

# MANZANAR Free Press

Official Publication of the Manzanar Relocation Center Administration and Newspaper of Manzanar Cooperative Enterprises. In Charge of Publications Roy M. Takeno

## Make Hay While the Sun Shines—

While the wrath of the country has been aroused against the Japanese execution, her "barbarity and savagery," complete consideration should be given the West Coast Japanese problem, writes Owen R. Stafford, M.D., in a Los Angeles Times editorial, May 3, 1943. We are tempted to question the logic of the statements based upon Stafford's recommendation to deport all Japanese, whether loyal or disloyal, to Japan when the war ends.

### SEND THEM BACK

What if they are loyal, he asks. Take away their citizenship and send them back. If they have been indoctrinated with our way of life enough, through the thousands of dollars of public school money spent on their education, to want to retain them, they would make ideal teachers and missionaries in their own country.

Perhaps, he suggests, they will have better success in civilizing the Japanese than the American missionaries have had.

If they don't want to go back, they should be reminded that this would be easier and safer than what "our boys" are going through, "fighting and dying for the institutions we love and believe in."

After the war, it would be entirely unnecessary to trade with Japan as other markets will be open. As for farm and garden labor, Mexico, he feels sure, would be glad to help out by sending their people who would become good citizens . . .

We can't see much logic in Mr. Stafford's statements. We consider the spirit with which he speaks an insult to the American people who are engaged in the total war effort, to the precepts of democratic conduct as laid down in the Atlantic Charter, to the leaders of the United Nations. Tending to defeat the very purpose for which this war is being waged, Stafford and everyone of his ilk, no less than fifth columnists and saboteurs, exemplify the use of bald and sensational tactics, psychological tricks, and debasing tear-jerking methods to gain their ends.

We appeal to those who believe in the principles of fair play and justice for which loyal Japanese-Americans along with other Americans are fighting, and yes, "fighting and dying for the institutions we love and believe in."



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In school classes of boys and manual arts get part of their practical training each day in the big 2-by-12 roof building and laying the sheathing on, ready to take the roof over. M. Hayano, onetime Los Angeles contractor, is in charge of the boys at Poston. Carpenters were hard to get but some have developed

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## ter Side

By HENRY McLEMORE

The clerk—pronounced "clark"—looked at me as if I were a madman. "How many peaches do you want," he said.

"Oh, give me a bagful—give me just a lot of peaches," I said.

"Do you know how much they cost?" he asked.

### ONLY \$1.75 EACH

Then, he told me. The cheapest single peach they had was \$1.75. For a peach that looked like a peach—one that was slightly larger than a walnut—the price was just a few pennies under \$4.

## Grandmothers Organize Club in Plane Plants

The "battling grandmas" are organized.

With the more formal title, Grandmothers at War, a score of them now working on the production lines at the Vultee field division plant of Consolidated-Vultee Aircraft Corp. here have formed a new club.

They hope the idea will spread with chapters in all aircraft plants.

President is Mrs. Marie Higbee, 53, twice a grandmother and with three sons in the armed forces. Mrs. Gertrude Murphy, 52, with four grandchildren and a son who is a prisoner of the Japs in the Philippines, was named vice-president.

The "baby" of the newly formed club, Mrs. Mary Schuler, 38, who has one grandson, was named secretary-treasurer.

## Power Plants to Use Silver

MONTREAL, June 8. (Exclusive)—Power developments in this Province hereafter will utilize silver from the United States as electricity conductors, instead of Canadian copper, which is to be diverted to more vital purposes.

Adoption of this measure was made during a recent session of the Quebec Legislature.

It was noted that the United States was ready to make available large quantities of silver ingots to hydro plants here on the condition that the metal was to be imported on a tax free basis and that it remain the property of the United States government.

### One for the Books

PORTLAND (Or.) June 8. (AP)—Logicians, pundits and

## Hawaii Tops Bond Buyers

WASHINGTON, June 9. (AP) Hawaii leads the nation in per capita War Bonds purchases and has "set an example for all of us," Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said today.

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Per capita sales in Hawaii last December were \$20.16, compared with \$5.43 for the nation, Morgenthau said.

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The committee decided to go ahead over efforts to postpone action originating, according to the Shanghai Evening Post American edition, from Pacific coast quarters which sought more time to publicize the issues involved.

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all persons, regardless of race, and urging that loyal aliens of Japanese ancestry be permitted to become naturalized citizens.

Several citizens' committees are understood to be seeking alteration of present discriminatory laws. One group is headed by Richard J. Walsh, editor of Asia magazine, and his wife, Pearl Buck. Another group was called together by S. S. Mencken, father of Major Arthur Mencken, USMC, noted newsreel photographer, the Shanghai Evening Post said.

ago he got a wire from the Army quartermaster in San Antonio advising there was no beef or pork available for Poston. What would he take: beef neck, bones or pig's feet? Nelson said he just had to take a flyer on it and chose neck bones. He got a carload of them—38,000 pounds—and that was their meat allotment for that round.

MT MOUNTAIN SENTINEL 6-25-43

# Jap Evacues Called Unruly

6-10-43  
Dies Hearing Told  
How Poston Internees  
Disregarded Orders

L.A. TIMES

Picnics at the river, speeding cars and incidents of high handed conduct on the part of some evacuees at the Poston Japanese relocation center were gone into yesterday by the Dies subcommittee.

Also came testimony of an unauthorized trip to Oklahoma City by one of the white division heads at the camp.

A. W. Empie, chief administration officer, was on the stand and under questioning by James Steadman, chief investigator for the committee, the various episodes and incidents were brought out.

## Millions Spent

It also developed that the government has spent about \$9,000,000 on Poston since the camp

For article on life at Poston, Ariz., camp, see Page 10, Part II.

was established, not including the cost of the buildings.

Questions and answers disclosed a picture of a population of some 15,000 Japanese moved into a new crude town, an administrative personnel taking over and building up from scratch, incidents and practices developing which called for corrections and the establishment of rules, and some failures to take disciplinary action.

"We have been tightening up right along," said Empie.

## Drive to Picnics

The first Japs moved into the center in May, 1942. It was not long before they were running around in their own automobiles, getting away from the camp for picnics along the Colorado River a few miles away. This was at first frowned on and then an order was issued in July that there would be no more picnics. It was up to the white division heads to enforce the order but, Empie admitted, not all of them diligently enforced the order. Now all Jap personal cars are impounded. Representative Mundt asked why the administrative heads did not crack down more severely on division heads to see that a tighter grip was kept on the Japs.

## 'Not Taking Orders'

An incident was reported about the then chief of the Japanese police department. On the evening of Nov. 16, the night before the strike at Unit No. 1, the Jap chief was reported to have told the white dispatcher during an argument that he "was not going to take any order from any white trash."

So far as Empie knew no disciplinary action was taken against the Jap. However, the police department has been reorganized and he is no longer Chief.

Speeding cars? Yes, Empie said they have had trouble with that. One of the officers of the military police reported a government work truck driven by a Jap doing 70 to 75 miles an hour on the road bordering the camp.

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# Jap Evacues Flouted Rulings, Hearing Told

Continued from First Page  
Not many incidents of speeding now, said Empie.

## Intimidation Charged

And how about the time last November when Eddie Yamamoto of the express office was reported to have gone to the mess hall of the Indian Service with four or five other Japs and demanded of Mrs. Edwards that they be fed? And wasn't it true that Mrs. Edwards reported the Japs intimidated her to the extent that she felt forced to permit them to sit at the mess table and serve them, and it looked as though there might be a fight? Empie had heard of that. Yamamoto was fired.

And how about the time when a truckload of Japs went to Parker, 16 miles away, and some soldiers lined up near the parked truck in town, wouldn't let the Japs alight, but heaved rocks at them?

## Man Called Liar

And there was Mr. Yoshita, driver of a sanitation truck, he could not get some equipment he wanted and called a white employee a liar.

Such episodes were reported to the committee investigator by Harold Townsend, who was at one time transportation chief. Townsend is the one who, Empie declared, took the unauthorized trip to Oklahoma City. He started to Seligman to take a motor head gasket to a driver of a W.R.A. lumber truck that had broken down, said Empie. Townsend later was let out. Empie said he had his good points but he seemed to have a habit of giving the Japs "flowery speeches" and they had no respect for them and he could not get them to carry out his orders.

## Fear of Scalping

"He stirred up the white personnel at the time of the strike by making them believe the Japs were going to swoop down and scalp us all," said Empie, who is a native of Arizona.

Yes, said Empie, they rent trucks from the Japs. Rental ranges from \$75 to \$175 a month. The contracts were approved by O.P.A., he said.

Empie gave the committee figures showing that for a 12-month period the estimated cost of operating Poston, was about \$9,000,000. Some items: administrative expenditures, \$408,000, agriculture and industry, \$390,000, health, \$153,000, education, \$296,000, public works, \$2,571,000, and an item of \$5,608,000 for Japanese labor, subsistence, public assistance, clothing allowance and leave assistance.

## Trips Financed

Representative Eberharter wanted to know about the leave assistance, which is the money a Jap gets when he is sent to take a job outside—as in Denver. That item was running about \$14,000 a month. The evacuee gets his railroad coach ticket for self and any dependents like wife and children, \$50 cash for himself and \$25 for the first dependent, and another \$25 for all the other dependents together. Contrary to reports, the Japanese gets that allowance only once when he goes out on leave to work. If he comes back to camp and wants to go out again if he is permitted, he will have to finance himself.

## From the Nation's Press

### MRS. ROOSEVELT AT GILA

On receiving numerous letters about conditions in the relocation centers. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt decided to see for herself what the camps are like. She made a one-day visit to the Gila Relocation Center where she talked to many evacuees.

"The sooner we get the young Japanese out of these camps the better... The 13,000 to 15,000 Japanese people in the camp are living in conditions that certainly are not luxurious as some report. Neither can it be said that they are not decent, though I wouldn't like to live that way. They are in barracks something like those we built for migratory workers. There are no partitions and they have rigged up canvas and matting to give each family some privacy..."—Los Angeles Times.

### REPERCUSSION

CHICAGO, April 25—Three Japanese-Americans who were employed by the Curtiss Candy Co. on its Marengo (Ill.) farm are now unemployed as a result of public protests which forced their withdrawal from the district, Otto Schnering, president of the company, said.

The resentment existing among city officials and servicemen's families against the presence of American-born Japanese after

(Continued on Page Three)

## Nation's Press

(Continued from Page One)

he Japanese execution of American flyers was made known caused the withdrawal, Schnering stated.

### SLANT OF THE HEART

(Letter to Time Magazine)

Sirs:

The photograph captioned "There Are Good Japs" (Time, March 29) together with a short article, I read with disgust. These so-called "Japs" are not Japs at all, but actually Americans, or what would be the reason for enlisting them into the U. S. Army? Surely one doesn't judge an American by the color of his skin or the slant of his eyes—it's the slant of the heart that counts...

It is high time we differentiated between American citizens, Japs, enemy aliens, etc.

Tom Yamashita,  
Lincoln, Nebr.

(Reader Yamashita's slant is right, if not realistic. TIME hopes to see the day when it is both.—ED.)

## Japs Work Industriously Building Schoolhouses

Poston Internees First Make Adobe Bricks Used in Erecting One-Story Structures

[This is the second of a series of articles on the Japanese Relocation Center at Poston, Ariz. Others will follow.]

We mentioned in the first article that a great many of the Japanese were working developing their project. We do not mean to present a picture of every employable Jap in the camp working like farmers to get the last load of hay in before the impending storm breaks. There are about 8700 men and women on the pay roll at Poston, according to figures from A. W. Emple, chief administrative officer under the director. Emple, by the way, is also a man who has had years of service with the Indian bureau.

How efficient are the Jap workers? Well, many are very good workers, who put their shoulders into the harness and others not so good. Some just try to put in their time and get away with it if they can. Just like 8700 white workers if you picked them out of a population of 15,000 men and women and children under similar conditions.

Do we want to recall the W.P.A. project workers? When they work they get \$16 a month for unskilled work and \$19 for skilled work or on priority jobs, i.e., jobs that must get done

quickly and on which there must be an extra inducement to get better workers.

### Working on All Sides

The visitor could look in almost any direction and see Japs at work. Coming down the highway being built to the camp, comes a big road scraper. It is manned by a young Jap with goggles. You pass the big building on the left and there are Japanese boys and men working on tractors or other motor equipment. Trucks come and go driven by Japs.

You step into the administration building and bump into the elderly Japanese man with a broom and a can of wet sawdust, ready to sweep the place. At a near-by building, Japs are delivering a piece of ice from a truck. Japanese young men and women work in the administrative offices, supervised by white personnel.

The secretary to Associate Director Gelvin is Miss Fumi Kobayashi of Los Angeles. At a desk in the corridor outside, the receptionist, a Japanese girl, looks up with an inquiring smile and asks: "May I help you?"

On the whole, Emple thinks that the women in all types of work give a lot more to the job than the men.

### Women Make Bricks

Some of the women helped in making adobe bricks and are now helping to build the one-story schoolhouses with the bricks. Each brick weighs 40 pounds. There's a project they are all interested in, particularly the women. At present school classes are held in the block recreation halls. Charles A. Popkin, construction engineer borrowed from the Indian service to take charge of building construction on the project, designed the school buildings. There will be 36 classrooms to each of the three housing units. Soil for the adobe comes right off the ground



**WOMEN BRICKLAYERS**—Japanese women help lay the bricks from which adobe buildings are being constructed at the Poston Japanese Relocation Center.

Times photo

there and is mixed with proper proportions of sand and straw.

So far the Japs have made a half million of the bricks. After they had been working on brick-making for some weeks, the story got around that they were not to be used for schools on the project after all. Interest in brick-making fell off immediately. Popkin got his plans completed and started building the little school buildings. Interest shot up promptly and the school building project is one of the most popular in each unit.

### Walls Finished

The Japs knew nothing about making the bricks or building a wall of them. Popkin showed them how, set the lines for each course of bricks, got the proper mud mortar mixture and the walls are going up plumb and true. Several buildings have been finished as to walls, and the roofs are going on. The walls are coated with a mud that has a pink tint to it—obtained some miles away.

High school classes of boys taking manual arts get part of their practical training each day putting in the big 2-by-12 roof rafters and laying the sheathing on them, ready to take the roofing paper. M. Hayano, onetime Los Angeles contractor, is immediate director of the boys at work. Carpenters were hard to get, but some have developed

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## Warren Intensifies Curb on Alien Landholdings

SACRAMENTO, June 8. (AP)—California's alien land law, prohibiting the ownership of land by aliens ineligible for citizenship and aimed directly at the Japanese, was strengthened today when Governor Warren signed a bill sponsored by Senator Clair Engle of Red Bluff.

In a statement the Governor's office said the legislation was drawn to outlaw "the widespread practice indulged in by Japanese before the war of farming California's agricultural lands by acting as guardians of their children."

### Felony Violations

The new act, making any violation a felony, prohibits an agreement made in the name of a wife or children when the alien guardian himself enjoys beneficial use of the property. Guardians must farm or manage lands for the exclusive benefits of their wards and annual accounts must be filed by guardians.

Warren also signed a measure extending the Veterans Home Loan and Purchase Act to veterans of the present war as well as those of World War I.

The bill appropriates \$2,000,000 to start a \$30,000,000 bond program which is to be submitted to the voters at the general election next November. If the bonds are voted, California veterans of this war will be entitled to borrow \$5000 for the construction of a home or \$7500 for the purchase of a farm at low interest rates and repay the obligation over a long period of time.

### Claims Bill Signed

Another veterans' bill signed by appropriates \$150,000 to Veterans Welfare Board to assist veterans in enforcing their claims against the government owing out of war service. The Governor also placed his nature on bills reorganizing State Department of Public Health and increasing the State Health Director's salary from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per year, boosting the salary of the State Director of Motor Vehicles from \$10,000 to \$8,000 annually and appropriating \$70,000 for the

lication of the California Administrative Register.

### Seedmen's Group Hits at Japanese

SACRAMENTO, June 8. (U.P.)—A resolution opposing the release of persons of Japanese citizenship or ancestry from relocation centers for the duration was adopted today by delegates to the 18th annual convention of the Pacific States Seedmen's Association.

The resolution also asked that consideration be given to the deportation of Japanese aliens after the war.

**HAVE YOU HEARD RUTH LLOYD?**

Hear her sing with the RHYTHM RASCALS. Have fun! Dancing from 6 P.M.

**ZEBRA ROOM**  
The Town House  
WILSHIRE BLVD., LOS ANGELES

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NO MOUNTAIN SENTINEL 6-25-43

# HOSPITAL PROVIDED FOR JAPS AT POSTON

## Ten Asiatic Doctors Aid American Physician; Staff Checks Spread of Infantile Paralysis

[This is the fourth of a series of articles on the Japanese relocation center at Poston, Ariz.]

BY CHESTER G. HANSON

A good base hospital at Unit No. 1 and clinics at the other two units at the Poston Relocation Center afford the Japanese with what the medical head, Dr. A. Pressman, says are adequate facilities.

There is capacity for 200 beds, with 120 available for immediate use. The average is about 110 patients in the hospital.

### Ten Jap Doctors

On his acting staff Dr. Pressman has 10 Japanese doctors, three of them rather old. There is one junior interne.

"There are some fine men on my staff," said Pressman.

One is a very good eye man, one a chest man and one is a surgeon. All the Japanese doctors are graduates of California medical schools—either the University of California or the Seventh Day Adventist College. One of the doctors is Dr. Walter Iserl of Los Angeles.

Births run about 20 a month and deaths about 90 a year, the latter being a little lower than the national rate. There are five white nurses and two Japanese who are registered nurses. There should be about 14 nurses, said Pressman. The shortage is being made up to some extent by Japanese girls trained as nurse's aides, of whom there are now 65 or more in training. They train for a year. Pressman said they are doing very good work. Ambulances have been furnished by the Army, and they are manned by Japanese.

### Check Paralysis Spread

It is to the credit of Dr. Pressman and his staff that an outbreak of infantile paralysis this spring was kept in control. There were 13 cases, the ages of victims ranging from 5 years to 30. Only four turned out to be serious. One little girl at Parker was stricken. A quarantine was clamped on, but it has been lifted to a limited extent.

The educational system is under the direction of Dr. Miles Carey. Classes are held in the barracks set aside as recreation halls until the adobe school buildings are ready. The teaching staff is about half white and half Japanese. The classes are held in the elementary, junior high and high school grades. The goal is to have the schools accredited by California and Arizona. Thus the school year runs 180 days.

### Relationship With Town

Most of the white teachers came from California, the majority of them being retired in California. One teacher, Miss Peterson, from Kansas, said she was anxious to get into war work of some kind and this was suggested to her. She said she found it very interesting.

The polio outbreak and its quarantine brought up the question of the relationship between the evacuee and the town of Parker, 16 miles to the north. Parker is a small town, perched near the Colorado River above Blythe. It developed that the Japanese already had been restricted from going into the town. Associate Director Gelvin of the center said that not long after the Japanese were settled down in camp, he was asked by a representative business group of Parker to permit the Japanese to come into town. It meant pretty good business to a town like that.

### Bought Too Much

The evacuees were allowed to go in—a small group each day. But soon Gelvin got word, he said, that townspeople and those from the valley who

in to trade began to complain that the Japanese were buying so many things that there was not enough left for the regular trade. One Japanese, we were told for instance, bought \$100 worth of soap, buying for friends back in camp, as the Japanese get only one bar of soap per person per month. Gelvin had to stop permits to go to town except on camp business or in special cases.

On the question of permitting the Japanese to settle, the Arizonans have indicated they are against it. On the matter of having the evacuees come in and trade, there seems to be divided opinion. One businessman, a barber, has a sign in his window vigorously inviting the Japanese to stay out. A restaurant man with a son in the service told us he was for letting the Japs come in and trade. When they were permitted in, he said, some of the Japanese on several occasions gave dinner parties at his place to Japanese boys going into the Army.

"They were certainly well behaved, let me tell you," said the restaurant man. Two businessmen had a fist fight in the street over the issue of the Japs.

When tear gas failed to break up the mob, the demonstrators used a driverless automobile as a battering ram on the doors of the police station. Shots were fired and the Japanese quickly scattered.

### Martial Law Declared

Martial law went into effect after Ralph P. Merritt, director of the center, informed military authorities the Manzanar police force could no longer control the demonstrators.

Violence started when six masked men attacked Fred Tayama, president of the Japanese-American Citizens League, and an outspoken advocate of loyalty to the United States.

Tayama was taken to the camp hospital in serious condition.

Authorities took Ueno into custody and for a time placed him in the Inyo County Jail at Independence. He was brought back to the camp when the Japanese said they would cease demonstrating if he were returned.

### Stormed the Jail

Ueno was placed in the Manzanar police station and the pro-Axis elements then tried to break into the police station to effect his release.

More than 1,000 persons were in the mob which was addressed by pro-Axis leaders, who extolled the Japanese and assailed the United States.

Merritt declared the majority of the Japanese were loyal to the



NIPPONESE NURSE'S AIDES—Here is a quintet of nurse's aides at work preparing bandages, swabs, etc., at base hospital at Poston, Ariz., Jap relocation center. Times photo

### After Camp Kills One

Calif.—(UP)—Federal agents were weeding out agitators among 10,000 inmates of the Manzanar Center following an incident in which one man killed and nine others were injured.

A riot broke out when a mob tried to storm the post camp to remove Harry Ueno, camp administration to elements sympathetic to the Axis.

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# Hawaiin Japanese Held Loyal To United States

HONOLULU.—With approximately 155,000 Japanese living in Hawaii and filling positions of vital importance to the territory's economic structure, these islands face a problem unlike that of any other part of the nation.

Hawaii has not interned its Japanese nor attempted to remove them from military areas except in minor instances. Such removal would present a gigantic physical problem, since the entire territory is a military area and the Japanese would have to be sent all the way to the Mainland.

In addition to the problem of transportation, removal would present a difficult economic problem, since the Japanese—37.3 per cent of the population of the Islands—fill positions in many industries and services vital to both civilian and military life—public utilities, food production, transportation, hospitals, the waterfront and defense projects.

Of the Japanese in Hawaii, approximately 22 per cent are alien-born, the remainder citizens.

There is little doubt that the Japanese had a highly efficient espionage system here for many years before the outbreak of war.

### Sabotage Stories Untrue

It is equally certain that there was little, if any, sabotage in Hawaii on Dec. 7 despite many reports to the contrary which were current at the time. Such stories as those of huge arrows cut in canefields to direct Japanese fliers to their objectives and Japanese drivers parking their cars across main traffic arteries to Pearl Harbor have been disproved despite their seeming authenticity at the time.

"There was no sabotage committed on Dec. 7, nor has there been any committed since," said Honolulu Police Chief William Gabrielson.

Gabrielson pointed out, however, the difference between sabotage and

as an aid to them in locating their objectives," Mr. Knox said.

### Consul Had 200 Agents

The report of the Roberts committee, which investigated circumstances surrounding the attack on Pearl Harbor, said that in the Summer of 1941 there were more than 200 Japanese consular agents acting under the consul in Honolulu. The report said that the Naval Intelligence office for the 14th Naval District raised the question with the FBI and the Army Intelligence officer whether these agents should not be arrested for failure to register as agents of a foreign government.

Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, commanding general of the Hawaiian Department, objected to their arrest, at least until they had been given notice and an opportunity to register, asserting that their arrest might thwart efforts made by the Army to create friendly sentiment toward the United States on the part of Japanese in Hawaii.

The report said it was believed that the center of Japanese espionage was the Japanese consulate and that there was a great increase in messages to and from Tokyo at the consulate prior to Dec. 7, but under existing laws it was impossible for investigating agencies to obtain and examine such messages, although valuable information might have been gained from them.

# California Legion to Oust Japanese

SAN FRANCISCO.—Resolution to cancel the charters of California two Japanese American Legion posts were to be enacted Monday at the Legion's executive committee semi-annual sessions.

Declaring that "there is no place for Japanese, supposedly loyal or otherwise, in the Legion," Comdr.

Lyon E. Hapwell said the Florida department was

COLORADO TIMES  
12-10-43

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# Subversive L. A. Japs Freed, Bowron Says

## Release of Nip Formerly in City Employ Bared

Mayor Bowron yesterday told a Dies congressional subcommittee that Japanese subversivists, formerly in the city's employ, had been released from relocation centers.

The mayor was emphatic in telling the committee that he feels the Japanese evacuees should be kept under guard in the centers and if released for any reason, should be under strict supervision and not permitted to scatter.

The committee indicated considerable surprise when the mayor testified that Kiyoshi P. Okura, former city civil service examiner, whose alien father, a Japanese war veteran, is interned, "now is influencing the philosophy of the future citizens of this country in an institution that cares for boys."

### AT BOYS' TOWN

Congressman John M. Costello of California, chairman, stated that he understood Okura is at Father Flanagan's Boys' Town and that he felt Father Flanagan would not permit him to engage in any subversive activities.

Bowron testified the Japanese must not be returned here for the duration because "the people are thoroughly aroused and it would be very unsafe for the Japanese themselves because if any unfortunate incidents were relayed overseas, I would fear for the safety of those in the custody of the Japanese government."

Reaffirming his previous stand on the question, Bowron said no one can tell a loyal from a disloyal Japanese.

"We had a number of Japanese employees in the city government, most of whom are probably loyal," said the Mayor. "We know that some of those who are active in behalf of the Japanese government have been released from relocation centers. No one consulted us, but by devious methods we learned of it."

### AVOIDED SUSPICION

"Those who are potentially more dangerous have seen to it that they have avoided suspicion by their conduct. I am not at liberty to quote my authority, but it is believed that there were dealings with the early activities of George Sylvester Viereck, alleged Nazi agent, who comes up for retrial in Federal Court later in the week."

Another section of the sealed record, it was understood, deals with unsuccessful attempts to interest prominent Americans in a Fascist movement in this country.

### FOUND BY ACCIDENT

The sealed records were accidentally rediscovered by Representative Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas, in the Library of Congress.

"I was working on reports that the German government was in possession of certain United States Army plans, and was using them," Patman said,

# Campaign to Speed Up Japs' Release Charged

## Letters Sent Lodge Members by W.R.A. Officials Cited by Eagles at Fresno

FRESNO, June 15.—A charge that the War Relocation Authority is indiscriminately sending out form letters seeking character references for Japanese held in relocation centers that the internees can be released, was made by officials of Fresno Lodge of Eagles.

# Arizonans Fear Riots Over Japs

## Warning that riot and bloodshed will follow if Japanese are permitted to relocate in Arizona was given the Dies subcommittee yesterday by a delegation of citizens from Phoenix.

Furthermore, unless something is done immediately, what with the relocation centers right along and many of them settling in Phoenix and the Salt River Valley surrounding it, there will be bloodshed, Sheriff Lon Jordan of Phoenix told the committee.

### TEMPER OF PUBLIC

Further, he said, the people are so angry that they will not tolerate return of the Japanese at this time.

### ELOQUENT ANSWER

When the mayor asked to be excused from answering the question, Congressman Karl Mundt, South Dakota, remarked that "it seems to me the mayor's testimony answers that question very eloquently."

### SIT-DOWN STRIKE

Japanese assigned to unload freight cars at the railroad at Parker, Arizona, staged a "sit-down" strike because they felt they should handle only subsistence supplies, the committee was told by Ernest S. Wickert, chief warehouseman at the Poston Relocation Center.

### ANGELO J. ROSSI

Mayor—San Francisco, Calif.

idents of Japanese blood, both alien and American-born, had contributed \$10,340 to the United States government to emphasize their horror over the murder of captured American army fliers in Japan, the Associated Press reported.

The fund was accepted by Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson, new commander of the army's Hawaiian department, from Walter Mihata, the spokesman for the contributors, who said:

"We hope this money will be used for bombs to give Premier Tojo and his cutthroats bloody hell."

# Arizona Jap Influx Flayed

## Phoenix Delegation Warns of Danger of Riot and Bloodshed

Continued from First Page

of the valley and is president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, the organization that operates and owns one of the oldest and largest irrigation projects in the country. It has Roosevelt Dam in the mountains east of Phoenix, and several other dams on the project lower down on the river.

### TARGETS FOR SABOTEUR

With their reservoirs and power plants these installations make attractive targets for any saboteur Orme declared. Further, he told the committee, how much the war effort in that area is dependent on the power generated on the project, such as the Inspiration Copper Co., dependent on Salt River power for its production. Other copper mines in the Globe, Miami and Superior territory also are dependent to a great extent upon this power.

### INCIDENT RELATED

A significant incident was related of a Japanese taken ill at Phoenix and while he was in the hospital suffering from fever he raved of blowing up Roosevelt Dam, the committee was told.

Harold R. Scoville, County Attorney at Phoenix, reiterated warnings of riots and bloodshed if the Japs were let in there. The Japs, he said, have been released from Poston and a few from a center in Arkansas. They say they intend to settle there and make their living. In some instances, according to the County Attorney, Japs are released from the centers to other Japanese in the valley—maybe 20 or 30 of them. They are trying to lease and even buy land.

### NUMBER RELEASED

Some 200 Japs have been released into the Phoenix area from relocation centers as far as is actually known, but nobody knows just how many have been let out, the committee was told.

### CONSPIRACY SEEN

Presenting his own opinion, Barnes said he is confident there is a conspiracy on to settle all the Japanese from the Western States in Arizona, and then, say after the war, they are there and you can't do anything about it. Barnes went further and said he felt there is a military motive on the part of the Japanese government back of it all.

### NEW ARIZONA LAW

The committee was very much interested in a new law under which Arizona hopes to establish a legal boycott against the Japanese, native or alien. Jennings said the new law prohibits trading with the Japanese, which means the Japs cannot buy anything in Arizona except items of food, clothing, medicine and liquor. Why the Legislature left liquor in the permissive list for a Jap was not asked or explained. A big oil company recently was fined \$1000 for selling \$9 worth of gas and oil to a Jap, under the new law. It was to be used in his tractor. They cannot buy even gas and oil for their autos, it was stated.

"It looks as though you just about have your problem solved then as to the Japanese settling there," remarked Representative Mundt, "if the law is constitutional."

Jennings said it was believed no loyal Arizonan would seek to test its constitutionality.

# ARIZONA DELEGATION PROTESTS JAP RELOCATION



THEY TALKED TO DIES COMMITTEE—Left to right, seated at table, are Lon Jordan, Sheriff, Maricopa County, Arizona; Harold R. Scoville, Maricopa County Attorney; Irving Jennings, Phoenix. Standing, rear, Lin B. Orme, president Salt River Valley Water Users Association, as they made their protests against settling Japs in Arizona.

Further, he said, the people are so angry that they will not tolerate return of the Japanese at this time.

When the mayor asked to be excused from answering the question, Congressman Karl Mundt, South Dakota, remarked that "it seems to me the mayor's testimony answers that question very eloquently."

Japanese assigned to unload freight cars at the railroad at Parker, Arizona, staged a "sit-down" strike because they felt they should handle only subsistence supplies, the committee was told by Ernest S. Wickert, chief warehouseman at the Poston Relocation Center.

He said the Japanese refuse to cooperate and that no disciplinary action is taken against them. On one occasion, he declared, the Japanese "muttered threats to ram a cigar down my throat because I corrected the way they stacked lumber."

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### Pro-Axis Japanese Held After Camp Riot Kills One

MANZANAR, Calif.—(UP)—Federal authorities were weeding out pro-Axis sympathizers among 10,000 Japanese residents of the Manzanar Relocation Center following an outbreak of violence in which one Japanese was killed and nine others wounded.

The shooting broke out when a mob attempted to storm the police station and remove Harry Ueno, said by the camp administration to be the leader of elements sympathetic to the Axis.

When tear gas failed to break up the mob, the demonstrators used a driverless automobile as a battering ram on the doors of the police station. Shots were fired and the Japanese quickly scattered.

#### Martial Law Declared

Martial law went into effect after Ralph P. Merritt, director of the center, informed military authorities the Manzanar police force could no longer control the demonstrators.

Violence started when six masked men attacked Fred Tayama, president of the Japanese-American Citizens League, and an outspoken advocate of loyalty to the United States.

Tayama was taken to the camp hospital in serious condition.

Authorities took Ueno into custody and for a time placed him in the Inyo County Jail at Independence. He was brought back to the camp when the Japanese said they would cease demonstrating if he were returned.

#### Stormed the Jail

Ueno was placed in the Manzanar police station and the pro-Axis elements then tried to break into the police station to effect his release.

More than 1,000 persons were in the mob which was addressed by pro-Axis leaders, who extolled the Japanese and assailed the United States.

Merritt declared the majority of the Japanese were loyal to the

## Loyal Japanese Given More Protection After Center Riot

Schools Closed at Manzanar Camp, But Pro-Axis Group Still Active

COLORADO TIMES

DEC 10, 1942

MANZANAR, Calif.—(A. P.)—

Loyal Japanese-Americans at the Manzanar relocation center were being given increased army protection Wednesday as the military maintained its strict rule over the base where a fatal riot was started by Axis sympathizers.

The public relations office at the center announced that all Manzanar's schools had been temporarily closed as another precautionary measure. However, no move has as yet been made to segregate the pro-Axis faction and the loyal group into different centers, said Bob Brown, public relations head.

The man killed when military police fired into a rock-hurling, sullen mob was identified as James Ito, 18, believed to have been from Pasadena, Calif. Nine others were wounded when the troopers fired after attempts to disperse the crowd with tear gas failed.

"Military authorities will remain in charge of internal security until such time as they are satisfied that normal operation of the camp is under way," a statement by Brown said.

About thirty of the 125 Caucasians at the center have been removed, along with their children, developed Tuesday.

### JAPAN-MADE DECORATIONS

This may sound like a good idea, but there's actual promotion going on in the Washington area promoting the sale of made Christmas tree ornaments.

The idea is to have a sale to boost the price of their hand, then refuse any more of the sale. The difference in cost and sales price multiplied to the USO, or the buyer in war stamp merchants are already selling a war stamp Christmas tree bulb.

If some such promotion isn't developed, the Japanese products will certainly be hurt. And the trouble with the promotion is that it only hurts the merchant, not the Japanese.

COLORADO TIMES  
12-10-42

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### Letters Sent Lodge Members by W.R.A. Officials Cited by Eagles at Fresno

FRESNO, June 15.—A charge that the War Relocation Authority is indiscriminately sending out form letters seeking character references for Japanese held in relocation centers in order that the internees can be released, was made today by officials of Fresno Lodge of Eagles.

The assertion was made as the lodge made public a resolution adopted by its 2000 members demanding that the Nipponese, both aliens and citizens, be kept from the West Coast.

## Arizonans Fear Riots

FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1943

of German affiliations had been investigated by the McCormack group. Searching for the com-

mittee records on this man, I came upon the sealed testimony on file in the library."

HERALD AND EXPRESS

—Largest Daily Circulation in Entire West—

# U. S. MAY BARE SEALED RECORDS IN '34 JAP SPY PROBE

By United Press

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Evidence of early Japanese espionage activities and preparation for conquest of the United States may be brought to light if the House approves a resolution to open the 10-year-old sealed records of a special investigating committee, it was learned today.

The evidence—sealed in 1934 after its sensational nature resulted in a "lay off" order because friendly relations with Japan might be endangered—was unearthed by a special committee headed by Representative John McCormack, Democrat of Massachusetts, now Democratic leader. One member of the McCormack committee recalled that extended hearings on the West Coast revealed evidence that Japanese-

built fishing boats in California were equipped with torpedo tubes. "There also was definite indication of Japanese efforts to secure charts of now-vital defense areas, and other espionage activity which presumably was groundwork for the planned conquest that started with Pearl Harbor," he said. The late Representative Charles Kramer, Democrat of California, conducted the hearings on unfriendly Japanese activities in his home state in 1933 and 1934.

After the "lay off" order—which members understood came from the State Department—Kramer caused the testimony to be placed with other secret records of the committee under seal in the congressional library. It was directed that the seal be broken only upon passage of a House resolution authorizing such action.

### SET PUBLIC HEARING

McCormack introduced such a resolution this week at the request of the Justice Department. A public hearing on the resolution will be held by the House Library Committee Monday, and sponsors planned to press for immediate House approval.

Speed is essential to the Justice Department because the department is especially interested in part of the record dealing with the early activities of George Sylvester Viereck, alleged Nazi agent, who comes up for retrial in Federal Court later in the week.

Another section of the sealed record, it was understood, deals with unsuccessful attempts to interest prominent Americans in a Fascist movement in this country.

### FOUND BY ACCIDENT

The sealed records were accidentally rediscovered by Representative Wright Patman, Democrat of Texas, in the Library of Congress.

"I was working on reports that the German government was in possession of certain United States Army plans, and was using them," Patman said,

"and it appeared that the only way they could have gotten those plans would be through a concerted move to get Japanese out of the camps—and if it is those W.R.A. people certainly cannot call such a check-up an adequate investigation."

The resolution states, in part:

### Temper of Public

"Following Pearl Harbor and for the defense of the West Coast against attack and sabotage the Army wisely moved the Japanese from the Pacific Coast. Now to permit them to return to their former habitat would subject us again to the danger of serious sabotage and difficulty in defending our shore line in the event of attack.

"Due to the temper of the American public we feel would be detrimental to the best interests of the Japanese to low them to return for residence on the West Coast and that difficult additional policing problem would be presented in effecting their safety.

"The Japanese, both alien and American born, should be retained in relocation centers the duration unless they placed under direct and absolute supervision of Army authorities and engaged in furtherance of our war effort."

presents an unassailable story of fact. It is my experience that the great majority of the 72,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry have dwelt usefully and happily in the great Western commonwealth. Truly, however, they represent a tragedy of divided loyalties. . . . The treatment of the Japanese in the various evacuation centers should prove to the world that the United States is an humanitarian nation. Some of these Japanese have been subjected to great sacrifice, but native-born Americans and other citizens of this country, no matter what their origin may be, are making unprecedented sacrifices in this war.

6-10-43 ANGELO J. ROSSI  
Mayor—San Francisco, Calif.

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an American Army officer. "Then I recalled that an Army reserve officer suspected Japanese are permitted to relocate in Arizona was given the Dies subcommittee yesterday by a delegation of citizens from Phoenix.

Furthermore, unless something is done immediately, what with Japanese being released from the relocation centers, right along and many of them settling in Phoenix and the Salt River Valley surrounding it, there will be bloodshed, Sheriff Lon Jordan of Phoenix told the committee.

"Every time the people read of new atrocities of the Japanese soldiers the people get worked up," said Jordan. "Every time the people see a new Japanese face in the community that



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Schools Closed at Manzanar Camp, But Pro-Axis Group Still There

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DEC 10, 1942

## JAPAN-MADE DECORATIONS

This may sound like a wild rumor, but there's actually an idea going the Washington rounds of promoting the sale of Japanese-made Christmas tree ornaments.

The idea is to have some stores boost the price of their stock on hand, then refuse any profit from the sale. The difference between cost and sales price might be donated to the USO, or handed to the buyer in war stamps. Some merchants are already thinking of selling a war stamp with every Christmas tree bulb.

If some such promotional scheme isn't developed, the Japanese-made products will certainly be boycotted. And the trouble with the boycott is that it only hurts the retailer, not the Japanese.