

'KEEP JAPS ON LEAVE OFF COAST'—TENNEY

Chairman of Legislature Investigating Group Points Out Dangers of Army's New Jap Policy

Criticism of the action of the Army in permitting American born Japanese soldiers training in the East to come into the California and other coastal defense areas when on leave, was voiced yesterday by State Senator Jack B. Tenney.

Tenney as chairman of the legislative investigating committee on un-American activities, is familiar with the technique of and dangers from saboteurs. He was quick to say that he was casting no reflection upon the American-born Japanese men in uniform. His committee, however, delved into the matter of Japanese subversive activities in California and devoted a chapter of the committee's exhaustive report to such activities.

DeWitt Action Applauded

"I agree wholeheartedly with the stand of Gen. DeWitt that the Japanese civilians should not be permitted to enter the western defense area. However, the move of the Army to permit American born Japanese who are training or on active duty in eastern or Midwestern camps and training centers to come into this area while on leave seems to me to be a move fraught with danger.

"As it was formerly under DeWitt's general exclusion order, any time we come across a Japanese wandering around in this area we knew immediately that he has no business here and we could turn him in. But under the new order, if we see a Japanese in American uniform we must assume that he is a member of our Army and is here legitimately on leave.

Many Speak English

"The danger arises from the fact that there are thousands of men in the Japanese armed forces who can speak English as fluently as our own people—Jap and all. The Japanese military authorities could dress them up in American uniforms and put them ashore here via submarines any night, as the Germans did with their men on the Atlantic Coast, and we might not be so fortunate in apprehending them. They could spy on us, gather valuable information, or even commit acts of sabotage. The Jap is a different type from the German and with his fatalistic attitude about dying for his country he would take far greater risks than would the German.

Spy Work Made Easy

"Under the policy of permitting Japanese American-born soldiers to come into this area and remain here on leave, a real Japanese spy might be at large for some time before being discovered as such.

"I know they are not going to station any of the Japanese of our Army here and there is, in

my opinion, just as good reason for not permitting them here on leave. The Army has the responsibility, true, but as one of the representatives of the people of California I merely wish to express views which I know are quite generally held in the hope that the authorities at Washington will wake up and reconsider the order and keep out all Japanese, whether in uniform or not."

Warren Signs Machinery Seizure Bill

State legislature has just passed the "Lowery Act" which provides for the seizure of idle farm machinery and has the approval signature of California Governor Earl Warren. A telegram received this week by local Project Albert Throckmorton from WRA Principal Attorney Hart in San Francisco,

it is too early to get details concerning this project Attorney's office report of the following

"You will agree we can't evacuate whether to their farm machinery. Every encouragement given toward getting machinery into use. Suggest informed of general Lowery Act which as provides for taking of ment and machinery California under eminent proceedings when Director of Agriculture is needed, and canceled for a reasonable ner and state cannot court must ultimately that is fair price. Also does not so provide well take into con- PA ceiling prices. It ade clear that act ret to farm machinery ent of evacuees but y's. Also, does not machinery, although that act was passed ase of putting idle to production. Gov- st signed bill. There- ly to know effects. ese, constitutionality ot been determined."

U. S. Japs Beach City C. of C. Opposes Return

Directors of the Huntington Beach Chamber of Commerce today joined the growing list of organizations opposing return of evacuated Japanese to the Pacific Coast.

A resolution adopted by the directors pointed out that hatred against Japanese, both foreign and native-born, has "intensified to the danger point due to recent developments in the Pacific theater of war" and that safety of our own people "and safety of the Japanese themselves" demands their exclusion, now and "for all time."

Citizens who support "what appears to be a movement on foot to return the Japanese here" are "badly misinformed," according to the resolution, which declares that "our local people are best able to judge the advisability" of such action.

The resolution further urges that the evacuated Japanese in relocation centers be shifted from control of the War Relocation Authority to the Army.

Army Will Complete Evacuation Role Nov. 1, Says Gen. DeWitt

Chronology of Historic Mass Movement of Coast Japanese Issued by WCCA; Evacuation Job Was Completed in Eight Months by Military Command

SAN FRANCISCO—Transfer of persons of Japanese ancestry from strategic military areas on the West Coast will be completed by November 1, Lieutenant General J. L. DeWitt, Commanding General, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, announced Wednesday.

With the departure this week of the remaining evacuees in Santa Anita and Fresno Assembly Centers, the last of the evacuees will have been moved inland to Relocation Centers.

They become the responsibility and care of War Relocation Authority, a civilian organization, established by Presidential Executive Order No. 9106, March 18, 1942.

The eighteen Assembly Centers set up last March, will have fulfilled their purpose.

The Army will have discharged its obligation, the WCCA announced.

That obligation according to Colonel Karl R. Bendetsen, G. S. C., Assistant Chief of Staff, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, in charge of evacuation operations, was assumed when General DeWitt determined as a matter of military necessity that the defense of the West Coast required the removal of all persons of Japanese ancestry.

Within a period of eight months, the Army completed the job.

The first phase, that of gathering the evacuees into Assembly Centers was completed June 5.

Of that operation it was said that it was completed within the designated time, without mishance, with minimum hardship and almost without incident.

In all, 110,599 persons of Japanese ancestry were affected. The history making character of the movement has absorbed public attention to a degree exceeded only by actual operations on land and sea and air.

"Never before had military necessity dictated such a program," the army remarked. "It can now be said that the transference to relocation centers has been effected without incident, on time, and with a proper regard for the comfort of the persons moved."

The order of exclusion from strategic military areas, issued by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, affected all Japanese, those born in this country as well as natives of Japan.

Most now are in 10 huge relocation centers in the interior maintaining hospitals, recreation areas, and governing councils. They receive their housing, food and medical attention without cost, and in addition, those who work are paid \$19 a month for professional people, \$16 a month for skilled men and women, and \$12 a month for the unskilled.

The army arranged for storage and conservation of property of all of those moved, and took safeguards to preserve property rights of the Japanese, and to minimize resulting economic dislocations.

Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, in charge of the Wartime Civil Control Administration which directed the evacuation, said "at all stages of the program greatest care was exercised by the army to preserve the property of the evacuees, to guard their health, and to keep families and, when possible, communities together."

About 8,000 Japanese now are engaged in agricultural labor outside the relocation camps in several western states, but are not permitted in military zones.

The 10 relocation centers established are Manzanar, in Southern California, in the shadow of majestic Mt. Whitney; Tule Lake, in Siskiyou county, extreme Northern California; Parker, Ariz., Gila river center near Sacaton, Ariz., with 16,000 acres of government land; Central Utah, in the plateau area at Abraham; Minidoka, in Jerome county, Idaho, on 68,000 acres of public land east of Twin Falls; Heart Mountain in the Buffalo Bill country of Wyoming, 13 miles northwest of Cody; Granada in Prowers county, Colorado, in the Arkansas River valley, 130 miles east of Pueblo; Rohwer, in Desha county, in the Mississippi River Delta of southeast Arkansas;

Jerome in Chicot and Drew counties of Arkansas, and a 10,000 acre site 10 miles south of Dermott.

Last February President Roosevelt issued an executive order directing establishment of military areas from which any and all persons might be excluded. In March General DeWitt established military areas along the Pacific seaboard, and exclusion orders were prepared. On March 23 migration of Japanese started in Washington's Puget Sound area, and in Los Angeles.

In the space of four weeks army engineers built shelters for more than 100,000 persons, provided for mess and hospitalization and, as swiftly as possible for worship, recreation and education. Race tracks along the coast were converted into temporary quarters, until those being evacuated could be moved inland.

DECISION REFUSED

to Act in Case Instigated by Americans by Bay Cityite

(P) the Golden West, today said a bill amending the Constitution to deny American citizenship to Japanese born in this country would be revived immediately in Congress.

He made this statement following the Supreme Court's denial of his petition for review of a lower court ruling against his suit to deny American-born Japanese the right to vote.

"We are now going ahead with our proposed amendment," he said.

WASHINGTON LETTER

The Near East and World War II

The conference between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin, together with the change in Great Britain's Middle East Command, suggests that the importance of the Near and Middle East as a war theater will increase during the coming weeks.

It is certain that Transcaucasia and the Mediterranean area were considered in the Churchill-Stalin talks, and that a strategy which would include United Nations forces all the way from Egypt and up through Palestine, Syria, Iran and Iraq to Caucasian Russia has received serious attention. Churchill's talks with the Middle East Command at Cairo before his arrival at Moscow no doubt took this direction.

As the Germans approach Transcaucasia, the part to be played by Allied forces in Syria and Palestine are reported to be in fine condition. They are supported by a large Polish force which has been equipped by the United States and Great Britain. Britain's preparations in the Euphrates Valley, while their nature is a military secret, are impressive. Installations along the Haifa-Baghdad road have assured the strength of this vital line of supply and defense.

U. S. Supplies Flow East

More and more American troops and supplies have been flowing into Egypt. American medium bombers have attacked Matruh, while heavy bombers have blasted Tobruk harbor and enemy ships in the Mediterranean. It is even being suggested that North Africa might become the United Nations' second front.

The transfer of the Middle East Command from General Auchinleck to General Sid Harold Alexander also suggests that the United Nations are about to step up their operations in this area. For General Alexander is known as an advocate of attack. In the first World War he went over the top

thirty times before he was wounded. In the present conflict he was the last man to leave Dunkerque at the time of the British withdrawal. He took over the command of Burma from Lieutenant General Hutton two days before the fall of Rangoon. He has been decorated for bravery many times, and his honors include the Distinguished Service Order. Such a man is not likely to wait for the enemy to move first.

"We should not be content to sit behind concrete fortifications," he has said. "We should take every chance to hit back, especially where the enemy is least expecting us."

The fact that a new command for General Auchinleck was not immediately announced may mean that he is being reserved for a job which Churchill and Stalin discussed at Moscow. Auchinleck was in command of the forces which took Narvik from the Germans in 1940, but when the Nazis invaded France shortly after his arrival in Norway he was ordered back to defend England.

The German approach on Transcaucasia also takes them closer to Allied forces in the Near East. If the Nazi plan involves a huge pincer movement moving up from North Africa and down from Russia, Hitler's forces will discover that they have taken on a stupendous job. While Rommel in the North African desert had the benefit of Italian bases in Libya and supply lines reaching back to Italy, distances across the Syrian desert are vastly greater. The distance from the Levant coast to the nearest oil wells is more than 1,000 miles, every foot of which can be defended from well supplied bases in the Euphrates Valley. The Ninth and Tenth British Armies, waterless sands, and hostile tribes stand in the way of any invader.

All the signs point to a titanic struggle in the Near East. How and when the blows will be struck depends upon the course of the war during the next few weeks, and the plans of the high commands.

Try to Find Substitutes

A bright gal can cut her cosmetic bill in half by using certain time-honored, time-tested substitutes for higher priced creams and lotions. As good an astringent as any is witch-hazel. It's antiseptic, of course, which makes it that much better.

The best soap—that is the mildest and purest—is castile soap or mild, white baby soap. Don't buy an expensive brand of soap because it's supposed to do wonders for you. The only thing that any soap can do is keep you clean.

Instead of using a shampoo, you might try using mild soap flakes.

Don't try saving money by buying cheap hairbrushes, etc. A good hairbrush will last years.

Don't use dirty powder puffs. It's much better to use a clean white cotton puff each time.

Do use a shade of powder exactly suited to your complexion. A lighter shade will make your face look coarse. Better to use a slightly darker powder than one too light.

Book Review:

AMERICAN UNITY AND ASIA, by Pearl S. Buck. 140 pages. The John Day Co., New York

This slender volume is the most courageous and valuable book that has appeared in our generation. It is the only book we know of that from beginning to end pleads for the practice of democracy throughout the world. The author pleads the cause of the twelve millions of colored people in the United States, who are asked to give their lives fighting for a democracy of which they are not allowed to share the benefits. She also pleads for the many more millions, in China and in India and in Africa, who must be given justice and equality before the white race before there can be any hope of building a permanent peace. Pearl Buck points out that the crisis between the white and colored races has been made by the Nazis one of the main issues of this war, and that its settlement cannot safely be postponed.

With that courage that makes this book so outstanding and im-

total number of persons engaged in the business. In fact, the vegetable acreage planted in the county this year is the greatest in history. These facts were set forth yesterday by Harold J. Ryan, County Agricultural Commissioner, at an American Legion luncheon at the Hay-ward Hotel.

Commissioner Ryan said that in 1941 there were 1600 vegetable farmers in the county. Of this number 1200 were Japanese. That year 54,000 acres were planted in vegetables. He added: "This year there are 1500 vegetable farmers in the county and they will harvest crops from approximately 55,000 acres."

No books can be written against America. The survey, according to the Pacific War Department, highly praised the people that turned the tide would believe the national testimony of China and hamlet in Japan, spreading through the Japanese people as 122 agandists and cause st will discredit the Japanese contrast of national report asserted.

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only about thirty balls, five bats and fifty gloves, after each night the supply decreased as bats break and balls grip apart."

"Yeah but the soft-all season just about over. Pretty soon you have to start them playing football and basketball." "Oh, izzat bright boy," remarked Little Estaban with a nasty sneer, "how many football do you suppose the kid can play with about six football and no football suits; and how much basketball do you suppose possible with about six basketball and no goals? Sure the kids can play marbles and hop-scotch and blind-man's bluff, but how many of them want to?"

Little Estaban was pretty sorry by now so I began with a little more caution, chuckling heartily into his face. "I guess kids don't go for that kind of stuff like used to when I was a kid just a few years back. But, then, if you want athletic equipment, why can't everyone chip in and share the costs?"

Little Estaban scowled at me; his eyes began to glare and I knew said the wrong thing. "Listen, kid, do," he began, "if you had any sense at all and if you knew how the people in camp were fixed up for money, you wouldn't dare think of such a plan. When you're getting paid on a scale of \$12, \$16 and \$19, the average income per head for the whole camp comes to about \$4 a month, out of which you have to buy your clothing, bedding, hair cuts, medicine, cosmetics, shaving cream and razor blades and all the

portant Miss Buck pleads also for the Japanese in America. She writes, "To train Japan's future leaders—can there be a greater chance for democracy?" Miss Buck believes that all men are created equal and that we should act according to this belief.

This is a fighting book, all the more so because it is written with in it a single note of intolerance—not even towards the intolerant. If a book can save the world this book will do it. At least it will save the world in the minds of as many as are fortunate enough to read it with open minds.—Mitchell Kennerley, in Asia Magazine, September, 1942.

and how that pride is worked out in prejudice against those of other races and classes, even though under God all men are one in His favor. I have dedicated my life as a living apology for that pride and prejudice and humbly strive to gain the emancipation of every race and class of people. I can assure you that many another works with that same end in view. Even as you kick through the thick dust of some Area road, or as you sit nursing your present woes, or as you meet to decide on camp procedures with other evacuees and sympathetic administrators, there are numerous individuals and groups across this country building towards the day when you shall have your full rights and responsibilities as citizens and brothers.

No reinforced by this knowledge and be guided by the challenge the great Negro, James Johnson, gave to his people, the protagonist of America is called upon to play a part of just will. Until the we shall new sleep. For the white hood that turned the tide would believe the national testimony of China and hamlet in Japan, spreading through the Japanese people as 122 agandists and cause st will discredit the Japanese contrast of national report asserted.

The Legion announced that a page report on the Japanese problem, which had been prepared by Dr. John R. Lechner, district Americanism commission chairman, had been unanimously adopted.

The survey urged the "reparation" of west coast Japanese citizens. (Ed. note: For Americans Japanese ancestry, any such movement as that advocated by the American Legion and Native Son group in California would be forced patiation" and not "reparation" issue) (foreign-born) and mixed (American-born) alike, can do more than Christianize Japan than 10,000 stonaries and 10,000 report asserted.

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Governor Warren Signs Machinery Seizure Bill

The State legislature has just passed the "Lowery Act" which provides for the seizure of idle farm machinery and has received the approval signature of California Governor Earl Warren, a telegram received this week by local Project Attorney Robert Throckmorton from WRA Principal Attorney Edgar Berhart in San Francisco, disclosed.

Although it is too early to know all details concerning this bill, the Project Attorney's office is in receipt of the following telegram:

"I know you will agree we cannot advise evacuees whether to hold or sell their farm machinery. Certainly every encouragement ought to be given toward getting idle machinery into use. Suggest evacuees be informed of general nature of Lowery Act which as you know, provides for taking of farm equipment and machinery by State of California under eminent domain proceedings whenever State Director of Agriculture determines such equipment or machinery is needed, and cannot be purchased for a reasonable price. If owner and state cannot agree, then court must ultimately decide what is fair price. Although act does not so provide court might well take into consideration OPA ceiling prices. It should be made clear that act refers not just to farm machinery and equipment of evacuees but to everybody's. Also, does not specify idle machinery, although it is obvious that act was passed for the purpose of putting idle machinery into production. Governor has just signed bill. Therefore, too early to know effects. Also, of course, constitutionality of act has not been determined."

U. S. Japs

Beach City C. of C. Opposes Return

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A resolution adopted by the directors pointed out that hatred against Japanese, both foreign and native-born, has "intensified to the danger point due to recent developments in the Pacific theater of war" and that safety of our own people "and safety of the Japanese themselves" demands their exclusion, now and "for all time."

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The resolution further urges that the evacuated Japanese in relocation centers be shifted from control of the War Relocation Authority to the Army.

JAP VOTE DECISION REVIEW REFUSED

High Court Declines to Act in Case Instigated Against Nipponese-Americans by Bay Cityite

WASHINGTON, May 17. (AP) The Supreme Court today refused to review a decision holding that Japanese born in this country are American citizens and hence entitled to vote.

This ruling, by the Federal Circuit Court at San Francisco, was challenged by John T. Regan, a resident of San Francisco, who contended that "dishonesty, deceit and hypocrisy are racial characteristics of the Japanese" and that this makes them unfit for American citizenship.

Regan instituted suit in the Federal District Court at San Francisco in an effort to compel Cameron King, San Francisco Registrar of Voters, to strike the names of a group of Japanese born in this country from the list of eligible voters.

Regan contended that the voting by Japanese constituted an invasion of his "rights as a citizen of the United States."

His suit was dismissed by the District Court and that action was upheld by the Circuit Court,

Amendment Move Revival Planned

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17. (U.P.)—John T. Regan, grand secretary of the Native Sons of

the Golden West, today said a bill amending the Constitution to deny American citizenship to Japanese born in this country would be revived immediately in Congress.

He made this statement following the Supreme Court's denial of his petition for review of a lower court ruling against his suit to deny American-born Japanese the right to vote.

"We are now going ahead with our proposed amendment," he said.

Loyalty' Pleas ed by Chandler

X Los Angeles Examiner

Loyalty Plea Urged Upon Japs--Chandler

(Continued From Page One)

their freedom can be imagined all too vividly."

Senator Chandler's denunciation of the plan was attended by the receipt here of transcripts of conversations between Merritt and Japanese disloyalists in Merritt's office at Manzanar.

The transcripts were obtained by investigators for the Dies House committee on un-American activities, which a week ago announced it had acquired a list of 10,000 Japanese-American members of a secret society pledged to "service to Japan in North America."

The transcripts portray Merritt as arguing with the Japanese that they would gain personally if they withdrew their written statements of disloyalty to the United States and substitute statements of allegiance to this country.

REASON OBVIOUS

Merritt was represented by the transcripts as assuring the Japanese:

Reports filed by the investigators preparatory to the start of public committee hearings into the operation of the relocation centers showed a plentiful supply of beef, pork, mutton, canned pork and beans, potatoes, coffee, canned fish and chocolate bars in the camps, committee spokesmen said. They added that the supplies are furnished by the Army Quartermaster Corps.

MANZANAR SUPPLIES

The investigators reported a week's shipment to the Manzanar relocation camp in California from the quartermaster depot at Mira Loma, Calif., included 22,500 pounds of white potatoes, 1330 pounds of coffee, 12,000 pounds of hard wheat flour, 12,000 pounds of soft wheat flour, 12,000 pounds of pancake flour more than 5700 jars of marmalade and jams, 14,440 cans of evaporated milk, 180,000 pounds of rice, 7200 pounds of spaghetti, 21,500 pounds of sugar, 250 pounds of bananas, 120 boxes of grapefruit containing 300 grapefruit per box, 240 boxes of oranges containing 200 oranges per box, 240 boxes of apples, and 26,000 pounds of fresh vegetables.

Meat shipments to the approximately 9000 internees in the camp were said to include 10,000 pounds of beef, 5000 pounds of pork, 2800 pounds of mutton, 1200 pounds of salt pork, 2200 pounds of frankfurters, 2000 pounds of pork livers, 4000 pounds of corned beef, 2800 pounds of fresh pork sausage and 2200 pounds of bologna.

The committee hearings will open in Los Angeles June 7.

Japanese that he did not want to report them to Washington as disloyal.

"Very obviously," Chandler commented, "the War Relocation Authority launched this scheme with no conscientious consideration of the fact that mere lip service to the United States, for personal advantage, would in no way alter the hearts of the Japanese, whose real feeling must have been expressed when they originally stated they would not fore-swear loyalty to Japan."

The War Department last winter sent to 19,963 Japanese-Americans of military age in the camps a questionnaire including the famous "Question 28," which asked the Japanese if they would pledge allegiance to the United States and fore-swear allegiance to the Japanese Emperor.

A total of 1181 or 6 per cent, answered "Yes" and volunteered at once for United States Army enlistment.

Seventy per cent either said they were loyal to the United States, or let the question go unanswered.

Twenty-four per cent, or 4781, wrote the answer "No."

MANY DISLOYAL

At that time, Senator Chandler said, personal investigations in the relocation centers by himself and other members of the Senate subcommittee indicated at least 40 per cent of all the 107,000 Japanese in the camps were wholeheartedly loyal to Japan.

The staff of the Dies Committee, preparatory to hearings to be opened here and on the West Coast shortly, today began checking names in the list of openly disloyal against names in the list of Japanese-Americans who belong to the secret Japanese society, known as the "Butoku-Kai."

First Japanese interviewed by Merritt, according to the Dies Committee transcript, was Minoru Hayasheda, an American citizen. The conversation was thus:

Merritt: you said "no—want to go to Japan" when you answered the loyalty question, 28,

Loyal Jap

WASHINGTON, May 14.—

Director Dillon S. Myer closed today the War Relocation Authority is "ready to move soon" to segregate the pro-Japanese from the loyal-to-American evacuees of Japanese ancestry in its 10 relocation centers.

The segregation, Myer told press conference, will "have to be done largely on an individual basis." But he added that thought the WRA could not "most of the moves during spring and summer."

HAWAII TO WORSHIP ON MEMORIAL DAY

HONOLULU, May 29.—Hawaii will observe Memorial Day at work, with only brief ceremonies and will not take the customary Monday holiday.

Pearl Harbor's busy Navy Yard workers will be hosts to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, and other officials at a brief lunch-time program. Religious services in memory of the dead on the sunken Oklahoma, Arizona and Utah will be conducted by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains.

Women's auxiliaries of 16 patri-

otic organizations donors to decorate graves and Navy personnel and killed Dec. 7, 1941.

The story of the war Navy personnel and civilians at Pearl Harbor will be cast throughout the mail over the Mutual network a p. m.

Col. E. C. Sliney, chief of the Hawaiian Department Army, will speak on wide Army Hour by day. Special service by Army chaplain and camps in the island.

LOS ANGELES, May 27—At the meeting of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem Conference yesterday, Rep. John M. Costello protested the so-called movement to return the evacuees to California, thus attacking the act of the Civil Liberties organization to defend the rights of nisei and officials of the WRA.

BIDDLE OPPOSES

Ex-congressman Letand Ford, another speaker at this session, mentioned that efforts to exclude Japanese from this area were resisted by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

RESOLUTION PASSED

Meanwhile, the L. A. Bar Association yesterday passed a resolution to ban the Japanese from their West Coast homes "until Japan unconditionally surrenders in total defeat."

during registration . . . do you want to change?

Hayasheda: as far as I'm concerned, I'd like to leave it as it is.

Merritt: you mean you don't want the privilege of your American citizenship?

Hayasheda: I figure on going to Japan.

Merritt: of course, but you probably won't be able to go to Japan until after the war. You can go back to Japan after the war just like any citizen can if you say "yes."

Hayasheda: too many things to think. I want to go to Japan.

IN THE RECORD

The transcript reports this exchange between Merritt and Seeichiro Hayashi, listed in this country as an American citizen:

Merritt you answered "no—want to go to Japan" on the 28th question during registration, and, because some of the boys want to change, we want to give you all an opportunity to discuss this question and to be sure your answer is final. Do you want to change?

Hayashi: No, thank you very much.

Merritt: You are a dual citizen?

Hayashi: Yes.

Merritt: If you want to change, we are giving you this opportunity.

Hayashi: No, thank you very much.

Merritt: Thank you for coming in.

LOYAL TO TOKYO

This was the reported conversation between Merritt and Tatsumi Ajisaka, Japanese-American:

Merritt: Are you satisfied with your answer of no, or do you wish to change.

Ajisaka: I do not wish to change.

Merritt: If the United Nations win the war and your answer here is "disloyalty" to the United States and, as the Japanese Government has stated you must be loyal to the place of your birth, I believe your chances are better here than on the other side.

Ajisaka: I won't have the racial handicap there that I do here.

At that point another War Relocation official told Ajisaka:

"If you weren't so discouraged, we could use you in the Army."

The debate went on for a couple of pages of transcript, then Ajisaka said:

"Could you give me a little more time to decide?"

The transcript proceeded: Merritt of course, there is no

time limit on this thing. We have been asked by the department of Justice and Senator Chandler to get a list of the boys who said "no" on the loyalty question and sent the list to Washington. I'm not going to send the list to Washington until I've met the boys and discussed this thing with them."

Ajisaka: The FBI considered me an alien. They arrested me because I was a Japanese school teacher.

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THE BRIGHTER SIDE

By DAMON RUNYON

(Copyright, 1943, King Features Syndicate, Inc. Distributed by International News Service.)

I RECEIVED a number of letters from residents of the Pacific Coast on my prediction that soon after the war the interned Japanese will be back in their old areas along the Coast. I said that many of these Japanese had powerful financial and political influence and that this will probably come to life in their behalf as soon as peace is declared.

Most of my correspondents say they fear I am right, unless sometime something is done to offset the old influence. The propaganda designed to soften the West Coasters towards the Japs continues, but I am sure that the majority of citizens of that region do not want the Japs to ever again congregate there in any considerable numbers. A poll of the West Coast would indicate this sentiment. It is nothing new. It has been for over forty years.

The Pacific Coast does not want the Japanese who were born in Japan, or their children who were born in this country and consequently are American citizens. It does not want Japanese of any kind, at least not in the large settlements that were found prior to the war in all the large cities of the Coast and in rural districts, too, where the Japs followed their natural bent for farming.

The feeling of the citizens of the Pacific Coast is not precise-

ly hatred. Even in the days following the treachery of Pearl Harbor, when the Japs were at large as usual and mingling freely with the white population of the Coast, there was no open-
lence toward them, no manifestations of bitterness. They were treated with great consideration. There is no denial of the constitutional rights of the Japanese who are citizens or of the rights as human beings of all the Japanese in the United States.

But the people of the West Coast believe that the presence among them again of any Japanese in large numbers would be a disturbing influence and since this belief exists and cannot be erased and since there are many parts of the United States where there is little hostility to the Japanese as individuals now and where there will be none at all after the war, it is the considered opinion of many California and Washington and Oregon citizens that all Japs in this nation should be widely scattered over the land when peace comes.

These citizens believe that this scatterment should be voluntary on the part of the Japanese but that if necessary it should be made compulsory. They think that the Japanese born in this country should be the first to see that is wisdom for them to seek other places of residence where they will not be suspect

and unwelcome as long as they live. The disclosures of mass disloyalty among many of the parents and alien neighbors of the Japs who are American citizens will never be forgotten on the Pacific Coast. Because of racial characteristics, the Japanese can never assimilate with the whites.

Thousands of Japanese children born in the United States have been educated in Japan and have probably been inoculated with the doctrine of the divine origin of the Japanese government and of Japan's ambition and intention to rule the world.

It is said that there are now in Japan's forces upwards of 50,000 Japanese born in the United States, sent to the land of their forefathers, no doubt, on money made here.

That there are Japanese born in Japan and Japanese born in the United States who are loyal to our flag is admitted. But it has been demonstrated that when the American born lived in the large communities of their people that formerly existed on the Pacific Coast, they lived more as Japanese than as American citizens.

And their presence in these communities does not minimize the disloyalty of those who would like to see this nation destroyed and who today in the internment camps still preach the detestable code of Japan.

GROUP FLAYS JAPS' RELEASE

LONG BEACH, June 1.—Resolutions strongly protesting the indiscriminate release of Japanese from relocation centers, and especially protesting any move to permit Japanese to return to the Pacific Coast during the war were presented today at the 24th annual convention of American War Mothers, California chapter, at the Hilton Hotel.

The resolution will be voted upon tomorrow and their approval is expected. They were presented with the indorsement of Mrs. Carlotta B. Henderson of Los Angeles, state president.

Responding to the greetings voiced by Mayor Clarence B. Wagner of Long Beach were Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Anna Roepke, president of the Long Beach chapter, and Mrs. Anna Lowe of San Jose, vice president.

Reports of officers and committees were given at the afternoon session.

A "three star" luncheon for Gold Star, Silver Star and Blue Star mothers will be given tomorrow.

Election of officers is set for Thursday, with installation at a banquet Thursday evening.

Old Hawaii Rubber Trees Being Tapped

MAUNAWILI (Oahu, T.H.) May 22. (U.P.)—The first home-grown rubber has started to trickle into the nation's wartime stock pile from Hawaii, but production soon is expected to reach the equivalent of thousands of new automobile tires monthly.

On this island and Maui there are thousands of rubber trees that have not been tapped for more than 30 years.

In the turn of the century, many of the trees were tapped by the commercial venture of U. S. plan-
dor to Japan, commented on the nisei's worth to America. Extracts from Mr. Grew's speech, given more fully than reported by the press, follow:

"We know, in this country, what persons of Japanese race, retaining part—the good part of Japan's wonderful culture, can perform. The Americans of Japanese origin are an invaluable element in our population; I welcome their presence and regret the bitter necessity of imposing on a trustworthiness and loyal majority of nisei the restraints which are made needful by the bad behavior and evil repute of a minority.

"There are among Americans of Japanese race as fine people—individually—as you can find anywhere, and many of them are peculiarly anxious to repay America for freedom by making especially arduous efforts in the prosecution of the war.

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

"These Americans of Japanese origin are to Japan what you and I are to England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, France and other European countries. They are also the "cousins of the New World." I am proud of my transatlantic cousins, and do not feel myself to be any the less American for that; and I would respect any American of Japanese descent who tried to contribute to our common, free American life those especially good qualities which he may have inherited from his trans-Pacific origin.

"We in America are in a real sense the apostles of the future; we show the rest of mankind what men of diverse races and cultures can accomplish with a common good will. We Americans, of all races and creeds, fight the evils of despotism and selfish militarism.

"There can be no compromise between ourselves and the arrogant exclusiveness of self-styled Aryans of Germany. In our war—against caste and privilege, wherever they may exist or occur—the contribution of Americans who are of Japanese descent is of real value: first, because they are living proof of our non-racial free unity; secondly, because they make a valuable and wholesome contribution to the sum total of our American civilization."

or the Greater Good—

It cannot be denied that, for the evacuees, the enactment of the Lowery property seizure bill at Sacramento last week is a disconcerting announcement. It means that valuable properties of the evacuees can be seized by the state authorities under the all-powerful legal technicality of eminent domain proceedings. The effect is emphasized by the fact that scarcity of farm equipment, for instance, is creating premium values on it; notwithstanding the price ceiling established for it by the Office of Price Administration in Washington.

The fact that Governor Warren signed the bill, of course, does not mean the seizures will be effected immediately. But it does mean that the state now has the legal authority to do so. How it will be done, and on what terms, remains to be worked out. The bill carried the appropriation of \$150,000 to finance this program.

PROBLEM ARISES

Evacuee farmers here who had hoped to relocate and use their tools now face a problem, and they undoubtedly will be given exhaustive assistance by the evacuee property department. But the Japanese property owners cry out that this measure is unjust, it is well for them to remember this fact. The United States is confronting a serious food production problem created by war. The very food we eat in the mess halls can be affected by this shortage. It is a reasonable policy of the government not to permit strategic tools for food production to remain idle.

AIMED AT JAPANESE

For its editorial policy, a Los Angeles newspaper emphasized the angle that this law is aimed at the Japanese. Actually, the law affects all tools of idle property. Newspapers have given exaggerated estimates of the amount of such property stored by the Japanese. The number and types of such items probably is best known to the WRA evacuee property office in San Francisco.

Post-War Immigration—

The problem of administering the migration of vast hordes of war-dislocated nationals throughout the world cannot be solved. The evacuation of some 100,000 Japanese from the West Coast is but a molecular drop in this huge bucket.

The suggestion of erasing the Chinese exclusion act, simultaneously enacted with the Japanese exclusion act 20 years ago, brought heated opposition from the American Legion and the A. F. of L. last week. The legislation apparently was introduced as a gesture of friendship toward China, a member of the United Nations. But California Congressmen declared that the enactment of such a law might mean that "many Chinese could apply for entry to this country under quotas of other countries."

The implications of this proposition, as suggested by the Congressmen, are legion. The right to become naturalized might be the next step. Clearly, a uniform law on quotas and naturalization is needed in America. But that must come after the conclusion of this war when the statesmen can put aside war-borne bitterness, and when they can conceive legislation that will be eminently fair to all peoples.

From the

Dress

MANZANAR FREE PRESS

Action of Veterans Scored by Herald

TORRANCE, Calif.—The Torrance Herald, in a recent editorial scored the omission of nisei soldiers from the honor roll of Gardenans serving in the U. S. Armed forces, which is maintained by the Gardena post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, it was reported in the Pacific Citizen.

"With the tacit consent of the Gardena city council," the editorial said, "the honor roll of Gardenans serving the armed forces does not and will not contain the names of Japanese Americans who are serving their country—the United States of America."

"The Torrance Honor Roll maintained by the Torrance Herald does contain the names of 17 Japanese Americans and likewise the community service flag in front of the Civic Auditorium numerically included them."

Pearl Harbor... who are eagerly prove their loyalty to their country are being denied this chance by public prejudice, Hiroshi Nee-no, former Manzanar resident and co-op employee told the Men's Breakfast club at the Wauwatosa Methodist church, as he appealed for "an understanding" and a "fair chance" for his comrades of Japanese ancestry.

7425 Volunteers Rush to Army in

Hawaii's answer to the re-institution of Japanese ancestral services of the war was voiced by 7425 volunteers at the draft board exceed the island volunteers, according to the Associated Press.

To express appreciation at Lieutenant G. Emmons' for "to show the tangible way nisei of the department per their services

Response to volunteers far optimistic expectation of the ease to the in the U. S.

With volunteers still being far above full reports other inland

MANZANAR FREE PRESS 6-2-43

HAWAII TO WORK ON MEMORIAL DAY

By Associated Press

HONOLULU, May 29.—Hawaiian organizations donated flowers to decorate graves of Army and Navy personnel and civilians killed Dec. 7, 1941. The story of the war role of Navy personnel and civilian workers at Pearl Harbor will be broadcast throughout the mainland over the Mutual network at 7 p. m.

Pearl Harbor's busy Navy Yard workers will be hosts to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, and other officials at a brief lunch-time program. Religious services in memory of the dead on the sunken Oklahoma, Arizona and Utah will be conducted by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains. Women's auxiliaries of 16 patri-

otic organizations donated flowers to decorate graves of Army and Navy personnel and civilians killed Dec. 7, 1941.

Col. E. C. Sliney, chaplain of the Hawaiian Department of the Army, will speak on the nationwide Army Hour broadcast Sunday. Special services are planned by Army chaplains in all forts and camps in the islands.

LOS ANGELES, May 27—At the meeting of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem Conference yesterday, Rep. John M. Costello protested the so-called movement to return the evacuees to California, thus attacking the act of the Civil Liberties organization to defend the rights of nisei and officials of the WRA.

BIDDLE OPPOSES

Ex-congressman Leland Ford, another speaker at this session, mentioned that efforts to exclude Japanese from this area were resisted by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

RESOLUTION PASSED

Meanwhile, the L. A. Bar Association yesterday passed a resolution to ban the Japanese from their West Coast homes "until Japan unconditionally surrenders in total defeat."

Page 8 Part I—Tues., June 1, 1943

INTERNEED JAPS WELL FED, DIES GROUP FINDS

Investigators' Reports Show Rationed Foods Plentiful at 10 Relocation Centers

WASHINGTON, May 31.—(AP)—Dies committee investigators reported today that the 85,000-odd Japanese being held in 10 relocation centers in this country probably are among the best fed civilians in the world.

Reports filed by the investigators preparatory to the start of public committee hearings into the operation of the relocation centers showed a plentiful supply of beef, pork, mutton, canned pork and beans, potatoes, coffee, canned fish and chocolate bars in the camps, committee spokesmen said. They added that the supplies are furnished by the Army Quartermaster Corps.

MANZANAR SUPPLIES

The investigators reported a week's shipment to the Manzanar relocation camp in California from the quartermaster depot at Mira Loma, Calif., included 22,500 pounds of white potatoes, 1330 pounds of coffee, 12,000 pounds of hard wheat flour, 12,000 pounds of soft wheat flour, 12,000 pounds of pancake flour, more than 5700 jars of marmalade and jams, 14,440 cans of evaporated milk, 180,000 pounds of rice, 7200 pounds of spaghetti, 21,500 pounds of sugar, 2500 pounds of bananas, 120 boxes of grapefruit containing 300 grapefruit per box, 240 boxes of oranges containing 200 oranges per box, 240 boxes of apples, and 26,000 pounds of fresh vegetables.

Meat shipments to the approximately 9000 internees in the camp were said to include 10,000 pounds of beef, 5000 pounds of pork, 2800 pounds of mutton, 1200 pounds of salt pork, 2200 pounds of frankfurters, 2000 pounds of pork livers, 4000 pounds of corned beef, 2800 pounds of fresh pork sausage and 2200 pounds of bologna.

The committee hearings will open in Los Angeles June 7.

WRA to Sift Loyal Japs

WASHINGTON, May 14.—(AP)

Director Dillon S. Myer disclosed today the War Relocation Authority is "ready to move very soon" to segregate the pro-Japanese from the loyal-to-America evacuees of Japanese ancestry in its 10 relocation centers.

The segregation, Myer told a press conference, will "have to be done largely on an individual basis." But he added that he thought the WRA could make "most of the moves during the spring and summer."

Jap Internee Control Urged

Recommendation that city officials demand that Federal and military officials continue to intern Japanese regardless of place of birth was sent to committee by the City Council yesterday.

The recommendation was made by Councilman Roy Hampton who declared that the interment of Japanese was necessary not only for the protection of our country and its citizens but also for the safety of the internees themselves.

From the
6-2-43
Nation's Press

FREE PRESS

BOSTON, Mass.—A staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor in reviewing the anniversary issue of the Free Press, writes: "In the early days last year, living at Manzanar was not easy. It took pioneering spirit of the highest sort to see it through. Because conditions were hard, many people outside... became very critical of the relocation project, called it un-American. While it probably stays true... that confinement... seems hardly desirable... the Relocation Center at Manzanar has become an integrated community... As the year number one ends for Manzanar, it seems safe to say that the 'vast majority of the stable stock of its people' are living sensible lives."

WASHINGTON—1500 civilian American prisoners captured by the Japanese in the Far East may be returning to America in exchange for an equal number of Japanese civilians held in the United States. The State Department said that it is indexing the 1500 Japanese civilian prisoners in this country whom the Tokyo government wishes to repatriate in exchange for the Americans.

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Re: The Nisei

AMBASSADOR GREW
CALLS ATTENTION
TO NISEI'S WORTH

2-1-43 577-43
As reported recently, in speaking at Union college in Schenectady, N. Y., on April 26, Joseph C. Grew, former U. S. ambassador to Japan, commented on the nisei's worth to America. Extracts from Mr. Grew's speech, given more fully than reported by the press, follow:

"We know, in this country, what persons of Japanese race, retaining part—the good part of Japan's wonderful culture, can perform. The Americans of Japanese origin are an invaluable element in our population; I welcome their presence and regret the bitter necessity of imposing on a trustworthy and loyal majority of nisei the restraints which are made needful by the bad behavior and evil repute of a minority.

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