedly one of the greatest experts on the Japanese problem in our country. He points out that in the China Club of Seattle, which has an executive board of 29 members, 11 members are listed in the 1942 roster of officers and members of the Japan Society of Seattle.

How ironic it is that with China and Japan having been at war for over five years, such a large majority of the directors of the China Club and the Japan Club should belong to both organizations.

I WONDER also if you gentlemen know that immediately after Pearl Harbor, several Japanese organizations turned over to the American Red Cross a number of bandages, medical supplies and other material fashioned by Japanese societies. They attempted to obtain wide publicity and made great fanfare about their patriotism at that time, neglecting, however, to mention that all their supplies up to

that date had been forwarded to the Japanese military machine. They neglected, also, to mention that it was necessary for them to remove the bills of lading from the material which they donated to our Government because it had been addressed previously to Tokyo.

The War Relocation Authority and the Federal Reserve Bank Board now have all the information regarding the financial assets and economic enterprises of the Japanese in this country. Now that we are at war with Japan, we need not be concerned with diplomatic niceties. Is there any reason why this information should not be made available to the American people? Do not the American people, and particularly the residents of the Pacific Coast, have the right to know the extent of the economic stranglehold possessed by Japanese residents on the domestic economy of our country? I for one must insist that the American people have a right to be fully informed on this subject.

Let me point out also here that these are not recent developments in Japanese strategy. The Japanese have used these tactics for many years. Over 20 years ago our able colleague (Mr. Woodruff) called to the attention of Congress some information which he has recently again brought to light before this Seventy-Eighth Congress. During World War No. 1, our so-called ally, Japan, owned two airplane plants in the state of New Jersey which were employed on Government contracts.

THESE two plants were the Standard Aircraft Corporation and the Standard Aero Company, which were in control of Mitsui & Company, the fiscal agents of the Japanese government at that time. Japan, therefore, had access to our most advanced secret military information regarding that vital military weapon, the airplane. Under orders from Tokyo, this company actually shipped a number of complete airplane engines to Japan for study and imitation at the height of this war. It has even been reliably reported that Jap emissaries applied at that time to Thomas Edison, head of the United States War Invention Board, to share in all the technical military information available to this country.

Despite the enlightening expose made by the gentleman from Michigan, Congressman Woodruff, and despite the fact further investigation showed the Japanese had not only stolen our military secrets but while so doing had milked the United States Treasury of over \$16,000,000, I can find no evidence to demonstrate that any successful effort was ever made to follow up these events and to receive an accounting from the Japanese nation.

Those who have read the white paper of the State Department, outlining our nation's course of diplomacy with Japan prior to Pearl Harbor, find it difficult to understand why the American people were left so much in the dark as to the actual trend of diplomatic events in that area. I venture to say that if the true facts are brought out regarding the inadequacy of our naval intelligence in the Pacific area the American public will find such a revelation even more astounding. I know conclusively that the facts regarding Japanese military preparations, the Japanese war psychosis, and Japanese plans for conquest were brought forcefully to the attention of our naval intelligence not once but many times in the years preceding Pearl Harbor.

EVEN the schoolboys in coastal cities on the Pacific Coast who had observed Japanese merchant marine sailors, cameras slung over their backs, on their Sunday afternoon stroll over the waterfronts of our large cities were more aware of the crisis which might become imminent at any moment.

Certainly, the fishermen in the great Alaskan salmon industry, who had fought to expel Japanese floating canneries from our Alaskan waters, were well aware of the true facts. Certainly, too, it is no wonder that these same fishermen expressed their wonder in times past that not only did the State Department exert its influence against their efforts to expel the Japanese from these regions, but even urged that their technical and student missions receive special courtesies in viewing this area.

If anyone doubts the accuracy of the information which the Japanese have regarding the shores and inlets of the Alaskan Peninsula, I urge him to ask any experienced fishing skipper in those waters if he would not prefer to have the Japanese maps and sounding charts in preference to those obtained by the belated efforts of the United States coast and geodetic survey.

In my mind there is no question but that the same pro-Japanese influences which existed in this country prior to Pearl Harbor still exist, although they have temporarily gone underground. I believe the investigation of Japanese activity during these many years in our country will bring out a number of startling revelations which will materially assist us in the prosecution of the present war.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek quoted a Chinese proverb in her recent address to this House: "Know thyself; know thy enemy."

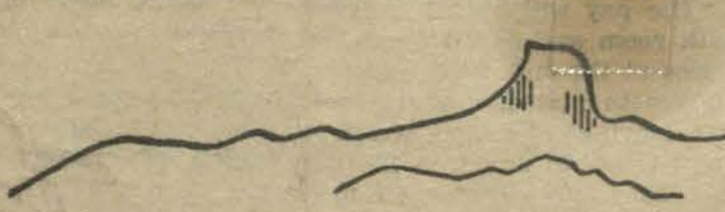
I DO not believe that either the American people, the members of Congress, or even the military authorities can fully understand the Japanese conflict in all its aspects without knowing more fully what has been the history of prewar infiltration and propagandizing in this country.

If we fully study and analyze their mode of second-front activity in this country, we will better be able to conduct the present war to a successful and speedy conclusion. Armed with this information, we will realize the necessity for diverting a greater portion of our military might to the war in the Pacific before they have been able to consolidate the vast industrial and economic empire they have recently taken over.

Even a dilettante student of history knows Japan, although nominally one of our Allies in World War No. 1, did practically nothing for the common cause in that conflict. They did manage, however, to take Tsingtao from the Germans, which they afterward retained along with the mandated isles which they fortified strongly in abrogation of their solemn trust and which we must now reckon with in the war of the Pacific. By building up previous to the first World War a great stock pile of materials which they lacked, they also managed to grab a great part of world trade.

In truth, the greatest factor in the modern economic development of Japan was the first World War. Japan felt no obligation to her Allies in that war any more than she has given us any reason in World War No. 2 to believe she will assist Germany unless such help coincide with her own nefarious purposes. However, in the event Germany seems about to succumb to weight of combined Allied military might, may we not expect that she will attempt a diversion to save her own skin?

I submit, gentlemen, in view of what has already transpired in the past and future eventualities we may anticipate, this investigation is an urgent and immediate necessity.



HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

VOL. II, No. 10

Saturday, March 6, 1943

2 Cents Within City 5 Cents Elsewhere

Robertson Places Responsibility For Enlistments on Block Heads

Recruiting for New Class at Camp Savage Will Begin Soon

Recruiting will begin soon for a new class at the Camp Savage language school for men desiring to join military intelligence forces, it was learned here this week by Sgt. Kazunobu Tamura of the Army recruiting team. This information was received in reply to a query by Tamura on behalf of men undecided between the all-nisei combat unit and the intelligence service.

The method for recruiting will

be similar to that used with the previous class when recruiting parties visited all WRA centers and interviewed candidates.

Men already in service may apply for entry to the school forwarding their name, rank and serial number together with a letter of application to Camp Savage, Minnesota.

Further details regarding the recruiting are expected here shortly.

Life-Long Stigma Awaits Nisei Who Have Failed To Shoulder Obligations

As Heart Mountain swung into the last lap of registration and voluntary enlistment for the all-nisei U. S. Army combat unit, Project Director Guy Robertson placed the issue of support for the program directly into the laps of block managers and block chairmen "individually and collectively."

In a memorandum to the two groups Robertson pointed out that it is not the responsibility of the Army or WRA to induce nisei to volunteer. "It definitely is the obligation of the community leaders to see that Heart Mountain maintain at least a comparable position with the other centers," he wrote. "Whether the parents realize that life-long stigma will be borne by their children who fail to assume their responsibility in a democratic government will reflect upon your often-mentioned desire to continue to live as good citizens," Robertson said to the two groups.

Registration of women, meanwhile, continued in full swing, with the bulk of the program expected to be completed by Monday. Men were reported 92 per cent registered Thursday evening, with most of the remainder either ill, or expected to register late yesterday and this morning.

Meanwhile it was learned here that enlistments are coming in rapidly in other WRA centers. Minidoka in Idaho, with a population smaller than that of Heart Mountain, passed the 250 figure this week and was rapidly approaching the 300 mark. Some 15 per cent of those eligible have volunteered there. In the van were such men as the four Sakura brothers, and the three Onodera brothers volunteering together. Two of the Sakura brothers, Chester and Howard, are parents, the former being 37 years old and the father of three children. They indicated their decision was not of the moment, but a fulfillment of the wishes of their father who before his death 20 years ago, impressed the responsibilities of American citizenship on his sons.

Other centers, according to unofficial tabulations, are showing correspondingly high returns. Poston, largest of the centers, is leading in total enlistments with registration still incomplete. In Hawaii, according to other reports, more than 9000 men have volunteered.

SUPREME COURT ACTION ASKED ON JAP CURFEW

WASHINGTON, March 30. (AP) The Supreme Court was asked by the Ninth Federal Circuit Court today to pass on the constitutionality of a curfew imposed on West Coast enemy aliens by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command. The question was presented in cases involving Minoru Yasui of Portland, Or., and Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi of Seattle, American citizens of Japanese ancestry. The Circuit Court to which they had appealed certified the constitutionality issue to the Supreme Court for a ruling.

"The question whether this exercise of the war power can be reconciled with traditional standards of personal liberty and freedom guaranteed by the Constitu-

tion is most difficult," the Circuit Court said in its application.

The Japanese contended, the Circuit Court explained, that since they are American citizens neither Congress nor the President had the power to command them, merely on the basis of Japanese ancestry, to remain within their residence during a curfew which was not applicable to American citizens not of Japanese ancestry.

The government asserted, the Circuit Court added, that the application of the curfew to all persons of Japanese ancestry, citizens and aliens alike was a valid exercise of the war powers of the President.

Savage Language School Seeks 250 Qualified Nisei

New Class in Specialized Japanese Will Start Study July 1, States Lt. Rusch

Pleased with its success and with the high calibre of nisei recruited at the relocation centers for special training, the Army is again planning to select for its Army Language School at Savage, Minn., an additional class of 250 enlisted men, according to word received this week by Project Director H. L. Stafford from Lieutenant Paul F. Rusch, assistant director of personnel at the Savage school.

The excellent performance of the men who volunteered for this service from the relocation centers during the past year justifies the Army's plan to enlist an additional class of nisei for a new course of specialized Japanese language instruction beginning July 1, Rusch writes.

This further opportunity for voluntary enlistment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry into the Army for training as Japanese language specialists is being extended to nisei who can meet the following qualifications. Both single and married men are eligible.

1. Applicants must be male citizens of the United States, of draft age and physically fit for induction into the United States Army.
2. While applicant should preferably be a graduate of either an American high school or of a Japanese Middle School (Chugakko), he must possess a fundamental knowledge of both the English and Japanese languages. Candidates must be conversant with both languages.

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DeWitt Raps Japanese

Will Fight Return To Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON, April 13—Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt told a house naval affairs subcommittee Tuesday that the Japanese will not be returned to the Pacific Coast if he has his way.

"The far west contains too many vital defense installations, essential to the defense of the country, to allow any Japanese on the coast," he was reported to have said.

The commanding general of the western defense command and the Fourth Army told the congressional committee:

"There is developing a sentiment on the part of certain individuals to get the Japanese back to the coast."

"I am opposing it with every means at my disposal—a Jap's a Jap. They are a dangerous element, whether loyal or not. There is no way to determine their loyalty. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen, theoretically. He is still a Japanese and you can't change him."

remaining complement of carrier and surface forces, has the capacity to attempt another raid on Hawaii.

The weather moves around the world from west to east and the Japanese, if willing to pay the price, could attempt to advance toward Hawaii under cover of the weather front or could count upon retiring into the protective curtain of weather after a hit-and-run raid.

U.S. LEAD INCREASING

Pearl Harbor, under the drive and magnetic leadership of Nimitz, is today one of the greatest naval bases on the globe—far stronger than when the first Japanese plane appeared on the southeast horizon Dec. 7, 1941—and every day will find it further strengthened and expanded. Mainland shipyards and aircraft factories shift by shift are increasing further an undoubted lead over the Japanese in the rate of construction of new fighting craft.

Hence, Hawaii and the Pacific Coast which it protects are daily less vulnerable to attack, a fact which indicates an enemy

Hawaii Enlistees Arrive in Miss.

To Receive Training For Combat Duties

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—The military unit of 2,500 Japanese-Americans from Hawaii encamped Wednesday following a 4,000-mile trip which took them through San Francisco and Chicago.

With another 2,500 Japanese-Americans from the continental United States, these men will form a compact streamlined army with units of infantry, field artillery and engineers and its own medical personnel.

Their commander, Col. Charles W. Pence, told them, after their march into camp Wednesday:

"Each of you soldiers is a symbol of loyalty—the loyalty of the Japanese-American population both of Hawaii and the mainland. We're going to be tough. We are going to be well-trained, well disciplined. Our weapons and equipment will be the best."

The graph has not been unyielding. We have had painful losses of carriers and cruisers, they have unflinchingly been killed and more; as Nimitz said:

Each succeeding battle has shown of increasing importance, strength has grown steadily we have extended ourselves little more. The process still going on."

WILL THE WAR END? How long will the war last?

—Nation's Press

(Continued from Page One)

background of farming in California and we need competent help badly."

Observing that the seven had been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and military intelligence, following the customary procedure in cases where internees are released, Ickes remarked: "I have had excellent reports on them...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."

STATUS OF THE NEGRO

A senate investigation of discrimination against Negroes in the armed services was proposed yesterday by Senator Sheridan Downey (D) Calif.

Downey proposed that a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee be directed to investigate the status of the Negro and other minority groups to determine the extent of compliance with the draft act's prohibition against racial discrimination.

The committee would be authorized to inquire into practices which exclude personnel from certain assignments because of race or color; the extent to which opportunities for advancement are limited for similar reasons; and the relationship of the utilization and appropriate placement of personnel on the basis of individual competency and merit.

Noting that complaints of discrimination have been made, Senator Downey said some of them have come from "responsi-

From the Nation's Press

TRAVEL BAN LIFTED

San Francisco—American soldiers of Japanese descent on furlough were granted freedom of movement today in States of the Western Defense Command, it was announced in an Associated Press dispatch Monday. It was the first relaxation of the barriers erected against the Nipponese in the months immediately following Pearl Harbor.

Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commander of the Western Defense Area, signed a proclamation granting the privilege although less than a week ago he publicly took a firm stand against allowing any person of Japanese descent on the West Coast.

Today he announced that it had been determined it would be in the national interest to allow uniformed United States soldiers of Japanese ancestry to enter and travel within the evacuated areas of the Western Defense Command when on furlough or leave.

Public Proclamation No. 17 suspends existing prohibitions against the presence of Japanese in the evacuated zone in regard to such soldiers. Regulations prohibiting the presence, entry and movement of all other persons of Japanese ancestry remain in full force, a news release accompanying the proclamation said.

ICKES GETS HELP

Washington, April 15—Secretary of Interior Ickes said today he has negotiated the release of three American-born Japanese internees to work on his Olney, Md., farm because he wants to help ease their lot and because "we need competent farm help badly."

In addition, Ickes arranged for the release of four other internees from the Poston, Ariz., camp of the War Relocation Authority who will work for the owner of an adjacent farm, Sam Price, former Washington baseball player.

Three married couples and another man make up the seven.

Ickes said the wage arrangements met standard WRA requirements, which call for payment of prevailing wages at the place where the work is performed.

The secretary said in a statement that his "first reason" for negotiating the release was that "I believe we should do all we can to ease the burden that the war has placed upon this group of our fellow citizens."

"The second reason," he added, "is that these citizens have a

(Continued on Page Two)

NG, JUNE 19, 1943

LEGION ASKS 'CODDLING' OF JAPS BE ENDED

FRESNO, June 18.—After hearing charges by Ein Sabbelov, Fresno rancher and former farm superintendent at the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho, the Japanese evacuees are pestered by War Relocation Authority officials, members of Fresno Post No. 4, American Legion today telegraphed to President Roosevelt demanding that the relocation centers immediately be placed under Army supervision.

The Legion recommends that veterans of the Guadalcanal campaign be used to guard the evacuees.

Japanese Farm Tools Action Rushed

Legion Asks State to Sanction Use of Jap Machinery

Urging immediate action by the State Legislature to authorize seizure of idle, Japanese-owned farm machinery, local officials of the American Legion yesterday gave new impetus to the move to release the equipment—now officially estimated at 800 pieces—for the use of the State's food producers.

Wallace M. MacKay, Commander of the 20th District of the American Legion and also a member of the War Council of the Los Angeles County Council of the Legion, wired State Departmental Commander Leon Huppell at Sacramento to seek emergency legislation at once empowering Governor Warren to seize the alien machinery, now idle and rusting.

Lack Equipment

"We know that hundreds of California farmers are hesitating to plant large acreages because they are lacking in the necessary mechanized equipment and we are going to do everything we can to speed up and win the battle of food production," Commander MacKay said. "There has been too much dilly-dallying about this thing. We must get action soon if this equipment is to be made available to our farmers in time to help them with current crops."

Indicating a more receptive attitude toward the move than in the past, officials of the War Relocation Authority yesterday admitted that a survey, now underway, has disclosed 800 pieces of farm equipment, including 150 tractors, now stored on the West Coast.

More Machines Found

Previously War Relocation Authority representatives had insisted that most of the farm machinery left behind by California Japanese when they were ordered evacuated by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt had been put to productive use.

Shortly more than a month ago, Russell T. Robinson, chief of the W.R.A.'s Evacuee Property Division, was quoted by the Office of War Information as reporting that only "a limited quantity" of the equipment remained idle. He said his report covered a survey in California, Washington and Oregon.

Robinson's office yesterday explained this discrepancy as due to the fact that additional pieces of farm machinery had been discovered since the earlier survey.

Tardiness Charged

Charging certain Federal agencies with complacency and tardiness in solving the problem, officials of the State Department of Agriculture, with the support of the State Attorney General's office, recently began an independent survey of its own.

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Farm Editor Scores Delay

Sabotage Charged as Agencies Keep Jap Equipment Idle

"To keep usable farm machinery out of production is to sabotage the war program."

This charge against governmental agencies and Japanese evacuees who have blocked the transfer of idle, rusting, farm equipment to the State's food producers who need it in current food production is made by D. M. Rutherford in the April issue of the Pacific Rural Press.

In the 73-year-old farm publication, of which John E. Pickett is editor and Rutherford Southern editor, the latter describes in detail the results of a survey made by himself and several leading agriculturists. He reports seeing a quantity of the idle machinery in storage during an inspection trip made recently with five members of the Orange County farm machinery rationing board.

Buildings Filled

"In the course of one day," asserts Rutherford, "we visited 18 buildings on Western Orange County farms containing tractors, trucks and a vast assortment of usable farm machinery. Ten of these buildings, most of them filled with good equipment, were on the premises of one M. Sasaki, Huntington Beach, who was picked up on Dec. 8 as an enemy alien."

Rutherford estimates that at least 500 different items of equipment were observed on the inspection trip.

"For eight months Orange County folks have been trying to get some action by way of putting this machinery into use," Rutherford continues. "Through some of the governmental agencies involved there has been some plain and fancy buck passing. More than 400 letters have been sent by the Orange County U.S.D.A. War Board to as many individual owners of stored machinery."

Only 11 Reply

Only 11 replies were received. Ten said 'No.' One would sell a couple of old plows valued at \$24. Many individual applications have been sent. No response."

Then listing a large quantity of the equipment stored, its ownership and approximate value, Rutherford concludes:

"There has been enough delay, buck passing. Any useful farm machinery, no matter who owns it, should be in full use. There is a food shortage. The time is late."

While Federal agencies have been wrangling over the legal technicalities involved in requisitioning the needed machinery, two bills have been introduced in the California Legislature authorizing the State to seize control of all such idle equipment. The Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion and the State Department of Agriculture have been active in urging action to release the machinery for food production.

ing the machinery, have received in some cases insolent letters, stating emphatically that the equipment will not be sold.

U.S.-Jap War Will Last Five Years, Belief in Official Hawaiian Circles

Enemy's Naval Might Reduced by Nimitz' Blows

The following report on the progress of our war against Japan is based on the best available information in Hawaii as obtained by Frank H. Bartholomew, United Press vice-president in charge of the Pacific division. Today's dispatch was written after personal interviews with Pearl Harbor authorities best qualified to comment on American strength and strategy in Hawaii and other Pacific bases.

BY FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW
Vice-President of United Press



SUMS UP—Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Navy commander in the Pacific.

PEARL HARBOR, Dec. 28. (U.P.) The Pacific war will end in all probability in a crushing blow against Japan from the Chinese mainland, in the opinion of informed circles as expressed to the United Press.

Air attacks based in China, naval operations in the China Sea, and general utilization of China's vast man power are factors which informed quarters believe will be combined for a final successful smash which will bring peace again to the Pacific.

NAVY EYES BURMA

The Navy is watching with intense interest, in consequence, the present British attacks on Burma to determine whether it is the opening phase.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, 57-year-old Texan, who has steadily reduced Japan's sea strength by naval engagements and submarine action during the year he has commanded the Pacific Fleet, views the present situation in the Southwest Pacific as good and getting better.

Tactics of an "offensive defense" decided upon by Nimitz when he took over the smoldering chaos which was Pearl Harbor a year ago have proved successful as a sum total and may be expected to continue into 1943 with increasing momentum by midyear as new ships come off ways on the mainland and additional damaged ships from Pearl Harbor return to service.

NEW RAID POSSIBLE

The naval chiefs are not discounting the fact that Japan, as long as she can retain afloat her remaining complement of carrier and surface forces, has the capacity to attempt another raid on Hawaii.

The weather moves around the world from west to east and the Japanese, if willing to pay the price, could attempt to advance toward Hawaii under cover of the weather front or could count upon retiring into the protective curtain of weather after a hit-and-run raid.

U.S. LEAD INCREASING

Pearl Harbor, under the drive and magnetic leadership of Nimitz, is today one of the greatest naval bases on the globe—far stronger than when the first Japanese plane appeared on the southeast horizon Dec. 7, 1941—and every day will find it further strengthened and expanded. Mainland shipyards and aircraft factories shift by shift are increasing further an undoubted lead over the Japanese in the rate of construction of new fighting craft.

Hence, Hawaii and the Pacific Coast which it protects are daily less vulnerable to attack, a fact which indicates an enemy

Crushing Blow From Mainland of China Seen

last press conference. "We will not underestimate them. They are trained from childhood in the arts of war and they will fight this one to the last gasp. That is why it will be so long."

But how long?
"I forgot to bring my crystal ball down here," Nimitz said, smiling.

Other sources offer varying personal opinions and the consensus as gathered by the United Press from them is five full years more. All, practically without exception, think Germany will be crushed first and that Japan never will quit fighting until she is subdued by invasion.

JAPS SUPPLY TARGETS

The Japanese are coming down in the Southwest Pacific, thus obligingly keeping the American fighting craft on sea and in the air supplied with a continuous line of targets which otherwise might not be available. It is as far, almost to an odd mile, from Hawaii to Guadalcanal as it is from Japan, thus far the United States has had the best of it in protecting lines of communication and supply.

In engagement after engagement Nimitz has whittled the sea strength of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the combined Japanese fleet, while the submarine war of attrition against Japan's overburdened merchant transport fleet, now strung over the longest lines of supply in the history of naval warfare, has gone steadily forward.

The edge in new construction is being widened steadily against the day when the final punishing blow will be delivered as informed circles here now envision it—the coup de grace from the mainland of China finishing the war where Japan began it.

attempt may be made soon, if ever.

JAP STRENGTH OUT

The past year under Nimitz already has seen Japan's power steadily reduced from the possibility of a successful invasion in force which existed on the heels of the initial blitz, down a diminishing scale of danger, to the present possibilities of a raid by aircraft carriers.

The graph has not been unvarying. We have had painful losses of carriers and cruisers. But they have unflinchingly been equalized and more; as Nimitz says:

"Each succeeding battle has been of increasing importance, our strength has grown steadily and we have extended ourselves a little more. The process still is going on."

WHEN WILL WAR END?

How long will the war last?
"It won't be over until the Japs are crushed," Nimitz said in reply to the question at his

The Japanese Menace

U.S. Galen M. Fisher Writes an Open Letter to Nisei on Registration

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(Galen M. Fisher, of 11 El Sueno, Orinda, Calif., is serving on the West Coast Committee of the National Student Relocation Council.—Ed. Note)

Dear Fellow-Citizens of Japanese Ancestry:

Letters asking counsel on registration and the Combat Unit have come lately from several centers. Instead of simply replying to the individual inquiries, I am going to be bold enough to write this open letter to all Nisei, not to give unasked advice, but to report how the issues look to me and all other genuine friends with whom I have talked. By "genuine friends" I mean Caucasians who are fighting to protect the constitutional rights of all minorities, especially of Japanese-Americans.

Let me say right off that all of us, without exception, feel it would be a serious mistake for you not to register and to cooperate whole-heartedly with the War Department and the WRA in forming the Combat Unit, as well as in applying for release for free resettlement, unless family conditions prevent.

GRIEVANCES MUST NOT BLIND

We know that you have been cut to the quick by the tough experiences of the last year—not so much for the physical hardships, as the denial of a chance to prove your loyalty and make your utmost contribution to the war effort. Many of us have shared your sense of grievance on this account, and have worked persistently to bring about a change in government and in the public mind. But most of you have swallowed your grievances and endured the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" with marvelous patience, in the spirit of patriots ready to serve the country to the limit. Knowing as I do the tragedies of which you and your loved ones have been a part, my heart bleeds for you. But all this makes me and your other steadfast friends all the more anxious that you do now let objections to the manner of the registration or pent-up resentment over past treatment make you flout the Government's offer.

As to the Combat Unit, high officials labored for months to bring it about. Those who now refuse to cooperate with the War Department will be throwing down, not only the liberal Army officials, but also the President, for on February 1st he wrote to Secretary Stimson endorsing the plan and testifying to its high purpose in these words: "I am glad to observe that the War Department, the Navy Department, the War Manpower Commission, the Department of Justice, and the War Relocation Authority are collaborating in a program which will assure the opportunity for all loyal Americans, including Americans of Japanese ancestry, to serve their country at a time when the fullest and wisest use of our manpower is all-important to the war effort."

REFUSAL WILL FEED AXIS PROPAGANDA

Refusal to cooperate will also poison the public mind against all evacuees, for the anti-Oriental reactionaries could say, "We told you so; they were disloyal all along, and now their true colors have come out." It would give a most effective item of propaganda to the Axis. And it would hamstring groups like the Fair Play Committees that are working to preserve the democratic rights of Nisei and all minority groups.

BIG NAMES AMONG FRIENDS

Right now the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play is being formed to carry on that fight. President Sproul of U.C. is Honorary Chairman, Maurice Harrison is the head of the Advisory Board, Dr. A. C. McGiffert is Executive Committee Chairman, and Mrs. Harry Kingman is Executive Secretary. General Barrows, Dr. Henry Grade, Dr. Robert Millikan, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur and many other leaders over the West Coast are backing it.

I feel sure that you won't let them down, but will continue to hold fast to the ideal America, even though the real America, under wartime pressure, has fallen far short of her goals.

Very sincerely yours,
Galen M. Fisher (signed)

it so badly," Frank M. Kramer, supervising inspector for the department, declared upon his return from a conference at San Francisco.

Need Equipment

"Southern California farmers," Kramer said, "now are in the midst of their planting season, and many are hesitating to plant large crops because they are not sure they can get the equip-

Machines Not for Sale

Local agriculturalists, who have written the Japanese owning the machinery, have received in some cases insolent letters, stating emphatically that the equipment will not be sold,

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1943

Release of Stored Evacuee Farm Machinery Urged

The Colorado Jones

FRESNO.—The fig industry, as represented by the California Fig Institute, was on record as favoring immediate release of farm equipment now in storage and formerly used by Japanese sent to evacuee camps.

A resolution urging the procedure by the government to relieve a growing shortage of necessary agricultural devices and thus bolster efforts of growers to accomplish record 1943 production in the Food-for-Victory campaign was adopted at an annual institute meeting here.

Warning on Imports

Another resolution urges that United States Senators and Representatives be warned against any granting of executive power to suspend import and immigration barriers and the granting of concessions freely on foreign agricultural products which compete with domestic commodities.

Machines Not for Sale

Local agriculturalists, who have written the Japanese owning the machinery, have received in some cases insolent letters, stating emphatically that the equipment will not be sold.

FARMERS PLEAD FOR RELEASE OF JAPANESE OWNED FARM MACHINERY

With thousands of farmers pleading for much-needed farm equipment in order to increase their food production as a part of the government's war effort the State Department of Agriculture yesterday began an inventory of Japanese-owned farm machinery, now rusting and idle on farms and in warehouses throughout California.

"The State Department of Agriculture is bringing this important matter to the attention of Federal authorities, and will do everything it can to get this vital agricultural machinery released to our farmers, who need it so badly," Frank M. Kramer, supervising inspector for the department, declared upon his return from a conference at San Francisco.

Need Equipment

"Southern California farmers," Kramer said, "now are in the midst of their planting season, and many are hesitating to plant large crops because they are not sure they can get the equip-

rented or leased to anyone, Kramer said.

Disking machines, plows, cultivators, power sprays and many types of motorized, rubber-tired machinery are included in the idle equipment.

Washington officials so far have denied local governmental agencies the right to take steps to obtain possession of the machinery. The problem has been with the United States Department of Agriculture for some time, and the State department, under the direction of W. J. Cecil, has decided to urge immediate action.

Jap Farm Tools Found

With both State and Federal action under way to release large quantities of Japanese-owned farm machinery for use by the State's food producers, Frank M. Kramer, supervising inspector of the State Department of Agriculture, yesterday reported that new caches of stored equipment are being reported daily.

"As a result of publicity given the problem in The Times, farmers throughout the Southland are calling and writing in to report places where this idle machinery is stored," Kramer said.

Many other farmers, he declared, are complaining to the State Department of Agriculture that they are hampered in putting in as large crops as they would like to because of the shortage of man power and mechanized equipment.

One woman rancher is unable to put in a 500-acre crop of lima beans, an essential war crop, for this reason, Kramer asserted. He said that enough Japanese-

owned machinery to farm 3000 acres had been discovered in a garage in Culver City but the caretaker of the property would not permit him to inspect it. Explaining that he had wired to Federal Relocation officials for permission to investigate this equipment, he said that the State Department of Agriculture was continuing with its survey.

"We hope to cut the red tape and get some of this machinery in the hands of our food producers in time to help them," he added.

Seizure Urged of Farm Machinery

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—(P)—The State Chamber of Commerce agricultural committee has urged that all farm machinery and equipment, belonging to Japanese evacuees and now stored in California warehouses, be released by the Army for use by farmers. Japanese evacuees, under the proposal, would be paid a reasonable sum for use of the machinery.

Women Aid Farmers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—War Manpower Commission statistics estimate that 70 per cent more women were working on farms in the summer of 1942 than in the summer of 1940.

Send me, Sentinel

Saturday, March 6, 1943

Former WRA Chief 'Gratified' By Reopening of Army to Nisei

In a letter to the Pacific Citizen, official JACL weekly, Milton Eisenhower, associate director of the office of War Information and former director of WRA, declared that he is "deeply gratified" by the War Department's decision of reopening the army to nisei soldiers. The text of his letter follows:

"Like millions of Americans, I was deeply gratified when our government reopened the ranks of our Army to loyal Americans of Japanese descent. Those who are eligible for enlistment have an opportunity to make a particularly significant contribution to our common fight for a better

world. "This war will end in absolute triumph for the United Nations. This war must usher in a day of greater decency and brotherhood among all men. In such a war, the participation of men from every land, men of every descent, is the strongest possible force and guarantee for a reborn and strengthened freedom. "The Japanese-Americans who have faith in our common cause and our common future will share an adversity which must inevitably lead to the sharing of greater and enduring democracy."