

Tule Lake Japs 'Strike' Despite Army Control

Testimony at Hearings Indicates Mild Rule; Internees Stop Work, Demanding Own Leaders

TULE LAKE, Nov. 11. (AP)—Two national investigations were focused today on the Tule Lake segregation center where, testimony had disclosed, the 16,000 disloyal Japanese internees took advantage of mild rule to the extent of making bombs and knives practically under the noses of officials.

A new disturbance at the center occurred only yesterday, even with the Army in control.

Hundreds of Japanese held a work stoppage in the warehouses on grounds that they were not being allowed to choose their own work leaders.

F.B.I. Begins Inquiry

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was ordered by Attorney General Biddle to begin an immediate study of last week's disturbances with a view to prosecuting any violators of Federal law.

Representative Engle (D., Cal.), said he would ask the Dies committee for a "full and formal" probe of the entire Tule Lake situation as it existed under control of the War Relocation Authority before the Army was called in to quiet matters a week ago.

A State Senate committee which questioned numerous witnesses emerged unanimously in favor of continued Army rule. Several persons had testified they would be fearful of their lives if the Army were withdrawn.

Weapons Uncovered

It was discovered that quantities of guns, homemade bombs, knives and even short-wave radio equipment, although not wired for transmission, had been uncovered by troops searching the Japanese barracks area. The Army was called in by Project Director Ray R. Best when a mob of Japanese swarmed on his house, clubs in hand.

Accounts of beatings at the hands of the riotous Japanese and of apparent plans to take over control of the project were given at the State Senatorial hearing.

The last of the Japanese who proved loyalty to the United States were removed from Tule Lake by train last night, leaving just those of admitted or suspected allegiance to Japan.

In joyful mood, 370 Japanese and Japanese-Americans of all ages left for W.R.A. camps in Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Arkansas.

ments in the centers from those who profess loyalty to the United States," Anderson said.

"We can all be thankful that the War Department has stepped in and taken over jurisdiction at Tule Lake. In my opinion the War Department should immediately take control of all relocation centers in the country."

The Californian said that until a satisfactory method was developed to decide between loyal and disloyal Japanese "utmost caution" should be exercised in releasing persons from Japanese centers.

Leupp Camp

Were Interned For Time at Abandoned CCC Camp at Moab, Utah

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority disclosed Tuesday persons believed responsible for the disturbance at the center at Manzanar, Calif., December were held for a time at an abandoned CCC camp at Moab, Utah.

A disclosure was made in a report by the WRA transmitted by Roosevelt to the Senate in Congress of the program of the segregation of the loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

In January, 1943, the report disclosed that 100 men from the Manzanar camp were sent to an abandoned CCC camp near Moab, and held in an isolation center set up at Leupp, Ariz.

The camp was closed in July 1943, housing only 100 men who cannot be kept in the relocation center.

Language Problem Solved

J. T. H. — At least 100 language schools have been officially discontinued in the process now, and over their property is being turned over to the community.

In the past year, 100 schools have donated their land and thousands of dollars in gifts for community projects.

territorial departments, instruction, the and others have been established.

which have received American Red Cross and navy relief.

schools, not officially leased their property and community.

which were closed and are still closed.

assured last week that General Garfield's assets can be turned over to the project.

Japanese evacuation and repatriation are the first step.

Grange chief slaps Japs and OPA

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 12.—(UP)—Permanent exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific coast and abolition of the OPA were advocated today by George Sehlmeier, master of the California State Grange, as the organization's 71st annual convention opened here.

Sehlmeier asked the convention to lodge a "vigorous protest" against releasing Japs from internment camps and "allowing them to return to the Pacific coast." He added that "the best course to pursue is, when the war ends, to return all Japs to their homeland."

The State Grange chief declared that on a recent trip to Washington, he had become convinced "the first step in the entire food administration is to abolish the OPA and place the whole food administration in one department."

He said attempts to stop inflation by OPA administered price ceilings have "proved only partially effective."

Sehlmeier said that in order to deport native born Japs after the war an amendment to the United States constitution might be necessary, but, "however it may be done, we believe the future welfare of California and America warrants such a course."

"It is reasonably certain," Sehlmeier declared, "that every Jap, whether born here or in Japan, owes some allegiance to the Jap government. We believe it is of the utmost importance that this State Grange convention make a definite and firm declaration on the postwar action as it relates to Japan."

Sehlmeier charged that rigid enforcement of price ceilings and marketing restrictions had resulted in a drop in food production, and in loss of food already harvested. He advocated expansion of a farmers market plan tried out in San Francisco and several other cities until they were established in every city in the state.

Administration of the state age pension law is "one of the most objectionable features of pension laws in California," Sehlmeier said.

He said testimony before a committee appointed by Gov. Earl Warren "indicated that the rules and regulations of the social welfare board made it just as difficult as possible to receive assistance and, once on the pension rolls, they were subject to continuous investigation which seemed to have the objective of humiliating those aged people."

FIRE PLOT CHARGED TO TULE LAKE JAPS

State Senate Hearing Told Straw Piled Around Building Holding White Hostages

TULE LAKE, Nov. 8. (AP)—Rebellious Japanese internees apparently made ready to set fire to the administration building of the Tule Lake segregation center while 150 white employees were being held there as hostages during the uprising last Monday, a former officer of the center testified today.

C. L. Payne, internal security officer who went to work at the camp for disloyal persons eight days ago, but resigned within four days, told a State Senate investigating committee that sacks of straw "which looked like they had been soaked with oil" encircled the building.

Threaten Officials

The hundreds of Japanese massed about the building sent in a committee which informed virtually imprisoned War Relocation Administration officials that if their demands were not met "they would not be responsible for anyone in the building." The Japanese demanded better food, oiled streets and changes in white personnel, including the dismissal of Dr. Reece N. Pedicord, who had been severely beaten by the internees.

Payne, a former deputy sheriff in Clark County, Washington, said the Japanese themselves removed the sacks of straw when the demonstration finally ended.

Cursed By Japs

Two white persons who tried to leave the building earlier were shoved back by Japanese shouting, "Get back there you —," Payne testified.

Payne added that Dillon Myer, National W.R.A. Director, tried repeatedly to send the crowd of Japanese away but they refused to budge. Some poured oil around automobile tires in the garage and others marred parked automobiles. On one was scratched the words "To hell with America."

A number of the internees carried knives and sticks, Payne said.

Payne's testimony was part of a story of long-smoldering unrest, sabotage, strikes and threats of violence against officials at the center.

Army Moves In

Payne said the Army moved in when the Japanese refused to halt a march on the administration building.

He declared that some soldiers "fired guns," but he did not amplify this nor say in which direction the shots were fired or the effect.

Ernest Rhodes, head of fire control in the camp, stated the Japanese had deliberately damaged water hydrants, had wrecked a \$3000 truck and had crippled efficiency by turning in frequent false alarms.

He discharged six Japanese telephone operators, he said, but declared replacements "were just like changing one rotten potato for another."

Ruin Alarm System

The \$50,000 fire alarm system was "just about wrecked," he added.

Charles K. Wiese, formerly property control officer at the center, testified that internees for more than a year had been trying to see how much they could get away with.

There have been three strikes of Japanese who were supposed to unload coal at the center, he declared. Thirty carloads of coal finally had to be shipped out because demurrage was piling up.

The coal crews, Wiese continued, when they worked at all, worked only about two hours a day—and got paid for eight hours.

Once the coal workers leaped from the boxcars, commandeered trucks and drove away, telling Wiese they were "going to get" Mr. Hays (J. O. Hays, formerly assistant project director.) Wiese telephoned Hays, and Hays, Wiese said, decided he wouldn't be there when the Japanese reached his office.

Fear Army Rule

About a year ago 100 Japanese who were supposed to have been pouring concrete stood around all day doing nothing. They wanted new clothes. They finally went to work, the witness testified, when a War Relocation Administration official remarked, in the presence of three Japanese who had come to his office, that "it would be tough if the Army took over" the camp.

Wiese, who resigned after last week's trouble at the center, told the committee that there "never has been any accounting of any property losses." For this reason, he said, he refused to be placed under bond.

Warehouses have been broken into, Wise declared. Materials have disappeared; food boxes have been broken open deliberately and the contents stolen.

Sitting in with the State committees were Representative Engle (D.) Cal., and an investigator for the Dies committee. Engle said he came to get personal information on which to base contemplated legislation to place all relocation centers under the Army or to obtain modification of the executive order which created the W.R.A.

Saturday, September 18, 1943.

Manzanar Riot Leaders Held In Leupp Camp

Were Interned For Time
At Abandoned CCC
Camp at Moab, Utah

WASHINGTON — The War Relocation Authority disclosed Tuesday that persons believed responsible for the disturbance at the relocation center at Manzanar, Calif., last December were held for a time in an abandoned CCC camp near Moab, Utah.

The disclosure was made in a report by the WRA transmitted by President Roosevelt to the Senate to inform Congress of the progress of the segregation program, providing loyal and disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

In January, 1943, the report said, 23 men from the Manzanar camp were sent to an abandoned CCC camp near Moab, and held there until an isolation center could be set up at Leupp, Ariz. The Moab camp was closed in April.

The Leupp camp, housing only evacuees who cannot be kept satisfactorily in the relocation centers, had 70 occupants on July 10.

Japanese Language Schools in Hawaii Being Dissolved

HONOLULU, T. H. — At least eight Japanese language schools in Honolulu have officially dissolved, or are in the process now, and have turned over their property and assets to community agencies during the past year.

Most schools have donated their properties, including land and buildings worth thousands of dollars, as outright gifts for community agencies.

The city-county, territorial department of public instruction, the Honolulu YMCA and others have accepted these gifts.

Among agencies which have received gifts are the American Red Cross and the army and navy relief societies.

Other language schools, not officially dissolved, have leased their property for defense and community use.

All language schools were closed on Dec. 7, 1941 and are still closed today.

The schools were assured last October by Attorney General Garner Anthony that their assets can be legally liquidated and turned over to some worthwhile project.

WRA Initiates Segregation Movements to Tule Lake Center

Loyal Evacuees Will Be Moved Out of California Camp

SAN FRANCISCO — The forced migration planned by the War Relocation Authority to segregate "pro-Japan" elements from loyal persons of Japanese ancestry got under way on Sept. 13.

A segregation camp has been established at Newell, Calif., formerly the Tule Lake relocation center.

For the next several weeks passenger and freight trains will move out of Tule Lake about 7500 loyal evacuees and their household possessions and replace them with pro-Japanese evacuees and applicants for repatriation and expatriation to Japan.

It was reported that the first trainload of segregants from the Gila River center in Arizona would leave Casa Grande at 8 a. m. for Tule Lake, to be followed by a second train on October 2. The third train will leave on Oct. 3 and the final group is scheduled to start on Oct. 6. According to reports, 1818 will go to Tule Lake from Gila.

The first trainload of approximately 475 segregants will leave Poston for Tule Lake on Oct. 4. A second train will leave on Oct. 5 and a third on Oct. 7.

Saturday, October 9, 1943

Segregation Program Near Completion

WRA Official Says Resettlement Mitigates West Coast Problems

LOS ANGELES—The War Relocation Authority's program to segregate 20,000 pro-Japanese evacuees at the Tule Lake relocation camp will be completed on or by October 15, R. B. Cozzens, assistant field director of the WRA, said on Oct. 1 in Los Angeles.

Cozzens, visiting Los Angeles on an inspection tour of field offices from his San Francisco headquarters, emphasized that the Tule Lake segregations are part of a federal plan to allocate all evacuees.

"The first step is this separation of the loyal from the disloyal," Cozzens was quoted as saying. "The loyal evacuees are being slowly inserted into communities throughout the nation, while the 'disloyal' are concentrated at Tule Lake for eventual shipment to their homeland. When this is done, and the evacuees take root in inland states, problems of the west coast will be mitigated."

Cozzens said that minor children of alien Japanese families which have elected or been forced to return to Japan constitute a problem for relocation authorities. Many of these, born in America, are personally loyal and wish to remain, he said. In most cases they have been forced to accompany their parents. Others have gained parental permission to stay with friends and eventually find homes somewhere in the United States.

Hawaii Relaxes Enemy Alien Funds

HONOLULU, T. H.—A relaxation of certain restrictions heretofore placed on financial and commercial transaction of Japanese nationals residing in Hawaii was announced here recently by foreign funds control officials.



Majority of Evacuees Loyal, Says President

Lieut. Gen. Emmons Succeeds General DeWitt as Commander Of Western Defense Area

West Coast Speculates Whether Change Will Affect Present Restrictions Excluding Persons Of Japanese Ancestry From Evacuated Area

SAN FRANCISCO — Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt has been relieved as commanding general of the western defense command and the Fourth Army, according to a War Department announcement last week. His successor was named as Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons who assumed charge upon Gen. DeWitt's release on Sept. 15.

Gen. DeWitt was announced as the new commandant of the Army and Navy Staff College in Washington, D. C.

The transfers completed a three way change in the Pacific command in which Lieut. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commander of an Army corps, took over Gen. Emmons' post as commander of the Hawaiian Area.

The changes bore out rumors which have been current since last April that Gen. DeWitt would be transferred and replaced by Gen. Emmons. Gen. DeWitt, commander of the military forces which recaptured Attu and Kiska in the Aleutians, will be 64, the statutory retirement age, on Jan. 9, 1944.

In the spring of 1942 Gen. DeWitt ordered the wholesale evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast combat area and later amplified the order by excluding Japanese and Japanese Americans from the entire state of California.

The United Press reported that some groups had charged publicly last June that Gen. DeWitt's stand on evacuation was partly responsible for a decision to replace him with Gen. Emmons, under whose military governorship all persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, except those known or suspected of being disloyal, were left free.

The War Department, however, has denied that Gen. DeWitt's handling of the "Japanese problem" on the west coast had any bearing on military assignments.

The United Press said that Gen. DeWitt 'staunchly stood by his guns' on the evacuation issue, opposing any attempt to return any persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast, and "going on record that despite the fact that many of the Japanese moved to relocation centers were born in this country—'A Jap is still a Jap.'"

Meanwhile, the Associated Press reported in a dispatch on September 11 that the "Pacific coast speculated . . . whether the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons . . . will bring a change in the policies excluding Japanese and Japanese Americans from this area."

Emmons, who is 55, conferred Saturday of last week with Gen. DeWitt on the problems of his new command, which embraces all of the United States' west coast, Alaska and the Aleutians.

General Emmons is a flying officer, who won his wings at the signal corps aviation school in San Diego before World War I. He commanded a number of air force units, including one in Hawaii, at March Field and Mather Field.

Shortly before transferring his command to General Emmons, DeWitt warned that the Japanese enemy still threatened the west coast and that sabotage, submarine attacks, air raids and nuisance bombing, as well as commando raids by landing parties or paratroops, were still within the capabilities of the enemy.

Speaking before a closed session of Civilian Defense authorities, DeWitt declared there was a "growing hazard of organized sabotage and espionage."

Gen. Barnett Named Chief of Fourth Army

New Army Announcement Reveals Two Officers Succeeding Gen. DeWitt

SAN FRANCISCO — Brigadier General James W. Barnett assumed command of the Fourth army Wednesday in a move segregating it from the western defense command and leaving two successors to Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt.

The announcement that General Barnett now is acting commanding general of the Fourth army came from General DeWitt at a chamber of commerce luncheon in his honor. There was no reference to a permanent successor. General Barnett has been General DeWitt's chief of staff.

General DeWitt said Wednesday the headquarters of the Fourth army would be moved to San Jose within a few days. Headquarters of the western defense command will remain in San Francisco.

General DeWitt retired as commander of the Fourth army effective Tuesday midnight. The army's announcement of last week said he would relinquish command on or about September 15. It was not indicated Wednesday that his retirement from the western defense command yet was effective, however.

The retiring general at the luncheon Wednesday warned the west coast not to relax, and said "the enemy still has capabilities that will not disappear until we have landed in northern Japan and MacArthur has reached the Philippines."

Hawaii Relaxes Alien Funds

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Some Confiscated Articles Returned To Evacuee Owners

SALINAS, Calif.—Radios, guns, cameras and other personal property confiscated from persons of Japanese ancestry in Monterey county at the time of their exclusion from coast locations are gradually being returned to owners as the War Relocation Authority releases loyal Japanese and Japanese Americans, according to the sheriff's office here.

George McMillan, undersheriff, last week released 13 radios to an agent of the government by order of U. S. Attorney Frank Hennessy.

Nearly 50 radios have been released to be channelled back to their owners, and police and sheriff's officers are holding more, along with other property, McMillan said.

The new director of the WRA said on Oct. 1 in Los Angeles.

Cozzens, visiting Los Angeles an inspection tour of field offices from his San Francisco headquarters, emphasized that the Tule Lake segregations are part of a federal plan to allocate evacuees.

"The first step is this separation of the loyal from the disloyal," Cozzens was quoted as saying. "The loyal evacuees are being slowly inserted into communities throughout the nation, while the 'disloyal' are concentrated at Tule Lake for eventual shipment to their homeland. When this is done and the evacuees take root in inland states, problems of the west coast will be mitigated."

Cozzens said that minor children of alien Japanese families which have elected or been forced to return to Japan constitute a problem for relocation authorities. Many of these, born in America, are personally loyal and wish to remain, he said. In most cases they have been forced to accompany their parents. Others have gained parental permission to stay with friends and eventually find homes somewhere in the United States.

FDR Reports to Congress on Progress of Relocation Agency Plans to Segregate Disloyal

President Roosevelt's Letter to Senate Stresses Belief in Loyalty of 'Great Majority to Democratic Institutions of United States'

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt said Tuesday in a letter to the Senate that "the great majority" of persons of Japanese ancestry in America "are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States."

The President reported to the Senate that the War Relocation Authority has started a program to segregate disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry from pro-Americans among the 110,000 persons who were evacuated from their west coast homes in the spring and summer of 1942.

In his letter, which was appended to the WRA report, the President assured:

"We shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

The statement by the President stressing his belief in the loyalty of the majority of Japanese Americans, accompanied a report on operations of the War Relocation Authority, prepared by War Mobilization Director James F. Brynes and WRA officials for presentation to the senate. The report was submitted in response to a Senate resolution calling for the segregation and "a full and complete authoritative statement" on conditions in the ten relocation centers in California, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, Wyoming and Arkansas.

In his letter of transmittal, Mr. Roosevelt said the segregation program began this month with the transfer to a center at Tule Lake in northeastern California of some persons of Japanese origin "who have indicated that their loyalties lie with Japan."

"It is established," Mr. Roosevelt said, "that the disloyal persons among the evacuees constitute but a small minority and that the great majority . . . are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States."

Under plans of the WRA, Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal to this country will be permitted to work in "normal homes and jobs" everywhere except in the evacuated areas, it was reported.

About 10,000 evacuees, the report disclosed, are out of the centers now on indefinite leave, filling jobs and maintaining homes after investigation proved their loyalty to this country. Included in this figure are 900 college students, it was stated.

In response to the Senate res-

olution which was introduced in July by Senator Downey, D., Cal., Mr. Roosevelt forwarded a WRA report saying the first train movements have begun to the new segregation center which was formerly the Tule Lake relocation center at Newell, Calif.

The first group to be segregated will comprise about 6,300 who have requested repatriation or expatriation to Japan and who have not withdrawn their application prior to July 1, 1943. In addition, individual hearings will be held to determine further segregants from among:

1. American citizen evacuees who have refused to swear that they would abide by the laws of this country.

2. Persons who have been denied leave clearance from relocation centers because of an adverse report from a federal intelligence agency, or some other information indicating loyalty to Japan.

The President said that the exact number to be segregated will not be known until the leave investigations are completed, but that the number would be only a "small minority."

The report said that of the 110,000 evacuees, 95,703 were still housed in ten relocation centers in seven states as of July 10, 1943, as follows:

Center	Pop.
Central Utah, Topaz, Utah	7,287
Colo. River, Poston, Ariz.	15,530
Gila River, Rivers, Ariz.	12,355
Granada, Amache, Colo.	6,170
Heart Mountain, Wyo.	9,292
Javome, Denson, Ark.	7,761
Manzanar, Calif.	8,716
Rohwer, Ark.	7,616
Tule Lake, Newell, Calif.	13,422

"With the segregation of the disloyal evacuees in a separate center, the War Relocation Authority proposes now to redouble its efforts to accomplish the relocation into normal homes and jobs in communities throughout the United States, but outside the evacuated areas, of those Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty to this country has remained unshaken through the hardships of the evacuation which military necessity made unavoidable," the President said.

The President said those segregated at Tule Lake will be interned while the war with Japan continues or as long as military requirements make the step necessary. He emphasized they will be shown "fair and human" treatment at all times.

Tule Lake internees will be refused leave of any kind and will be unable to govern themselves through officers elected from among their own members. In most respects, however, their living conditions will be the same as those for loyal evacuees with education and work opportunities and food, shelter and medical care provided by the government.

The report said an appeals board will be established at Tule Lake to rectify errors made in segregation and to hear cases of those who wish to appeal their status.

Boys Win High Praise Hawaiian Educator Defends WRA Treatment of Evacuees

Dr. Miles Cary Says Program Hurt by Baiting Of Reactionary Press

HONOLULU, T. H. — Dr. Miles E. Cary, Hawaiian educator who recently returned after directing educational activities at the Poston, Ariz., relocation center, in a talk recently strongly defended the WRA's policy in handling the evacuee problem.

Dr. Cary said the WRA's policy represents a "forthright effort to help American Japanese to make the best of conditions in the relocation centers and at the same time to reenter the main stream of American life."

"It is my belief," he asserted, "that this program has been hurt by the race baiting of the reactionary press, principally on the west coast, and certain activities of the Dies committee."

"I believe our government, including the War Department, has tried to carry out the evacuation-

resettlement program humanely and constructively."

Dr. Cary is reassuming his post as principal of McKinley high school, from which he was granted a leave of absence a year ago to become educational director at Poston at the request of federal authorities.

He also stressed the international implications of evacuation, asking whether the American people should condone a policy in which Orientals are treated as inferiors.

Dr. Cary noted that west coast evacuation was the result of a long-standing desire on the part of certain California groups to get rid of the residents of Japanese ancestry, plus the feeling of insecurity caused by sabotage rumors from Pearl Harbor and the fear of invasion.

He also pointed out the "dynamic nature of loyalty," stating that the evacuation and incarceration had actually made some west coast Japanese disloyal, where a different treatment would have had the opposite effect.

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NEW YORK—The formation of a Japanese American group to raise \$2,500 for the National War Fund was announced in New York last week by the New York committee of the fund.

The group was organized through the Japanese American Committee for Democracy which formed a similar committee for the United Service Organizations last year.

Dr. Kanzo Oguri of 579 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, is chairman of the committee, which has 31 members. Vice chairmen are the Rev. Alfred Akamatsu, of the Japanese Methodist church, and Mrs. Lilyan Asai Raymond. Takeshi Haga is treasurer and secretary.

The committee will function as part of the nationalities division of the United Nations Relief Wing of the New York committee.

On ...

HUNT, Idaho — More than 4500 Japanese and Japanese American evacuees have left the Minidoka Relocation center to contribute productive labor to the nation's war effort in agriculture, in industry and in other fields, H. L. Stafford, project director, stated Monday.

"About 2400 evacuees have gone out of the center on seasonal work leave, principally to do harvest work," Mr. Stafford stated. "Of these it is estimated that more than 1200, including 300 school children are working in the six counties of the Magic Valley. A peak of about 2500 is expected to be reached this week in the number of those leaving the center for harvest work."

"In addition to those who have left the center temporarily to assist in harvesting food crops vitally needed by the nation at war, nearly 2100 evacuees have left the center to remain out indefinitely. The majority of these are working...

Southern Comment

From a metropolis in the deep South comes a comment on the WRA's relocation program. The Birmingham, Ala., News found it necessary recently to clear up some popular misconceptions regarding the resettlement of Japanese American evacuees. Declared the News:

"Apparently some persons had wondered at these releases, not understanding that before any individual was permitted to leave, he was thoroughly investigated. Only those Japanese Americans unmistakably loyal to the United States were granted such permission.

"It would be well for all to remember, constantly, that approximately half of these Japanese Americans are American citizens born in this country. Moreover, it is well to remember what would be lost in national strength if loyal Americans remain interned."

Evacuees to Return Upheld by Witness

ard L. Neuberger, writing in Asia magazine; Louis Fischer, noted foreign correspondent; and the December, 1942 Gallup poll.

Fertig declared that racial tension and civic disunity are promoted when restrictions against the normal lives of the Japanese residents are promoted. "If the avenues by which they might serve America are cut off," he declared, "if their faith in this nation and its high ideals are shaken by violent Jap-baiting, by the same token so are the avenues for service and the faith in the nation narrowed among other racial minorities..."

"The West Coast Negro, with memories of Southern lynchings, heard the threats against the Japanese, and trembled for himself. Would he be next? When the native sons of the Golden West, et al, sought to take away voting rights of nisei, the Negro thought of the poll tax, and feared for himself. The professional Jap-baiting of Lechner, Webb, Leland Ford and Hearst did much to prepare the emotional atmosphere for the riots against Mexican Americans in Southern California, Negroes in Northern California, Chinese Americans, in the seclusion of their Chinatowns, remained silent, but cautious; that is, till they saw recently that most of those who would evacuate Japanese for race reasons would continue the Chinese Exclusion Acts for race reasons. Racial antipathy and fear grew on the Coast, begun by the nature of the war, but sharpened greatly by the injustices attendant to the evacuation."

Our national and international racial problems must be creatively resolved, Fertig said, "or we add to the possibility of world-wide race war."

The hearing closed on Wednesday. It was called by the office of Attorney General Robert W. Kenney.

The purpose of the hearing was announced as two-fold: to obtain the attitude of the public towards the return of the Japanese; and to obtain factual information on Alien Land Act evasions.

Forty Southern California leaders were called to testify.

Other witnesses called to the stand Tuesday were Dr. John F.B. Carruthers, vice-president of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, who scored clergymen aiding the Japanese Americans; Col. F. B. Whitmore, retired; Deputy City Attorney Fairfax Cosby; Al D. Blake, private detective; Mrs. Margaret J. Benapfl of the Gold Star Mothers; Mrs. Agnes Darton, first vice-commander of the Navy Mothers club; and Mr. Ola Mack, also of the Navy Mothers club.

Perturbed

The Sacramento, Calif., Union is perturbed over the fact that the WRA's segregation center is to be located in northern California.

"Jap centers exist as far inland as Wyoming, Colorado and Arkansas. Why aren't the disloyal Japs taken behind the Sierras for safe-keeping?" the Union asked in an editorial on August 18.

Japan Japs

The Palo Alto, Calif., Daily Times adds a comment about the evacuees who are to be segregated at Tule Lake. It recalls that Arthur Caylor, writing in the San Francisco News, has stated that the group to be "holed up at Tule Lake" may prove a permanent headache to California, since it appears that Japanese government probably won't accept these candidates for repatriation. Mr. Caylor had noted that no matter how loyal these repatriates may be to their ancestral land, they have been in America too long not to have absorbed a few American ideas about democracy.

"The fear of these Japan Japs is not wholly unfounded," says the Daily Times. "The transplanted Japan-born Japs, looking back upon their native country in the perspective of time and distance, will recall mainly the pleasant phases of life back there, and forget the drawbacks. If they were to be transplanted back to their native haunts, after years of life in this country, they would miss many things to which they had become accustomed and taken for granted, and might find that they had soaked up a few western ideas without having realized it."

Unique Problem

A belief that "Japanese segregation offers a problem probably unique in world history" was expressed on August 18 by the Arizona Republic of Phoenix. The Republic said that the segregation program involved "Occidental delving into traditionally Oriental minds," a view which is about as old and rusty as Kipling's rhyme about the east never meeting the west, etc. The Republic, however, conceded that "some" Japanese Americans are loyal:

"Others (Japanese Americans) are fighting now in the armies of the United States against their own ancestral people. Most recently one, whose mother is in the Gila relocation center at Rivers, was reported by the War Department wounded in action against Japanese forces in the southwest Pacific."

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Luxury Auto

The chapel for the Combat Team has just been completed and will be dedicated this Sunday with special services, according to Lt. Thomas E. West, Senior Chaplain. The dedication ceremonies this Sunday will include special instrumental music by guest artists. Chaplain West will preside as well as deliver the principal sermon. Located on first street near 10th avenue, it is a rectangular structure 20 feet wide and 100 feet long. It is of the cantonment or "theater in Camp" type and is one of five similar chapels just completed in Camp Shelby by the post engineers.

Japanese American Soldiers

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Right of Evacuees to Return To Coast Upheld by Witness

Rev. Fertig Counters Testimony Given by Los Angeles Officials

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—As one of the main speakers for the defense of Japanese Americans at the state senate fact-finding committee investigation held in Los Angeles this week, the Rev. Fred Fertig, associate minister of the All People's Christian church, spoke out strongly for the right of persons of Japanese ancestry to return to now restricted areas on the Pacific coast.

The investigation opened on Monday at the State building. Opening day testimony featured remarks from Dist. Atty. Fred N. Howser, Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles, Dep. Dist. Atty. William E. Simpson, Dr. John Lechner and Capt. George Contreras, head of the sheriff's antisubversive detail.

In his testimony, Dist. Atty. Howser declared that members of three service men's organizations have pledged that they will react with violence to any return of Japanese, now or after the war.

Also testifying Tuesday was A. L. Wirin, ACLU representative, who declared his organization favors the return of Japanese Americans before the end of the war and of all loyal aliens afterwards.

He declared he thought the ACLU would oppose the deportation of all Japanese after the war.

Asked by Senator Irwin T. Quinn if he believed in racial integrity, Wirin replied, "No, that is the worst folly and contrary to the basic principles of our country."

Speaking on Tuesday, the following day, Fertig declared that police protection should be given Japanese should violence be threatened upon their return. "The answer is not in Hitler's method, of taking the Japanese into protective custody," he said. "It is not the Japanese that are the lawless or disloyal element, but those who make this threat. They not only endanger the lives of Japanese but our whole system of law and order."

The real issue is not whether Japanese should return to California, said Fertig, "but whether they can return to California. And I further suggest that the most important thing, from even the angle of our state government, is not so much what laws we pass regarding the Japanese, but what attitudes we encourage or discourage among the public, and what kind of private and vicious race-baiting we permit.

"If we make it impossible for Japanese to come into this state after the military emergency is over, impossible by both legal rulings and extra-legal threats, then we make very possible like-measures against other racial, cultural, economic and political minorities. We will be leading towards the substitution of lynch law for law by legislature."

Fertig declared that the FBI army and navy intelligence and numerous federal and local officials have testified that there has been no sabotage by resident Japanese, and pointed to Lieutenant General Mark Clark's recent praise of Japanese American troops in the Italian camps to the charge that "assimilable."

Fertig

ard L. Neuberger, writing in Asia magazine; Louis Fischer, noted foreign correspondent; and the December, 1942 Gallup poll.

Fertig declared that racial tension and civic disunity are promoted when restrictions against the normal lives of the Japanese residents are promoted. "If the avenues by which they might serve America are cut off," he declared, "if their faith in this nation and its high ideals are shaken by violent Jap-baiting, by the same token so are the avenues for service and the faith in the nation narrowed among other racial minorities . . .

"The West Coast Negro, with memories of Southern lynchings, heard the threats against the Japanese, and trembled for himself. Would he be next? When the native sons of the Golden West, et al, sought to take away voting rights of nisei, the Negro thought of the poll tax, and feared for himself. The professional Jap-baiting of Lechner, Webb, Leland Ford and Hearst did much to prepare the emotional atmosphere for the riots against Mexican Americans in Southern California, Negroes in Northern California. Chinese Americans, in the seclusion of their Chinatowns, remained silent, but cautious; that is, till they saw recently that most of those who would evacuate Japanese for race reasons would continue the Chinese Exclusion Acts for race reasons. Racial antipathy and fear grew on the Coast, begun by the nature of the war, but sharpened greatly by the injustices attendant to the evacuation."

Our national and international racial problems must be creatively resolved, Fertig said, "or we add to the possibility of world-wide race war."

The hearing closed on Wednesday. It was called by the office of Attorney General Robert W. Kenney.

The purpose of the hearing was announced as two-fold: to obtain the attitude of the public towards the return of the Japanese; and to obtain factual information on Alien Land Act evasions.

Forty Southern California leaders were called to testify.

Other witnesses called to the stand Tuesday were Dr. John F.B. Carruthers, vice-president of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, who scored clergymen aiding the Japanese Americans; Col. F. B. Whitmore, retired; Deputy City Attorney Fairfax Cosby; Al D. Blake, private detective; Mrs. Margaret J. Benapfl of the Gold Star Mothers; Mrs. Agnes Darton, first vice-commander of the Navy Mothers club; and Mr. Ola Mack, also of the Navy Mothers club.

U. S. Fifth Army Praises Nisei Fighting Unit

HOW ONE BRAVE NISEI SOLDIER MET HIS DEATH

In a dispatch from the Volturno front in Italy, Relman Morin, A.P. correspondent, told how one brave Japanese American met his death.

It was during the heavy fighting along the Volturno.

"One private (of the Japanese American unit) pleaded to lead a group assigned to knock out a machine gun nest. A sergeant usually leads but this soldier begged so hard they let him go ahead in the assault.

"He is dead now.

"A shell burst right beside him and gave him a terrible wound in the head," a young lieutenant said, "but before he died he somehow managed to retain consciousness long enough to give us complete information about the location of that nest—and we got it for him."

The United Press reported that the soldier has been cited for a posthumous award for his bravery.

Japanese American Forces Accomplish Every Mission During Campaign on Volturno

The American Fifth Army in Italy is ringing with praises for the "guinea pigs from Pearl Harbor"—a unit of American infantry composed almost entirely of men of Japanese descent. Relman Morin, Associated Press correspondent with the Fifth Army, reported last week in a delayed dispatch from the Volturno front in Italy.

The Japanese Americans, identified by Secretary of War Stimson as the 100th Infantry battalion which had trained at Camp McCoy and Camp Shelby, was the first such unit to go overseas and has now returned to its base in Italy from its first active combat along the Volturno front.

"Officers who witnessed the action were unrestrained in their praise," Morin reported. "They declared they never saw any troops handle themselves better in their first trial under fire."

Morin said that the unit was in the line four days during the heaviest fighting through the mountains north of Benevento.

"It accomplished every mission and took every objective, including one small but heavily defended village," the A.P. dispatch added.

The Japanese Americans of the 100th Infantry, some of whom saw action on Dec. 7, 1941, in Hawaii, are from the Hawaiian Islands. They only average five-feet-four but their officers de-

clare they can outmarch and outwork most ordinary troops. Only a few of their juniors officers and their commanding officer are not of Japanese descent.

Their motto is "Remember Pearl Harbor" and they refer to themselves as guinea pigs—a test unit.

"So they went into battle with some special feelings. They had something special to fight for," Morin said.

Capt. Taro Suzuki of Honolulu, one of their commanders, said: "It was entirely our own fight as things worked out.

"We passed blown bridges where artillery support couldn't follow and went down a curving road that cut us off from view of our own infantry. We ran into the fire of three machine gun nests first and took care of them."

"That kind of fighting is duck soup for these boys. They're just naturally good at approaching a position quietly and without showing themselves."

The men fought their way through a powerful concentration of German artillery fire and called it "duck soup," clearing mazes of machinegun nests which the German always leave behind when forced to abandon a position.

Capt. Suzuki has been in the United States Army 16 years, 13 as a reservist and three as a regular.

Another of the officers of the Japanese American unit who led the nisei troops into action described them as "not only brave and cool under fire but even cheerful." One mortar group that had been unable to advance owing to demolitions was kept under prolonged fire from German artillery without being able to reply.

"All they could do was sit there with shells blasting all around

(Continued on page 2)

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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100th Infantry Was Spearhead Of Allied Drive

Secretary Stimson Says Unit Acted on Occasion As "Advance Guard"

WASHINGTON—The 100th Infantry Battalion, now fighting in Italy, acted "on one occasion" as the advance guard for Fifth Army forces on the Volturno front, Secretary of War Stimson disclosed last week.

Declaring that the battalion, composed entirely of Japanese Americans, had received the praise of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Secretary Stimson added:

"The men of the unit displayed great coolness under fire and used their weapons with confidence and skill. They have been eager for combat and their morale is of the highest.

"General Clark remarks that sickness in the battalion is extremely rare. The greatest concern of these soldiers is the fear that they may be sent to the rear for hospitalization and thus fail to go into action."

House Passes Bill to Repeal Chinese Ban

WASHINGTON—The House passed and sent to the Senate Thursday legislation repealing the 80-year old Chinese exclusion law and granting the Chinese an immigration quota of 105 with naturalization privileges.

Passage came without a record vote.

Overwhelming approval of removing the exclusion stigma from America's fighting ally in the Orient followed rejection of two restrictive amendments.

Denson Postoffice Handles Half Million Letters In Year

DENSON, Ark.—The Denson postoffice last year handled over half a million letters and cards in addition to 48,000 air mail letters and 70,000 parcels for residents according to the Denson Tribune.

Money orders issued numbered 42,000, an average of more than five for every man and woman and child in Denson.

Story of the Week

Stories of Nisei Courage Come Out of Italian Front

WITH THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Everybody is kidding Pfc. Shizuo Takeshige of Honolulu, a member of the Japanese American unit in action with the Fifth Army, about being a "tender-foot." It seems the islanders, who even play football without shoes, are proud of the toughness of their feet.

Pfc. Takeshige absorbed a lot of shrapnel from a German mortar shell. They dug it out of his back, arms and legs. Then he insisted on returning to action. However, one foot kept hurting him.

He couldn't believe he was foot sore. He removed his shoes and found another chunk of shrapnel imbedded in the tough skin of the ball of his foot.

One of the medical attendants of the unit, Pvt. George Sakimi of Hakalau, T. H., and two soldiers were wounded by the same shell burst. Sakimi got to his feet first, stumbled to the other two, dressed their wounds and was dressing his own when he fainted.

He refused to go to the rear until the commander made it an order. A few hours later he was back with the troops.

Japanese Americans Should Have Fair Trial, Pearl Buck Tells California Senate Group

Noted Author Declares Exclusion Laws Against Asiatics Primary Cause of Present War; Danger of Real Race War Told Committee

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—The right of Japanese Americans to a fair trial to determine their loyalty and their status of freedom or detention was supported by Pearl Buck, noted author and lecturer on Oriental problems, when she testified Wednesday at the State Senate fact-finding committee hearing in Los Angeles.

Federal officials are competent to choose the loyal from the disloyal, she averred, and to release those whose loyalty is proved. Unless fair treatment is shown these citizens of Japanese

ancestry, she warned, the whole of our war aims is jeopardized. She commended the War Relocation Authority for doing a good job.

She favored army service for nisei of draft age.

Miss Buck suggested that opposition to persons of Japanese ancestry was based on racial prejudices and economic competition.

She declared that the Oriental exclusion laws, which in Japan had the effect of breaking up the liberal movement, were a primary cause of the present war. California's actions and influence, she said, were of primary concern to the nation, since the state, by virtue of its location, is directly concerned with Asia, and warned that if the United States weaken her Oriental allies with undemocratic treatment of Oriental minorities, the country might yet face a real

race war.

Mayor Bowron said he would "defy anyone to pick out a loyal Jap. He'll protest undying loyalty to the cause of democracy right up to the time he commits a traitorous act." He declared that the evacuees, if allowed to return to the coast, would be a perpetual threat as fifth columnists.

Sen. Herbert Slater said his committee has determined that Californians definitely oppose the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the coast during the war, and that Washington has been so informed.

Charge of a "Black Dragon" army of saboteurs on the west coast were made by T. S. Van Fleet, witness before the committee Wednesday. (Earlier Testimony on page 8)

West Coast Fair Play Group Surveys Washington Opinion On Japanese Americans

Mrs. Ruth Kingman Declares Pacific Coast Committee Interested in Presenting Fair Picture of Problem to Prevent Unjust Prejudice

WASHINGTON—Japanese American troops in combat zones were reported on Oct. 15 to be making an excellent record and fulfilling all expectations of the War Department.

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman, executive secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, said she received this report from Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy while she was conducting a survey of government officials and California congressmen of their sentiment towards persons of Japanese ancestry in this country.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, she said, expressed his determination that the constitutional rights of law-abiding persons, regardless of their ancestry, shall be maintained.

Mrs. Kingman reported that Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, had informed her that his organization was well satisfied with the progress of efforts to segregate loyal from disloyal Japanese in relocation centers.

Describing the committee, which includes many prominent Californians, as a fact-finding group interested in providing an objective approach to the resident Japanese problem, Mrs. Kingman said she sought to get an impartial view of the Japanese picture in the United States. The committee, she explained, had "at no time advocated return of the Japanese to west coast military zones until the War Department deemed such a move desirable."

"But," she continued, "we are interested in presenting a fair picture of the problem to prevent unjust prejudice being built up against Japanese which would prevent many from assuming their rightful position as American citizens when war conditions permit their return to their West Coast homes."

Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, is honorary chairman of the committee. Maurice E. Harrison, past chairman of the State Demo-

cratic committee, is chairman, and Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Jr., president of the Pacific School of Religion, is executive chairman.

Other California members include Gen. David P. Barrows, U.S.A., retired, past president of the University of California; Dr. Henry F. Grady, former assistant secretary of State; Dr. J. Hugh Jackson, dean of Stanford University law school; Dr. Tully C. Knoles, president of College of the Pacific; K. L. Kwong, president of the Bank of Canton in San Francisco; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, retired president of Mills College; Chester H. Rowell of the San Francisco Chronicle; Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president emeritus of Stanford University; C. C. Young, former Governor of California; Alfred J. Lundberg and A.J. McFadden, both past presidents of the California Chamber of Commerce.

WRA Director Inspects Evacuee Work Conditions

Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, inspected conditions under which relocated evacuees are working and living in the Salt Lake City area during his visit here on Wednesday.

Mr. Myer visited hotels, canneries and other firms and factories employing relocated Japanese Americans, in company with Rex Lee, assistant director of employment, and Ottis Peterson and Henry Harris of the Salt Lake regional office of the WRA.

The National WRA director visited Topaz later in the week and is scheduled to stop in Minidoka before going on to the west coast. He will confer with WRA officials on the west coast at San Francisco and will inspect the new segregation center at Tule Lake. He expects to return to Washington by way of Seattle and Minneapolis.

Gripsholm Sails With Repatriates For Far East

1330 Japanese Aboard
Liner Will Be Exchanged
For American Prisoners

WASHINGTON—The exchange liner Gripsholm left New York Harbor on Thursday of last week with 1330 civilian Japanese nationals who will be exchanged for American men, women and children now in Japanese hands.

Among the repatriates aboard the Swedish liner were approximately 150 persons from the war relocation centers.

The Gripsholm's voyage will be to Mormugao, chief port of the Portuguese colony of Goa on the west coast of India. The ship will pick up another 173 Japanese repatriates from Rio de Janeiro.

The exchange is expected to take place on or about October 15.

The Japanese will bring the American repatriates in their ship the Teia Maru.

The first exchange took place more than a year ago at Lour-enço Marques, Portuguese east Africa.

San Francisco CIO Backs Right of Evacuees to Return If Military Conditions Permit

SAN FRANCISCO—The CIO Industrial Union Council of San Francisco was on record this week for "allowing return to San Francisco of loyal Japanese and Americans of Japanese descent when military authorities approve."

The CIO's stand was disclosed last week in conjunction with a proposed discussion of the CIO's entire political program in relation to San Francisco's forthcoming mayoralty elections. The CIO's Political Action Committee has invited the leading mayoralty candidates to attend a meeting to discuss their candidacies with respect to the CIO's political program, one of which is that of allowing evacuees of Japanese ancestry to return to the evacuated area as soon as the military approves.

Also included in the CIO's program, reported by George Wilson, president of the San Francisco CIO Council, are the following planks:

Vigorous action to make any form of race disturbances impossible.

Repeal of the Chinese exclusion Act.

Formation of an Inter-Racial commission with representatives from Negro, organized labor and other groups.

Post-war planning for slum clearance and low rent housing construction.

The case for Japanese Americans was presented recently at the California State CIO's special conference on racial problems by a representative of the Alameda county CIO.

California Junior Chamber Seeks to Exclude 'Japanese'

FRESNO, Calif.—The closing session of the annual conference of the California Junior Chamber of Commerce board of directors here was marked last week by the passage of resolutions calling for the exclusion of "Japanese" from California now and after the war and for Federal and state restrictions on labor unions.

Paul V. Lorton, president of the Fresno Junior Chamber, submitted the resolution on the Japanese question, which he indicated would be presented to the national board in Chicago this week-end.

"We are opposed to the return of the Japanese as much after the war as now," said Lorton, "and are hopeful the national board will recognize our problems in California."

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Cincinnatus Says

Columnist Alfred Segal, in the August 11 Cincinnati Post, verbally spanked the Ohio department of the American Legion, which recently passed a resolution asking for return of all evacuees to WRA centers. In his column, "Cincinnatus," Segal wrote: "Cincinnatus can't go along with the American Legion (in convention yesterday) which wants all Americans of Japanese ancestry sent back to concentration camps."

"The Legion, in resolutions, suggested that all people with Japanese blood in them were treacherous, and away with them. This is like Japanese saying that all Americans are gangsters, on account of Al Capone, and that all Americans should be locked up in Alcatraz . . ."

"A number of Americans of Japanese descent are working here now. Cincinnatus hears that their employers speak well of their fidelity. Their fellow workers, after being suspicious have come to respect them. They see that Americans of Japanese descent do not differ from other Americans of the many races that make up America."

Like Joe Doakes

"The vast majority of Japanese Americans in relocation camps are as loyal as Joe Doakes on your street," says the Lima, (Ohio) News, in an editorial on the segregation plan of the War Relocation Authority. ". . . avowed pro-Japanese have been left mingled indiscriminately with good Americans — left free to argue taunt, tease, threaten, cajole the good Americans; to weaken their Americanism by reiterating the injustice of their incarceration."

"They recall to them how little constitutional rights mean if one has a yellow skin and mongoloid features; to ask them why they should expect that they can ever again mingle with Caucasian Americans on a basis of friendship and equality . . . Unpreparedness and hysteria caused us to do an injustice to 70,000 American citizens—to deprive them of liberty and property for reason solely of race and color . . . The next step is to get busy and relocate the good Jap-Americans, so that they can begin to rehabilitate, by the sweat of their brows, the lives we have marred."

Slap Jap-Haters

"Slap the Jap-Haters," says the "Silver and Gold," student publication at the University of Colorado. "The backers of the 'Stop-the-Jap' movement have evidently forgotten that we are fighting this war on the principle that all men have a right to freedom. It is hatred like theirs that has led to totalitarian regimes in other countries. Last week we denounced Senator Johnson's plan to deport all Japanese to Siberia after the war. We shall continue to denounce any plans that suggest that racial intolerance should be actively promoted. On the risk of sounding platitudinous, may we remind the rabble-rousers that this country was founded on the idea that all men are created free and equal—even the Japs."

Saturday, September 4, 1943. *jack*

Unionization of Nisei Labor Upsets Dual Wage Standard Of Hawaii, Says Monitor Writer

Japanese Hawaiians Ask American Principle of Equality of Treatment

BOSTON, Mass.—The strongest force upsetting the traditional paternalistic attitude of Hawaiian employers is the unionization of labor, and the enthusiasm with which Hawaiian Japanese are joining union ranks is in great part responsible for the new rise in racial antipathy on the islands, according to William Norwood in the second of two articles in the Christian Science Monitor.

Most of the unions active among persons of Japanese ancestry are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, which in Hawaii operates on a liberal racial policy, unlike its policy in the mainland, according to Norwood. Coupled with union activity, the manpower shortage has caused upward trends in wage scales, along with a gradual modification of dual standards under which Orientals have received less pay than Caucasian labor.

Thus it is that union activity, along with the Japanese Hawaiian's insistence upon American principles of equality and the elimination of old-country attitudes of humility and obedience, is part of the picture of Hawaii's new growth of anti-Japanese feeling.

Criticism of Hawaiian Japanese points to their "cockiness" and "independence," which as Norwood pointed out in his first article, are "typically American characteristics."

This criticism has been heard with increasing frequency since the transportation slowdown of Honolulu bus drivers, of whom 65 per cent are of Japanese ancestry.

The slowdown resulted from a disagreement between the Honolulu Rapid Transit company and the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America Local 1173.

"Actually, though they represent a majority of the union membership, drivers of Japanese ancestry were not represented by members of their own race on the Executive Board and had no direct influence on the union's decision or strategy," Norwood points out. "But critics of the Japanese immediately seized the demonstration as an example and a warning of what could be expected, especially if they are permitted, as they are now to occupy important jobs in such vital activities as the city's transportation system."

"Criticism has not been silenced by arguments that no racial issues were involved in this dispute. Labor leaders and friends of the Japanese have pointed out that as 'good American union members' they had no alternative but to support the action taken by their fellow workers. If they had refused to obey the slowdown instructions by the union, they would have been labeled as anti-union, which to the labor group is synonymous with being anti-American."

Among the strongest labor organizations in Hawaii is the Honolulu local of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, a CIO affiliate.

The union is headed by a nisei and has a large nisei membership. The union holds collective bargaining agreements with the three principal employers of waterfront labor in Honolulu.

"Japanese are restricted from handling certain types of war cargoes, such as dynamite and other explosives, but even with these limitations, they have discharged a large percentage of war cargoes that have been poured into Honolulu and have been used ultimately to strengthen the defenses of this territory. To the credit of the Japanese stevedores, it may be said that their performance is good, their percentage of absenteeism lower than any other racial group."

Because of the war manpower shortage, says Norwood, "Japanese office workers, stenographers, clerks, typists, mechanics, carpenters, yardmen, maids, waitresses,

truck drivers, machine operators, all can command more money now because their services are in such great demand.

"In many instances the income in Japanese families with several working children is twice or three times what it was before the war. Many of the Japanese are employed on Federal projects. Their money comes from the United States, not from the pay windows of Hawaii's major industries. The origin of their pay check, together with its generous proportions, gives the Japanese a new sense of independence which may be reflected in his attitude toward his fellow citizens. Although his prosperity is only temporary, his changing attitude may be more permanent and may determine his willingness or reluctance to return to old controls and old wage scales after the war boom is over."

Masao Satow's Article Appears in National YMCA Magazine

Laxity in Handling Properties Of Nisei, Aliens Charged by Santa Clara County Grand Jury

Report Says Sheriff Admits Some Property May Have Disappeared; Suggests Adequate Warehouse to Store "Contraband" Articles

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Laxity in the handling of properties of enemy aliens and citizens of Japanese ancestry is charged against law enforcement authorities of Santa Clara county in the second interim report of the 1943 grand jury which will be made public "within a week," it was reported here.

The report stated that "after due study" the grand jury was of the opinion that "there is lax handling of property placed in the custody of the sheriff of Santa Clara county."

"This laxity is not, however, entirely chargeable to his personal management," the report continued, noting that warehousing facilities at the disposal of the sheriff, William Emig, "are definitely inadequate."

"In this respect," the grand jury stated, "we feel that the board of supervisors of Santa Clara county is responsible."

"Radios, guns, and cameras held for enemy aliens are stored in a manner that makes it highly possible that expensive pieces of equipment could disappear without explanation. The sheriff admits that some property may have already disappeared."

"An adequate warehouse or store room, clean and with proper docking facilities, should be placed at the disposal of the sheriff, making him solely responsible for the contents therein."

J. M. McKinnon, chairman of the board of supervisors, commented on the grand jury's suggestion of a warehouse for the property in the sheriff's custody, saying that it was a good suggestion.

"But where will we get it?" McKinnon asked.

He said that all rooms in the courthouse are now used, and that renting a warehouse outside would mean hiring an extra guard. He said there are two locks on the present storeroom in the basement of the courthouse, and that a record room is being provided.

Following the issuance of a proclamation by General DeWitt, commander of the western defense command, defining "contraband articles," persons of Japanese ancestry were required to turn in short-wave radios, guns, cameras, field glasses and similar equipment. The army regulations, announced by General DeWitt, covered enemy aliens and American citizens of Japanese ancestry. They are still in effect in the states of the western defense command.

American Legion Opens Drive To Return Relocation Camps To Control of U. S. Military

Seven-Point Resolution on Japanese Americans Adopted by California Department of Legion At State Convention in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO—A demand that relocation centers housing evacuated Japanese and Japanese Americans be placed under "the strict control and surveillance of the 'army'" was made by Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, before the convention of the California Department of the Legion Saturday.

"The relocation authority is not properly manned nor equipped to handle this situation. It is given beautiful dreams, and is handling the problem in an idealistic, theoretical way. The army would handle it in a practical manner," Waring said.

Addressing 3,000 delegates in the 25th annual state assembly on Monday, Waring denounced "global idealism" while Leon Happell of Stockton, commander of the Legion's California department, called for a "mild fist" policy with the "150,000 persons" of Japanese ancestry in the country.

Happell in his speech concentrated on the "Japanese problem" and pleaded with the convention to send a warning to Washington against "any type of pussyfooting" on the disposition of persons of Japanese ancestry in the western states.

"We must look at this problem as of 100 years from now," Happell said, "when 150,000 Japanese will have multiplied and multiplied."

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Army control of all persons of Japanese ancestry, both in and outside of war relocation centers, and immediate discontinuance of Japanese American enlistments in the U. S. Army were advocated in a seven-point resolution unanimously adopted by the American Legion in its state convention in San Francisco this week.

The resolution was introduced by P. A. Horton of Los Angeles, chairman of the convention's Americanization committee.

The resolution calls for substitution of the army for the War Relocation Authority; employment in the war effort of all impounded property previously owned by Japanese, including farm equipment and automobiles; and the use of Japanese farm labor under army supervision.

It also advocates deportation of all disloyal Japanese and those who by act or writing have shown treason and helped the enemy, and it advocates that these persons be held without bail for ultimate deportation.

Also included in the resolution was a petition to Congress for an investigation to determine a policy for postwar action regarding persons of Japanese descent in this country.

Evacuee Workers Win Army-Navy 'E'



CHICAGO—The R. J. Ederer Co. plant in Chicago employing 33 Japanese American evacuee workers, has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in production for the armed forces.

(Above photo shows part of the Japanese American crew at the Ederer plant posing with their new Army-Navy "E" pennant.)

The nisei workers, the majority of them girls, at the Ederer Co. are praised highly by A. H. McConachie, personnel manager, who personally recruited the majority of them at the Jerome relocation center in Arkansas.

Reporting that the firm now employed 33 Japanese Americans, McConachie said: "We would like to have at least 50 more by the first of the year. "We have found the Japanese

American people to be satisfactory employees in every respect. We feel that these people like us too, because we have had only four Japanese Americans leave our employ. Two of these four went into the armed forces.

"Our company is engaged 100 per cent in war work. We manufacture camouflage nets, commercial fish nets, air cargo nets and sports nets for the armed forces."

Pasadena Group Hails Roosevelt Stand on Nisei

Express Appreciation Of Communication Sent Senate by President

PASADENA, Cal.—The Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play sent a communication to President Roosevelt recently, expressing appreciation for his recent statement that the "large majority" of persons of Japanese ancestry "are loyal to the democratic institutions of the United States" and that "we shall restore to the loyal evacuees the right to return to the evacuated areas as soon as the military situation will make such restoration feasible."

"Throughout the Pacific Coast area there are many citizens who, while they cooperated in all military decisions in regard to the evacuation of Japanese Americans, deeply regretted the hysterical hostility shown against them. They now deplore efforts by certain groups to have laws passed which would prevent the return of all Japanese Americans even after the war," the letter to the President added.

Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer, acting chairman, and William C. Burton, secretary, of the Pasadena group who signed the letter, declared:

"We view with concern this attack on a minority group, for if the rights and privileges guaranteed in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution can be set aside for any group of Americans, then citizenship in the United States loses its meaning and no minority group is safe from attack.

"However, we are reassured by the clarity with which you envisage the underlying principles involved and we are confident that your leadership in the settlement of this problem will continue to be courageous."

He added: "Effective steps be taken to rid the land of military upon my ten year his exclusion and deportation, are also the enemies of the people, and his battle has been joined with that of all his fellow Americans, white, brown and black, who fight these same forces."

It would be well for Japanese Americans to realize that it is not the people of California or of the west coast who are against them, although the minds of many on the coast have been warped and poisoned by the racists who do the bidding of organized for the evacuee in a desert relocation center to know that racial distinctions are not inherent in American policy, that the American people as a whole are not against him. And he must learn that those who cry for his blood and his land, who ask his exclusion and deportation, are also the enemies of the people, and his battle has been joined with that of all his fellow Americans, white, brown and black, who fight these same forces."

He would not be loathe to undertake the vicious stimulation of racial antipathies to achieve his political ambitions.

of California's governor to date indicates that issue of the "Japanese problem." The conduct of Governor Warren may attempt in 1944 to win predicts in his *Common Ground* article that Americans at the recent national conference his hysterical outburst against Japanese identity, has spoken for California's racists in California, who has already been nominated by William Randolph Hearst for the Presidency. Meanwhile, Governor Warren of at the fact that the evacuees are being treated decently. The favorable spokesmen of American action, has been stumping the country, railing against the favorite spokesmen of American commander of the American Legion and one disproven rumors. Roane Waring, national featured by unsubstantiated insinuations and means with Japanese faces, which was largely inquisition into the wartime conduct of American.

Of course, it is nonsense. The Japanese in the Pacific Coast area there are many citizens who, while they cooperated in all military decisions in regard to the evacuation of Japanese Americans, deeply regretted the hysterical hostility shown against them. They now deplore efforts by certain groups to have laws passed which would prevent the return of all Japanese Americans even after the war," the letter to the President added.

Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer, acting chairman, and William C. Burton, secretary, of the Pasadena group who signed the letter, declared:

"We view with concern this attack on a minority group, for if the rights and privileges guaranteed in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution can be set aside for any group of Americans, then citizenship in the United States loses its meaning and no minority group is safe from attack.

"However, we are reassured by the clarity with which you envisage the underlying principles involved and we are confident that your leadership in the settlement of this problem will continue to be courageous."

Former Governor of Colorado Says His Defense of Nisei Rights "Finished Him Politically"

Ralph Carr Believes Others Felt Same Way But Didn't Want to Jeopardize Political Careers; Declares Evacuees Helped Save Sugar Beets

PORTLAND, Ore. — Former Governor Ralph Carr of Colorado admitted in Portland last week, according to International News Service, that his defense of the rights of persons of Japanese ancestry in his state probably "finished him politically," but he said he could have followed no other course without sacrificing his convictions.

Governor Carr, running for Senator, was defeated by a narrow margin by the incumbent, Ed Johnson, in last year's elections.

"I guess I was the only inland governor who expressed a willingness to take the evacuees from the coast at the time of evacuation," Carr said.

"Interpreting the constitution as a lawyer, I could take no other stand," he declared. "That part of the constitution about all men being created equal and being guaranteed equal rights as citizens had no amendment exclud-

ing Japs, Jews, Catholics or anyone else.

"We have to protect our country against enemies, but to condemn an entire race and refuse to accept American citizens of that race into our state seemed wrong to me."

"I believe other governors must have felt the same way but they were looking ahead to other terms of office in making their decisions. As it turned out the Japanese saved a good part of our sugar beet crop and we are using them in our harvest fields again this year."

Denver Paper Differs With Ex-Gov. Carr

Rocky Mountain News Says Evacuees Were Not Issue In Last Campaign

DENVER, Colo. — The Rocky Mountain News, Denver daily newspaper, differs with former Governor Ralph Carr regarding the reason for his defeat when he ran for the U. S. Senate last year.

Ex-Governor Carr, in an interview given in Portland, Ore., blamed his defeat on the stand he had taken in not opposing the entry of Japanese American evacuees from the west coast into Colorado at a time when the governors of other western states were opposed to evacuee resettlement.

In an editorial, "Get It Straight, Mr. Carr," the News declared:

"That was a most unfortunate statement former Governor Carr made in Portland, Ore., in which he blamed the position he took on the Japanese evacuation question for his defeat for the Senate last year.

"I told my secretary that this would finish me politically in the state, and my prediction came true," he said.

"That is not correct. It is not only incorrect but unfair to Colorado voters.

"Ralph L. Carr, as governor, was honest and forthright and courageous in facing the Japanese evacuation issue. As he said at the time, the equal rights clause of the Constitution is still valid and to have condemned an entire race and to have refused to accept American citizens of that race into the state would have been fearfully wrong.

"This newspaper supported him in the position he took, and we believe a considerable majority of Colorado citizens agreed that he was right.

"But the Senate contest was not determined by that issue — indeed, that issue was not even brought up by either Governor Carr or Senator Johnson.

"Ralph Carr was one of the ablest governors Colorado ever had. But he made errors and, on too frequent occasions, needlessly antagonized some influential members of his own party. And he happened to be running against the most consistent vote-getter in the state's political history.

"No, his stand on the Japanese question did not beat him, Ed Johnson did.

"We have respect for Ralph Carr as a conscientious and highly competent public official and affection for him as an individual. But we would respect him more and like him better if he kept his facts straight."

Relocation Official Denies Pampering

Evacuees at war relocation centers definitely are not being pampered because their meals cost no more than 42 cents a day, Frank W. Harding of Washington, D. C., WRA chief of mess operations, declared last Monday while visiting Salt Lake City.

Few Oppose Post-War Return Of Evacuees to West Coast As California Inquiry Opened

Majority, However, Favor Exclusion of Evacuated Group for Duration at Fresno Hearings of State Senate Interim Committee on "Japanese Problem"

FRESNO, Calif. — Opposition to the return of loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry to California before the end of the war was expressed by the majority of witnesses appearing last week before the state senate's "interim committee on the Japanese problem," the Associated Press reported.

Witnesses before the committee said that returning the evacuees before the war's end might be "dangerous to their safety." However, few opposed the return of the evacuees after the war.

Lowell Pratt, editor of the Selma Enterprise, said returning evacuees at this time probably would "invite disorder," but declared he felt that Japanese Americans should be permitted to demonstrate their loyalty by serving in the armed forces or by resuming normal civilian life in other parts of the country.

Both Pratt and Margaret Cosgrave, registrar of Fresno State college and a member of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, attacked the premise that loyal persons of Japanese ancestry cannot be differentiated from disloyal ones.

Arthur H. Drew of the Native Sons of the Golden West said persons of Japanese ancestry should not be treated differently from other Americans after the war but added that there should be a period of education and "special inducements" for repatriation or expatriation to Japan. He felt that the returning of evacuees to the coast after the war should be done on a gradual basis.

Assemblyman S. L. Heisinger of Fresno urged the revocation of the citizenship of Japanese Americans and asked army control of persons of Japanese ancestry. Heisinger, who has been noted for his anti-Japanese stand for his sponsorship of anti-alien legislation for many years in the state legislature, declared:

"The people of Fresno county do not want the Japanese back."

The senate committee, headed by State Senator Hugh Donnelly of Turlock, invited Heisinger to participate in the questioning of witnesses.

Mrs. Eva Scott of Fresno, representing the state chapter and the Golden State Chapter No. 13 of the American War Mothers, read a resolution in which the war mothers recommended the revocation of citizenship, exclusion of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the country and the deportation of all Japanese in the United States, whether citizens or aliens.

The War Relocation Authority was attacked by A. J. Quist, head of the Fresno County farm bureau, who described the federal agency as "bungling" the handling of the relocation problem by making it a "social experiment."

Two witnesses with long memories, Frank Long, Dunlap rancher and chairman of the Fresno County U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board, and W. H. Shafer of Selma, representing the Selma chapter of the Native Sons told of threats made 30 years ago by "Japanese" in Central California.

Long said that as a boy, more than 30 years ago, he had been told by a Japanese:

"All right, boys, you have a good time while you can. Some day we own California."

Shafer said that Japanese in his district "strutted around" at the time of the Russo Japanese war, forty years ago.

One former WRA employee, E. Sebbelov of Fresno, testified he had quit his job at Minidoka because he did not like to see the evacuees "pampered."

Jener Nielson, Fresno attorney, asked for the amending of the state's present anti-alien land laws to forbid the acceptance by the state of money settlements in cases of alleged violations.

At the close of the hearing, Senator Donnelly said he considered Nielson's suggestion one of the most constructive ideas

brought out during the testimony. Donnelly said he considered the Fresno hearings quite satisfactory. He said later hearings will be held in Los Angeles and San Diego and probably in Santa Barbara and other coast cities.

State Senate Group Seeks To Determine Attitude on Evacuees

FRESNO—A two-day hearing by the state senate fact-finding committee on "Japanese resettlement" opened here last week to hear testimony concerning the activities of persons of Japanese ancestry in the Fresno area before the evacuation.

State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly of Turlock is chairman of the committee, and was accompanied by Senator Jess R. Dorsey of Bakersfield.

"We want to determine the attitude of Fresno county people in regard to the return of the Japanese after hostilities cease," said Senator Donnelly. "We have 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 of vital concern and entails a lot of complex matters."

Donnelly said among the matters expected to be covered during the Fresno hearings are the question of loyalty to the American government, violation of alien land laws, the teaching of Japanese language and propaganda, and the activities, if any, of the Black Dragon Society.

"The investigation throughout the state so far," said Donnelly, "has indicated laxity on the part of some district attorneys in the enforcement of alien land laws 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 county prosecutors."

Los Angeles Group Protests Induction Of Nisei Into WACs

LOS ANGELES—A resolution vigorously protesting the recruiting of young women of Japanese ancestry by the Women's Army Corps was adopted last week by the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League at a session at the University Club on August 27.

Additional officers were elected by the league which is a coalition of organizations interested in the exclusion of evacuees from the evacuated area for the duration and for the maintenance of restrictions upon persons of Japanese ancestry. Dr. John F. B. Carruthers of Pasadena was elected executive vice president to serve with Judge Russ Avery, president. Former Mayor Frederic T. Woodman was named treasurer.

Directors chosen include Everett W. Mattoon, assistant state attorney general; Henry F. Kearns, president of the California State Junior Chamber of Commerce; Walter F. Odemar, grand trustee, and Eldred L. Meyer, past grand president, Native Sons of the Golden West; Ben S. Beery, Clyde C. Shoemaker, Avery, Woodman and Carruthers.

Denson To Send 1564 Persons To Tule Lake Center

DENSON, Ark. — A total of 1564 persons will leave the Jerome relocation center for Tule Lake during the segregation movement, according to the Denson Tribune.

Of these persons, 131 are voluntarily accompanying their families to the segregation camp.

Garment Factory Produces Goods For Manzanar

MANZANAR, Calif.—The Manzanar garment factory, with over 60 evacuee employees, is now producing clothing, bags and aprons for sale to the residents through the co-op, according to the Free Press.

The factory's aim is the production of serviceable clothing at the lowest possible cost to the residents. A program is also underway to train evacuees in all forms of garment making.