

A Voice That Must Be Heard

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The Press*

“Without revealing secret military information, I can say truthfully that members of the Japanese race have themselves constituted our chief liaison with the Japanese community and our most reliable check on its morale, its needs and its activities.

“How differently a Himmler or a Rosenberg would have handled this delicate situation. Does anyone believe for a moment that any of the axis crowd would give one of the enemy race a fair chance to prove himself? Yet that’s what was done in Hawaii—and so far it has proved militarily sound. That the situation is working out well is a tribute not only to wise administration, but to tolerance on the part of the rest of our good Americans here. We have lived up to President Roosevelt’s description of democratic peoples as ‘men of good will.’

“It would take much too long to tell you of the many concrete ways in which many of these people who were put on the spot have proved their love for America and have helped solve an otherwise ticklish military problem here. For the information of all who might be misled, there is none among us who has been led into this policy out of a mawkish sentimentality or gullibility. To us Japan and her people are a race of stubborn, hardy, despicable warrior zealots, who would stop at nothing to snuff out our lives and our way of life. Her army and navy must definitely be crushed. The question of Americans of Japanese blood is far different. They are Americans—and until they prove (or show themselves dangerously capable or proving)—traitorous, they should be treated as Americans.”—(Excerpts from speech given recently by Colonel Kendall J. Fielder, Chief of Military Intelligence, Hawaiian Department at the University of Hawaii Forum.)

Former Poston Officer's False Testimony Before Costello Group Exposed

Totally false and unreliable testimony given by Harold H. Townsend, former chief supply and transportation officer at the Poston relocation center, before the Costello subcommittee on un-American activities is included in a pamphlet received here this week from the Washington offices of WRA.

Townsend's complete unreliability as a witness is revealed, the pamphlet shows, in his opening statement to the committee when, in response to the direct question, "Have you ever served in the United States Army?" he replied, "yes, for six months in France in 1918."

As a matter of record, Townsend never served in the army. For the entire period of the war he was employed as a superintendent of guards for an Oklahoma home oil company and in February, 1919, three months after the armistice, Townsend was sent as a YMCA worker to France where he served for six months as a hut secretary.

Of much greater seriousness, the pamphlet points out, from the viewpoint of the committee before which Townsend appeared, is the false and misleading picture presented of conditions at the Poston relocation center, particularly during the period from Nov. 18 to 24, during which one of the three camps experienced a sit-down strike and mass demonstration.

Although copies of the pamphlet are limited at the present time, a small supply will be given block chairmen and managers to be loaned to residents.

In an official review of the testimony made by WRA, which the Dies subcommittee refused to accept, some of the high points in the testimony by Townsend and the facts in each instance follow:

Question: Mr. Townsend, how many warehouses did you say were under your jurisdiction at Poston?

Townsend: 180 warehouses.

Fact: There are 90 warehouses on the entire project, including six at the Parker railhead.

Question: How many Japanese were employed in the warehouses?

Townsend: 2,700, I believe, in the—now, wait a minute. I think there were 680 Japanese and four white supervisors in the warehouses.

Fact: The maximum number ever employed was 300.

At another place in the testimony, Townsend declared there were 400 teachers at the center. As a matter of fact there were

"There have been several charges and allegations, made under oath, such as the 'poor simpleton cowering Caucasian employees, (were) standing around like whipped children, lucky to be spared and allowed to live from hour to hour with ambulances filled with disguised soldiers with machine guns guarding their sleep so that they would not be slaughtered or burned as hourly threatened.

"We wish to testify that there was no terrorism or violence at any time. To further substantiate this, those of us with children felt at ease to have our children remain in Poston throughout the disturbance. We continued to move freely throughout the camp in the course of our regular assigned duties."

Townsend, himself, was the only Caucasian employee to leave the center, and then without authority. In his own statement to the Poston project director he declared during an interview on Dec. 1, "Since having time to calm down I realize that there was no sign of violence, and now that the trouble has been settled and I have had time to look around, it is easy to see the crowd must have been peaceful all the time and there was no sign of any damage to any government property."

Dillon S. Myer To Visit Center

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, will visit Heart Mountain from Aug. 11 to 15, Project Director Guy Robertson announced today.

Myer will visit the West Coast following the conference in Denver next week and stop here enroute to Washington.

The director visited Heart Mountain last fall.

At the present time no activities have been scheduled for him.

Oyamada Makes Suggestion To Assist 'City Evacuees'

Paul Oyamada, Heart Mountain volunteer now awaiting induction into the nisei combat unit, writes from Chicago where

Japanese Americans From Centers Working on Farms



About 1,200 workers from the WRA relocation centers, all of Japanese ancestry, are at transient labor camps and many more have left the centers to take seasonal and year-round employment on farms. These people were evacuated from the Pacific coast and quartered for a time in relocation centers. Now they are helping in the production of food needed by our soldiers and civilian population, WRA officials report.

ancestry. Mr. Lowrey and a fellow... Clyde Thurman, have implied... can-born Japanese have used... ship as a shield for activities... the nation's interests. As Amer... ing in America and in the den... those of Japanese ancestry... their insinuations. There hav... generalizations about the dish... American-born Japanese, but... no proof of such anti-Amer... or tendencies. The nisei are... mit their records prior to, du... Pearl Harbor as evidence of... alty of the great majority... ficials, a navy intelligence o... Department and the War Rel... ity have spoken at various... past few months of their be... loyalty of the great majorit... of Japanese ancestry in Ar... which is being severely test... uation and concentrated rel... But perhaps Mr. Lowrey... of some information, not... erment, the army or to... an sol... never... Here again, the "local Japs" are... One of the members of the... B-17's crew has a sister in Hono... lulu. He finds that she is serious... ly injured in a hospital near... Hickam Field. He and his friends... rush to the hospital, find her... in pain. They are told that she... was driving along a highway near... the field on that morning with a... member of the Army air force... There is a truck stalled ahead of... them on the road. They stop be... hind the truck. Suddenly the... driver, a "local Jap," emerges with... a shotgun. He shoots... flying shrapnel).

There is no need here to detail... the record of Hawaiians of Jap... anese ancestry on and after De... cember 7. Their contributions to... the territorial defense have elicit... ed warm praise from Lt. Gen. Em... mons, commanding the Hawaiian... department, and from others... both military and civilian. The... Japanese Hawaiians on Maui, de... scribed in "Air Force" as sabo... teurs, are the same people who... have given some 5000 young men... of Japanese ancestry to the United... States Army, including... 9000... WHEREAS, It has... citizens; and... were condoned, aided... schemes and devices... nese, both alien and... and openly violated... for a number of year... State of California is... that the Alien Land... investigation, it has... WHEREAS, As a r... the State of Californ... the Japanese in the... detailed survey of all... ment officers of the... WHEREAS, The... ing, using or occupy... tural lands.

(See Page 4 for e... ment.) The texts of the tv... are as follows: THURMAN RES... Assembly Joint Re... 3.—Relative to m... the President and t... of the United Sta... adequate legislation... ed States Congress... all Japanese, both a... tive-born, from ow... ing, using or occupy... tural lands.

4.)—Bring your alarm clock and watch. They're plenty scarce. 5.)—Laundry facilities should

5. The opportunity for loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry to resettle in the manner which, in the judgment of the federal government, is the best designed to meet the manpower shortage. 4. Fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal.

COMMITTEE SHORTSTAFFED

The committee is shortstaffed. It needs help. It needs people to send out form letters, to prepare lists of groups to which material may be sent, to handle publicity for the program, to compile information and facts about the problem, and to perform numerous odd jobs. But above all, i

Table with columns for names and numbers, including 'Hit ball which was muffed by', 'Watanabe crossed the platter', 'The locals drew first blood in', 'In the final inning, faced only', 'three batters, two of them go-', 'relief pitcher, he allowed none', 'of the four batters facing him', 'to reach first base.', 'Harold Hergentrader worked', 'the second stanza when Texte', 'behind the plate for Lovell, while', 'Larry Shimmamura did a brilliant', 'job catching Asano's and Shi-', 'mizu's slants.'

Table with columns for names and numbers, including 'Pol.', 'G W L', '5 5 0', '5 5 0', '1,000', '1,000', 'strikes.', 'The locals drew first blood in', '600', '333', '3 1 2', '250', '4 1 1', '3 0 3', '3 0 3', '000', '000', 'ingers', 'LH-Y', '(Revised)'



Myer Testifies Before Senate Inquiry Group

WRA Director Tells of Nisei Volunteers For United States Army

WASHINGTON — The Senate military affairs committee, which has recommended the transfer of the administration of the ten war relocation centers to the Army instead of the civilian War Relocation Authority, Wednesday called WRA Director Dillon Myer to testify before the special subcommittee headed by Senator Chandler, D., Kentucky.

Chandler, whose subcommittee is planning to leave Washington shortly to visit the two war relocation centers in Arkansas and possibly other WRA projects, said that Myer had asked the subcommittee to leave the administration of the evacuee centers under his agency until after he completes his previously planned trip to the relocation centers. Myer indicated that he was leaving for the west this week.

Myer told the Senate committee that Japanese Americans loyal to the United States are joining the army from various relocation centers, Chandler declared.

Proponents of the move to transfer the relocation centers back to Army control declared that they sought to halt the pro-Axis demonstrations reported in the camps and also charged that the evacuees were being "pampered."

Poston Resident Killed by Truck

POSTON, Ariz. — George Nakatsukasa of Poston succumbed Friday of last week of injuries received in a traffic accident, reports the Press Chronicle.

A second accident occurred later the same day when Bill Tanabe of Unit 3 was seriously injured when he was run over by a truck, according to a report to the Chronicle from the Unit 3 Police department.

New California Anti-Alien Law Gains Support

Seventeen State Senators Join Sponsor of Bill To Tighten Land Act

SACRAMENTO—A movement to strengthen present antialien land laws by providing heavy penalties for landowners who lease or sell to minors of Japanese ancestry land which actually may pass into the possession of their alien guardians gained support last week in the California State Senate when 17 senators requested permission to join Senator Clair Engle of Tehama county as co-sponsors of his antialien land bill which was introduced on the first day of the new legislature.

Addition of these sponsors gave the measure within two votes of a senate majority, observers commented. However, the bill carries no urgency clause and will not be pressed until after the constitutional recess, it was stated.

Senators joining Engle in sponsorship of the bill and the counties they represent include: E. George Luckey, Imperial; Herbert Slater, Sonoma; R. R. Cunningham, Kings; James J. McBride, Ventura; Clarence C. Ward, Santa Barbara; Jesse R. Dorsey, Kern; Jack B. Tenney, Los Angeles; Hugh M. Burns, Fresno; H. C. Dillinger, El Dorado; C. H. Deuel, Butte; Irwin T. Quinn, Humboldt; Harold J. Powers, Modoc; Charles Brown, Inyo; Byrl R. Salsman, Santa Clara; Randolph Collier, Siskiyou; Thomas McCormack, Solano, and George Hatfield, Merced.

Story of the Week

Governor of Utah Denies Evacuees Being 'Pampered'

Charges that evacuees of Japanese ancestry were being "pampered" in war relocation centers were answered last week by Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah after a visit to the Central Utah project at Topaz.

"These Japanese are pioneering a project . . . They're not living the life of Riley, and they are not being pampered," was Gov. Maw's appraisal.

The Governor's statements followed within 24 hours charges voiced in the Senate military affairs committee in Washington that the government was "coddling" evacuees.

The Utah executive addressed the residents of Topaz at a program on Jan. 14. Maw inducted the 34 councilmen, all American citizens of Japanese ancestry, who will direct the affairs of the Topaz community government.

"It's not luxury when six persons of a family live in a single room," Governor Maw observed. "I found these thousands are not getting more than their share of coffee, sugar, meat or any other commodity. The ration

regulations are rigidly adhered to by the project director's staff."

Governor Maw said that the attitude of the men, women and children is very good.

"While many, including 20 American Legionnaires who served in World War I, who have proved their loyalty feel 'hurt and bruised,' they are resigned to do their best and to feel that this is their contribution to the winning of the war," he was quoted by the Tribune as saying.

"I don't think they're vindictive nor embittered."

The governor predicted that the Japanese would make a major contribution to the advancement of Utah agriculture, because the camp's population included more than 500 university and college graduates, many of whom are farming experts.

Business has been brisk in Delta, nearest town to the relocation center in Millard county, while the mail orders to California and Utah ran into thousands of dollars every month, the governor was informed.

Sen. Wallgren Introduces Bill To Transfer Evacuee Centers Back Under Army Jurisdiction

Action on Proposal Will Be Withheld Until After Investigation of Camps

WASHINGTON—Senator Wallgren, D., Washington, asked congress Tuesday to transfer to the War Department all functions and personnel of the War Relocation Authority, which supervises relocation centers for Japanese evacuees from California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona.

Wallgren said he did not expect action on his bill until after a Senate military affairs subcommittee had investigated conditions at the relocation camps in the west. The full committee last week ordered such an investigation and Wallgren was appointed a member of the subcommittee. He said, however, he would not be able to make the trip west, but would urge action on his bill as soon as the other members file their report.

Senate Committee Plans Investigation Of Relocation Camps

WASHINGTON—The Senate's military affairs committee, whose chairman is Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina, last week took steps to return control of "concentration centers" for Japanese "internees" back to the army, according to International News Service.

Senator A. B. Chandler of Kentucky was named chairman of a subcommittee which will summon Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, soon.

It was also reported last week that senatorial investigation of the relocation centers will be undertaken by a group headed by Senator Mon C. Wallgren of Washington.

Senator Johnson charged before the committee that schools and school teachers were being provided the "Japanese" while the people of Colorado "cannot afford to provide sufficient educational facilities for American citizens."

(Editor's Note: Although Senator Johnson decries the education of "Japanese" at the expense of American citizens, he undoubtedly refuses to recognize the fact that every child in the relocation center schools is an American citizen, many of them of the third generation.)

Senate Committee To Investigate Centers

(Continued on page 1)

generation of American Japanese.) A bill is being prepared for immediate introduction by Senator Wallgren to provide for immediate return of the control of the "concentration" camps to the army and terminate their control by the War Relocation Authority, according to Senator Reynolds.

"These camps were being handled in an excellent manner while the army had control of them," Senator Wallgren said.

"There has been too much pampering, and too much social experimentation in the handling of these concentration camps," Senator Wallgren said.

"Why, the Japs are even given fine bathrooms," Senator Reynolds added. (There are no bathrooms in the war relocation centers. The only sanitary facilities are similar to those supplied in army camps.)

Senator Reynolds also cited "demonstrations" in the camps.

Arkansas Senate Passes Bill to Bar Land Ownership

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The Arkansas state senate passed, 30-1, Wednesday an alien property restriction bill designed to prevent the more than 16,000 Pacific coast and Hawaiian Japanese from ever owning Arkansas land.

Arkansas Seeks Alien Property Ownership Ban

Ragdale Bill Prohibits 'Ineligible Aliens' From Owning Land in State

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — An alien property restriction bill, modeled on statutes of California, Arizona and Nebraska, was introduced in the Arkansas legislature last week, to become a companion measure with the Williams bill which would forbid the ownership of Arkansas land to any person of Japanese ancestry, citizen or alien.

Senator C. B. Ragdale, who introduced the alien property restriction measure, said that all aliens eligible for citizenship or given property rights under any treaty between the United States and their native land would be exempt from this bill. All other aliens, however, would be barred from owning or occupying real estate, or being guardians of minors. Any corporation, a majority of whose stockholders were ineligible aliens would be under the same restrictions. Any property required in violation of the restriction could be confiscated by the state.

Sen. Ragsdale said the measure was aimed primarily at Japanese, although Chinese and other Orientals would be similarly affected.

"We made every effort to draw it up so it would stand up under a court challenge," he said. "Arkansas had a similar law once but our supreme court ruled it unconstitutional. We hope this one will pass the test."

Resettlement of Evacuees to Be Accelerated Under New WRA Job Placement Setup

CHICAGO—Resettlement of evacuees of Japanese ancestry from the west coast in middle western communities will be accelerated under a large-scale job placement program developed by the War Relocation Authority, it was learned last week as the midwestern office was opened at 226 West Jackson street.

Charged with the responsibility of finding new jobs and homes for the 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated last spring and summer to ten relocation projects, the WRA intends eventually to scatter the evacuee families throughout the country, especially in smaller communities.

Staff officers of the WRA conferred last week in Chicago on procedure, it was reported. The Chicago office will be supervised by Elmer L. Shirrell, formerly director of the relocation center at Tule Lake, Calif., and will serve Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. Thomas Holland, national director of the WRA employment division, was chairman of this conference.

As many as five thousand persons of Japanese ancestry, most of them citizens of the United States by right of birth, are expected to be placed in midwestern industry and agriculture, WRA officials estimate, according to the Chicago Tribune.

Assisting in the job placement program are Protestant church groups represented by George Rundquist, executive secretary of the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans. Rundquist said the evacuees are being released from relocation camps and were being housed in seminaries until they found jobs and could make new homes.

The Chicago Tribune reported that "in the first group of Japanese interviewed . . . in the Chicago office were half a dozen youths of college age and one young woman." WRA officials said they were released from the Manzanar relocation center in California.

WRA officers denied that the job placement program was decided upon because of unrest in the relocation centers. The Tribune reported that John Collier, commissioner of Indian affairs, recently reported that living conditions at some of the camps "were not conducive to peaceful behavior."

Holland said the placement of evacuees in the Chicago area was not a new development. He reported a small number of Japanese had found work in Chicago

and in surrounding communities. Establishment of a Chicago office, he explained, was intended to facilitate placement, help employers desiring evacuee workers, and aid the evacuees in adjusting themselves.

Approximately two thirds of the evacuees are American-born, educated in domestic schools and good citizens, Holland said. Before any evacuee is released from a relocation center for outside work he is investigated thoroughly by the WRA and the FBI.

WRA officers recalled that evacuee workers helped save the western sugar beet crop. They said manpower shortages in many communities could be alleviated by hiring trained evacuees, many of whom have extensive commercial, industrial and professional experience.

The Tribune commented that "the Japanese seen at the Chicago office appeared to be recent students of west coast colleges." "They were well dressed and seemed in good spirits," the Tribune added.

Among the organizations represented at the Chicago meeting were the Committee on Resettlement of Japanese Americans, American Friends Service Committee, YWCA National Board, Baptist Home Missions Council, International Institute, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Brethrens, Japanese American Student Relocation Council, Japanese American Citizens League, American Civil Liberties Union, International Chick Sexing Assn. and others.

The JACL was represented by George Inagaki, manager of the new JACL field office at 189 West Madison Street, Room 1008, Chicago.

Inagaki described WRA officials as being "very enthusiastic about the program."

He stressed that all evacuees desiring to relocate in the midwestern area must have "indefinite leave" permits and must be cleared through the regular channels.

"For those who are interested in resettlement, my advice is to apply immediately for clearance," he said.

Utah State Senate Receives Bill to Ban Alien Land Buying

Measure Declared to Be Similar to Law Now in Effect in California

A bill to establish real property ownership rights of aliens, patterned after the California antialien land law, was introduced into the Utah senate last Thursday by Senator Alonzo F. Hopkin of the Third district.

The measure, according to the Salt Lake Tribune, was "apparently aimed at the issue of Japanese alien land ownership, and would confer all the property rights of citizens upon all aliens who are eligible for citizenship under the laws of the United States."

Aliens not eligible for citizenship under present laws (Orientals, including Chinese and Japanese) would be given the same property ownership rights in this state that American citizens are given in the Asiatic countries under reciprocal treaties now in existence.

The bill would further prohibit corporations from owning real property if a majority of the members are individually ineligible to own property and prevent transfer of property from a citizen or eligible alien to an ineligible alien

Oppose Commitment of Evacuee Mental Cases To Idaho Hospitals

BOISE, Idaho — Steps to prevent the commitment to state mental hospitals of Japanese-Americans quartered at the Hunt, Idaho, relocation center were proposed last week by Lewis Williams, former state director of charitable institutions, in his biennial report to the governor.

"Already we have received six of these commitments," he wrote, "all from the county of Jerome. If that rate keeps up, with the thousands of Japanese that are in the state, it will crowd our institutions and prevent us from doing that which we ought to do for our own residents."

Williams suggested action by the legislature as a solution.

through inheritance. Any property acquired in violation of the act would revert to the state.

The bill also provides that in any action by the state alleging ineligibility for property ownership the burden of proving citizenship or eligibility rests upon the defendant.

California Legislative Actions Seek to Revoke Citizenship Of American-Born Japanese

Lowrey, Thurman Texts Indicate Line of Attack on Nisei in America

SACRAMENTO—Two legislative resolutions, which are directed at Americans of Japanese ancestry, were introduced in the California state assembly on Jan. 7.

Both memorialize the President and Congress to enact legislation to restrict the rights of American-born Japanese.

One, introduced by Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey, would revoke the citizenship of any American holding dual citizenship, although the supporters of the resolution indicate that it is aimed specifically at American-born Japanese.

The other, introduced by Assemblyman Thurman of Colfax, seeks to prohibit the use of land by any person of Japanese ancestry. This resolution is similar in content to resolutions submitted by the grand juries of Imperial, Los Angeles and Sutter counties.

Both bills have been referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

(See Page 4 for editorial comment.)

The texts of the two resolutions are as follows:

THURMAN RESOLUTION

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 3—Relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact adequate legislation by the United States Congress to prohibit all Japanese, both alien and native-born, from owning, enjoying, using or occupying agricultural lands.

WHEREAS, The law enforcement officers of the State of California have made a complete and detailed survey of all operations of the Japanese in the 58 counties of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, As a result of such investigation, it has been found that the Alien Land Law of the State of California is, and has been for a number of years, flagrantly and openly violated by all Japanese, both alien and native-born, by numerous and ingenious schemes and devices, all of which were condoned, aided, abetted and encouraged by many American citizens; and

WHEREAS, It has been further found as a result of said investigation, that the Alien Land Law of the State of California is inadequate and unsuited to meet the war emergency which was inflicted on the Pacific Coast by the various attacks made by the Japanese upon Pearl Harbor, Alaska, and other possessions of the United States in the Pacific Ocean; and

WHEREAS, Appeal has been made to the Federal Government to evacuate and remove all Japanese, both alien and native-born, from the states bordering on the Pacific Ocean, to-wit: California, Oregon and Washington; and

WHEREAS, On March 2, 1942, the Headquarters, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, U. S. A., at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., did by Proclamation No. 1, issued under and by authority of Executive Order 9066, dated February 19, 1942, by the President of the United States, establish and proclaim certain military areas on the Pacific Coast from the Mexican border to the Canadian border, designated as Prohibited Zone "A1," and restricted Zone "B," and did in said proclamation require and order all Japanese, both alien and native-born, to be immediately evacuated from said zones; and

WHEREAS, That by reason of the emergency which now exists, this is the proper time for the enactment of necessary and proper legislation and the adoption of such Constitutional Amendment for the protection and preservation of our American rights and to restrict the Japanese, either alien or native-born, from becoming citizens of the United States, or to own, hold, enjoy, occupy or use agricultural lands in the States of California, Oregon, Washington, or any of the States of the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the State of California through its legislature respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United

States to enact the necessary federal legislation or Constitutional Amendment as will prohibit and prevent any Japanese, either alien or native-born, from becoming a citizen of the United States, or to own, hold, enjoy, occupy or use any of the agricultural lands in any or either of the states of the United States of America; and be it further

Resolved, That the governor of the State of California is hereby requested to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the speaker of the House of Representatives and to each senator and member of the House of Representatives from the State of California in the Congress of the United States, and that such senators and members are respectfully urged to support such legislation.

LOWREY RESOLUTION

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5—Relative to memorializing the Congress of the United States to initiate proper action and legislation to determine the identity, and forfeit the citizenship of those holding a dual citizenship in any other country and prohibiting such citizenship.

WHEREAS, The war in which the United States is engaged has focused attention upon certain traitorous and disloyal elements in the citizenship of this country which have used their technical citizenship; and

WHEREAS, Attention has also been focused on nationals, of foreign countries, who have regarded their primary and real loyalty to the country of their origin and their American citizenship as only a necessary convenience in securing the material and political advantages which this great nation holds forth; and

WHEREAS, These elements have been weakening factors in the unified body of loyal Americans believing in the traditions and principles of American democracy; and

WHEREAS, An outstanding evidence of the existence of these elements has been the acceptance of a dual citizenship status by acknowledging allegiance to the sovereignty of their native country, particularly among the Japanese, German Bundists and Italian Fascists; and

WHEREAS, Foreign countries have held forth such dual citizenship status for their nationals in this country for the purpose of retaining their sovereignty and jurisdiction over said nationals and for the purpose of commanding their loyalty and obedience in peace and in war; and

WHEREAS, This war has made us aware of the necessity of scrutinizing more carefully our citizenship in order that by infiltration of disloyal elements our democratic processes are not perverted from their original purposes and used against our own interests; and

WHEREAS, The safety and protection of the American democracy requires the immediate weeding out of said disloyal elements and the forfeiture of, and exclusion from, American citizenship of those nationals of other countries practicing dual citizenship or for whom dual citizenship is held out; now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Congress of the United States be, and the same is hereby memorialized to institute proper action and legislation: (1) To determine the identity of those persons in this country of Japanese ancestry or otherwise subscribing to citizenship, or making themselves amenable to sovereignty, of any other country; (2) to forfeit the American citizenship of such persons, and (3) to prohibit any person now or heretofore holding or exercising a dual citizenship from being or ever becoming an American citizen; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from California.

Relocation Centers Will Soon Be on Self-Sustaining Basis; Produce Large Share of Food

One Thousand Carloads Of Vegetables Shipped From Gila, Tule Lake

SAN FRANCISCO—Government sources disclosed last week that war relocation centers, handling more than 100,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry had moved further forward toward a complete self-sustaining basis, according to the Associated Press.

Official sources disclosed that hog, cattle, and poultry farms were already in operation at some of the ten relocation projects and that similar developments were planned for others, and that vegetable growing produced around 1000 carloads alone at two projects last season.

Hogs and poultry are being raised at the Tule Lake project in California, present home of 15,000 evacuees, while the Central Utah center at Topaz has established a hog and beef cattle farm, and is planning to introduce poultry. The Gila River center in Arizona is raising hogs, and will put in dairy and poultry later. Both hogs and poultry are contemplated for the centers at Manzanar, Calif., and Amache, Colo.

The 100,000 evacuees, removed from the West coast military area, are housed at centers in California (2), Arizona (2) Arkansas (2) and in Idaho, Utah, Wyoming and Colorado.

Evacuees Produce Food

The disclosure that the evacuees were producing a considerable share of their own food, and contemplated more, followed a check of entirely unconfirmed rumors that choice hams, bacon and other meats were being trucked to some of the western centers.

Nonofficial, but reliable sources, said Friday no great amounts of such meats, considering the number of people involved, had ever been sent to the centers; that stewards of western projects had been called in weeks ago to map out a program conforming both with prospective rationing shortages, and that food-coddling definitely was not in vogue, the Associated Press pointed out.

The War Relocation Authority itself did not want to enter the controversy. Informed sources said this was how western centers—operated on a basis similar to others—are handling many essentials products:

Milk—served only to hospital cases, nursing mothers, children and special diet cases in all communities where a shortage might be caused by more general use.

Sugar—No more than eight ounces a week allowed for each person, including that used in baking and beverages (individual ration books issued prior to evacuation have been surrendered.)

Coffee—Consumption approximately 75 per cent of the amount allowed for civilians under rationing. (The Japanese drink more tea than the average.)

Meat—No more than three-fourths of a pound a week for children from one to six, one and a half pounds for those from six to 12, and two and a half pounds for adults—including bone and fat.

The Tule Lake and Gila River projects last season each produced approximately 500 cars of vegetables, valued at \$300,000.

Food costs at the centers are kept at or under a prescribed 45 cents a day for each evacuee, records indicate.

First Center Junior College Opens at Manzanar Center

MANZANAR, Calif. — Believed to be the first junior college among the relocation centers, the Manzanar Junior College was scheduled to begin classes this week, reports the Free Press.

High school graduates, junior college students and college undergraduates are eligible for courses. No fees are charged. The State Department of Education has indicated that it will, upon investigation, issue a document giving the college the same standing as other junior colleges of California.

Chinese American Asks Fair Play For U. S. Japanese

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Walter A. Lum, an American of Chinese ancestry, in a letter published in a recent issue of the Sacramento Bee, came strongly to the defense of loyal American Japanese.

Lum's letter was the second, within a recent period, to be written to the Bee by an American Chinese on the subject.

Replying to a letter that had protested against allowing evacuees to travel outside of the centers, Lum wrote: "Supposing some American Japanese are loyal and honestly are hating their fatherland for what it did at Pearl Harbor. Should they be denied the right to express that feeling in action?"

"I feel confident that if these American Japanese were given a chance, they would like to point the muzzles of any standard guns toward their honorable ancestors and fire away."

Lum also declared: "In order to make the future strong, we must base our attitudes on truth, not hysterical emotions. The democratic principles are the best principles, as they assure liberty and justice to all. But a few of us are trying to modify them with hasty decisions. I ask you to judge people for what they are, not for what they look like."

IDC Officers Plan Meeting In Pocatello

Mike Masaoka to Attend First District Parley; Plan Installations

To discuss the role of JACL chapters outside relocation centers in affairs affecting Americans of Japanese ancestry during the coming year, a meeting of the Intermountain District Council will be held in Pocatello, Idaho, on Monday, Jan. 25.

The meeting will be attended by Mike Masaoka, national JACL secretary, and by Hito Okada, head of the JACL active members' division, who are scheduled to arrive in Pocatello Monday from Minidoka.

Chapter representatives from Salt Lake City, Ogden, Davis county, northern Utah, Boise Valley, Pocatello, Idaho Falls, Yellowstone and Pocatello chapters will meet with Bill Yamauchi of Springville, Utah, district chairman, and Tats Koga of Ogden, executive secretary.

Following the IDC meeting in the afternoon, a general meeting of the members of chapters in Pocatello, Idaho Falls and Rexburg (Yellowstone JACL) will be held and newly elected officers will be installed.

Name Judicial Panel At Tule Lake Center

NEWELL, Calif.—Sixty-one judicial commissioners have been selected at Tule Lake to try all offenses less than felonies, as defined by the Penal Code of the State of California, according to the Tulean Dispatch.

At each hearing 12 members will be present in accordance with the City Charter. The executive secretary of the council will be the clerk of the body.

Tanakichi Nakamoto Dies in Gridley

GRIDLEY, Calif. — Too ill to be moved at the time other persons of Japanese ancestry in the area were evacuated to the Tule Lake relocation center, Tanakichi Nakamoto died at the county hospital on Jan. 13.

Members of his family were relocated at Tule Lake.

Nakamoto had remained at the hospital and had been a ward of the federal government.

FCC Starts Investigation of KFWB Affair

Government Bureau Will Consider Banning of Talk on Evacuation

LOS ANGELES — According to word from James L. Fly, chairman of the Federal Communications commission, the FCC is investigating the censorship by radio station KFWB, Hollywood, of an interview of A. L. Wirin, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, by Joe Crail on Dec. 13 on the occasion of the celebration of the 151st anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

All proposed references by Mr. Wirin to the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, relative to evacuation and relocation problems, were censored and deleted from the script by KFWB, although the script had been approved by Mr. Crail.

A protest from the Southern California branch of the ACLU brought word from Chairman Fly that the FCC was calling upon KFWB "for an explanation of the matter."

In the proposed radio talk Mr. Wirin hoped to present the case of citizen evacuees of Japanese ancestry but was advised that officials of KFWB, a Hollywood station owned by the Warner Brothers studio, objected to any reference to the rights of American-born Japanese—"that a discussion on that subject at this time was in 'bad taste.'" Accordingly, all references to the evacuation problem were expunged from the broadcast.

Chairman Fly stated in his communication to the ACLU:

"As you know, under the American form of broadcasting, primary responsibility for the acceptance or rejection of any program rests with the station licensee. However, the commission does consider the action of station licensees in accepting or rejecting particular programs or in censoring programs carried by the station in determining whether the continued operation of the station is in the public interest.

"In this connection we are writing to station KFWB calling for an explanation of the matter."

The Civil Liberties Union recommended that those who believe that KFWB censorship was not "in the public interest," on the ground that there should be maximum opportunities for free discussion of current issues should write to the Federal Communications commission, Washington, D. C. and "protest the KFWB censorship of Mr. Wirin's talk on the Bill of Rights."

Evacuees May Work on U. S. Navy Project

JEROME, Ark. — Plans have been proposed to permit nisei evacuees to work on a U. S. Navy department project in cooperation with the WRA to make ship models and silk screen posters within selected relocation centers, reports the Jerome Communicator.

Both the ship models and posters will be used for visual training work by the Navy.

Eleven More Hunt Students Relocated

HUNT, Idaho—Eleven students were relocated from Hunt during the latter part of December and the first part of January, Mrs. Hana Yamada, student relocation head, revealed this week.

The relocations were as follows: Yuri Ike, to State College of Colorado, Colo.; George K. Iwata, to University of Denver, Colo.; Masako Migaki, University of Utah; Hiroshi Nakamura, Alfred university, New York; Sachiko Nakauchi, Vogue School of Design, Illinois; George Nomaguchi, University of Utah.

Yasunori Bright Onoda, Hillsdale College, Michigan; William K. Sato, University of Utah; Henry Mitsuaki Shimizu, University of Denver, Colo.; Frank M. Yorioka, St. Ambrose College, Iowa.

of Dreams, Says e Rejecting iation to Nippon

kes Decision Despite Uncertain Future; Moral Responsibilities

Christian Japanese. I belong to the ecumenical fellowship of the Cross. This one fact makes all the difference in the world so far as I am concerned. My decision to go through it all in America in spite of the precarious present and course of future to chart my according to my Christian conscience the Brotherhood of Mankind, a truly new world order to be achieved through cooperative efforts of Christians all over the

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Gallup Poll Conclusions Indicate Job Ahead

Cold statistics rarely reveal their significance to the untrained analyst, but the results of the recent Gallup Poll on public sentiment concerning American Japanese in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Arizona are indicative of the job ahead of us.

The figures make it obvious that there is greater tolerance for those of Japanese descent outside the Pacific coastal area. That speaks well of prospects for the WRA's resettlement program. They also reveal that while an almost equal number of the coast are for and against the return of all evacuees, as many as 16 per cent are still undecided.

Twenty-nine per cent would allow all to return, and 24 per cent would permit only American citizens to come back, making a total of 53 per cent of the public which is at least favorable in a degree.

This percentage runs higher in areas east of the coast where 35 per cent would allow all to return, 26 per cent only citizens, (totalling 61 per cent), and 22 per cent are undecided. At any rate a majority of the people, both on the coast and elsewhere, appear to be friendly.

For those of us who believe the sentiment on the outside to be much the same as that which prevailed during the height of the agitation for evacuation, the results of the poll are indeed heartening.

Whether or not the sentiment will improve depends on many factors. Up to very recently there has been comparatively little said in our favor. The wild rumors which followed Pearl Harbor were permitted to reflect against us and went undenied for a long time. These were followed by stories of Japanese atrocities and many connected us with what was happening in the Far East.

All this took place when the United States was getting the worst of the fighting, and reading matter, advertisements, radio programs, newspaper stories were all slanted to build up hatred for the Jap. It was inevitable among the unthinking that we should be associated with the hated Jap. We have come through this period with a 53 to 47 advantage on the Pacific coast, hotbed of evacuation agitation and anti-Jap baiting. Our advantage is even greater east of the coastal region.

Now the tide of war is turning and it is possible that the hatred theme will be let up. At the same time we are getting the benefit of splendid news stories about some of our own number that are doing their share of the heroic fighting on the world battlefronts. The public relations program carried on quietly by the WRA, OWI, the various church and liberal groups and the evacuees themselves are slowly beginning to bear fruit. It would seem that the tide is turning for us too.

Yet we must remember that the whole trend may be reversed overnight. A major American defeat, or a suicide air raid on the coast or some such incident of war can throw sentiment back over the path which has been traversed so painfully. We must be prepared for this eventuality.

The job ahead indicates that we must strive now to win over the doubtful ones. It has been pointed out that because we were not known to any extent outside the Pacific coast, many feared us. We must make ourselves known and be encouraged by the fact that so many Americans are open-minded enough, even in these times of stress, to confess that they have not made up their minds about our position.

This is important, not only to the resettlement program ahead, but because many will want to return to long-established homes on the coast when this war has been pushed to victorious conclusion.

In a much broader sense the judgment of the American people regarding an American minority of non-Caucasian stock will have much to do with America's attitude toward the non-Caucasian nations in the post-war world.

By establishing our own positions we can help to lay the foundations for racial tolerance and understanding that may help prevent the predicted race war and other wars caused by racial hatred and rivalry.



Duce's Collapse

The final collapse of Il Duce's African empire was in the offing this week as Field Marshal Rommel was reported to have hastily evacuated the burning city of Tripoli. The British Eighth Army was still hot on the heels of the fleeing once-proud Afrika Korps. Tripoli was declared the last remaining citadel of Italian imperialism in Africa, a domain which once embraced Eritrea, Italian Somaliland Abyssinia, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania As the rout of the Axis armies continued on the eastern front of North Africa, the news was generally good on the other fronts of World War II. By Thursday, Soviet armies were within 79 miles of Kharkov, 50 miles of Rostov and 30 miles from Voroshilovgrad, nullifying much of Hitler's 1942 gains on the eastern front.

Hawaii Authority

Hawaii this week was awaiting a report from a conference between Governor of Hawaii Ingram Stainback and the military Governor, Lieutenant General Delos C. Emmons on the subject of military rule over the Islands. Hawaiians, according to the delegate from Hawaii, Joseph R. Farrington, object not to martial law, but to being "treated as an occupied country," want their civil rights restored. Of major importance in this question is the "Jap angle." Hawaii, with 150,000 Japanese aliens and citizens, has had martial law and kept her Japanese. The Pacific coast, partly with the threat of martial law, had evacuation. Hawaii means to prove, apparently, she can eliminate martial law without evacuation of her resident Japanese.

Axis Pact

The Axis powers this week, perhaps through fear but ostensibly to "exploit to 100 percent the war potential of the tripartite powers with a view to winning the ultimate victory," signed a new economic treaty to run concurrently with the 10-year military pact of September 27, 1940. The pact provides for extensive interchange of goods in addition to financial and technical cooperation. In light of the course of the war for Italy, Germany and Japan, the pact seemed to U. S. observers another meaningless scrap of paper, which did not recognize the allied blockade between Germany and Japan, which makes trade between them virtually nonexistent; the bogging down of German armies in the rich Russian areas; the last stand of the Italian armies in Africa, and the desperate defense of the Japanese in the islands of the Pacific.

Tojo's Cold

This week a "cold" held up the traditional opening of the Japanese parliament. The Tokyo radio announced that Premier General Hideki Tojo was ill ("a cold" said Domei; "grippe" said a Radio Tokyo dispatch by the Rome radio), and that the Diet would postpone its opening till January 27. Allied countries wondered if possibly political friction behind the scenes in Japan might not be the real cause for this unprecedented delay in the Diet reopening, which heretofore went on as scheduled, despite illness on the part of the incumbent premier. Rumor here was that Tojo, known to be gathering more power into his hands, might have met with stronger opposition than he could handle at the moment.

Network Commentator Scores Reports Evacuee 'Coddled'

Barratt Chadwick Makes Three Broadcasts on KLO Describing Life of Former Coast Residents Now At Topaz; Food, Housing Situation Told

Barratt Chadwick, news commentator on the Salt Lake City station KLO, recently scored rumors of coddling and luxuries at the Topaz relocation center in a series of three radio talks.

Chadwick's radio talks followed a weekend visit to Topaz, where he went to investigate rumors about tiled bathrooms, steak dinners, luxurious homes.

"I couldn't answer these questions," said Chadwick on his first broadcast. "I reasonably suspected they were idle rumors and gossip inspired by a hatred of anything Japanese."

He described his first Topaz meal: "There was a pickle, which was horseradish root pickled in brine. Back in the kitchen, I saw some of the horseradish in the salt solution. The main dish was steamed rice, with shreds of carrots, pieces of scrambled egg, chopped celery, and some particles of left-over turkey. The dish was chiefly rice. There was no bread with the meal. We had a choice of milk or tea, or coffee. There was a salad of canned string beans on a lettuce leaf. Dessert was five or six large grapes."

Topaz, said Chadwick, had no butter since December 1, and there is less meat than under the present voluntary meat rationing program.

In answer to those who claim the evacuees should be fed a bare subsistence diet and no more, he said:

"First, this is America. We treat people in the American way. You needn't mention how the Japanese or the nazis treat our aliens there. One of the things we're fighting for is the preservation of our way of life—not theirs.

"Second, there is more at stake than your anger and your hate over some carcasses of beef and bottles of milk. The government wants no accusations about our treatment of the evacuees at any peace table. The Geneva convention outlining international rules of war, stipulated that 'prisoners of war' should be fed identically as were the common soldiers of that country. We agreed with that stipulation. These people are not prisoners of war, they are much better than that. But even prisoners of war get the same food as do our privates in the U. S. Army. Now this further statement—it costs from 57 cents per soldier per day for their meals. Topaz residents are fed on 45 cents per person per day. Let's hear no more about feasting at Topaz."

Chadwick described the educational, hospital and government systems at Topaz, pointing out that top wages are \$19 monthly.

"The Art school is headed by Chiura Obata, former assistant professor of art at the university of California. He makes \$19 a month and with his wife lives in one room like all the others. In the Art school they paint Topaz. They design Topaz dresses and coats. They will make something of Topaz."

Discussing the problem of school and teachers, he declared:

"If you remember, we grabbed up 110,000 people living in peace in the United States and said, 'You must evacuate your homes and go inland.' Many of these were American citizens, legally entitled to the same rights as you and I. Under the law there can be no distinction between citizens. Yet, to aid the war effort, the most loyal of those cooperated willingly with the evacuation program.

"Almost all of the children of school age were either enrolled in school or preparing for the next year's studies. There is a responsibility to carry on this program wherever they are.

"More important still, than this mere responsibility, is the question of raising good citizens and improving the Americanism of those aliens prohibited by law from becoming citizens. Those 110,000 evacuees will continue to be a part of our American life and you know as well as I that it is very desirable to have those people educated in the American way and imbued with American principles and ideals.

"There is no place in Topaz for a flighty, inferior-type teacher who

can't make the best progress in our own school system. Facing the evacuees with their questioning of the whole war relocation program, the teachers must be good representatives of the American system.

"Remember if you will, that many of the Japanese evacuee teachers who are working side by side with the Caucasian teachers have the highest scholastic training. Those working in the nurseries or kindergartens are graduates of Mills college trained in the children's activities. We must have good teachers. We must have those who can answer posing questions and answer them right.

"Here again, the stakes are big, much bigger than the petty desires for satisfaction of a nebulous hate for the war dogs of another nation. We have enough to fight and to vent our hate on those across the Pacific without dividing that hate to rent it up on the evacuees who are in capable hands of our mutual government."

the copy desk

Miss Liberty

We have missed liberty these past six months. While living it, we accepted it. Now, having lost it, we can evaluate its worth under conditions more favorable than most. We want it back again.

We have read in the past few months that the restrictions against the Italian and German aliens are being more lenient. We have rejoiced with them, because we see a more tolerant, less hysteria-minded trend in such a move. Yet we citizens are not given back greater freedom. . . .

We must insist that Americans strive ever toward the further goal of liberty, fraternity and equality to men of all races and creeds. More than insisting, we must, knowing the value of it, be in the forefront of the fight. — From editorial in the Gila News-Courier.

A card addressed to the "Circulation Department of the Leading Newspaper in the city of Cody, Wyo.," was delivered to the Heart Mountain Sentinel, reports that newspaper with pardonable pride.

Moral Remains

Most of the high-flying rumors causing so much trepidation in Rep. Johnson's (who recently called for a resolution for a sweeping investigation of reports and rumors concerning center extravagances and luxuries), heart hardly deserves the smiles of amusement they inspire. And Rep. Harry Shepard's reply dispelling the off-the-beam tales about food and teachers' pay is welcome assurance that it is not every congressman who makes it a practice to chase every illusory straw in the wind.

But the moral for us remains. We in our unenviable situation constitute an almost helpless football exposed to the political kicks and whims of those in high places who regard us with a jaundiced eye. We still cannot afford mistakes.—From editorial in the Mindoka Irrigator.

The growth of laxity and apathy will be dangerous to the Center people, since they will not be able to emerge in the postwar period full of determination and fight — qualities which may decide the success or failure of resettlement for the Japanese in America.

The future is unpredictable. Evacuation has cost all of us the right to a normal living and has contributed to the disintegration of many years' labor; therefore, the only and the best way for us is to strengthen ourselves from within.