

ANZANAR, CALIFORNIA  
Free Press  
7-3-43

### 'Out With the Japs'

To the Los Angeles Examiner:

I HAVE lived in California 56 years and have been in close contact with the Japanese for several years, both on the water and on the shore.

I have a suggestion to make to the people of the United States: That all alien Japanese be sent to Japan after the war, and all so-called Japanese American (?) citizens (?) be sent to one of the United States owned islands in the Pacific.

We have zoning commissions for all purposes and why not zone the Japanese out for all time. They could remain so-called American citizens the same as now only living in a different place. Now is the time to stop them before their children outnumber our children in the future.

Let our slogan be:  
"OUT WITH THE JAPS—  
COLONIZE THEM IN THE  
PACIFIC." 7-5-43

It will take a lot of help to put this over; please give the slogan all of the publicity that you can for the good of our country.  
L. J. BARNETT—J. M. BARNETT.

## Labor Union Adopts Resolution Supporting Relocation Program

Resolution below was adopted by the Washington Industrial Union Council of the C.I.O. on last June 7. Not only was the resolution passed by unanimous vote of all delegates present—shoe workers, office workers, transport workers, federal workers, cafeteria workers—but it received their enthusiastic acclaim. This powerful body, representing all C.I.O. members in the nation's capitol, is the first large group in the city to come out in positive support of the relocation program and to welcome American people of Japanese descent into its ranks as fully participating members of a democratic organization.

"WHEREAS, 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were involuntarily removed from the Pacific Coast military areas last year, regardless of citizenship and loyalty to the government of the United States, and are now confined in relocation centers under the supervision of the War Relocation Authority, and

"WHEREAS, the War Relocation Authority is carrying out a program of helping the people so confined to find gainful employment outside the centers, and

"WHEREAS, this program helps to utilize more fully the nation's manpower during this period of national war emergency and sustains the democratic rights of residents of this land, and

"WHEREAS, a smear campaign recently undertaken by the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities and the Hearst press against the War Relocation Authority and every American resident of Japanese descent has the effect of arousing fear and hatred of the American people against persons of Japanese descent, regardless of loyalty to this country and to the democratic way of life, and of diverting attention from a Second Front in Europe this year, and

WHEREAS, a number of persons of Japanese ancestry released from Relocation Centers have found employment in the  
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### Labor Union

(Continued from Page One)

District of Columbia, some of them members of local unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations;

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: By the Industrial Union Council of the District of Columbia that we go on record as endorsing the relocation program of the War Relocation Authority and welcoming to membership in our local unions the Japanese - Americans released from Relocation Centers by the War Relocation Authority; and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we vigorously condemn the incidious activities of the Dies committee and the Hearst newspapers as being irresponsible, hindering the prosecution of the war, and by hitting one group of people against another—deliberately promoting the false Nazi doctrines of race, and

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this Resolution be mailed to the President of the United States, to United States Senators Chandler and Reynolds and Representatives Dies and Tolan, to the Director of the War Relocation Authority, to the newspapers of the nation's capital, to the Secretary of every C.I.O. local of the District of Columbia and to the National Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations."

## Costello Hits at Bid for Japs to Go East

POSTON (Ariz.) June 18. (U.P.) Chairman John M. Costello of a Dies subcommittee today assailed a War Relocation Authority invitation for Japanese interested in farm work to go to Washington, D.C., and near-by States without a definite offer of employment.

"Release of Japanese from centers who have definite offers of employment is a problem that requires serious consideration," Costello said. "Release of Japanese who have no definite offer and no means of providing for themselves while seeking employment is unjustifiable."

Costello's criticism came after he and two other committeemen investigating the Japanese relocation center here saw a mimeographed notice on the camp bulletin board signed by Robert Dolis, W.P.A. officer in Washington.

The bulletin invited evacuees interested in farm work to go directly to Washington, D.C., Virginia, Delaware or Maryland after getting a clearance from the Eastern Defense Command.

Costello said the invitation in the face of an "already acute housing situation seems ill advised."

# DISLOYAL JAPS FREED, SAYS DIES GROUP

### Report Accuses WRA Disregard of Safeguards in Releasing Black Dragon Associates

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—(AP)—A subcommittee of the House committee on un-American activities reported today that the War Relocation Authority had released 23 members of the Butoku-Kai, which the congressional group described as a subversive youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan.

The report declared the Butoku-Kai sought "to enhance the spirit of Japanese military virtue," and that before Pearl Harbor Japanese army and navy men came to this country to instruct 10,000 members "in the military arts."

WRA was accused also of failure to "exercise proper safeguards both for the national security and for the thousands of loyal Japanese as well."

### SEGREGATION URGED

The subcommittee, headed by Representative Costello (Democrat), California, called for a program of "segregation," investigation and Americanization in dealing with these people in wartime.

The report said Japanese were being released from WRA without adequate checks on their loyalty to the United States, and said that "certainly there exists within the War Relocation Authority a complete lack of familiarity with the subversive Japanese organizations."

Terminating a long investigation, which took it recently to California, the committee made these recommendations:

"1. That the WRA's belated announcement of its intentions of segregating the disloyal from the loyal Japanese in the relocation centers be put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

### PROBE OF EVACUEES

"2. That a board composed of representatives of the War Relocation Authority and the various intelligence agencies of the Federal Government be constituted with full powers to investigate evacuees who apply for release from the centers and to pass finally upon their applications.

"3. That the War Relocation Authority inaugurate a thorough-going program of Americanization for those Japanese who remain in the centers."

Dillon S. Myer, director of WRA, it said, "himself appears to be typical of . . . total neglect to enlist an administrative personnel which possessed any degree or expertness or experience which would qualify them to handle 106,000 persons of Japanese ancestry."

### CULTURE PRESERVED

Under a heading, "Preservation and Promotion of Japanese Cultural Ties," the report declared:

"Indicative of the same type of negligence which caused the War Relocation Authority to fail to adopt prompt and drastic measures of segregation in the centers, was the authority's callous promotion of cultural ties with Japan.

"Mr. Myer admitted in his testimony before the subcommittee that at one time the War Relocation Authority was paying at least 90 instructors in judo at a single center. Judo is a distinctively Japanese cultural phenomenon. It is more than an athletic exercise. . . . Various other forms of so-called recreation which could only have the effect of tie-back to Japan were likewise promoted in the centers and their promotion was paid for out of the War Relocation Authority's funds which come ultimately from the taxpayers of this country. The same is true of instruction in the Japanese language."

Costello said the report was approved by himself and Representative Mundt (Republican), South Dakota, but that the third member of the subcommittee, Representative Mundt (Republican), (Democrat), Pennsylvania, had advised he would file a minority report.

# Korean Criminal Japan's Most Effective Spy Tool on Pacific Coast, Dies Group Reveals

By Ray Richards

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Out of Korea in 1929 came a Japanese police character who was to wield at least 17,000 Japanese-Americans into what Tokyo itself proudly called Japan's most effective espionage tool in Hawaii and on the Pacific Coast.

The story was told today in a report of the Dies House Committee on un-American activities, covering the control of 107,000 West Coast Japanese in 10 relocation centers by the War Relocation Authority.

The Korean thug, who became known in his youth as "the bird-sticker" because he loved to torture the helpless, and who in his early days "was in the hands of the police in Korea about 10 times," was named Tokichi Nakamura.

He was the Japanese Imperial Navy's particular choice for promotion of treachery among America's citizens of Japanese descent.

Among those citizens he raised sufficient American dollars to establish a sabotage and espionage school in Tokyo for the training of American-born Japanese in "service to Japan on return to North America."

### Installs Chapters in Hawaii, on Coast

And he installed main chapters of his anti-American organization—the Butoku-Kai, youth wing of the notorious Black Dragon society at Honolulu and Hilo in Hawaii and in the following West Coast communities.

California—Los Angeles, San Pedro, Long Beach, Alvarado, San Francisco, Sacramento, Monterey, Norwalk, Ono, Watsonville, Campbell, Sebastopol, Baggery, Loomis, Oban, Forin, Lodi, Gilroy, Viola, Farrar, Dinuba, Hanford, Lindsay, Bakersfield, Guadalupe, Dominguez Hill, San Joaquin, Sumner, Concord, Monterey, Salinas, Marysville, Stockton, Madera, Fresno, Reedley, Visalia, Delano, Livingston.

Washington—Seattle, White River, Tacoma, South Park.

Oregon—Portland, Gresham.

There were smaller branches in many other places, with a reported total of 10,000 members in California, Oregon and Washington and 7000 in Hawaii.

The Dies Committee based its narrative of Nakamura's organization of the Botoku-Kai, extending virtually up to the eve of Pearl Harbor, on records of the society's activities seized in Japanese colonies on the West Coast by investigators for the committee, headed by James Steadman, in charge of the Los Angeles offices.

### Schools Instruct in Military Arts

The committee report says the Butoku-Kai maintained Hawaiian and West Coast schools for instruction of Japanese-Americans in swordsmanship and the military arts and ambitions of Japan by Imperial army and navy officers in disguise, and by priests of Japan's state religion, Shinto.

The report designates the Butoku-Kai as the sponsor of the many large parties of Japanese-American boys and girls who constantly crossed the Pacific to visit the land of their ancestors.

Selected male members of these "cultural and sentimental" jaunts remained to take the course in "service to Japan on return to North America" at the espionage and sabotage school.

The school was located at 646 3-Chome, Amanuma, Suginami-Ku, a suburb of Tokyo, and its formal opening on July 10, 1938, was presided over by Mitsuru Toyama of Osaka, chief of the Black Dragon Society, in the presence of the Japanese war, navy and foreign ministers and most other high officials of the Japanese government.

The Dies Committee report says:

"The school's list of sponsors included 10 admirals of the Japanese navy, 21 generals of the Japanese army and 82 prominent figures of the Japanese political world. The special committee of un-American activities has the names of all these sponsors."

### Lauded as Founder of Best 5th Column

It was at the opening ceremonies of the school that the former denizen of Korea's underworld, the criminal Nakamura, came to his reward—laudation by high authority as the founder of what the speakers in flowery Oriental language indicated as Japan's most valuable fifth column anywhere in the world.

Testifying recently before various congressional groups in defense of his unrestricted release of Japanese of all types from the relocation centers, Director Dillon S. Myer of the War Relocation Authority was unaware that the Dies Committee had indisputable evidence that the Butoku-Kai was a subversive organization which the Japanese government had fostered officially for a 12-year period.

A man whose prior experience

was Middle Western tasks for the Agriculture Department, Myer indicated he did not believe the Butoku-Kai was anything more than a harmless Japanese-American social society, and said he doubted the existence of the Tokyo sabotage college.

On the basis of months of intensive investigation of Butoku-Kai activities, the Dies Committee report says of it:

"There is no doubt whatever in the minds of any competent authority, including all the intelligence agencies of the United States Government, that the Butoku-Kai is a subversive organization."

The report goes on: "The Butoku-Kai had approximately 60 branches in the United States prior to Pearl Harbor. About 50 of these were in the state of California. Approximately 10,000 Nisei (American citizens of Japanese ancestry) were members of the Butoku-Kai in this country.

### Gloated at Killing of Tokyo Raiders

"The Butoku-Kai was the youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan, and Mitsuru Toyama, head of the Black Dragon Society in Japan, was adviser to the Butoku-Kai in the United States.

"In 1935 Consul Tomokazu Hori became president of the Los Angeles Butoku-Kai. After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hori, as Tokyo foreign office spokesman, made daily broadcasts from Japan. In his shortwave broadcast of April 23, 1943, Hori gloated over the execution of the American flyers who were captured in the Doolittle raid."

The American born head of the Seattle Butoku-Kai wrote the following for the study of fellow American born Japanese at the start of Japan's 1937 attack on China:

"If anything were to bring about the paralysis of our national character which has come down to us from our ancestors, or if we were to lose our Japanese spirit and morale, not only would the state of our country become precarious but it would meet the fate of utter destruction. This is as clear as day.

"Therefore we Japanese, whether at home or beyond the seas, without distinction, must polish up the Bushido (Japanese patriotism) spirit which is our traditional nature. At present our empire is facing a crisis against the proud and unruly sword of China."

The committee report mentions that at a Portland meeting of the Oregon branch of the Butoku-Kai in 1937, there was, according to the organization's own minutes, "silent prayer for the success of the imperial army," and, at its conclusion, "three bandai for the fall of Shanghai."

### Nakamura Arrives in Los Angeles

Here is a translation from a 1940 Japanese-language history of the North American Butoku-Kai, seized by Dies Committee agents in the "Little Tokyo" quarter of Los Angeles:

"On September 27, 1929, there arrived from Hawaii at

Los Angeles the head of the Chosen (Korean) Military Virtue Society, Tokichi Nakamura, professor of the great Imperial School of Swordsman-ship. He was accompanied by Swordsmen Nakahara and Akita.

"After completing a tour of Southern California, they took up their residence at San Pedro, on the coast, and with the assistance of Swordmaster Toroku Fujii, of that place, without formality, they initiated 28 young men. This was the beginning of today's prosperous development of the North American Butoku-Kai.

"This man, who laid down the first stepping stone at San Pedro, during the spring of the next year, 1930, visited Guadalupe, Salinas and Gilroy, and with great energy, and under the auspices of voluntary leaders, began with a great flourish to teach the Japanese spirit and the art of swordsmanship. He immediately started training 400 Nisei swordsmen."

In the following year Nakamura indicated to his disciples that he felt it no longer necessary to pretend to any Japanese-Americans that he was anything but a Japanese government agent.

The translation proceeds: "He suddenly had an inspiration to put aside the burden of the name 'Korean Butoku-Kai' and return to the original spirit of the Japanese Butoku-Kai.

### How He Got Title of 'Bird Sticker'

"He carried on with really moving energy for the space of 10 years and established five leagues with over 50 branches throughout California. He went further and pioneered the movement in the two states of Washington and Oregon, where he established the northwestern league with five branches.

"He moved his main training course to Watsonville, in 1932, then transferred it to Alvarado, where he established a special training school of military arts for the summer seasons, and this continued for six years. Every year 200 swordsmen were admitted. The success was great."

Here the history digresses to recite how Nakamura as a boy gained his title of "the bird-sticker" by capturing birds and punching out their eyes, how he was a robber, brawler and general lawbreaker at Ryusan, Korea, and how, studying army swordsmanship at Ryusan in a school under the direction of General Soroku Suzuki, commander of the Japanese army garrison in Korea, he finally determined to devote his talents to aiding Japan's plan to conquer the United States.

Obtaining the assignment to Hawaii and North America, Nakamura reported for instruction to Captain Rinzo Kurozaki at the Yokosuka naval base near Tokyo. The history says Captain Kurozaki exclaimed as Nakamura entered his office for the first time:

"Here comes the very messenger I desire!"

In their consultations Captain Kurozaki told Nakamura:

"In the course of my military duties I have often been to America and have had familiar chats with our brethren on the Coast there. I learned that all their joys and sorrows, the problem filling their hearts was about the rearing of the second generation, Nisei.

"How can they teach and nourish these in the Imperial

Japanese way? So, put your mind on that problem first of all. Open out some good way for us."

In Hawaii, Nakamura first of all contacted the editors of the Japanese vernacular newspapers. He lectured to Japanese-Americans at Honolulu and Hilo.

At a 1940 Butoku-Kai convention in Tokyo, delegates reported Hawaii then had 7000 members.

The first party of West Coast Nisei to travel to Japan under Butoku-Kai sponsorship assembled at San Francisco in 1933. Members were supplied with copies in Japanese of this song to memorize for concerts on the boat and in Japan:

"The clash of the fencing sword sounds valiantly,  
And rings out loud—ya, to, ei, ei!

Forging, burnishing, assiduous! Thoroughly we accomplish our duties to Nippon.

The true duties of the citizen of Japanese lineage

Make us people of righteousness,

And cause the flowers of Jimmu to blossom.

Learn it, polish it—the way of the warrior!

"With the fragrant spirit of Nippon,

Cause the roots of the cherry of Japan to spread,

Cause the flowers of Jimmu to blossom,

The warrior strong in righteousness

Was born in the midst of loyalty and filial piety.

This precious teaching of our divine ancestors

Is nothing other than the way of the sword.

Learn it, polish it—the way of the warrior!"

### Add Verse to Make College Anthem

It is recited that the song was sung at the opening ceremonies of the sabotage-espionage school by the young American citizens of Japanese ancestry who had registered for instruction there, and that the composition became the "college anthem" after the following verse had been added:

"Five thousand miles across the ocean,

"We, citizens of Japanese lineage

Who have budded forth on the American continent,

Know, though the land is different, the blood is the same—

The soul of the land of the Rising Sun.

Can it possibly change?

"Learn and polish the way of the warrior,

This is the glory of our divine country, Nippon!"

The history recited that the Butoku-Kai members met difficulties in dissolving the suspicions of some West Coast communities as to the occasion for such large gatherings of Japanese-Americans speaking the Japanese language and wearing Japanese costumes.

Once, at Long Beach, it was necessary for Takejiro Ito, president of the Southern California Central Japanese Association, to make personal calls on municipal authorities to assure them that the meetings were harmless.

However, the Butoku-Kai was neglected by American vigilance to such an extent that the editors of Japanese newspapers on the Coast apparently felt secure in reporting the pro-Japan speeches of Japanese-Americans at meetings of the society chapters.

### Prominent in L.A. Civic Movements

In one such speech in 1941, Kazuichi Hashimoto of Los Angeles, president of the Southern California Butoku-Kai, told his "Little Tokyo" audience of Japanese Americans:

"The Japanese empire will soon take top place among the great powers of the world."

Hashimoto was prominent in general Los Angeles civic movements. Other leaders of the Butoku-Kai who became well known to American business men and cultural leaders through "goodwill" dinners and civic activities were:

Tokio Shirakawa, president of the Central California League of Butoku-Kai Chapters; Jiro Okada, president of the Northern California League; Juichi Fujimori, president of the San Joaquin League; Etsuhatsu Jumura, president of the Pacific Coast Council of Leagues; Toroku Fujii, chief Southern California fencing master, and Hayata Sukekane, head fencing instructor for the Northern California League.

On a return from one of his many trips to Japan, Nakamura was detained by immigration inspectors at San Francisco, who apparently suspected him as a Japanese agent. But that didn't count for much, because some American citizens on the Coast lent their indorsement to the appeal of the then Japanese Ambassador and Nakamura was freed.

# Ban on Japs

L. A. Daily News  
stands, says

Sept. 18, 1943  
Gen. Emmons

By RONALD WAGONER  
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—(UP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, who took charge of the western defense command at midnight last night, today announced that persons of Japanese ancestry will continue to be excluded from the Pacific coast, but indicated that dimout and liquor control restrictions may be ended in certain areas.

General Emmons, at his first press conference since he took over command of the vital Pacific war frontier from Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, issued a formal statement following repeated rumors that some change in handling the Pacific coast Jap problem might be forthcoming.

"The reasons which prompted evacuation of persons of Japanese descent from areas on the Pacific coast were based on considerations of military necessity and internal security.

"The military situation which then existed has materially improved. However, the possibility of enemy action in this area remains real.

"The Jap fleet and air force remain in existence and they still constitute a serious threat. While this threat persists, no persons of Jap ancestry will be permitted to return to evacuated areas except with express approval of the war department.

"Such approval will not be given at the expense of national security. The general policies which have been inaugurated, developed and maintained by the western defense command will be continued until, in the military situation, there is further substantial change," General Emmons declared.

Some 110,000 persons of Jap ancestry were moved to relocation centers inland shortly after

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Manzanar Free Press

October 9, 1943

# Initial Nisei Combat Unit Lands On European Front

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 9 (Delayed)

—The first unit of American-born Japanese troops to enter the overseas combat zone went into action in the mountains above the Gulf of Salerno today—and everyone of them was smiling. Their smiles brought expressions of blank amazement from

veterans and officers accustomed to seeing men enter combat with tense, drawn faces. These troops acted like they were going to a baseball game.

The unit was recruited from Hawaii and most of its officers are regular Army men who served there. They have taken for their motto, "Remember Pearl Harbor."

"They're really anxious to get into action," their commander said. "I've been with them since this outfit was organized and I wouldn't trade my command for any other in the Army.

"They feel they've got a chance to prove they're real Americans and demonstrate their loyalty.

"The average stature of the whole unit is only five-feet-four, but the officers have said they can outmarch and outwork most ordinary troops."

Actually, he said, the men would rather be in the Pacific fighting the Japanese than the Germans, "but we're saving that for later."

The officers are unanimously enthusiastic about the quality and spirit of the men. They said they never had seen any troops train harder and more assiduously and never had any doubt as to what to expect from them in combat.

They were ashore in Italy only one day and had just finished organizing their encampment when a German prisoner was brought past the site. He gaped with surprise when he saw their faces and asked if they were Japanese. An interpreter explained that they were Americans of Japanese parentage.

The German shook his head in wonder and said, "Ach! That's American."

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# Coast ban on Japs will stand, Gen. Emmons says

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Pearl Harbor. Since then, the loyal evacuees have been permitted to join the armed forces, some have been released to do work in inland states and others are segregated in camps.

General Emmons, former Hawaiian area army commander, told the press conference that the army, with the office of civilian defense and state governors involved, will study ways and means to eliminate certain provisions of the Pacific coast dimout, to put them on a "more modern, protective and popular basis."

He said that the restrictions involving cities more than 15 miles inland from the ocean stood a good chance of being changed materially, and that the rules requiring dimming of automobile headlights might be modified.

A proclamation on the dimout situation, concerning which there have been repeated rumors of change recently, may be issued within 10 days, the general said.

As an example, General Emmons said he could see little reason for dimouts in Denver, or Fresno, which are separated from the coast by mountains, and announced that "certain changes" might be anticipated in the San Francisco bay area, Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland.

The changes, he said, would not "jeopardize security," but would make the dimout more adaptable to security.

Asked whether or not the proposed dimout changes might be construed to mean that he believed there was little likelihood of attack on the Pacific coast, General Emmons replied:

"There is always the danger of attack on the coast."

The general said he believed that many of the reasons advanced for the so-called "curfew" law regulating sale of liquor to servicemen and closing bars at midnight instead of the former 2 a. m. might have passed. He announced that he would be "very glad to look into this situation," that if various state authorities wanted to change the liquor regulations he, at present, could see no objection.

General Emmons pointed out that if the Japs had been evacuated from Hawaii, the necessary

have burdened the manpower situation here.

At one time, it was proposed to segregate the Hawaiian Japs on the island of Molokai, but that after due consideration, it was decided not feasible.

The general emphasized that he did not intend to relax the western defense command's vigilance against possible attack and warned citizens against the theory that "nothing will happen here."

Explaining the recent separation of the western defense command, which embraces the Pacific coast and Alaska, from the fourth army, General Emmons declared that the fourth army existed "only on paper"; that the "split" did not have any tremendous military significance and that the fourth army, when organized, might "be called into the field of action."

General Emmons said he looked for no change in the army rule which prohibits civilian and pleasure flying on the Pacific coast. Presence of civilian craft in the air, the general said, would interfere with radio detection work.

Buy War Bonds

# Aviation topic of L. A. parley

Aviation problems in relation to citizen participation, construction of new airports, airport zoning and reconversion of aircraft industry to manufacturing after the war, were under study today by an assembly interim committee on aviation, meeting in the State building.

Assemblyman William W. Rosenthal, committee chairman, scheduled the following to testify before the committee: John Canady, of Lockheed Vega Co.; Lawrence Harvey, of the Harvey Machinery Co.; Robert F. Craig, and Robert McKenzie, technical aviation instructors at University of Southern California.

# Indefinite Intern Of Niseis Illegal

Neither Congress nor president Roosevelt has given WRA authority to intern for more than brief periods. They give them necessary relief, unless they are given guidance, unless they are given with being disloyal or subversive. So declared Director Dill of the authority yesterday in a Dies sub-committee.

Myer charged the sub-committee with stirring up racial unity. He read a letter from attorney General Francis B. Biddle expressing approval of the program for releasing niseis, insisting that further investigation should be made by the relocation authority after checking with FBI files.

FREE PRESS  
7-10-43



VANDALISM MAKES HOMECOMING UNHAPPY  
First Japanese to return here salvage damaged goods at Nichiren temple

—Daily News photo.

Manzanar Produce Shown



Choice produce from the gardens tended by Japanese residents at Manzanar will be displayed to Owens Valley residents at a fair and open-house at the WRA center tomorrow, Saturday. Prize vegetables from the center, shown above, were exhibited in windows of business firms in Lone Pine and Bishop last year.

INYO RESIDENTS INVITED TO MANZANAR OPEN HOUSE

Manzanar Relocation Center will hold open house tomorrow with a special invitation issued to all Inyo-Mono residents to attend the first Manzanar Fair, scheduled for tomorrow, Saturday, from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission to the fair and center is free, Project Director Ralph Merritt announced. Passes will be waiting at the gates for anyone wishing to enter the center, and prior reservations are not necessary.

tion; and other projects, including those making Japanese foods.

Exhibits Listed

Other exhibits will include the agricultural division, showing fruits and vegetables raised at Manzanar; Victory Garden exhibits of fruits and vegetables grown by Japanese around their barracks and not in the large truck gardens; Arts and Crafts exhibit of paintings and articles made in the community activities classes or by individual hobbyists; production division exhibit of furniture, garments; butterfly exhibit at 10-15 barracks.

From 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. a grown-in-Manzanar dinner will be served at Mess Hall No. 1, where visitors may eat for 50 cents. The dinner will feature products grown at Manzanar.

Continuous entertainment will be conducted on the outdoor stage beginning at 7 p.m., highlighted by the final judging of the Manzanar Queen contestants. Rudie Henderson of Lone Pine will be master of ceremonies for the judging and a group of five Caucasian and five Japanese judges will make the selection. Five Japanese girls have succeeded in entering the finals, it was pointed out, one will be named queen and the other four will be her attendants.

A 35-piece band will play throughout the program, and special entertainment features have been arranged by Aksel Nielsen, (Continued on Page Six)

Japs return here, find stuff junk

Homecoming for the first three Japanese to reenter the city since the mass evacuation of their people to relocation centers was a brief and unhappy occasion today.

Authorized by a special army permit, they spent the day at Nichiren Buddhist temple, 2800 East Third st., sorting out and salvaging the belongings of 100 Japanese families that were looted to junk recently by vandals.

They found the interior of the temple in riotous disorder.

What the vandals could not recognize as worthy of stealing they mutilated. Neatly stacked piles of household effects were pushed over and thrown wildly about. Mattresses and upholstered furniture were slashed with knives. Exquisite, fragile ornaments were smashed or crushed under foot.

Under the direction of the war relocation administration, the property was moved from the temple to a government warehouse at 836 Santee st. It will remain there under guard for the duration of the war.

She is no too pleased with life at the relocation center.

"After you have owned property and lived in your own home it is hard to get used to being herded together with 8000 other persons," she said.

"The food is monotonous. About all we can look forward to is fish. We get meat about twice a month and then it is so disguised in stews that we can't tell what kind of meat it is.

"However, there is enough and I suppose it is in her camp. The Japs have a farm project, she said. In addition, there are plenty of jobs administering the duties and

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rest of the providing

Schmidt pointed out that Japanese of the type returned here for the salvage operations are not internees.

"They have been thoroughly investigated and their loyalty to the United States is not questioned," he said. "They are permitted to travel anywhere except on the coast.

"Their property is respected by the government just as much as any other citizen's. The problem they present is simply that of relocating them in other places where they can start life over again."

The three Japanese designated by the army to assist in the salvage work were Rev. Jitei Ishihara, pastor of the temple; Rev. Chikyo Kurahashi and Mrs. Cecil Itano.

Mrs. Itano is a second generation Japanese; the two priests are aliens. Mrs. Itano is living at the Granada relocation center at Amache, Colo., and the priests are quartered at the Colorado River, Ariz., center.

Rudolph W. Schmidt, WRA evacuee property officer at Colorado River, and R. A. Walling, evacuee transportation supervisor for Southern California, were in charge of the moving.

"The WRA went to considerable trouble to get army permission for these three people to do this work," Schmidt explained. "Only someone acquainted with the property would be able to make any sense out of this mess.

"We have seen some pretty bad cases of vandalism of Japanese property, but this is the worst and the most stupid I have ever seen."

Evidence of Schmidt's confidence in the three salvagers was frequently evinced during the sorting out process.

One or another would utter an exclamation and hold up some ruined object that all three recognized. Mrs. Itano exclaimed with relief when she found her radio had not been seriously damaged.

20 PART II

The Southland

Los Angeles Times

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1940

Hearing on Anti-Jap Feeling Opens at Fresno  
Senate Committee Will Query 17 Witnesses on Prewar Activities of Enemy Aliens

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"We want to determine the attitude of Fresno County people in regard to the return of the Japanese after hostilities cease," said Donnelly. "Our committee has already gone on record as unanimously opposed to the return of the Japanese for the duration.

This question of the Japanese coming back to California is one of our great internal problems and is a vital concern and entails a lot of complex matters." Donnelly declared among the matters expected to be uncovered during the local hearing are the question of loyalty to the American government, violation of alien land laws, teaching of Japanese language and propaganda in their schools, and the activities, if any, of the Black Dragon society.

"The investigation throughout the State so far," he said, "has indicated laxity on the part of some District Attorneys in enforcement of the alien laws, all of which resulted in the Japanese acquiring property and exposing the country to espionage work. On the other hand, rigid enforcement of the law was carried out by some of the county prosecutors.

In some sections of Northern California, Donnelly said evidence was obtained indicating that representatives of the Imperial Japanese government were on ranches and leaders of the Japanese communities. Donnelly said the probe has indicated Japanese children attending the public schools were also enrolled in community schools, where they were taught the Japanese language and read from textbooks glorifying war and especially the Japanese soldier.

Hawaii Japs Freed From Buddhist Hold

HONOLULU, Sept. 5. (P)—The closing of Japanese-language schools in Hawaii is releasing a flood of Hawaiian-born Japanese from Buddhist influence, reports Rev. W. H. Fry, superintendent of the Hawaii Mission of the Methodist Church.

Recently some Army men attended a Methodist service conducted entirely in Japanese. They were impressed by the cordiality of the welcome, Rev. Fry related, but one soldier was hard to say: "This is a great ote. We're sent halfway round the world to fight Japs, and before we know what's happened, they're preaching to us!"

Inyo Residents (Continued from Page One)

in charge of the Community Activities division.

Earlier in the evening exhibition baseball games will be played on the diamonds near the fair grounds.

Tofu, a Japanese food, will be manufactured at the center on Saturday, and served at the evening dinner.

Visitors may purchase numerous handicraft items which will be on sale, including artificial flowers, lamp stands, and other items, but they will not be able to remove them from the exhibit rooms until after the fair is over, Mr. Nielsen emphasized. All proceeds from the sale of articles and the dinner will go to sponsor activities of the Community Activities division.

Special tours will be conducted through the hospital and other buildings, Merritt stated.

"This is a good opportunity for Inyo-Mono residents who have been wondering how Manzanar operates to visit the center, and get their information first-hand," Merritt stated.

As visitors leave and enter the center they will be able to purchase souvenir copies of the 20-page Manzanar Free Press pictorial edition published last week, depicting the progress of Manzanar since it was established in March, 1942. The edition carries historical accounts of Manzanar and pictures of Owens Valley residents now employed at the center.



Choice produce from the gardens tended by Japanese residents at Manzanar will be displayed to Owens Valley residents at a fair and open-house at the WRA center tomorrow, Saturday. Prize vegetables from the center, shown above, were exhibited in windows of business firms in Lone Pine and Bishop last year.

## INYO RESIDENTS INVITED TO MANZANAR OPEN HOUSE

Manzanar Relocation Center will hold open house tomorrow with a special invitation issued to all Inyo-Mono residents to attend the first Manzanar Fair, scheduled for tomorrow, Saturday, from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m. Admission to the fair and center is free, Project Director Ralph Merritt announced. Passes will be waiting at the gates for anyone wishing to enter the center, and prior reservations are not necessary.

The fair will be centered around the fair grounds between blocks 16 and 17 and will feature a variety of exhibits, entertainment, fair concessions and other attractions.

### Guides Ready

Visitors may enter in their cars and will be given a guide to accompany them if they wish to drive through the center and visit the various industries. More than 30 trained guides of the Manzanar Free Press staff will assist in showing visitors through the camp. Guests may visit any section of the center they wish, including the Victory Gardens and the large truck gardens outside of the center.

Visitors were urged to view the various industries in operation before 5 p.m. when they close for the day, including the woodcraft factory where furniture is made; sewing project, where numerous garments are produced; canning project where vegetable pickling and dehydrating is being carried out; the guayule experiment sta-

tion; and other projects, including those making Japanese foods.

### Exhibits Listed

Other exhibits will include the agricultural division, showing fruits and vegetables raised at Manzanar; Victory Garden exhibits of fruits and vegetables grown by Japanese around their barracks and not in the large truck gardens; Arts and Crafts exhibit of paintings and articles made in the community activities classes or by individual hobbyists; production division exhibit of furniture, garments; butterfly exhibit at 10-15 barrack.

From 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. a grown-in-Manzanar dinner will be served at Mess Hall No. 1, where visitors may eat for 50 cents. The dinner will feature products grown at Manzanar.

Continuous entertainment will be conducted on the outdoor stage beginning at 7 p.m., highlighted by the final judging of the Manzanar Queen contestants. Rudie Henderson of Lone Pine will be master of ceremonies for the judging and a group of five Caucasian and five Japanese judges will make the selection. Five Japanese girls have succeeded in entering the finals, it was pointed out, one will be named queen and the other four will be her attendants.

A 35-piece band will play throughout the program, and special entertainment features have been arranged by Aksel Nielsen, (Continued on Page Six)

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(Continued from Page One)

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Sept. 6, 1943  
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20 PART II

# The Southland

Los Angeles Times

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1943

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Classes next week  
An "earn while you learn" class sponsored by local aircraft companies and...  
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ON VACATION — Senator Wallgren of Washington, who is here with wife.

# WALLGREN HITS WRA JAP RULE

## Demands Army Take Charge of Relocation Centers

(Picture on Page 1)

War Relocation Authority officials have proved themselves incompetent in their management of the Japanese, and the Army should be placed in charge of the Japanese relocation centers.

That was the opinion expressed here yesterday by Senator Mon C. Wallgren of Washington, who, with Mrs. Wallgren, staying at the Ambassador a few days prior to his departure their home in Seattle.

The Senator also voiced his opposition to enlistment of Japanese-Americans in the United States Army, including enrollment of Japanese women as CS.

### NOTHING BUT TROUBLE

"The Army did a good job of placing the Japanese in the relocation centers, but there has been nothing but trouble since the War Relocation Board took over," the Senator said. Fundamental error of the War Relocation Authority lay in the fact it failed to segregate the Japanese to employ them in agricultural and other war production jobs under the strictest supervision.

"It is better for the Japanese that they be kept in the relocation centers," the Senator continued, "for if they had a loose on our streets when such news as the Tokyo raiders' executions they would have been strung up."

Army officials, however, want the job because they feel it requires attention personnel needed elsewhere.

"However," he concluded, "I have been working on a bill which calls for the Army to be again put in charge of the Japanese."

Wallgren is a member of the Senate affairs committee and of the War Relocation Authority human committee.

He expects to return here in September with other members of the War Relocation Authority Truman committee to study the first time cargo plane and magnesium production on the West Coast.

Wallgren is a member of the Military Affairs Committee and the Truman committee on war production effort. After Wallgren visits his home in Seattle he will come down here again, probably in September, with other members of the Truman committee to study for the first time cargo plane production.

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# TENNEY FLAYS WRA HANDLING OF JAP CAMPS

## Demands Control of Centers Be Turned Over to Army; Warns Against Red Plans

Gross mismanagement of the Japanese problem by the War Relocation Authority was charged here yesterday by State Senator Jack B. Tenney.

Speaking at a Breakfast Club meeting of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Tenney, who is chairman of the Joint Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, demanded that Japanese relocation centers be returned to the control of the Army.

### INCITED RIOTS

"Japanese prisoners have been interned in centers that were intended to be homes for Japanese evicted from the West Coast," Senator Tenney said. "These prisoners have been permitted to mingle with interned Japanese and have been known to incite riots and further Japanese aims of aggression within the United States."

"In one recent case Japanese prisoners brought to the relocation camp at Lordsburg, N. M., were allowed to mingle with other internees and they raised the Japanese flag on the camp flagpole. It took a machine gun company of soldiers to force the prisoners to haul the flag down."

Communism was branded by Tenney as "one of the dangerous movements that have grown tremendously since Pearl Harbor."

### SIX LIAISON OFFICERS

"The dissolution of the Communist Party is a work of fiction," said the Senator. "Earl Browder, head man of the Communist Party in the United States, has six liaison officers plying between this country and Moscow. Janet Carr, his personal secretary, is one of them."

"Over 39,000 Communists, schooled in the methods of Communism, are even now in the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps. These men will form a nucleus for general unrest after the war. Winning the war is only half the battle. Americans must also win the battle of ideas that is waging all over the world."

# JAPS FACING READJUSTMENT

## Evacuees Undecided Whether to Return to Coast After War

ROHWER, Ark., July 16.—(AP)—Japanese evacuees from the West Coast aren't so sure they will go back there after the war.

They don't know exactly where they want to settle eventually, but the Deep South is definitely out of their plans and the agricultural fields of California, Oregon and Washington seem to have lost their interest.

This despite the fact that many still own property in the Far West. Some, of course, disposed of their holdings through "sacrifice" sales. But others have retained title and leased their homes, stores and farms to Caucasians for the duration.

Typical of the attitude may be that of S. Yamamoto, owner of a store at Stockton, Calif. During an "open house" visit of newsmen to the relocation center here, Yamamoto said he wanted to return to California after the war but thought it might be "economically unwise" to do so.

### MUST FOLLOW THE CROWD

"Naturally, anybody who owns property there wants to go back," said the University of Tokyo graduate who came to this country 30 years ago at the age of 22. "But after all, we have to depend on Japanese for trade. Storekeepers and professional people will have to follow the crowd."

"In the postwar period it will be impossible for us to serve Caucasians. We'll have to go through a long period of readjustment and acceptance."

The "crowd" he mentioned definitely does not want to settle in this area or in the Deep South.

They won't be able to stay in this state anyway because the last Legislature passed a law to exclude them, and as for the South, in the words of George Tominaga, "That part of the country already has a great racial and economic problem. I don't know anyone who plans to remain in the South permanently."

### WASHINGTON, July 14.—

(INS)—Senator Carl Hayden (Democrat), Arizona, today urged President Roosevelt to order the Army to take a hand in what Hayden described as a dangerous Japanese situation in Arizona.

Leaving the White House after his conference with Mr. Roosevelt Hayden declared that there were fears that Japanese still at large in Arizona might commit sabotage against important copper mines and vital dams and hydro-electric projects.

State authorities, according to Hayden, also are afraid that because of the tense war feeling, anti-Japanese riots may break out.

### JAPS FREE TO ACT

The Arizona senator explained that the quarantine line set by the Army to protect the Pacific Coast did not include important

# VETS OPPOSE JAPS' RETURN

## Letter to President Voices Hope for Repatriation After War

LONG BEACH, July 16.—Voicing not only unalterable opposition to the return of interned Japanese to California, but recommending that after the war all Japanese be returned to Japan, a letter was sent today to President Roosevelt by Long Beach Camp Number 94 of the United Spanish War Veterans.

The letter, copies of which were sent also to Senators Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey, Representative Ward Johnson and Governor Earl Warren, was signed by M. C. Holcomb, commander of the camp; by D. M. Boone, adjutant, and R. M. Hays, quartermaster.

"We believe that the Japanese can never be assimilated," the letter declared; "that, if left in the United States, they will forever remain a body apart, and with ambitions, ideals and aspirations incompatible with our way of life."

In full the letter read: "Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, Washington, D. C."

"Dear Mr. President: "This Camp feels that it is presumptuous in attempting to advise your high office. We would not do so, but for the fact that the question of disposal of Japanese internees must soon be decided."

"Most of our Camp members have lived, for years, in communities with these Japanese. No member is, or can be, influenced monetarily by whatever disposition is made of the Japanese. We speak only because of patriotism and love of our country."

"We believe that the Japanese can never be assimilated; that, if left in the United States, they will forever remain a body apart, and with ambitions, ideals and aspirations incompatible with our way of life."

"We, therefore, respectfully suggest that the coming peace treaty with Japan provide for the repatriation in Japan of all persons of Japanese nationality or ancestry, now resident in the United States or its possessions."

This left many Japanese in Arizona still free to move about and more Japs have been drifting into the unquarantined districts, Hayden declared. He charged that state authorities had asked the Army to make an investigation of the situation but that the Army "passed the buck" back to the state, holding it was a local police problem.

"A dangerous situation exists," Hayden insisted. "The Army ought to take a hand. One suggestion is that the Army move back the quarantine line until it is north of the mines and dams."

Hayden was accompanied to the White House by Representatives John Murdock and Rick Harless, both Arizona Demo-