

Aliens Do Red Cross Work



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Sewing Machines Given

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pride when he calls her "mama-san."

Various individuals in these groups have made monetary donations to the Red Cross, in addition to giving their time.

FOR Group Clarifies Stand on Tule Lake Incident in Statement

BERKELEY, Calif. — "Recent statements in the press concerning the Fellowship of Reconciliation in relation to the Tule Lake disturbances have given an inaccurate impression," Jean McKay, field secretary of the Northern California FOR, declared in a statement here last week.

Noting that the FOR has been made the subject of discussion in recent legislative investigations of the Japanese American relocation program she declared:

"The Fellowship of Reconciliation has consistently opposed the indiscriminate mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. Unequal treatment of people purely on the basis of race is un-American as well as being un-Christian, and we oppose injustice done to this group for the same reasons that we oppose Hitler's persecution of the Jews; each is based on racial theories which deny the spirit of democracy and which neither historians nor anthropologists would support. Where there are persons considered potentially dangerous to national security we commend orderly investigation of each case on an individual basis as was done with suspected Germans and Italians. We oppose any move to revoke citizenship or to restrict the right of free movement solely on the basis of ancestry."

Race Relationships Changes Expected

Some fundamental change racial relationships in Hawaii be expected, Bernard Horn, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, said at the luncheon meeting of the Honolulu Junior Chamber of Commerce Wednesday.

After the Dec. 7 attack term "Jap" became a publicly proved one, many Japanese institutions collapsed and elderly Japanese began to study English, Hornmann said in illustration some changes. The influx of servicemen and war workers in numbers will cause fundamental changes, which will lead to further problems, but they will take themselves out, Mr. Hornmann plained.

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Solons seek new Tule Lake regime, ouster of Myer

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A third resolution called for passage of legislation requiring that all internees known to be disloyal to the United States must forfeit their citizenship and be deported to Japan after the war.

The 15 member committee, headed by Rep. Harry R. Sheppard, R., Calif., was appointed from among delegates from California, Washington and Oregon to investigate WRA policies and re-

cent disturbances at Tule Lake.

Its resolution calling for Myer resignation, submitted by Rep. Clare Engel, D., Calif., recommended that all other officials found to be "responsible" for the Tule Lake disturbances be forced to resign. It said a new leadership is necessary for "firmer discipline and more economic administration."

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The evacuation and the later segregation program at Tule Lake caused a serious dilemma, says the Post, for it is "clearly unconstitutional to intern or imprison American citizens who have neither committed nor even been charged with, any violation of the law."

"A number of facile and exceedingly reckless remedies have been

proposed for this dilemma. Many of these, as Attorney General Biddle testified recently, are of doubtful constitutionality. Their sponsors appear to feel that the way to repair on violation of the Constitution is by committing another.

"But who in these troubled times may not some day be called 'disloyal,' considering the extreme flexibility with which the term is currently employed by Congressman Dies and other self-constituted authorities on Americans. Citizenship in the United States is a great deal too precious to be subject to cancellation by any congressional whim."

Discussing the proposal made recently by Biddle for the enactment of a statute to enable individuals to expatriate themselves voluntarily by expressing a preference for citizenship of another country, the Post declared: "But expatriation by such a process should not, of course, be based on any past statement made without a full knowledge of the consequences. It should be carefully safeguarded to make altogether certain that the act is genuinely voluntary. Beyond this, we believe, Congress cannot go without establishing precedents infinitely more dangerous to our civil liberties than the condition which they are designed to correct."

Plan law to disfranchise Kibei Japs

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He said in a formal statement that an estimated 90 per cent of this group are known to be disloyal to the United States, while the other 10 per cent "want no more to do with Japan."

However, he said, most of the problems arising in treatment of Japanese and Japanese American internees originated largely among the Kibei.

"Legislation is being prepared which it is hoped will disfranchise them," he added.

"It is not surprising that riots and disturbances should occur at Tule Lake so long as the Kibei are intermingled with the others. The population of Tule Lake is composed of the bad actors and their families . . . and further disturbances can be expected."

He criticized the war relocation authority as more concerned with the "American social problem" in handling internees than in the safety of the nation.

"It is true that a social question is involved," he said, "but in my belief the safety question in time of war is very much the paramount factor."

Rep. Johnson Looks at Nisei Post-War Status

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In a speech to the House Johnson called attention to a resolution he had introduced recently, recommending that the treaty at the end of the war include provisions for deportation of the Japanese who proclaimed their loyalty to Japan.

The Californian said the stumbling block in deportation arrangements is to find a country that would receive such deported persons, and unless a treaty with Japan lays such a foundation it may not be possible to provide for deportation.

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PACIFIC OCEAN

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Saturday, January 1, 1944

Nisei and Race Prejudice: Jim Crow Tendencies Among Japanese American Evacuees May Hamper Resettlement

By MARIE HARLOWE PULLEY

(Editorial Comment on page 4)

There is a dangerous factor working in the American Nisei scene today which may make any future for these Japanese Americans impractical, except as they find themselves on a reservation similar to that of the American Indian. During the depression one often heard the statement, "Business isn't bad; there isn't any." Unless the American Nisei changes, and quickly, one of his approaches to his problem, he will find no further wide-spread cooperation in the alleviation of that problem.

I speak from a long and intimate association with many types of Orientals both at home and abroad. I speak of this dangerous factor from close and immediate experience with it.

We have a large house in an old neighborhood in Chicago which is now composed of colored and white home-owners and tenants, most of whom have lived for years in the same houses. There exists a neighborhood organization which functions to keep the neighborhood clean and decent. We have a most interesting and liberal household, with visitors of every race and nation coming and going; and our parties have long since been named "international parties" as they are usually attended by Jews and Germans, Japanese and Chinese, Hindus and native Africans, and so on.

Recently we decided to offer rooms in our home to four people, and although many from among our acquaintances desired these rooms, we held them especially for Nisei, feeling that they might be finding difficulty in securing housing, and feeling that we could offer these unhappy people more than a mere place to stay.

The War Relocation Authority co-operated with us, placing our accommodations high on the list of such offerings, but to my amazement, which led me to look into the matter beyond our own experience, it was discovered that the Nisei maintain an extremely rigid and well-developed racial prejudice against brother Americans who are Negroes. When they came to our street, for instance, and saw children of Negro professional people (all of them of higher cultural status than the ordinary Nisei) playing quietly in some of the yards in the neighborhood, they looked no further for our welcome home.

In that racial antagonism of one abused minority against another injured minority, especially when the Nisei group have added to the prejudice against them as a colored minority in a country where Jim Crow is widely practiced, the unfortunate fact of war they are also psychological enemies, lies the grave danger that Nisei children in future will not even have a home yard for their children to play in in as good a place as our quiet, American, mixed neighborhood. The relationship between tolerance and world peace grows, and the intolerance of the individual can only redound against him in the new world of universal brotherhood that is emerging.

Pearl Buck, and many other outstanding world federalists, are telling us that the colored peoples of the world, who comprise two-thirds of the world's population, are merging and uniting in common cause. Actually, there are many proofs in the world today that the colored peoples are far from presenting anything like a united front. Japan is fighting China and other colored peoples; certain African tribes are carrying out old feuds as they fight, some on the side of the Allies and others on the side of the Axis powers; India, tired of British imperialism and in need of the momentary help offered by the Japanese, cannot yet come to agreement and unity with their dark brothers in Japan; Chinese and Mexican youths and American service men fight in streets and taverns in California cities; and Negroes in America are woefully divided among themselves for a variety of reasons, even that of such simple nature as the relative lightness and darkness of their own skin.

It seems therefore, a bit optimistic, to expect an immediate manifestation of unity of purpose and ideals among the dark races of the world, or until a certain evolutionary merging de-

velops among them. The very fact that foreign colored peoples have not had the prejudices of color of skin as found in America makes for no particular unity of feeling with other colored peoples merely because they were all of dark skin. Foreign colored peoples simply do not think of the color of their skins, and hence there is no basic point of their union because of this.

There are doubtless two reasons for the strong Nisei prejudice against associating themselves with American Negroes. The first is that of expediency. They do not, as a group already meeting with racial prejudices, wish to align themselves with another minority group; they cannot see that this would but strengthen both minority groups. But let it here be said to the eternal glory of the American Negro, that while he has been the most segregated and abused minority group in this country, and while many white Americans have shown their displeasure of any who have been friendly with the Nisei, the American Negro has, with kindly understanding, courageously offered his home as a haven to Niseis coming out of the camps. In fact, a majority of homes offered to the WRA Housing Department have been from Negroes on Chicago's South Side.

This reaction of expediency of the Nisei is, however, a minor one. I have found upon intense and wide investigation among the Nisei an actual feeling of superiority of themselves over the American Negro citizen.

It has long been claimed that Japanese peoples are highly imitative. Certainly they have demonstrated a quickness in accepting Western methods in many fields and phases of life. At the same time, missionaries on the scene in Japan have pointed out what Japan has so readily appropriated from the West has always been the more superficial and least desirable aspects of Western culture.

This trait of the Japanese of grasping at the superficial seems to have carried over into the American-born Nisei, and to account for his racial prejudices against fellow citizens, the American Negroes. Niseis of the ordinary mass level, have quickly accepted American ways, but largely in superficial aspects. Before the war they were so patriotic as to be the flag-waving type of patriot. They took to zoot suits and boogie-woogie music,—and to the swagger and pretense that goes with the inferiority of this superficiality. Thus, feeling themselves so very American, on the one hand, and accepting the superficial on the other, it follows as a matter of course that they would quickly and easily accept the undemocratic and truly un-American aspect of prejudice towards Negroes. (Surely no true American will contend that Jim Crow of a Negro minority group is basically and soundly the best American!)

The Nisei, now stands at a crossroad in American life, and he has a dangerous and vital choice to make. He is, as stated above, not only considered by vast numbers of white Americans in the same Jim Crow pattern as the Negro because of his color, but because of the war with Japan he is now a psychological enemy as well. Whereas in baseball parlance, the Negro has only one strike against him, the Nisei has two strikes against him, and the wrong choice at this cross-road and he will be "out" as even he, with a background of a year in a relocation center, cannot imagine. As the power of the 66 per cent of the colored peoples of the world does lie in their unity, a fact which they

Churches Hit Discrimination

Racial segregation and discrim-

Vagaries

Ex-Mayor . . .
Former Mayor John C. Porter

Slowly, Mr. Grew!

IT SEEMS to us that Joseph C. Grew, former ambassador to Japan and special assistant to the Secretary of State, leans somewhat too far in the direction of kindly tolerance toward the Japanese who have been released by the War Relocation Authority.

Mr. Grew made a plea for Japanese born here at a dinner of the Holland Society in New York the other day when he said that the "overwhelming majority of those men (that is, native American Japanese) want to be loyal to us."

But how are we to tell whether they are loyal?

We thought that the Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands were "loyal to us."

The result of that trust was the massacre of our men and the naval debacle at Pearl Harbor.

We recommend to Mr. Grew and to all Americans who innocently believe that the Japanese menace is a thing of the past a book just published by Robert McBride entitled: "Betrayal from the East: The Inside Story of Japanese Spies in America," by Alan Hynd, who has spent five years observing the activities of Japanese and native American Japanese not only on the Pacific Coast but in every section of the country.

His factual expose of how the Japanese were steadily undermining us is startling and spine-chilling.

And what about those Japanese who are being O.K.'d and released by the War Relocation Authority today—two years after Pearl Harbor? Mr. Hynd says:

"In various parts of the United States today there are thousands of Japanese—both aliens and American-born—who have been released from relocation centers, where they were sent after Pearl Harbor, and who have not been checked up on in any manner by the FBI. This appalling situation is due to the simple reason that

the War Relocation Authority, a Federal bureau with a singular lack of personnel experienced for the job of dealing with the relocation problem, has adopted the policy of releasing alien and American-born Japanese in wholesale lots without even informing the FBI.

"What does this add up to? Simply this: There are at large today men of Japanese ancestry who are only awaiting the propitious time and the opportunity to commit acts of sabotage which, if successful, will be of hideous enormity. It is no secret in Washington that J. Edgar Hoover has his fingers crossed because of the 'liberal,' not to say stupid, policy of the War Relocation Authority.

"Officials of the WRA do not know the slightest details about the background of some of the Japanese they are turning loose and are making no attempt whatsoever to ascertain whether those being released are among the 1300 alien and American-born Japanese who were known to the FBI to be up to their necks in espionage and prospective sabotage guilt before Pearl Harbor."

It is those very real facts that the Hearst press has insisted on from time to time.

But the WRA is as blind today to the Japanese menace in this country as Admiral Kimmel and General Short were in Hawaii in the fall of 1941.

When you read in Mr. Hynd's remarkable book the "case" stories he has gathered on the way these subtle-minded Asiatics work you will come to the conclusion that the WRA is assuming a tremendous and dangerous responsibility in releasing any Japanese from his relocation center.

We are at war with a cruel and savage people, and it is incredible that this cruelty and savagery and hatred of Western institutions can be washed out in one or two generations merely by the accident of having been born on American soil.

Dies Group Hears

have not as yet comprehended fully themselves, the power of the American Nisei to find a good world for himself in the American scene, must of necessity lie in the region of his manifesting a pure Americanism devoid of racial prejudices, else the American generally will have none of him, except to give him the advice, "Physician, heal thyself."

The people who are most kindly disposed towards the Nisei, and who will do all in their power to aid him personally, as well as socially, politically, economically, are those advanced, liberal souls who have long been working for better inter-racial conditions. They hold every sympathy for the tense Negro situation of segregation; they will not take kindly to helping a group of Nisei, no greater culturally than the Negro, to perpetuate the prejudice among them that they are working to eradicate in white groups.

Thus the Nisei, by his racial prejudices against his suffering fellow American, the Negro, is alienating the energies and interests of the only really friendly group in this country. Who can bring this point home to them before it is too late?

Elmer L. Shirrell, local supervisor of the WRA, has recently spoken of the deteriorating of Nisei in the relocation camps and the advisability of getting them relocated back into the active stream of life. As they merge out into American life, they must somehow be made to step beyond the ignorance of their prejudices, they must be made to realize the real democratic foundations of American life. For there are those who struggle to erase the error of unsound American thought manifesting in racial prejudices, and they will not permit a new development in the Nisei field. Such friendliness as the Nisei needs in making for himself a new world in the present problem will be withdrawn and the Nisei world will indeed be dark and unfriendly.

are protesting the designation of the area as "Japtown" by the San Francisco Examiner . . . Recent letters published in west coast papers indicate a certain public reaction to the hate propaganda of some of these newspapers against Japanese Americans. These protests are bulwarked by examples of nisei loyalty in Italy and elsewhere.

Film Note . . .

The RKO studio has purchased Alan Hynd's book, "Betrayal from the East," the story of Japanese espionage in the United States, and plan to film it shortly. It's to be hoped that the film will make some distinction between Japanese consular agents and residents of Japanese ancestry in the United States . . . Friends are reportedly trying to persuade a California political figure from embarking on a demagogic "keep the Japs out" campaign.

"New Deal Dreamer" Turns Out to Be Ohio Republican

CHICAGO — The "starry-eyed, fuzzy-wuzzy professor" and "New Deal dreamer" who nearly caused apoplexy among Republican congressmen when he invited Japanese Americans from war relocations to relocate in the middle west, and who precipitated the now-famous "battle of the bathtubs," turned out to be a bird of an entirely different feather—a full-blooded Ohio Republican, the Chicago Sun reported in a Dec. 19 dispatch from its Washington correspondent.

The Sun's correspondent noted that Republican congressmen had

a field day early this month when E. L. Dakan, chief relocation officer for the WRA at Columbus, wrote an article urging evacuee farmers to come to the middle west to help alleviate the farm labor shortage in the area.

Mr. Dakan's allusion to the fact that sanitary facilities on some midwest farms were not everything to be desired stirred midwest congressmen to angry protests. Rep. Crawford, R., Mich., described the statement as a "nefarious slur" and called for a Dies committee investigation.

Rep. Hoffman, R., Mich., took the floor to describe how, in the cold Michigan weather, he "took a bath first in an old wooden washtub" and later graduated to the "galvanized iron washtub." "What we need is not a washing in Michigan," Hoffman shouted, "we need a washing out of the New Deal dirty linen down here, a cleaning out of the minds or the brains or the wheels that go around in the heads of those starry-eyed fuzzy-wuzzy professors."

The Sun's correspondent reported that Republican congressmen declined to comment when apprised of the fact that the object of their criticism was a registered Ohio Republican.

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State Court Upholds Legality of Military Evacuation From Coast

Legality of the military evacuation of all Americans of Japanese ancestry and Japanese aliens from the West Coast by Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt was upheld recently by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in California reported the Heart Mountain Sentinel through information from the Civil Liberties Union. The Sentinel stated that Judge William Denman, although concurring in the opinion disclosed profound understanding of, and sympathy for, the lot of American Japanese.

Judge Denman protested the evasion by the majority of the Circuit court of the issue of "imprisonment and deportation." In speaking of the Korematsu case, he stated, "There is no showing or suggestion that what Korematsu suffered from that contrast between the American teachings of personal liberty and

equality of their denial caused any disloyalty."

Judge Denman expressed the hope that Congress by appropriate legislation would afford some compensation to the victims of military orders.

Judge Resets L.A. Test Case Hearing Date

LOS ANGELES — Ordering the case postponed for further evidence, Judge Carl A. Stutsman of the Los Angeles Superior Court reset Brown v. Oshiro for further hearing for January 21, 1944. The case involves the question as to whether a Japanese lessee continues to be liable upon a lease of a hotel in "Little Tokyo" after his evacuation and the evacuation of the occupants of the hotel, when seventy-five per cent of such occupants were also of Japanese descent.

In ordering the resetting, the Judge announced that he desired further testimony to be presented in accordance with the suggestion in the brief of the Japanese American Citizens League that one of the issues of fact to be decided by the court, was the effect upon "Little Tokyo" by the military evacuation orders.

Counsel for the J.A.C.L. and the A.C.L.U. both of which have appeared in the case, at the trial and in the appellate court, as "friends of the court", have urged the courts that the Japanese lessee should be exonerated from further liability of the lease by virtue of the effect of the military exclusion orders barring all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast.

The evidence which will be submitted to Judge Stutsman will be to the effect that the exclusion orders made "Little Tokyo," a "ghost town," and more recently, a negro community.

Churches Hit Discrimination

Racial segregation and discrimination were denounced, and all Christian people were called upon to be "unprejudiced and wise enough to bridge and cross the chasms of racial isolation" in the annual Race Relations Message released today by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 297 Fourth Ave.

The message, designed for use by churches and church groups as part of an educational effort culminating in Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 15, also urges church people to "vigorously oppose" all policies and practices of racial discrimination in the armed services and in industry.

In one of the most pointed official statements on race discrimination ever issued by the Council, the message declared that:

"The growing resentment by dark-skinned peoples against white domination and their feeling that they are being deprived of the position properly belonging to free men in a democratic society make it mandatory for Christians to speak with prophetic voice and act with apostolic conviction."

Anti-semitism, the ill treatment of Negroes and Japanese Americans and race riots in widely separated areas were cited as evidences of the necessity for immediate and effective action.

The message warned that we may win the war but forfeit the peace unless we "weave interracial respect and cooperation into the fabric of our thought and life." It added: "We must not, like our enemies, commit the sin of racial contempt and domination based upon theories of a master race."

Vagaries

Ex-Mayor . . .

Former Mayor John C. Porter of Los Angeles, who once was a backer of the Japanese opera, "Sakura," at the Hollywood Bowl, has turned up again in the news, this time as vice-president of the American Foundation for the Expulsion of Japanese, the latest of the west coast hate groups. . . . Head of the AFEJ is Marshall S. Johnson, Los Angeles advertising man, Johnson, described by the L. A. Times as a "militant crusader" is 4 feet 11 inches tall and last April persuaded the Legislature to pass a bill for formation of a State Guard company of "mighty mites" between 4 feet 6 inches and 5 feet in height. . . . Willedd Andrews is attorney for the new organization which purposes to hold a public meeting in Los Angeles soon to launch the program to keep all persons of Japanese ancestry, American-born as well as aliens, from returning to California.

Congressman . . .

Rep. Clair Engle of California is the most rabid of the members of the congressional bloc who are demanding restrictive treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry. The 30-year old former district attorney of Red Bluff, Calif., has utilized the recent Tule Lake disturbances as a springboard for his attack on Japanese Americans. However, Engle had an anti-Japanese American record even before the Tule Lake affair. His first official act as State Senator in the California legislature in January, 1943, was to introduce bills for the disfranchisement of citizens of Japanese ancestry. Engle resigned as State Senator to run for the congressional seat vacated by the death of Harry Englebright. He was elected mainly because of liberal-labor support. However, many of Engle's supporters are reported to have soured on him because of his reactionary record since he arrived in Congress. Engle recently voted against subsidies, alienating his liberal-labor backers.

West Coast . . .

Negroes who have settled in the Fillmore District in San Francisco are protesting the designation of the area as "Japtown" by the San Francisco Examiner. . . . Recent letters published in west coast papers indicate a certain public reaction to the hate propaganda of some of these newspapers against Japanese Americans. These protests are bulwarked by examples of nisei loyalty in Italy and elsewhere.

Film Note . . .

The RKO studio has purchased Alan Hynd's book, "Betrayal from the East," the story of Japanese espionage in the United States, and plan to film it shortly. It's to be hoped that the film will make some distinction between Japanese consular agents and residents of Japanese ancestry in the United States. . . . Friends are reportedly trying to persuade a California political figure from embarking on a demagogic "keep the Japs out" campaign.

Dies Group Hears Myer on WRA

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Director Dillon S. Myer of the WRA (War Relocation Authority) told a Dies Subcommittee that he saw no reason why Japanese internees should not be used to police their own part of the Tule Lake internment camp, scene of recent disturbances. Rep. Karl E. Mundt (R., S. D.) likened this to "hiring arsonists for the fire dept." but Myer replied that the Caucasian police force at the camp was being expanded from 6 men to 72.

Myer characterized as "somewhat indiscreet" an article in the WRA publication *Mid-West Frontier* which informed Japanese internees that Midwest farmers were infrequent bathers and that they could educate Midwesterners in cleanliness. He said the Japanese were loath to take jobs in the Middle West because of the "shortage of bathing facilities in some places."

the principles of American liberty and fair play are extended to all persons, regardless of race. It is not enough to insist upon equality of treatment for the nisei.

Of course, Japanese Americans are coming to this realization. They have not been totally unaffected by the events since 1941 and the valiant efforts of those who have supported them. The nisei are coming to be a progressive, well-intentioned, thinking group.

But apparently the progress has not been enough, the intentions and the thinking have not been strong enough as yet.

The nisei must support all legislation, proposals and activity designed to promote the racial health and well being of this country. They most assuredly should show, in their daily living, that they will not succumb, as others have succumbed to the detriment of the nisei, to the rabid cries of the race prejudiced.

It has often been said the four freedoms must be made free to all Japanese Americans or all Americans are harmed; the four freedoms must be made free to all Americans, or the nisei will be harmed.

We know how horrible, how vicious and unthinking race prejudice can be. We must not be guilty of it ourselves.

Hearst Revives a Lie

In its editorial admonition to Joseph C. Grew, former American ambassador to Tokyo, regarding Mr. Grew's recent statements asking fair play for Japanese Americans, the Hearst press has shown again its utter disregard of the truth. "We thought the Japanese in Hawaii were 'loyal to us,'" the San Francisco Examiner said on Dec. 28, 1943, "The result of that trust was the massacre of our men and the naval debacle at Pearl Harbor." Although the War and Navy Departments and the FBI stated in published communications that there is no record of sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, the Hearst Examiner has apparently come to the conclusion through some perverted form of reasoning that it was the residents of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and not the Japanese militarists in Japan who were responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor.

This latest attack is typical of the general race-baiting campaign now being waged by the yellow journals of William Randolph Hearst against a loyal American minority which is today writing the record of that loyalty on the field of battle and in the production lines of America. The Hearst press has proved that it is not too low to stoop to any lie, exaggeration or half-truth which can be used in its attempt to malign the Japanese Americans.

Japanese Americans are today fighting the fascist enemy in the muddy fields of Italy and in the jungles of the South Pacific. Now they must defend themselves against a home-grown facism in the racist doctrines of William Randolph Hearst.

Kent's Honor Roll

The mayor and some of the leading citizens of the community of Kent, Wash., recently exhibited posters declaring, "We Don't Want Any Japs Back Here—Ever." Last week Kent's newspaper, the News-Journal published its "honor roll" of men from the Kent-Des Moines areas serving in the armed forces of the United States. On this list are the following names: Jack T. Hori, Charles Hiranaka, G. J. Hirabayashi, Mike Iseri, Shigeyoshi Iseri, Sanae G. Ikuta, Tadashi Kato, George N. Kadoyama, Ted T. Kamo, Mat Mikami, Rikio Mishinatsu, Keiji Nakatsuka, Melvin Oie, Norman Oie, Seigo Shimoyama, Harry Shimomura, George Y. Tamura, James J. Tamura, Minoru Tsubota, and Henry Watanabe, all Americans of Japanese ancestry.

It is certainly an amazing contradiction to find that men who are fighting today for their country are being honored by their community for their services on one hand, and are being denied the right to return with their families to their homes on the other.

If the declarations by the mayor of Kent and by some of its "leading citizens" are not representative of the attitude of the entire community, that fact should be made known. Certainly apologies are in order to the men of Japanese ancestry from Kent who are serving in the armed forces.

Two West Coast Congressmen Dissent from Bloc On War Relocation

Differences of Opinion
Exist Within Delegation
From Pacific States

LOS ANGELES—New differences of opinion between west coast members of Congress over the handling of Japanese and Japanese American evacuees this week threatened to result in a "possibly embarrassing showdown" on the part of House legislators from California, Washington and Oregon, the Los Angeles Times reported in a special dispatch from its Washington correspondent, Warren Francis.

Francis reported that "conflicting attitudes of three separate factions of Representatives stirred doubt whether the State groups can agree on tactics to be followed in obtaining more strict control over disloyal Japs and American-born citizens now under military supervision at Tule Lake."

It was reported that Reps. Geo. Outland, D., Calif., and Warren Magnuson, D., Wash., have dissented from the action of eight col-

leagues in condemning Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA, and members of Myer's staff over treatment of Japanese Americans. Meanwhile, Rep. Carter, R., Calif., expressed doubt that President

Nisei and Jim Crow

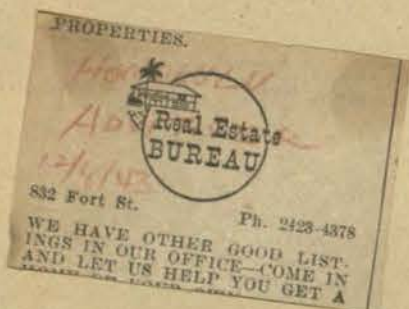
While it is only natural, perhaps, for nisei to take on the regional habits and customs of the areas into which they go, just as southern nisei speak with a southern accent, one might expect they would think twice before accepting the racial prejudices of these new areas. For the nisei, as a much-maligned and injured group, certainly know by now that race prejudice is an artificial, controlled hate with neither rhyme nor reason.

The nisei surely are in a position today to understand and sympathize with the groups which have felt the ignominy of persecution solely on the grounds of racial ancestry. The nisei, surely, as a group which has felt the same persecution and moreover, as a group which has been strongly supported by numberless thousands of other Americans in fighting unreasoning prejudice, should be among the first to denounce and destroy this un-American thinking.

The unfortunate housing incident related in an article elsewhere in this issue by Marie Harlowe Pulley points up the fact that nisei have not all learned to think out the whole problem of race prejudice.

Thousands upon thousands of Americans have helped the nisei in the unfortunate situation which today confronts him. They have battled with legislators. They have written articles and made speeches. They have sometimes braved censure and hate. And yet they persisted in this battle, a battle which never directly affected them, save as all Americans are affected by any display of race prejudice.

The nisei can do no less in seeing that



Two West Coast Congressmen Dissent from Bloc's Attack On War Relocation Program

1/1/44 Jack

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leagues in condemning Dillon S. Myer, national director of WRA, and members of Myer's staff over treatment of Japanese Americans. Meanwhile, Rep. Carter, R., Calif., expressed doubt that President Roosevelt will heed the appeals from Pacific coast legislators.

However, a leading advocate of sterner policies, Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., felt that there may be "changes" in the conduct of the relocation program "shortly after the first of the year."

Meanwhile, a "middle-of-the-road" group, composed of both Republicans and Democrats will oppose any move to put the Army in charge of all evacuees regardless of citizenship.

EX-EMPLOYEE ACCUSES WRA

Former Chief Steward Charges
Gross Mishandling of Funds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—(AP)—A former employee of the War Relocation Camp at Tule Lake today informed a Dies subcommittee of the House that the WRA had been guilty of "criminal negligence" in its administration program and had "grossly mishandled" public funds.

In a signed statement read by the committee's investigator, Robert Stripling, Ralph E. Peck, formerly chief steward at the Tule Lake center, said theft of Government-stamped food had gone unpunished by WRA officials, that a school teacher on the WRA payroll had not been reprimanded for asserting that the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor was justified, and that there were some WRA employees who could be termed "Jap lovers" and who had entertained Japanese at the camp in their apartments at night.

Questioning the "objectivity" of Peck's statement, WRA administrator, Dillon Myer, told the subcommittee Peck had been a "pretty good employee" at first but later had been found intoxicated on the project in a Government car.

FOUGHT FOOD THEFTS

Myer also asserted Peck had difficulty in maintaining good relations with other personnel.

Peck, who resigned following the recent riots at the camp, said he had constantly fought against food thefts there by the Japanese but was advised by his superiors in the WRA to confine his efforts to his duties and leave the theft question to the camp's internal security administration.

Myer told the subcommittee he also questioned the "objectivity" of other witnesses who had testified adversely concerning WRA activities, including Dr. J. T. Mason, who last week described what he said were conditions at the Tule Lake center during the November riots.

COSTELLO CONTENTION

The WRA director's statement was made after Representative Costello (Democrat), California, chairman of the subcommittee, contended that every time any adverse testimony was given regarding WRA activities it was criticized by the agency's officials as evidencing lack of objectivity.

Maintaining the Tule Lake disturbances were being used as "red herrings" by the Dies and other investigating committees, Myer said persons called to testify before the California Senate committee had been largely ex-employees of the WRA. Testimony of such witnesses, he contended, did not represent a "cross section" of opinion.

To this Costello commented that former WRA employees could speak more freely because they were not dependent on a pay check from WRA.

"The fact that many witnesses called by the state committee happened to be former employees is no repudiation of their testimony," Costello stated, adding the California committee could not be accused of "mud-throwing."

CONTESTS ASSERTIONS

Referring to allegations that Japanese had soaked straw with oil preparatory to starting fires at the Tule Lake administration building, Myer said he believed this was a "figment of people's imagination." He attributed thefts of food by the Japanese to fear that there would be food shortages and contended his agency had not condoned such activities.

The director also contested Peck's assertions that the agency had "grossly mishandled" funds.

Gannon to Quiz Fair Play Unit

Concern Over Nips Stirs
Assemblyman

Thoroughgoing investigation of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, which officials declare has been circulating propaganda attacking the American Legion and other organizations, will be undertaken today at a hearing before the Assembly interim committee on Japanese problems, in the State Building.

Chairman Chester Gannon, who arrived yesterday from Sacramento, announced that several officers of the Pasadena branch of the Pacific Coast Committee have been subpoenaed and will be questioned closely about the group's inception, personnel, finances and purposes.

"At a time when we're losing thousands of men on the battlefields with the Japs and the river of blood is starting to flow, we find more and more concern here for the welfare of the Japs," commented Gannon.

THOUGHT ALARMING

"We want to find out everything we can about this sudden drive throughout the country, not only by the Pacific Coast Committee, but also the Fellowship of Reconciliation and several other outfits that have sprung up.

"I think it is alarming to see the position these people are taking.

Among those subpoenaed, he said, are Mrs. Maynard F. Thayer, head of the Pasadena branch executive committee; William C. Burton, secretary and treasurer, and Miss Priscilla Beattie, publicity chairman.

Subpoenas also were issued or Dr. Clinton J. Taft, Southern California director of the American Civil Liberties Union, and Ed Robbin, editor of the Peoples World, Communist publication, which, according to Gannon, has been attacking the Assembly committee's investigation.

DR. SPROUL IN N. Y.

Assemblyman Vincent Thomas, committee member, said he had been notified by the Alameda County Sheriff's Office that a subpoena for Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the University of California, could not be served because he is in New York. Dr. Sproul is an honorary member of the advisory committee of the Pacific Coast Committee.

Testimony also is to be presented by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lomita Post 1622, that farm equipment secretly stored by the Japanese before they were evacuated from the coastal combat zone, has been located by investigators. Thomas said he understood the equipment, including a number of motor vehicles, had not been registered with the Government.

Tule Lake Whisky Probe

Investigation of the reported transfer of 450 cases of whisky to Tule Lake, where disloyal Japanese are interned, yesterday was turned over to the regional OPA office in San Francisco by Stanley Jewell, chief of OPA's food enforcement unit here.

Reason for the switch, Jewell said, was that the original liquor transaction took place in San Francisco, and the only local connection with the case was that due to a bottle shortage up north, most of the 450 cases of whisky was bottled here by the Alfred Hart Distilleries.

The whisky remained in a local warehouse, pending further investigation by Federal authorities, Jewell said. John C. Porter, regional OPA food enforcement official, is in charge of the investigation up North, he added.

The liquor was ticketed for a small cafe in Tule Lake, which has only 785 inhabitants other than the interned Japs.

The 450 cases, Jewell pointed out, would provide seven bottles for every man, woman and child in the small Northern California community, which indicated to him "either something wrong in liquor distribution, or a tremendous breakdown in the temperance habits of Tule Lake residents."

Americans Should Know Their Enemy

THERE is an amazing lack of public interest in the mismanagement of the Japanese relocation program in the United States, probably because there is an amazing lack of public understanding about the Japanese themselves.

True, the Tule Lake disorders in northern California shocked the American people into a measure of understanding about the situation.

Everybody agreed it was a national disgrace to have admittedly disloyal Japanese in open defiance of the authority of the United States.

And almost everybody agreed that the War Relocation Authority, the Federal civilian agency responsible for the Japanese, had badly mishandled its job at Tule Lake and was properly supplanted by the Army.

However, the less sensational but equally shocking facts about the Japanese relocation program have not had the same attention from the country, and have not produced the same awareness of the need for corrective measures.

For instance, there is not the national protest there should be against the fact that at least one thousand Japanese of unknown and undeterminable loyalty have been released from the relocation center at Manzanar in Southern California.

This is only one of 10 relocation centers from which Japanese are being released, to have virtual freedom of the country—including vital areas of war production.

What is more, there is not the national condemnation there should be of the policies pursued by the War Relocation Authority in granting wholesale release of the Japanese.

The War Relocation Authority is content to have the Japanese profess loyalty to the United States, in order to have practically unrestricted and unrestrained movement throughout all of the country except limited Pacific Coast military zones.

Of course the thousands of trained and ruthless Japanese saboteurs and spies known to be in the United States, but clever enough to have no evidence or records against them,

are almost entirely within the group willing to profess loyalty to the United States.

Probably the only honest Japanese in the country were those who caused all the trouble at Tule Lake, and who were there because they made no bones about their disloyalty to the United States.

It is the thousands of Japanese who are LOOSE in the country, and who are capable of great harm to the war effort, that the American people should be concerned about.

They constitute the real Japanese PROBLEM in the United States, and the War Relocation Authority has stupidly raised the problem to menacing proportions and the American people as a whole are blindly indifferent to both the menace of the Japanese and the stupidity of the War Relocation Authority.

Except for the Pacific Coast, the American community has never had Japanese residents in great numbers.

The intense loyalty of the Japanese to their homeland, ineradicable through many generations of residence in the United States, is not known to average Americans.

The inscrutable mind of the Japanese is not understood by Americans.

The instincts of the Japanese for treachery and cruelty, and their concepts of morality that are diabolical in our view, are unknown to many Americans.

That is why so large a part of the American public is indifferent to the wholesale release of Japanese.

And it is this ominous indifference on the part of the American public that enables the inexperienced and muddling War Relocation Authority to continue serenely on its reckless course, and that is spreading a net of Japanese espionage and sabotage throughout the land.

Americans simply do not KNOW THEIR ENEMY.

The people of the United States should accept the judgment of the Japanese from those Americans who KNOW the Japanese. Particularly, they should require the administration of Japanese relocation by the military authorities who know the Japanese best of all, and not by a soft-headed Federal agency which knows them least of all.

Secret Army Council Inflames Japan for World Conquest, Warns Expert

'Four Men, Headed by Gen. Araki, Rule Empire; Plan Fast Capture of Hawaii'

(Reprinted from the New York American of November 12, 1933)

By PROF. TIMOTHY O'CONROY

Author of "The Menace of Japan", former professor of Keio University, Tokyo; former instructor Japanese Imperial Naval Staff College, and for several years in close relation with the foreign department of the central police of Tokyo.

In an Interview with William Hillman

LONDON, October, 1933.

A SECRET army council is ruling Japan and preparing for war!

This secret council, consisting of four men, plans first to subjugate the entire East, carrying on Japan's campaign along the lines she started in Manchuria, swallowing up China and then turning her eyes to the domination of the world.

These four men, responsible to no one, and actually holding the Emperor prisoner, dominate the military staffs. They are prepared to sacrifice the entire nation to fulfill their fantastic dream.

General Araki is the chief mouthpiece of this secret council. It is he who is re-awakening the Shintoism or super-patriotism of the Japanese, giving the name of "Kodo."

Kodo really means the "Communism of the Gods." It is a belief that the Japanese are a race sprung of divine origin whose purpose it is to rule mankind. It comprehends the militarization of the entire Japanese people, who for the first time in history are finding an equality, a "Socialism of arms."

Men, women and children are being trained in the use of arms. Birth control is frowned down, for every child is a potential fighter. Every word General Araki utters has a bellicose, arrogant tone.

In his book on Kodo and before the Diet, General Araki has said:

"Woe to those who oppose our arms. We declare to the world we are a militaristic nation. Fill every shot with Kodo. Fight the anti-kodo powers. Show the spirit of Japan and Asia against Europe and America."

Race of Gods—View All Others as Barbarians

The Japanese are a race of gods and can do no wrong. This is the essence of Kodo or Neo-Shinto. The rest of the world is made up of barbarians in their belief.

I have lived for 15 years in Japan. My wife is a Japanese. My mind is sensitively attuned to things Japanese. When I speak now it is with a Japanese mind.

Five years ago I wrote to every head of every Far Eastern department of every power. I warned them of what would happen. I even prophesied the dates, and I was right. I wrote Mussolini, Sir John Simon and Mr. Stimson.

In all probability I was regarded as a hysterical fool. I am uttering a warning again. In my recent book, "The Menace of Japan," I wrote:

"In case I have not made my meaning clear I will say that Kodo involves the arming and training in warfare of the whole nation. The Japanese masses are ready for this, they know they are divine, they admire warfare and delight in bloodshed. For the first time they have an opportunity of equality; that is, with military clans.

"To the Japanese it is military Socialism. It means an army of 70,000,000 people. I have photographs of girls

being trained in warfare. They are not pictures of mere drilling, but rifle practice in every military position."

When I say Japan is seeking to dominate the world, I mean she intends to do it step by step. Will Japan attack America? If so, when?

Two years ago I warned Secretary of State Stimson that the first American objective was Hawaii. The Philippines will follow shortly after. Should the latter be taken by the Japanese they would shortly thereafter be released and allowed to drift for themselves.

The Philippines are of importance to Japan only for strategic purposes as a base of attack on America and British possessions and as a means of warding off attack by the Americans and the British.

Take Japanese concern about the mandated islands: Of what economic value can the Caroline and Marshall group be to Japan? Little or none. But as strategic centers they are highly important. They are her stepping stones to Australia, Siam, the Dutch East Indies and eventually the California coast.

'I Accuse!' Japan of Preparing Isle for War

Conversations are now going on between France and Japan over the French claim to a group of islands in the Pacific which has aroused all Japan. Why is Japan concerned? She could make no profit out of these islands if France were to cede them to her. But she wishes to have the islands from the French for strategic reasons.

I accuse Japan of preparing



MILITARIST— General Araki, war minister of Japan and dominant figure in Nippon's movement toward world supremacy, as outlined by Prof. O'Conroy in the accompanying article.

—International News photo.

the mandated islands for military purposes.

If the mandated islands are peaceful and harmless, and yet of no economic profit to them, why is Japan so anxious to expend her fading farthings on maintaining them?

I respectfully ask General Araki, would he permit an inspection of these islands to prove that there is no secret armament and that Japan is honestly not attempting to use them for strategic purposes. I doubt if Araki would permit this inspection.

For the mandated islands form an important base of attack on the East. To complete this base Hawaii is needed. I so warned Mr. Stimson.

Every Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands is at the disposal of Japan. Even those Japanese who are in American service and who proclaim themselves patriotic American citizens are not to be trusted. Just hear them talk when they come to Japan.

The Japanese general staff has every stone on the coast of Hawaii mapped out. If the rest of Japan is inefficient, except perhaps in the cotton trade, the Japanese general staff is remarkably efficient.

And I warn that the Japanese navy will take Hawaii and the

Philippines with the swiftness and unexpectedness with which the Germans attacked the forts of Liege in 1914.

Japan, however, depends on one thing to hold these islands, and this one thing she has never mastered and cannot master—that is the air.

The Japanese flyer is inefficient as compared to a white man. So Japan in the end will be obliged to depend upon naval vessels.

It is by airplanes and not by naval ships that the United States can best defend herself against Japanese attack.

Fears—Japan Afraid of Bombs From Air

General Araki fears that the United States is trying to diplommatize, if I may use the word, psychologize the southern Canton group of the Chinese Koumintang into a state of mind by which the Chinese will lend the United States territories on the coast of southern China for aviation centers from which planes can bombard Japanese cities.

If there is anything the Japanese fear it is that a fleet of planes with incendiary bombs will devastate her cities.

So the Japanese are watching what they believe to be quiet

flirtings of the Americans with the southern Chinese.

In the air and not at sea will Japan be defeated.

Yet Japan is even willing to risk destruction to carry out her plan of conquering the East and then dominating the world.

I warn the world that Japan even now is seeking to reach some agreement with Siam to build naval stations on the Siamese coast from which she could strike at Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and even India. I warned Sir John Simon.

Japanese agents are at the present moment going through Siam studying harbors and positions of strategic value.

Holland is worried about Japanese activities. Recently the Japanese held an Oriental League of Nations meeting in Tokyo. It was attended by the Satrap Singh. Warmly welcomed also by the Japanese was Mr. Hatta from Java, known as the Gandhi of the Dutch East Indies. For the Dutch East Indies are to be "freed" of European domination by the divinely appointed leaders of the East, the Japanese.

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Los Angeles

LA TIMES
12/30/43

Biddle and Japs

As the Dies committee starts its inquiry into the disturbances by hostile Japanese at the Tule Lake relocation center and the activities of the War Relocation Authority in connection therewith, there are indications that those who favor firm control of these hostiles are likely to encounter the continued opposition of Attorney General Biddle.

Mr. Biddle appeared the other day at a meeting of Pacific Coast Congressmen; and while the meeting was a closed one it was intimated that Biddle was much opposed to any restrictions on the movement of American-born Japanese, hostile or not. It was also intimated Biddle's objections were on legal grounds. Since Biddle appears to be the sort of attorney who can always find legal authority for doing what his boss wants done, it may be reasonable to assume this is the attitude of the administration.

Apparently, therefore, the reliance of the people of the Pacific Coast must be on Congress, which has the power to provide adequate safeguards. The incapacity of the W.R.A. to handle hostile Japanese has been thoroughly demonstrated at Tule Lake, and the Dies committee investigation, which is headed by Representative Costello, will, with little doubt, prove this fact up to the hilt. While the Army does not want the job of preserving order at Tule Lake or any other relocation area, it is a job that must be done by somebody, and the Army has demonstrated its competence as thoroughly as the W.R.A. has demonstrated the opposite.

Congress, therefore, will have to find an alternative to Army rule and since no help from the Attorney General is to be expected, it will have to do without it.

LA TIMES
1/5/44

Farmers Fight Colorado Land Sales to Japs

DENVER, Jan. 4. (U.P.)—A delegation of irate residents from Adams County today protested to Gov. John Vivian that Jap-American families are buying up all the choice land in the farming area and warned that Americans would be squeezed out of the region unless action were taken.

The group, headed by Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton, whose son was taken prisoner by the Japs with the fall of Bataan, asserted the Japs are paying far more for farms than they are worth.

He said there had been 26 property transfers in the last six months and that Japs are growing only "money crops" such as melons and lettuce, while other farmers were trying to raise other crops badly needed by the nation.

It was predicted the situation would become "acute" as more evacuees are released from relocation camps.

Wells said the new settlers tried to establish a liquor store in Brighton to sell only sake, a Jap drink, and were willing to pay "an exorbitant price" for a license. The application was denied.

LA EXAMINER
1/5/44

JAPS 'STRIKE'; BOILERS COLD

100 Relocation Camp Evacuees Balk at Work Schedules

HUNT, Idaho, Jan. 6. (U.P.)—Thirty-five hot water heating boilers remained cold today, as 100 Japanese evacuee boilermen and janitors at the Minidoka relocation center refused to accept to revised work schedules.

Lack of hot water caused coal haulers and garbage crews—also Japanese evacuees—to leave their jobs. They said they wouldn't work unless they had hot water with which to wash.

John Bigelow, center reports officer, said the boilermen and janitors refused to work yesterday after their schedules had been changed so they would work 5½ eight-hour days instead of seven days of 6½ hours each. They demanded addition to 70 men, Bigelow said.

The boilers are located one to each of the 35 blocks and furnish hot water for laundries, showers, lavatories and other purposes. Kitchens have independent hot water apparatus and homes are heated by stoves.

Let the Army Take Over

REPRESENTATIVE Clair Engle of California, urging a "house cleaning" of the War Relocation Authority by Congress, has sharply admonished his colleagues that the familiar bureaucratic trick of changing administrators will not accomplish the purpose.

As he said, the eventual removal of War Relocation Director Dillon S. Myer is assured by full establishment of the fact, and general recognition of it, that Mr. Myer has made a thorough mess of his administration and lacks the confidence of both the Congress and the public.

Mr. Myer should certainly be removed.

But it would not improve the character or change the policies of the War Relocation Authority, if a process of bureaucratic juggling simply elevated another director of the same stripe to his place.

That is the "out" the New Deal Administration habitually, and too often successfully, seeks from its own inefficiency and ineptness.

Whenever an agency of the New Deal finds itself in difficulty with the people or Congress, it merely goes through the MOTIONS of reform.

If it is compelled to remove an agency head to meet the wishes of the people or Congress, he usually shows up in another field of the vast New Deal bureaucracy—often with more authority and a better hold on the public purse than before.

In extreme cases, if the clearing of its own political skirts warrants it, the offending administrator may even be abandoned as a scapegoat.

But the offending bureaucratic agency itself is never willingly abandoned, or made to change its character or policies—however the people and Congress may object to it and demand its reform or elimination.

It would not correct the incompetent and futile record of the War Relocation Authority to have Director Myer removed, and then compensated with another and perhaps better and more profitable and powerful New Deal bureaucratic assignment.

Nor would it correct the situation to have Mr. Myer made the "fall guy" for the New Deal Administration.

Another social experimenter in the place

of Mr. Myer would continue the objectionable policies of Mr. Myer, and make the same mistakes and wind up with the same mess on his hands.

The War Relocation Authority should be ABOLISHED, rather than merely put through the wringer of pretended reform.

Its functions should be taken over by the United States Army, which understands the character of the Japanese enemy better than any civilian or political agency can possibly know it.

The Army could be relied upon to refrain from conducting social experiments with the Japanese.

The Army, with the alert and intelligent cooperation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dealt vigorously and promptly and adequately with the Japanese problem in this country at the start of the Pacific war.

The Army well knew that a large portion of the Japanese residents of the country were here for the PURPOSE of sabotage and espionage.

It therefore moved them OUT of the West Coast combat and mobilization and embarkation and production areas where they had their best opportunities to conduct sabotage and espionage.

It moved them ALL out. It did not attempt the wholly IMPOSSIBLE task of determining which of the Japanese were loyal or disloyal. It refused to take any CHANCES, and accordingly there has not been any Japanese sabotage and espionage.

The only real trouble the country has had with the Japanese has developed AFTER the War Relocation Authority took over jurisdiction from the Army.

Let the Army take the responsibility BACK, and instantly there will not BE any Japanese problem in the country.

For answer to those who argue that such a course would lead to reprisals against American prisoners in Japan or Japanese-occupied lands, let us not be childish. The American Army never has treated its wards with either brutality or injustice, and never will—a fact which the Spanish representatives of the Japanese government can be depended upon to ascertain and report to Tokyo.

But since when has the Japanese government refrained from brutality and injustice against prisoners for the reason that we have so refrained?

Camp Doctor Tells Peril of Tule Lake Jap Mob

Says 160 Americans Had no Protection; He Describes Vicious Beating of Pedicord

COOKEVILLE (Tenn.) Nov. 23. (AP)—Dr. John T. Mason, former Putnam County (Tennessee) Public Health Director and graduate of Vanderbilt Medical School, said today that 160 American citizens were left without protection for more than three days "at the mercy of a mob of Japs" at the Tule Lake (Cal.) internment camp early this month.

His experience as a member of the relocation camp staff, which resulted in his resignation, was told today.

The physician said he looked out of the Tule Lake Hospital window on the afternoon of Nov. 1 and saw "thousands of Japs in a mob, walking determinedly toward the hospital and administration building."

Saw Doctor Beaten

He said he assisted Dr. Reece Pedicord in barring the door, but was pushed aside by the crowd which broke down a partition.

"I was unable to do anything

and had to stand by while they beat Dr. Pedicord," Dr. Mason said. "They dragged him outside and after he lost consciousness they kicked him."

Dr. Mason said he gathered some of the white nurses in the hospital and locked them in a room and that later when he tried to enter the administration building he was shoved into a room where he found 100 others of the camp administration staff "imprisoned."

Mason said that for the next three and a half days the internees took over the hospital and told the American doctors not to enter.

Army Ends Disorder

He said members of the staff were taken to near-by towns for security, but returned on Thursday night (the original trouble started on Monday.) That night he said he and his roommate heard a thud outside their door and when they went out found a guard who had been slugged. Mason said he helped treat the man's facial wounds and that while he was doing this soldiers arrived and assumed control of the camp.

He said there was no trouble once the Army arrived.

Singing of Japs' Anthem Causes Row

HOPEWELL (Va.) Nov. 23. (AP)—A speech by a former woman missionary on the Japanese people and the singing of the Japanese national anthem resulted in protests today to school authorities of Hopewell and a statement by Supt. Charles W. Smith in which he criticized the "untimeliness of her remarks."

Special assemblies were held in two Hopewell schools where school principals explained the appearance yesterday of Mrs. Mary Doane, vice-president of the United Christian Missionary Society, Disciples of Christ.

In addition to her talk, she sang for students the Japanese national anthem in Japanese. Mrs. Doane, for 21 years a missionary in Japan, did this after telling the children the Japanese have a love for their country and its emblems, such as the anthem, and will defend it.

Rev. William T. Taylor, pastor of the First Christian Church of Hopewell, who sponsored Mrs. Doane's appearance, said Mrs. Doane tried to show "some of the admirable things about the Japanese people—some of the things we would want to recall when the Japanese are no longer an enemy nation."

Superintendent of Schools Smith, in his statement, said:

"Mrs. Doane came to the schools with the highest recommendations. She was brought by a local minister of high standing who himself has two children in school. It was thought it would be timely and interesting to have a person of her experience tell of Japanese customs. We were taken by surprise as to the tack she took and denounce the untimeliness of her remarks."

Board Recognizes Importance Of Restoring Evacuees To State

California State Board of Agriculture has become one of the first official organizations to publicly recognize the importance of restoring to evacuees the privileges of working on California farms after the war, according to a project press release.

The resolution of the board contains this pertinent clause: "Therefore, be it resolved, that if and when the military authorities shall decide that military necessity no longer requires that persons of Japanese ancestry be excluded from this State, the California State Board of Agriculture, in the light of that decision will use its influence to assure that race prejudice shall not jeopardize the lawful participation of this or any other group in the agricultural life and industry of the state."

Regarding this action by the Board, National WRA Director Dillon S. Myer stated, "This resolution strikes an encouraging note. Nevertheless, the people in the centers must guard against wishful thinking regarding the prospects of an early return to California. I firmly believe that with relocation will come renewed independence and self-confidence, which in the end will make for an easier post-war adjustment."

Japs to Get Draft Calls

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20. (AP) American citizens of Japanese descent will become subject to call for military duty at an early date, the War Department said tonight.

"Japanese-Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their selective service boards on the same basis as other citizens, and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred," it said.

Selective service already has taken steps for reclassification and calls are expected to be issued when the process is completed.

Tule Lake's Return to W.R.A. Assailed

Protest against the Army's relinquishing to the War Relocation Authority control over the Tule Lake Japanese internment camp was voiced yesterday by Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the Japanese legislation committee of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

In a letter to Reps. Clarence F. Lea, Claire D. Engle and John Costello, Odemar said members of the Native Sons are "surprised and shocked" over the move, and declared that the W.R.A. and Dillon S. Myer, the director, have proven their "utter inability" to administer the centers, especially the Tule Lake.

Treasury Unit Probing Nips

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—(INS)—Disloyal Japs at the Tule Lake (Calif.) segregation center, already investigated by the War and State Departments and the FBI, today came under scrutiny of the Treasury Department's alcohol tax unit with seizure of 1000 gallons of illegally distilled saki.

Samples of the saki, together with the homemade still in which it was manufactured, are held by District Supervisor James H. Maloney of the Treasury. He indicated it may be used as evidence if U. S. Attorney Emmett Sewell in Sacramento decides to ask Federal grand jury indictments of Jap segregators.

DESTROYED BY SOLDIERS

Remainder of the 1000 gallons of saki, stored in kegs, bottles and other containers, was destroyed by soldiers at the camp at the time it was confiscated. The illegal spirits were uncovered by troops in a house-to-house search of the camp, buried in cellars the Japs had dug under their barracks.

Maloney's agents told Army officers at the camp that 1000 sacks of rice were stolen by the Japs to make the saki before the riots early in November which brought military control. The still reportedly was made in the camp blacksmith shop of stolen plumbing supplies.

Plight of Nisei Caught by War In Japan Declared Desperate

ROHWER, Ark. — "The most desperate group of people in Japan today is the Nisei," said Capt. Paul F. Rusch at a general meeting recently in Rohwer, says the Outpost.

For seventeen years a Tokyo resident, Capt. Rusch took active part in young people's organizations, besides teaching at Rikkyo University. Several days after Pearl Harbor he was interned as an enemy alien. He and 17 other Americans were confined in a Girl's Catholic school.

Speaking of the nisei in Japan, Capt. Rusch declared: "Treated as prisoners, they must make weekly reports to the Japanese government. No matter how depressing the Japanese Americans' situation here in America may be, it cannot measure up to the suffering of Nisei in Japan."

Speaking in Gila River on Dec. 15, Capt Rusch told an attentive audience that the nisei are closely watched and checked almost daily by the government, according to a recent report in the News-Courier.

Many nisei he said, are placed in internment camps under conditions similar to those of enemy nationals, and the government will not allow the nisei to leave Japan.

Hush hush on Tule Lake still charged

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 5.—(UP)—Dewey Eagan, district liquor control officer, charged today that authorities at Tule Lake segregation center for Japanese attempted to "cover up" circumstances surrounding the discovery of a still and a quantity of liquor at the center.

In a statement to Richard Collins, equalization board member, Eagan said that he, George Stout, state liquor administrator; Kenneth Blair, district chief of the federal alcohol tax unit, and other liquor officers went to Tule Lake, Nov. 27, after army authorities notified Blair of the discovery.

Eagan implied that the still was one of four he was informed earlier were at the center. He said he had notified war relocation authority officials of their presence but that no action apparently was taken.

On Nov. 27, Eagan said Blair notified him of the confiscation of the one still and invited him to go to the center. He said the state officers were excluded from the building where the still was held, but that Blair was shown quantities of whiskey and saki. A gallon of each was given to the state officers.

However, when Blair asked for the names of the Japanese who had been operating the still, authorities there "didn't seem to know who the Japs were, nor could they find their names nor the names of any of the civilians mixed with this, and they couldn't find the officers or soldiers who confiscated the still, nor their names nor who they were."

"Also," Eagan added, "they could not find the report that the officers had turned in, so the whole deal looked to me like somebody was trying to cover up for somebody else, or pass the buck."

Buy War Bonds

LET'S 'FOUR' ALL JAPS
In Japan, the number "four" is considered unlucky, because it is the same word as "death."

Saturday, January 8, 1944

Member of California Lions Group Attacks Race Hatred

"Jap is Jap" Idea
Is Race Hatred, Says
Dr. Pieter Samson

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—Attacking the idea that a "Jap is a Jap no matter where he was born," Dr. Pieter Samson of Marysville told the Yuba City Lions club on Dec. 30 that such a theory is "race hatred, nothing else."

Dr. Samson, a member of the Marysville Lions club, declared that our war for democracy does not need race hatred to win it. He called on his listeners to do all they can to combat race hatred in the United States.

"The United States constitution which guarantees equal rights to all American citizens is being made a scrap of paper each day by race hatred," Dr. Samson declared. "Do you remember the actions of the Ku Klux Klan against the Negroes? Race hatred. Do you remember the 'zoot suit' riots of Los Angeles. Race hatred. And why are Japanese Americans herded into concentration camps while Germans are allowed to go free? Race hatred, nothing else."

Spain gives Japan report on Tule Lake

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—(UP)—An investigation by Spanish diplomatic officials of conditions in camps where disloyal Japs have been interned, such as Tule Lake, has revealed a "very satisfactory" situation and a report along this line will be made to Tokyo, a responsible diplomatic source said today.

The investigation was undertaken at the request of the Jap government.

The satisfactory report, it is hoped, will expedite negotiations for a future exchange of Jap nationals in this country for Americans held in the Far East.

Japan halted negotiations for the third exchange, in which the Swedish liner Gripsholm is expected to be used again, until Spanish authorities have made an investigation.

The action was inspired by disorders at Tule Lake and widespread criticism of the handling of the Japs.

The report will be made directly to Tokyo and will not be given United States officials, it was said.

The investigation was said to have shown satisfactory conditions on the whole, although some of the prisoners had asked for a few small things which they had been unable to get.

Native Sons Ask Vet Aid

Repatriate all repatriatable Japanese and move the rest of them east of the Rocky Mountains.

Give service men substantial compensation the minute they are discharged.

Attack juvenile delinquency at its source through preventative rather than punitive measures.

That three-fold program of the Native Sons of the Golden West was set forth by their grand president, Wayne R. Millington, attorney of Redwood City, at an organizational luncheon in the Rosslyn Hotel yesterday.

Declaring a majority of all Japanese in this country have avowed their loyalty to the Mikado, Millington said:

"If all 122,000 of them could be exchanged for Americans held by the Japanese, we would be delighted.

"We are unalterably opposed to the return of any of them to this coast, at least during wartime and believe those at Tule Lake should be moved east of the Rockies and put under Army control. The War Relocation Authority is incompetent and has demonstrated it."

He called for immediate setting up of methods to compensate discharged servicemen immediately upon discharge, rather than "waiting until millions of them are drugs on the market because of failure to do so."

Army Ends Its Rule at Tule

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—(AP)—The Army restored the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center in California to full civil administration today for the first time since the November 1-4 disturbances.

The announcement by the War Department and the War Relocation Authority said the action was taken "following establishment of peaceful conditions within the center."

The Army took over the segregation center for disloyal Japanese in remote Siskiyou County, California, last November 5 after a group of the internees had beaten a camp doctor and damaged camp property.

Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, reported that about 400 young men out of a camp population of 15,000 participated in the disturbances.

Army To Draft Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 (By Wire)—Plans have been completed for the reinstatement of General Selective Service procedures for American citizens of Japanese descent, the War Department announced today.

Under the War Department plans, Japanese Americans considered acceptable for military service will be reclassified by their Selective Service Board on the same basis as other citizens,

and called for induction if physically qualified and not deferred.

Last February the 442nd Combat Team composed of Japanese American volunteers was formed. In a letter to the Secretary of War commenting on the formation of this unit, the President said: "No loyal citizen of the United States should be denied the right to exercise the responsibilities of his citizenship regardless of his ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

The excellent showing which the Combat Team has made in training and the outstanding record achieved by the 100th Battalion, a former Hawaiian, National Guard Unit, now fighting in Italy were major factors in the present plan.

Japs Call Off Hunger Strike

TULE LAKE, Cal., Jan. 11.—(INS)—A two-meal hunger strike staged by eight of 10 Jap fanatics at the Tule Lake segregation center was revealed today to have been ended by the breakfast gong.

The Jap participants in the strike held out over lunch and dinner but gave in when the odor of breakfast hit the morning air.

Participants in the short lived protest wrote letters to coast newspapers, seeking to create the impression that a campwide hunger strike was under way.

Deny Tule Lake hunger strike

TULE LAKE, Jan. 11.—(UP)—The army today denied reports that disloyal Japanese interned in Tule Lake relocation center had staged a protest hunger strike.

Col. Verne Austin, who commands troops at the camp, said no hunger strike was in progress and that there had been none.

The reports, which were unofficial and could not be confirmed, said that 200 Japanese aliens had been engaged in a hunger strike at the camp since Dec. 31. Sources here said the reports were started by circulation of anonymous letters mailed to metropolitan newspapers.

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WRA OFFICIAL TELLS PLAN TO FREE MORE NIPS

Dillon S. Myer, in Talk Here, Admits Difficulty in Proving Any Internees Are Loyal

Despite the storm of protests throughout the Pacific Coast against the release of Japanese from relocation centers, the War Relocation Authority plans not only to continue this practice, but actually to speed it up.

This was revealed here yesterday by Dillon S. Myer, the WRA director, despite his admission that "there is no way of guaranteeing the loyalty of a person of Japanese descent."

"Of course, there is no way of guaranteeing the loyalty of a person of Japanese descent, or, for that matter, of anyone else," Myer admitted at a Town Hall luncheon in the Biltmore Hotel.

JUDGE BY ATTITUDE

"There is no way of entering into the innermost recesses of a person's mind and fathoming his most fundamental attachments and convictions. The most that you can do is to judge a person's loyalty on the basis of the attitudes which he expresses by word or action."

Yet despite this unfathomability of the Japanese mind, Myer said the WRA is hoping to speed up release of Japanese to an extent where one or two of the relocation centers can be closed soon, and others later.

He estimated that about 17,000 of the Japs had been released to date.

JAP SYSTEM DIFFERENT

Asked if he believed anything like the Tule Lake riot would be tolerated in Japan, Myer admitted:

"No. They would be shot."

Myer agreed with questioners that it would be a good thing if alien Japanese and Japanese-Americans who have declared their loyalty to Japan, could be exchanged for American nationals held by the Japanese, but said that though our State Department has made every effort to effect this, they have not been able to obtain the agreement of the Japanese government.

"Most of the people in the Tule Lake population are old people that the Japs over there don't want," he said.