

INTERNEED JAPS WELL FED, DIES GROUP FINDS

Investigators' Reports Show
Rationed Foods Plentiful
at 10 Relocation Centers

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

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

MANZANAR SUPPLIES

The investigators reported a week's shipment to the Manzanar relocation camp in California from the quartermaster depot at Mira Loma, Calif., included 22,500 pounds of white potatoes, 1330 pounds of coffee, 12,000 pounds of hard wheat flour, 12,000 pounds of soft wheat flour, 12,000 pounds of pancake flour, more than 5700 jars of marmalade and jams, 14,440 cans of evaporated milk, 180,000 pounds of rice, 7200 pounds of spaghetti, 21,500 pounds of sugar, 2500 pounds of bananas, 120 boxes of grapefruit containing 300 grapefruit per box, 240 boxes of oranges containing 200 oranges per box, 240 boxes of apples, and 26,000 pounds of fresh vegetables. Meat shipments to the approximately 9000 internees in the camp were said to include 10,000 pounds of beef, 5000 pounds of pork, 2800 pounds of mutton, 1200 pounds of salt pork, 2200 pounds of frankfurters, 2000 pounds of pork livers, 4000 pounds of corned beef, 2800 pounds of fresh pork sausage and 2200 pounds of bologna.

The committee hearings will open in Los Angeles June 7.

Return of Japanese To West Coast

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

BIDDLE OPPOSES

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

RESOLUTION PASSED

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

WRA to Sift Loyal Japs

WASHINGTON, May 14.—(AP)

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

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

Jap Internee Control Urged

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

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

From the
6-2-43
Nation's Press

FREE PRESS

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

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

MILWAUKEE, Wisc.—American born Japanese, who were as incensed as any other American citizen when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor... who are eager to prove their loyalty to their country are being denied this chance by public prejudice, Hiroshi Nee-no, former Manzanar resident and co-op employee told the Men's Breakfast club at the Wauwatosa Methodist church, as he appealed for "an understanding" and a "fair chance" for his comrades of Japanese ancestry.

or the Greater Good—

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

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

PROBLEM ARISES

Evacuee farmers here who had hoped to relocate and use their tools now face a problem, and they undoubtedly will be given exhaustive assistance by the evacuee property department.

Before the Japanese property owners cry out that this measure is unjust, it is well for them to remember this fact. The United States is confronting a serious food production problem created by war. The very food we eat in the mess halls can be affected by this shortage. It is a reasonable policy of the government not to permit strategic tools for food production to remain idle.

AIMED AT JAPANESE

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

MANZANAR
Post-War Immigration—FREE PRESS
6-2-43

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

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

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

7425 Volunteers
Rush to Join
Army in Hawaii

Hawaii's answer to the recent re-institution of Americans of Japanese ancestry into the armed services of the United States, was voiced within two weeks by 7425 volunteers, who thronged the draft boards to fill and far exceed the island's quota of 1500 volunteers, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch.

To express "their profound appreciation and gratitude to Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons" for the opportunity "to show their patriotism in a tangible way," all of the 76 nisei of the Honolulu fire department personnel volunteered their services en masse.

Response to the call for volunteers far exceeded the most optimistic expectations of the reaction of the Hawaiian-Japanese to the opportunity to serve in the U. S. Army.

With voluntary enlistments still being received the number of volunteers is expected to be far above 7425, especially when full reports are received from other inlands.

IPR Research Associate Nisei Problems; Discu

By BRUNO LASKER
Research Associate, Institute of Pacific Relations

The immediate problems of the Japanese Americans, difficult though they are, should not be allowed to occupy too much of our thought. They are, after all, related to more fundamental problems which existed long before the relations between the United States and Japan became critical, and which will continue after the conclusion of the present war.

Americans of Japanese extraction suffer from the double handicap of being members of the recognizable Oriental minority and of being identified with a nation which to most Americans is an embodiment of principles in international conduct which they regard as immoral.

I should like to say a few words about both of these handicaps. In the long run, the antagonism to Oriental residents in this country, except where it is reinforced by strong political or economic interests, may be expected to die a natural death. What antagonism remains there today against American Indians? Yet, little more than a century ago that was the racial group most feared and also most despised by the majority of Americans. American Indians today can hardly even be conceived of as a menace. They are accepted with such of their cultural differences as they desire to keep alive; and, indeed, they have come to be regarded as important contributors to the American arts of living.

More slowly, because the potential danger of a large Oriental accession to our population is so recent, attitudes toward Orientals are changing. They are, as a matter of fact, of rather artificial origin to begin with, and would have been dissipated much earlier had our citizens of Ori-

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Grim Reminder

AGENTS of the Dies committee, a special investigating group of the House of Representatives, report that the Japanese in the relocation center at Rivers, Ariz., anticipate that "something terrible is going to happen on the West Coast by October 1."

Obviously it is anticipated that Japanese forces will either invade or raid the West Coast.

Many of the interned Japanese are so sure of it that they are not merely content to remain in the relocation centers but are most insistent about it, since they realize that the public reaction against any Japanese remaining at large in this country after such an event would be violent.

The reliance to be placed in information from such a source is of course insubstantial.

However, the information is useful if it serves to make the American people and especially the American Government more alert to the very real and ominous prospect of Japanese assaults on the American mainland.

The Japanese have every intention of raiding the United States and of invading the Pacific Coast of the United States if it is in any way possible for them to do so.

They have planned such operations with utmost care for many years. They unquestionably have formidable forces in readiness for them.

Pearl Harbor was attacked as a preliminary to this purpose. The outermost islands of the Aleutians were occupied in advancement of the purpose.

And by repelling the attack on Pearl Harbor and undertaking the reoccupation of Attu we have only interrupted the fulfillment of the plan.

We may be sure the Japanese have not abandoned the purpose. Why should they? Their vast army and powerful navy and formidable air force are virtually intact. They have won control of nearly all of the Far Pacific. They are in strong and CONSTANTLY STRENGTHENING position to proceed according to their

(Continued on Page 67)

Japs Have Plans to Invade Coast

historic plan of attack and invasion against the United States. Wherefore, we may be sure the attack will come and the invasion will be ATTEMPTED.

It is a pity that the responsible authorities of the United States have not prepared as realistically and effectively for this dire assault as the Japanese have prepared for it. It has long been well known what the Japanese intended.

While Hitler was still painting houses in Vienna, the Japanese were fortifying the mandated islands of the Pacific. The hundreds of thousands of Japanese found along the Pacific Coast of the United States when the war began, and now in relocation camps, were not there by accident. They were the advance forces of invasion. If we foolishly return them to the Pacific Coast now they will be ready and able to assist the forthcoming invasion attempt.

But it is especially a pity that the responsible authorities of the United States do not even yet take the menace of Japanese attack and invasion seriously.

What is needed to compel a serious view of the situation by our American authorities?

Do they require devastated cities, and slaughtered populations, to understand the grim and evil character of our war with Japan?

Is Washington so near to the European fronts of this war and so busy destroying Socialism and establishing Communism that nothing but Japanese attack and invasion itself can present the menace to our imperiled West Coast in its true proportions?

What irony it is that our strategic and vital Pacific Coast, the home of millions of Americans and the site of vast war production and the point of supply for our entire war in the Pacific, has remained vulnerable so long.

Of course, the Japanese in the relocation centers might not be right that invasion will be attempted this year. They are tragically right that "something terrible" is going to happen, if the time remaining to us for averting it is not utilized in better fashion than all our wasted time in the past.

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Fourteen Tule Lake residents are detained at Alturas, Calif. and 13 at Klamath Falls, Ore. Thirteen American-born but Japan-educated persons from Gila River were transferred to the center at Moab, Utah, while the FBI agents took into custody the other 14 who were all Japanese aliens. They are to be held for arraignment before an alien internment board in El Paso, Texas.

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The Committee for Democracy declares passage of the bill "will establish the equality of the Asiatic people with all other people, thus providing a fundamental basis for ending discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin."

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Research Associate Surveys History of Nisei Problems

(Continued from Page 5).

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Those of us who are immigrants or the children of immigrants, loyal as we are not only to American law, but also to the traditional American spirit as we understand it, nevertheless must be allowed to regard ourselves as charged with very special responsibilities for the future of our country. We see this country not as the final embodiment of great ideals brought here in the eighteenth century by a few western Europeans, but as a living organism which still feeds on the fresh inspiration that comes with new accomplishments throughout the world. Through our own special position as carriers of more than one cultural heritage, we help to keep America spiritually strong, we add to its resources, we keep it abreast of the time.

But we cannot contribute to the strength and richness of American life unless we are permitted to work together as absolute equals in a common cause. Whatever there is in the laws of the country or in the customs of any part of it which makes for segregation, for discrimination of any sort, for noncooperation, lessens our effectiveness as Americans, and we must get rid of it.

We see in the wartime treatment of Americans of Japanese descent a striking example of how easily a seemingly harmless recognition of racial differences may lead to crass injus-

That example does not stand alone; but those who find excuses for discriminatory laws against some racial minority too often overlook how far-reaching even a small difference in the treatment of one group or the other under our law may become in its effect. That must never happen again.

It will not happen again if as individuals and through our organizations we fight any attempt, no matter where it appears and however innocent it may appear, to introduce distinctions between us on the ground of race. Those distinctions which now prevail in law must be removed at the earliest opportune moment. No appeasement of existing prejudices can be tolerated henceforth.

Must Join the Majority While saying this, I am not forgetful that this is but one aspect of the task which I see ahead. A purely protesting, negative attack on the problem might be dangerous because of what it would do to our own thinking and feeling about America.

It is not good for any of us to go through life as conscious members of a militant minority unless in many things we feel ourselves to be also members of the great majority of those citizens who harmoniously work together for common ends. Therefore, the program for Americans of Japanese descent, as I see it, is not complete unless more and more of them associate themselves with movements for the advancement of the common good—movements that are entirely unrelated to their own immediate problems.

Too few of the nisei students and professional men have been able in the past to identify themselves as individuals, rather than as Japanese, with organized movements for the improvement of labor conditions, for social reforms, for national and international unity in the pursuit of freedom.

For American citizens of Japanese extraction these times offer not only special problems, but also special opportunities. You can give evidence of your Americanism best by not insisting overmuch on it, and by joining with others of your fellow countrymen in the building of a better world.

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It seems beyond dispute that this is the right way to handle the matter. We are confident, too, that these men will become tough and veterans for the country."

can well afford to Japanese-descended talent against the Japs.

"We got the old 'That's the stuff' from this piece of news—the conviction that democracy can do it and get away with it, not only because of its attract and hold the all manner of people. In opening the Army to nisei, we think not the War Department did its best in a single day's work in months."

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IPR Research Associate Surveys History of Nisei Problems; Discusses Outlook for Future

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Americans of Japanese extraction suffer from the double handicap of being members of the recognizable Oriental minority and of being identified with a nation which to most Americans is an embodiment of principles in international conduct which they regard as immoral.

I should like to say a few words about both of these handicaps. In the long run, the antagonism to Oriental residents in this country, except where it is reinforced by strong political or economic interests, may be expected to die a natural death. What antagonism remains there today against American Indians? Yet, little more than a century ago that was the racial group most feared and also most despised by the majority of Americans. American Indians today can hardly even be conceived of as a menace. They are accepted with such of their cultural differences as they desire to keep alive; and, indeed, they have come to be regarded as important contributors to the American arts of living.

More slowly, because the potential danger of a large Oriental accession to our population is still so recent, attitudes toward Orientals are changing. They are, as a matter of fact, of rather artificial origin to begin with, and would have been dissipated much earlier had our citizens of Ori-

ental parentage distributed themselves more freely over continental United States.

Artificial Segregation

Why have not our Oriental residents or their children become diffused, a few here and a few there, in accordance with vocational opportunity? The answer is that they have been artificially prevented from doing so. The Chinese and Japanese, to my mind, have been herded in more or less solid communities by their own social leaders—in different ways and for different reasons.

Japanese residents in the United States have been kept in line by the representatives of their own government. These officials did everything they could to discourage individuals from going off by themselves, persuaded thousands of Japanese immigrants to give up their more isolated farms and orchards and to move into communities where they could be kept under the control of Japanese organizations. Their American-born children, to be sure, could have moved off to mingle with other Americans. Some of them did, and those who spread out over the country and made their living among us in business or in the professions, here and there also as skilled artisans, only had to contend with their neighbors' social and racial prejudices in their milder forms. In another generation, they would have been as much a part of the social landscape as are Armenians or French Canadians, and as much taken for granted.

But, of course, it was precisely the object of the Japanese government to prevent this from happening. Americans of Japanese ancestry who did not swell with pride at the sight of the Japanese flag, who did not contribute

either to the political strength of the homeland or to its trade or to its reputation, were of no use to the Tokyo government and its foreign consular representatives. So every young American of Japanese parentage was from early childhood conditioned to fear white America and to seek his safety and his satisfactions in the closest association with the outposts of the Japanese empire.

(Editor's note: The editor believes that Mr. Lasker here has ascribed to the influence of the Japanese consulates much more than its due. The impression is created that the issei communities, and the nisei within them, were directly and rigidly controlled by the Japanese consulates; and this was certainly never the case.)

Perhaps I ought to add that in this matter the Japanese government did not, through the years, behave very different from some other governments which had the same kind of purpose and used, as best they could, the same techniques. But the Japanese officials were so much more successful in keeping their nationals apart from the main current of American life because American vocational and social discriminations came to their assistance whenever some of the younger members of the fold showed a tendency to go astray.

Responsibilities Ahead

So much for the past. What about the future? Once we have arrived at some understanding of how the situation has arisen which we now face, we should not linger in contemplation of the past, but turn to the future.

Here we are, Americans of many different antecedents, determined to break through the chains which our own prejudices and those of our neighbors have (Continued on Page 8).

Research Associate Surveys History of Nisei Problems

(Continued from Page 5).

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Seattle NAACP Hears Report On Court Hearing; Gives Aid

Mrs. Mary Farquarson, former state senator in Washington, recently spoke to the Seattle NAACP on the subject of the evacuation test cases now before the United States Supreme Court.

The following account of the meeting was given to the Pacific Citizen by Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, who was present at the occasion:

"On the evening of May 5 the Seattle NAACP was holding a meeting in a small Negro church. The speaker was Mrs. Mary Farquarson, former state senator, who had been asked to talk to them about the case, now before the Supreme Court, involving the citizenship rights of Gordon Hirabayashi, in whose defense she had been active.

"Mrs. Farquarson made a very complete presentation of the case, going over the high points of the legal brief and also outlining Gordon Hirabayashi's background and education. She ended by reading them a letter in which he set forth his attitude in regard to his American citizenship.

"The Rev. F. W. Penick, president of the Seattle NAACP, rose to thank her. Expressing their interest in the case of 'This Gordon Hira —' stumbling as so many of us do over the Japanese name, he smiled and said, 'Well, let's just call this boy Gordon, because it seems to me that what's happening to Gordon can happen to any of us.'

"Simply and directly, he connected the problem of the rights of one minority group with the problems facing another — the American Negro. 'As long as there are cases like Gordon's, the

rights of all racial minorities are threatened,' he said.

"Then he asked about the financing of the case. Did they have money enough to cover the cost of taking it before the Supreme Court? Taken by surprise, Mrs. Farquarson tried to evade the question. She had not come there to ask for help. She did not want to ask for money from a group of about 40 persons, apparently just average citizens of limited resources. But Mr. Penick was insistent. How much did they need? And reluctantly she admitted that they were a few hundred dollars short.

"Mr. Penick seemed sure of his audience as he remarked that he didn't see any reason why they couldn't raise \$250 right there. 'We have a custom that's different,' he explained. 'We don't like pledges and signing things for the future; so we have a way, as we say, we lay it on the wood.'

"His hand touched the top of the table that stood behind the simple altar. 'I'll be the first,' he told them, laying a \$5 bill 'on the wood.' 'It's for Gordon, remember, and for what Gordon is trying to do for us.'

"A secretary-treasurer was appointed, and she took down the names of the people as they quietly came forward, one after another, in a simple, sober way, crediting each with the amount, none large, which he or she 'laid on the wood' for Gordon.

"In ten minutes it was all over, and it lay there, a pile of it, which, when finally counted, came to \$204.25—given in understanding and sympathy for the boy who, in fighting a fight for his own race, was waging a kindred fight for all others."

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induction officer proceeds.

"You are expected to see the symbolism you have this evening into your actual living. You are to live clearly with the Christian Ideal ways before you. If you you will always respect rights of every human being and will feel a responsibility for the welfare for all people in the world regardless of race or creed."

The lights come on and one shakes hands with the members. The singing from the other side of the wall is now completely lost in the noisy preparations for the social hour which is to follow. It was ever thus. The old fades before the new as young America comes into his own.

25 Arrested in Tule Lake Riot

In the second uprising over registration for job clearance and military service, the beatings of two evacuees and the arrest of 25 others at the Tule Lake Relocation Project in Newell, Calif., were reported by Director Harvey M. Coverly, according to a recent Associated Press dispatch.

Thirteen of the agitators who opposed the registration, including those responsible for the beating of two loyal evacuees who were out-spoken in favor of registration, were arrested and jailed at Alturas, Calif. One of the beaten men had to be hospitalized.

Twelve others, accused of intimidating other evacuees against registration, were arrested and placed in the county jail at Klamath Falls, Oregon.

HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

Hawaiian Nisei Leave for Camp

En route to a training camp at Shelby, Miss., are Hawaii's 2,600 nisei volunteers, who were given a rousing send-off by one of the largest crowds in the history of Honolulu on the eve of their departure Monday, March 29.

Accustomed to wearing sandals, the volunteers marched in discomfort in army shoes from the railway station to the Governor's mansion and stood for two hours listening to the music and speeches.

The cosmopolitan affair featured an address by Major General Bryan H. Wells, retired former commanding general in the Hawaiian Territory. Also included in the program were speeches by Ernest Kai, Hawaiian Chinese, secretary to Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback; Robert Morton, special representative of Interior Secretary Ickes, and other civil and official representatives.

The crowd viewers estimated at 20,000 jammed the grounds of the military Governor's mansion, formerly the royal place.

opinion "erroneously decided." That decision has been taken to apply to the Japanese born in this country.

The Native Sons raised funds from their membership to carry the case to a higher court after Cameron King, registrar of voters, was upheld in a previous hearing.

When Webb said that the country had been settled and the government organized by whites, Judge William Denman asked him: "How about the Indians?"

Webb said that "ethnologically speaking" there was a theory that "in the misty past" the Mongolian had been the ancestor of the Indian, whereupon Judge Denman demanded: "Do you know anybody who disputes it?"

"I contend," Webb replied, "that the American Indian is not an Asiatic."

The idea of requiring Japanese-Americans to report for induction under selective service seemed likely to be adopted by the War department, the Times Washington correspondent reported, following a conference between Assistant Secretary of War McCloy and Senator A. B. Chandler, chairman of the Senate military affairs sub-committee which has been investigating the evacuee relocation problem.