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Japs' Return held 'error'

FRESNO, Aug. 27.—(UP)—The state senate fact finding committee investigating Japanese resettlement resumed its hearing here today.

Most witnesses agreed that returning Japanese to California now would be dangerous to their safety, but few opposed returning them after the war.

Dist. Atty. Roger A. Walsh of Kings county, testified that would be "a grave error" to return any Japanese now.

He quoted the leader of a group of Japanese American youths as saying it would be impossible to determine how many Japanese citizens would remain loyal to the United States if Japan invaded this country.

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

A. Setrakian, chairman of the committee of raisin collaborators said two members of the committee had approved returning Japanese for farm work and the other 16 opposed such a plan.

Margaret Cosgrave, a member of the National Japanese American Student council and the American Principles and Fair Play committee, stressed that she was sending herself when she presumed that a person of Japanese ancestry would be more than one of another nation.

Arthur H. Drew of the Sons of the Golden West said Japanese should not be treated differently from other people in war but added that there be a period of education and inducements for their return to Japan.

House group charged freed 23 Jap Bl

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(UP)—American activities today had charged by Dillon S. Meyer, with members of the Black Dragon society branch of the Japanese movement of the spirit of Japanese imperialism.

It challenged the personal qualification of Meyer and held the WRA was "incompetent" to supervise 106,000 persons of Japanese ancestry with proper safeguard for the national security.

In a final report on the Japanese problem, it said "few if any" WRA administrators have so much as read a book on the Japanese before undertaking the responsibility of dealing with a touchy racial question.

It recommended that WRA's belated announcement of its intention to segregate the disloyal from the loyal Japanese in relocation centers be put into effect at the earliest possible moment.

Of Meyer, the report said, he "appears to be typical of an administrative neglect to enlistment of an administrative personnel which possessed any degree of expertness or experience which could qualify them to handle 106,000 persons of Japanese ancestry."

The committee said it found the Butoku-Kai, which had 10,000 members, to be subversive in character, but expressed doubt the WRA considered it so.

It said this organization had 60 branches in the United States before Pearl Harbor, about 50 in California.

It contended the WRA program has been "very unsatisfactory" primarily because Japanese Americans thus released were not sufficiently investigated, and that "if the present program of WRA is continued there is little hope that such investigation will be made in the future."

Methods of Dies Committee Cause a One-Member Revolt

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Dies Subcommittee, which has been investigating the Japanese relocation camps, was accused by one of its own members today of prejudice and the making of unproven charges.

This criticism—from Rep. Herman P. Eberharter (D., Pa.)—was directed at a subcommittee report criticizing the Administration of the WRA (War Relocation Authority). The report was signed by Chairman John M. Costello (D., Calif.) and Rep. Karl E. Mundt (R., S. D.).

The majority report accused the War Relocation Authority of "loose competence, and recommended certain changes in its administrative releasing from the camps 23 members of Butoku-Kai, which it condemned as a subversive organization.

Disagreeing with the majority's report, Eberharter said: "After careful consideration, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the report of the majority is prejudiced, and that most of its statements are not proven. The majority report has stressed a few shortcomings that they have found in the work of the War Relocation Authority without mentioning many good points that our investigation has disclosed or the magnitude of the job with which the Authority is dealing."

This language, so similar to the criticism that has been aimed at

the Dies Committee by outsiders for many years, was backed up by Eberharter with specific charges. He said:

"The subcommittee had never met to consider the contents of its report."

"The report failed to withdraw one 'ridiculous' charge that was made early in the inquiry and repeated another that had been disproved by the evidence."

"Ridiculous Charges"

"I am disturbed about some of the ridiculous charges that were made early in our investigation," Eberharter said. "Stories about the Japanese people hiding food in the desert and storing contraband in holes under their houses, were shown to be ridiculous when a project was visited. However, the majority's report fails to withdraw these charges."

"The report of the majority makes a big point about 23 persons who were released from the camps and who were found to be members of Butoku-Kai, a Japanese fencing organization. This is 23 people out of 16,000 released. Even in the case of these 23 neither the majority report nor the hearing of the 23 were subversive."

Eberharter said the Committee had repeated earlier charges that the Japanese in the camps were better fed than the average American. "But it is not brought out that evidence received before the subcommittee completely rebutted the charge," he added.

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'Militia' Here, Inquiry Told

Many Nips Here Served Emperor, Says Witness

Thousands of Japanese farmers in the Southland actually were members of a thoroughly organized "partisan militia," it was testified yesterday before a State Senate finding committee here by Gene Hagberg, former investigator for the Dies committee.

He presented to the committee records which he said had been obtained from Japanese farming associations which showed that their members were identical with the membership roster of a group known as the Japanese Military Virtue Society, which had headquarters on E. First St. in Los Angeles before Pearl Harbor.

Dual Purpose
"Investigating the Japanese activities," Hagberg testified, "I obtained various records from both groups and these indicated the dual purpose of the members." He also placed in evidence judicial findings which agreed that all Japanese males were considered members of the Japanese army between the ages of 17 and 40, regardless of where they lived or their citizenship status.

He pointed out that merely by returning to Japan for one day, any Japanese-American who had been expatriated by reason of not having served his prescribed time in the Japanese army, could be repatriated by the Japanese government.

'Hatred of Americans'

"Japanese have an intense hatred of Americans," Mrs. Garnett Gardiner, former resident of Shanghai, told the committee.

Mrs. Gardiner, wife of Dr. W. H. Gardiner, former Shanghai physician, spent seven years in China, the last seven months in Shanghai while it was under Japanese domination.

Her husband, with whom she returned on the exchange ship Gripsholm on its first voyage, treated John B. Powell, American newspaperman who lost both his feet because of privations suffered in a Japanese internment camp.

"When I return here and learn that Japanese internees are getting beefsteak and chocolate bars, which are difficult even for our citizens to obtain, and then think of how American internees are treated over there, I am furious," declared Mrs. Gardiner.

"I know the attitude of the Japs toward America, and I think it would be a big mistake if they are permitted to return to the coastal area. They should be kept in camps and guarded."

Black Dragon Activities

Another witness was T. S. Van Vleet, retired school official, who testified before the committee that he interviewed a Japanese who purported to be a high official of the Black Dragon Society in California, and who boasted of how this group had organized Japanese throughout the Western States to aid the enemy when an invasion attempt was made.

Van Vleet said the Japanese, whom he knew as Ichisaka, told him that Japanese language schools, which second-generation Japanese children here were required to attend after regular school hours and on Saturday, taught the pupils disrespect for the American government, military forces and general way of life, as well as the Christian religion, and held up Japan and Japanese ways as a model to them.

A number of Orange County residents, including Dist. Atty. James L. Davis, appeared as witnesses and told the committee that the people of that county are "100 per cent" against the Japanese either by

tough U. S. sold Japanese-American

By REYNOLDS PACKARD
THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 4.—(UP)—American troops to go into battle in any theater mostly from Hawaii. Many of them are voluntarily trained in the United States.

st saw them moving out I was startled by a glance to the Japanese I had seen in the some years ago.

Burt Tanaka, from Oahu island in the Hawaiian put me straight. "I need to worry about it," he said. "We're glad of a to show the world that the Japanese are just and loyal American citizens the descendants of Italian Germans who are also fighting."

ca, who speaks "perfect English," is a graduate of San Diego high school and San Diego college.

"We've been yelling for a chance to get over here and show what loyal, tough American soldiers we are," he said. "We are here and we are going to make good."

Capt. Jack Mizuha, also from Koloa, explained that most of these troops are "Nisei," or second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"All of us speak American English better than we do Japanese," he said.

I asked the men whether they didn't think they would be more valuable fighting the Japanese in the Far East, but they agreed they could be employed to better advantage here.

"It's more practical that we fight in the European theater, because we look so much like Japanese," said Lt. Sakae Takahashi, from Makaweli, also on Kure island.

"There cannot be any confusion here in Europe. In the Far East there also is the danger that the Japanese might try tricks to get among us or even pretend they are similar units."

"No, it's more practical for us to fight in Europe. But we are willing to fight wherever the United States flag goes."

Pvt. Albert Shimazu, from Kealahou, Hawaii, told me "We are really ready to fight. Just watch us before this show over."

"And we were not to be... But the was not to be... We're not going... we're passing through... Rod informed her;... Bakersfield... Loveday had not"

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A. Setrakian, chairman of a committee of raisin collaborators, said two members of the committee had approved returning some Japanese for farm work now but the other 16 opposed such a move.

Margaret Cosgrave, a member of the National Japanese American Student council and the American Principles and Fair Play committee, stressed that she was representing herself when she testified that there was no more reason to presume that a person of Japanese ancestry would be more disloyal than one of another nationality.

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It contended the WRA program has been "very unsatisfactory" primarily because Japanese Americans thus released were not sufficiently investigated, and that "if the present program of WRA is continued there is little hope that such investigation will be made in the future."

Jap Farmer 'Militia' Here Before War, Inquiry Told

L. A. TIMES

OCT. 21, 1943

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A number of Orange County residents, including Dist. Atty. James L. Davis, appeared as witnesses and told the committee that the people of that county are "100 per cent" against the return of the Japanese either before the end of the war or afterward.

Bloodshed Seen

Frank C. Latham, Santa Ana citrus grower, said that in his opinion it would be impossible for Orange County peace officers to protect the Japs if they were permitted to return at this time.

"I talked to a marine stationed at one of the camps near by about this matter," said Latham, "and he told me, 'Just bring them back. I'd just as soon kill a Jap here as to go all the way to the South Pacific.' He was a Kentucky boy, not a Californian."

Tulelake People Ruled Ineligible For Relocation

Many people in Manzanar apparently are under the impression that persons who answered "Yes" on Question 28, but who accompany their families to Tulelake, will find it easy to relocate or to go to other projects. This impression should be corrected at once, Assistant Project Director Lucy Adams said yesterday. A study of the instructions and information which has been sent out from Washington indicates that it will be extremely difficult to leave Tulelake. Administrative Instruction 100 on "Separation of Evacuees of Doubtful Loyalty from Loyal Evacuees," states: "After segregation is completed, persons in residence at the Tulelake Center will not be eligible to receive seasonal or indefinite leave."

The Manual of Evacuee Transfer Operations on page 14 in discussing the effect of segregation on the future of the family, says: "The question will also be raised as to whether the decision to go or not to go (to Tulelake) will affect the welfare of the family group adversely in the future. It should be pointed out that, though transfer to the segregation center is not a punishment, it is nevertheless a very serious thing, and a matter to be considered carefully, particularly since it will be very difficult to relocate on the outside after going, even voluntarily, to the segregation center."

The right of appeal is of course recognized, and provision is made for an Appeal Board to consider the cases of persons who feel that they were unjustly assigned to the Tulelake Center, and of persons living voluntarily in the Center who wish to transfer to a Relocation Center. There is no provision for relocation directly from Tulelake. Young people who are going with their families under the impression that after they have helped their parents to settle down, they can then go out and get a job, or move to another center, should realize that once inside Tulelake it will be very hard to get out. Parents should recognize the handicap it will be to get out. Parents should recognize the handicap it will be to young people hoping to live in the United States if they have to stay until the war is over in a center associated in the public mind with doubtful loyalty to the United States, Mrs. Adams concluded.

'We're tough U. S. sold say Japanese-American'

By REYNOLDS PACKARD

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 4.—U. Japanese-American troops to go into battle in any theater war are mostly from Hawaii. Many of them are veterans were especially trained in the United States.

When I first saw them moving up to the front I was startled by their resemblance to the Japanese soldiers I had seen in the Far East some years ago.

But Sgt. Burt Tanaka, from Koloa on Kauai island in the Hawaiian Islands, soon put me straight.

"You don't need to worry about us," he told me. "We're glad of this chance to show the world that descendants of Japanese are just as good and loyal American citizens as the descendants of Italians and Germans who are also over here fighting."

Tanaka, who speaks "perfect American," is a graduate of San Diego high school and San Diego State college.

"We've been yelling for a chance to get over here and show what loyal, tough American soldiers we are," he said. "We are here and we are going to make good."

Capt. Jack Mizuha, also from Koloa, explained that most of these troops are "Nisei," or second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry.

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I asked the men whether they didn't think they would be more valuable fighting the Japanese in the Far East, but they agreed they could be employed to better advantage here.

"It's more practical that we fight in the European theater, because we look so much like Japanese," said Lt. Sakae Takahashi, from Makaweli, also on Kauai island.

There cannot be any confusion here in Europe. In the Far East there also is the danger that the Japanese might try tricks to get among us or even pretend they are similar units.

"No, it's more practical for us to fight in Europe. But we are willing to fight wherever the United States flag goes."

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House group charges WRA freed 23 Jap Black Dragons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(UP)—A house subcommittee on un-American activities today had charged the war relocation authority, headed by Dillon S. Meyer, with releasing 23 Japanese-American members of the Butoku-Kai—an organization described as a youth branch of the Black Dragon society and dedicated to the enhancement of the spirit of Japanese military virtue in this country.

It challenged the personal qualification of Meyer and held the WRA was "incompetent" to supervise 106,000 persons of Japanese ancestry with proper safeguard for the national security.

In a final report on the Japanese problem, it said "few if any" WRA administrators have so much as read a book on the Japanese before undertaking the responsibility of dealing with a touchy racial question.

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'We're tough U. S. soldiers,' say Japanese-Americans

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WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Oct. 4.—(UP)—The first Japanese-American troops to go into battle in any theater of the present war are mostly from Hawaii. Many of them are volunteers who were especially trained in the United States.

When I first saw them moving up to the front I was startled by their resemblance to the Japanese soldiers I had seen in the Far East some years ago.

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Jap ouster recommended

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 25.—(UP)—Deportation of Japanese aliens and of citizens professing a dual Japanese citizenship was recommended today in a committee report accepted by the Sacramento valley council of the state chamber of commerce.

The special committee, headed by James P. Brown, Wheatland, declared also that a study should be made of the possibility of revoking citizenship of persons of Japanese descent with the "view toward their eventual deportation."

The agricultural committee of the council recommended that the war food administration be petitioned to announce immediately acreage goals for sugar beet production. Less than half a crop was produced in California this year because of late announcement of acreage needs, the committee declared.

Army Control of Hawaii Challenged by Court

Richardson
Faces Contempt Ruling
In Writ Case

By NATHAN ROBERTSON
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A serious clash between the military authorities and the courts in Hawaii over the right of citizens to writs of habeas corpus may force a showdown on the Army's authority to continue martial law in the Territory long after the danger of invasion has disappeared.

The immediate crisis has been precipitated by a \$5000 fine clamped down on Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, commanding the Hawaiian Dept. of the Army, for contempt of court in refusing honor a writ of habeas corpus sued by the Federal Court.

Imposing the fine, Federal Judge Delbert E. Matzger said the failure of Richardson to appear in court as ordered by the court yesterday in the contempt proceeding showed "open and notorious defiance of the mandate of the court."

The writ of habeas corpus was issued for the release of American citizens of German ancestry who have been held by the Army for nine and for 21 months respectively, without hearing charges they deny. Richardson ignored it and continued to hold the two men.

One of them, Walter G. G. 43, was working as a brewer for the American Brewing Co., when he was taken into custody on Dec. 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor. He had been naturalized since 1926.

Changes Denied

According to his petition, Glockner believes he has been held on charges that he gave the Hitler salute in 1938 and invited friends onto a visiting German boat. He denies he did either.

The other man, Edwin R. Seifert, 29, was employed by a contracting company when he was arrested Dec. 23, 1942. He said in his petition he thought he was being held on charges of anti-Semitism, which he denied. His father is a cabinet maker in California; his brother a worker in a West Coast shipyard.

Judge Metzger, who is now challenging the Army control, said in his decision issuing one of the writs that "this writ lies at the very foundation of our liberties—without it other rights guaranteed by the Constitution are mere empty words."

Long Concerned

This same Judge, in February, 1942, refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus, deferring to martial law and asserting that such a writ would "be in clear defiance of an order of the military governor." But he held this time that the right to a writ of habeas corpus had been restored by the governor because the danger of invasion had ended.

Some Washington officials have long been concerned over the te-

Attacks on Loyal Nisei Rapped By U.C. Student Publication

Strong appeals to combat the current campaign of vilification in California against Japanese Americans were made editorially in the July 28 and July 30 issues of the Daily Californian, U. C. student publication.

Urging support for the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, the first editorial said in part:

"This hatred of the people of the Japanese race in the United States is not simply a manifestation of the national hatred for the Japanese empire which American soldiers are fighting to destroy. It has been deliberately fomented for economic reasons."

"This, then, is the problem that faces citizens of rational mentality and the more restrained type of patriotism. It is our thesis that the problem is particularly the concern of college students. . . . It is further our thesis that this class of citizens has a decided responsibility to combat a situation which is becoming an actual menace to the nation."

Two days later the Californian published another editorial warning that "fulminations in the California press" are hind-

ering resettlement of evacuees. "The 'slay-the-Jap' elements in the West coast states are not particularly concerned with what happens to the Japs in the Middle-West. That doesn't affect their business interests. They just want to keep them out of the Pacific Coast, preferably forever. But even if they do not intend to make resettlement of Japanese Americans in the Middle-West impossible, their campaign is beginning to have that effect," the editorial said.

"Unless it is stopped, resettlement of loyal Japanese Americans and utilization of their manpower for the war effort may be impossible. And in order that it may be stopped, in order that this country may treat the Japanese Americans within its borders in a fashion worthy of a democratic nation, it is essential that responsible citizens put up a courageous fight against propaganda attacking the Japanese on a purely racial basis. It is essential that they do the job the West coast press has failed to do, and bring the facts of the Japanese Americans relocation and resettlement problem before the American people."

Following action last January, Governor Stainback in February issued a proclamation partially restoring civil rule.

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Racial Issues in Hawaii Stirred by Unions' Drive

Morale groups and civic leaders disturbed by heavy response of workers of Japanese descent to appeals

Antagonistic Currents Against Japanese Hawaiians Traced To Demand for Equal Treatment

Oriental Americans in Hawaii No Longer Willing to Accept Dual Wage Standard As Trade Union Movement Takes Hold in Territory

BOSTON, Mass. — The changing status of the Hawaiian Japanese population, which is coming to a "new appreciation of their rights and privileges under the American flag, and a new willingness to demand those rights" has paradoxically led to a new rise in anti-Japanese feeling on this island, according to William Norwood in a special article to the Christian Science Monitor.

New influences affecting the Japanese include the unionization of labor in Hawaii, the acute manpower shortage, emphasis upon American principles of equality and gradual elimination of old-country attitudes of humility and obedience, says Norwood.

"As a consequence of this trend many of the Orientals no longer are willing to accept a dual standard of wages or the traditional principle of benevolent paternalism under which, up to the present, they have been well cared for and well controlled by employer groups," says the writer.

Many of the current complaints against the Japanese in Hawaii may be traced to Caucasian families who have lost their domestic help since the start of the war, and who have consequently accused the Japanese of "cockiness and independence."

"Many of the complaints are somewhat paradoxical," says Norwood, "for the very 'cockiness' and 'independence' which some residents of Hawaii resent are typically American characteristics, and may in part be the product of the Americanization program which has been

under way in this Territory with varying degrees of emphasis ever since the start of the war.

"For two years the Japanese in Hawaii have been exhorted to think American, speak American, be American, act American. This theme has been used over and over again in newspaper editorials, advertising, radio appeals, luncheon club talks and in community morale promotion. One explanation seems to be that some of the Japanese, especially some of the younger generation, have responded so promptly and so forcefully to these appeals that their behavior is regarded as disturbing, especially when their adoption of American standards takes the form of union activities and pursuit of higher pay."

The possibility has also been suggested that the Japanese in Hawaii have been overpublicized for their war efforts in sending so many sons to the U. S. Army, for buying so many war bonds, and for "not sabotaging" the islands.

Another reason for this present racial trouble, according to Norwood, is complacency on the part of both the Japanese and non-Japanese populations of this island, where the feeling now exists that the tide of war is now ebbing toward Japan and away from Hawaii.

"So Hawaii is exhibiting some of the typical characteristics of a big family which turns a solid front of unity and comradeship against any threat or attack, but reverts to squabbling among its various members when the threat is removed or the attack beaten off."

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By W. H. Haddon Squire

Novelties at the Proms—I

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900 Residents Named For Tule Lake Center In Segregation Measure

EDITORIAL DIGEST

General DeWitt

The departure of Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt from his post as commanding officer of western defense was marked this week by numerous editorials in the west coast press praising his actions, particularly evacuation of more than 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the coast combat zone.

"He has shown commendable vigor and discretion in the removal of the Japs from the Pacific Coast," the Los Angeles Times said on Sept. 13.

The Sacramento, Calif., Bee, one of the McClatchy newspapers, editorially urged the maintaining of a firm policy upon persons of Japanese ancestry and hoped in an editorial on Sept. 13 that the "shift of General DeWitt from his post here does not mean any weakening of the government's stand in respect to the return of Japanese to the west coast." The Bee quoted General DeWitt's "a Jap's a Jap" statement which, it said, "still represents the views of an overwhelming majority of people in this critical area."

The San Francisco Examiner noted that "paralleling his military task, General DeWitt had the unprecedented job of removing Japanese residents from the Pacific states and regulating the movements of other enemy aliens. He met this unique responsibility with force and humane consideration for those evacuated." A similar view was expressed by the Oakland, Calif., Tribune.

Nisei Neighbors

The Minneapolis Star-Journal published an editorial on August 17 called "Our Nisei Neighbors." The Star-Journal took a friendly view of the WRA's relocation program and noted:

"The nisei have human failings like all other peoples, but they have little trouble in their new jobs after other workers get to know them. Contact with the nisei often turns unfriendliness of Americans into friendliness."

"In a post-war world where we will be neighbors to many races in lands made close by modern transportation, we can hardly expect a friendly peaceful place if racial minorities are treated contemptuously within our own borders."

Liberal Dodgers

The Pittsburgh, Pa., Courier, one of the nation's outstanding Negro newspapers, commented on Sept. 4 on the interest shown by the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball organization in Japanese Americans, noting that Branch Rickey, Jr., had written that the fact that these Japanese Americans are "American boys is good enough for the Brooklyn ball club . . . whether they are of Japanese, English or Polish descent makes no difference to us."

"This shows a laudable liberalism on the part of the Dodgers, but we could be much more enthusiastic about it if Negro youths were not being barred as of yore," the Courier said "Would that the Brooklyn Dodgers had been big enough to go all the way and not only invite Japanese American youths, but Aframerican youths as well."

Army Tanks Subdue Japs at Tule Lake

Troops in Battle Dress Restore Quiet After Rebellion

TULE LAKE, Nov. 5. (AP) Tanks, armored cars, machine guns and fixed bayonets ruled the 16,000 Tule Lake Japanese with a firm hand today in the wake of America's first serious internment camp uprising of the war.

This huge segregation center for those proved disloyal to the United States, or suspected of being so, came under full Army control yesterday after another outbreak of violence in which 20 rebellious Japanese and at least one civilian were injured.

The War Relocation Authority in desperation had asked military aid.

Round Up 500

Army troops in battle dress moved en masse into the camp with fixed bayonets and rounded up 500 Japanese, who were questioned while holding their hands clasped over their heads.

The Japanese, who on Monday held an impromptu three-hour mass meeting at the administration building while keeping 75 government employees virtually prisoners inside, showed no inclination to argue as soldiers patrolled the camp and light tanks took up positions with guns pointing toward the living area.

The only show of organized disobedience was broken up by tear gas. Witnesses said that late yesterday when a group of Japanese, estimated variously at 250 to 1000, formed apparently for a conference, soldiers effectively used tear gas to disperse them.

Armored Cars Patrol

Twenty armored cars complete with heavy machine guns moved through the camp's dirt roads. Jeeps scurried about, mounted machine guns on the ready. Some soldiers carried tommy guns; others made up light machine-gun units.

It was a precisely executed maneuver and when it was over the Army announced succinctly, "Quiet has been restored."

The Tule Lake camp, in the isolated bottomlands of Northern California, has been a trouble spot for the W.R.A. almost since its inception. For a year and a half there has been smoldering revolt here, with strikes, riots, beatings and vandalism, and finally an outright bid for control last Monday.

Hawaiian Leaders

The troubles came to a head with the arrival of thousands of Japanese transferred here from Hawaii a few weeks ago. A strong anti-American leadership fostered by these new arrivals took form and showed openly Monday when a Rev. Kai from Hawaii told thousands assembled at the administration building that "you must give your all for Japan."

With that, two-thirds of the crowd bared their heads and bowed.

One impelling reason given for the disturbances was the desire for some of the Japanese to create an incident which would bring their quick deportation to their homeland.

Morale groups and civic leaders disturbed by heavy response of workers of Japanese descent to appeals

Oriental Americans in Hawaii No Longer Willing to Accept Dual Wage Standard As Trade Union Movement Takes Hold in Territory

"Many of the complaints are somewhat paradoxical," says Norwood, "for the very 'cockiness' and independence which some residents of Hawaii resent are typically American characteristics, and may in part be the product of the Americanization program which has been

"So Hawaii is exhibiting some of the typical characteristics of a big family which turns a solid front of unity and comradeship against any threat or attack, but reverts to squabbling among its various members when the threat is removed or the attack beaten off."

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Critics Seize Opportunity

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Racial Issues in Hawaii Stirred by Unions' Drive

Morale groups and civic leaders disturbed by heavy response of workers of Japanese descent to appeals of unionizers—Honolulu bus drivers' strike cited as index to possible future trouble.

The relations of Japanese and Americans in Hawaii have gone through several phases since the assault on Pearl Harbor. The latest development is an upsurge of renewed tension. The second of two articles on this situation follows.

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Unionization of labor—still anathema to most employers here—has perhaps done more to disturb Hawaii's traditional attitude of paternal tolerance than any other one factor.

Despite martial law and military surveillance focused on their activities, labor organizers have been busy since the start of the war and relatively unrestricted. Their organizing program has embraced several fields of employment, from which their recruits have been preponderantly Japanese. The enthusiasm with which Hawaiian workers of Japanese descent are responding to the organizers' appeal has disturbed morale groups and civilian leaders, who feel that if the Japanese move too boldly and too swiftly in this direction, some serious racial antagonisms may develop. There is some evidence to support this view.

Criticism of Japanese "cockiness" and "independence" has been heard with increasing frequency since the transportation slowdown involving 500 Honolulu bus drivers, 65 per cent of whom were of Japanese ancestry.

Operational Disputes

This slowdown, the first serious work stoppage in Hawaii since the start of the war, 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 1,173. The Company and union failed to agree on modification of operational rules.

To protest the company's attitude and to demonstrate its own point of view, the union ordered strict observance of every rule in the manual, even regulations long outdated by heavy wartime traffic in Honolulu.

This maneuver snarled traffic for two days, but won some concessions from the Company. It also won for the Japanese drivers some bitter complaints and criticism from a busy, inconvenienced public.

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.

Critics Seize Opportunity

But critics of the Japanese immediately seized this 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 antiunion, which to the labor group is synonymous with being anti-American.

A medium point of view is that in this instance, union leaders in Honolulu should have given more

careful study to the racial factor and should have anticipated that loss of good will by the Japanese drivers might exceed material advantages gained by the union.

Another example of the effect of unionism in Hawaii upon race relations is seen in current efforts to organize trucking and transportation concerns. A young citizen of Japanese descent is directing these organizing efforts for the Teamsters' Union and already has encountered strong racial antagonism.

No Negotiation With Japanese

One employer, with a brother interned in Manila, paid off his drivers and prepared to sell his trucks rather than negotiate with this trucking union headed by a person of Japanese ancestry. The union countered by filing charges with the National Labor Relations Board. These charges now are pending.

As it operates in Hawaii, the NLRB makes no racial distinction. Its services are available to all bona-fide unions regardless of their racial composition. Thus employees of Japanese extraction have access to the same Federal protection and assistance as are available to unions on the mainland.

One of the strongest labor organizations in Hawaii is the Honolulu local of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

This organization also is headed by a man of Japanese ancestry, and membership is composed largely of stevedores of Japanese ancestry. The union holds collective bargaining agreements with the three principal employers of waterfront labor in Honolulu. Its members load and unload most of the ships passing through this port. 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 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.

Pay Boost for Dairy Labor

Still another labor organization of expanding influence in these islands is the Dairy Workers Union, also composed largely of members of Japanese descent. The union has succeeded in gaining substantial wage increases for dairy workers and milk-route drivers. One contract gave drivers increases amounting to 70 per cent. (Hawaii has been held to be exempt from application of the so-called Little Steel formula limiting wage increases to 15 per cent.) The accomplishments of this one organization have tended to increase the prestige of unions and to win many new converts.

Most of the unions active among workers of Japanese ancestry are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, which is operating in Hawaii with a much more liberal

Continued on Page 3, Column 1

900 Residents Named For Tule Lake Center In Segregation Move

Approximately 900 Heart Mountain residents have been designated for transfer to the Tule Lake segregation center, it was announced yesterday by M. O. Anderson, assistant project director, in charge of the segregation program. The exact figure will not be available, he said, until final determination is made in a few cases, possibly today.

A call to evacuees who seek to press their group after undermining the United States view which heard the cases of Kido, national Japanese American Citizens League president, Salt Lake City.

Kido made a detailed statement of how efforts to depose some 1200 persons had been expected to be involved in citizenship rights had been the movement from this center, and declared "it is doubtful" that Congress may mean that only two trains permit other pending bills instead of the planned three at the time to be passed.

"It should be fairly obvious to nisei as a whole that designated to assist segregation clouds which hovered over families with details of packing their citizenship status and other preparations report ing from the mass evacuation program is proceeding and war hysteria are clearing smoothly.

he said. "The Supreme Court Medical examinations are being given by the health department to determine the number of 'military necessity' must be within requiring Pullman accommodations for the trip.

"Every nisei must frankly face the future if he expects to main in this country after war. There is no denying that a new start must be made sooner or later.

and environment is bound have its difficulties—but the nisei came to America under most adverse conditions, without knowledge of the English language, without money, and without friends. Now that there is no necessity of worrying about the nisei's citizenship status or about deportation after the war, every nisei must think of resettlement, since this is the only road to salvation for the large majority who have no property on the Pacific coast," he asserted.

Kido said the shock of discrimination against nisei on racial grounds had changed an "it can't happen here" attitude to a cynical "anything can happen" outlook for many, and these fears were increased by publicity given agitators in Pacific coast newspapers.

When he expressed fear to friends during a visit to the East that Congress was about to deprive nisei of citizenship, Kido said they "were rather amused at the forebodings I had expressed. They stated

At this time, continued Aug 21, 1943

A housing survey is now under way on a block basis with the aid of block managers to see what adjustments can be made to make room for Tule Lake residents due on the first train. Many units have been vacated, while the size of some families have been reduced by resettlement, making their transfer to smaller apartments desirable.

Drive by Unions Stirs Up Racial Issues in Hawaii

Continued from Page 1

racial policy than applies to its organizing and recruiting program on the mainland. Here in the Territory the A. F. of L. has taken the position that if unionism is to make any headway at all membership must be open to the citizen Japanese; membership is not available to aliens.

As on the mainland, the manpower shortage in Hawaii has caused upward revision of wage scales in numerous instances without benefit of collective bargaining. This trend is tending gradually to eliminate or at least modify the dual standards under which Oriental labor in Hawaii has received less pay than Caucasian labor.

Japanese office workers, stenographers, clerks, typists, mechanics, carpenters, yardmen, maids, wait-

resses, 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.

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Citizenship of Nisei Affirmed; Be Confident, Says JACL President

A call to evacuees to face the future with confidence and defeat the aims of Pacific coast race-baiters who seek to press charges of disloyalty against this group after undermining their morale and confidence in the United States was issued this week by Saburo Kido, national Japanese American Citizens League president in Salt Lake City.

Kido made a detailed statement of how efforts to deprive American-born Japanese of their citizenship rights had been defeated, and declared "it is doubtful" that Congress would permit other pending bills aimed at the nisei to be passed.

"It should be fairly obvious to nisei as a whole that the clouds which hovered over their citizenship status resulting from the mass evacuation and war hysteria are clearing," he said. "The Supreme Court justices have stated that even the grounds of 'military necessity' must be within reason."

"Every nisei must frankly face the future if he expects to remain in this country after the war. There is no denying that a new start must be made sooner or later."

A new life in a new place and environment is bound to have its difficulties—but the nisei came to America under more adverse conditions, without knowledge of the English language, without money, and without friends. Now that there is no necessity of worrying about the nisei's citizenship status or about deportation after the war, every nisei must think of resettlement, since this is the only road to salvation for the large majority who have no property on the Pacific coast," he asserted.

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