

Nipponese in Vital Jobs

O.W.I. Says Some Even Transferred to War Plant Activity

WASHINGTON, May 11. (P)—After nearly a year behind barbed wire, thousands of American citizens of Japanese descent are being systematically moved into essential jobs, the Office of War Information reported today, some even into war production industries.

The relocation centers, built to house 110,000 Japanese moved from Pacific Coast States, are regarded as temporary way stations, O.W.I. said, for the majority of the evacuees. More than two-thirds of them are American citizens by birth.

Investigations are being made into the behavior and attitudes of all adult evacuees, and those "satisfactory" are eligible to leave the centers and resume normal life.

Evacuees Protected

"Studies also are made," the agency said, "of communities to which the evacuees propose to move, to insure that their presence will not result in disturbances or danger to the evacuees themselves."

The greatest demand to date for Japanese laborers has come from the sugar beet country and vegetable areas around Midwestern cities.

"Re-establishment in private employment in normal communities is the ultimate objective of the War Relocation Authority," the report said.

Last week the Senate Military Affairs Committee approved recommendations of its subcommittee headed by Senator Chandler (D., Ky.) for prompt abolishment of all 10 relocation centers as "trouble breeders."

Camps Inspected

Chandler's committee inspected the camps over a six-month period and today Chandler released some details of his group's findings, including letters and information obtained from various governmental and State officials.

Included was a letter from Assistant Secretary of War McCloy stating that the War Department will not oppose return to Pacific Coast areas of special categories of Japanese, such as wives and children of Japanese-American soldiers now in the Army, but believes any general resettlement of Japanese there would be "unwise."

Would Free Loyal

Recommending release of loyal Japanese from relocation centers for employment in the war effort or induction into the armed forces, the letter stated in part:

"From a military point of view, there would not seem any need for any greater surveillance of this group than what is already maintained for other elements of our population. Once cleared by the War Relocation Authority, after careful consultation with other government agencies, individuals in this category should be treated like anybody else, except that for the present the War Department is of the opinion that any general resettlement in the evacuated areas on the Pacific Coast would be unwise."

"This does not mean," the letter continued, "that the War Department would in the interest of military security oppose the return to the evacuated areas after careful investigation of special categories such as the wives and children of Japanese-American soldiers now in the Army."

Bowron Quoted

McCloy also recommended "close internment" of dangerous Japanese.

In Chandler's report is a letter from Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles urging discontinuance of the Manzanar center because of its proximity to the city's water supply. Bowron also recommended that no Japanese be permitted to return to coastal areas for the duration; that Japanese born in this country, of military age, be inducted into the armed forces and used either as labor units or as military authority deems advisable; that all other able-bodied Japanese be required to work for their subsistence, principally in the production of food; that those known loyal to Japan be confined in "concentration camps;" that all Japanese, whatever their work, be carefully watched.

Jap Relocation Director Tells Job-Finding Aims

Head of Topaz (Utah) Unit Says Strict Discipline Kept in Camp Housing 7800

"Our aim with these people is to give them a temporary substitute as much like their homes as possible, to train them for jobs in which they can be useful and to get them out over the United States on those jobs. Anything resembling idleness on the part of Americans these days is a foolish waste of money we need for something else."

"These people," about whom Charles F. Ernst thus spoke yesterday upon his arrival in Los Angeles, are the Japanese living under his surveillance as director of the project of the War Relocation Authority at Topaz, Utah. He now has charge of the 7800 persons there, one of the 10 such centers operated by the United States government.

Send Out 500

Already there have gone from his center 500 Japanese men and women to take positions in the Middle West, many of them going into civil service in Chicago and other large cities. Another 500 have been given limited leave and will work on farms and in other positions in the intermountain area. They will be employed on seasonal work, their term of leave being seven months, he said. With exception of those having property on the Pacific Coast, none of the Japanese is wishful of returning here.

Ernst brushed aside rumors of food hoarding among the Japanese living on the Topaz project, of drinking or carousing, of frequent absences from camp and other irregularities.

"Our food is bought by the Army three months in advance on estimates based on our statements of population," he said. "Every person in the center is rationed and is permitted only the food other civilians are permitted. We have their ration books as long as they are residents."

Hoarding Difficult

"There is a common kitchen, one for each block, with a general steward who does the planning and ordering for all. There is little opportunity to hoard food in these barracks which are sleeping and living rooms only—bathrooms, dining rooms and other facilities are communal. Aside from small purchases which may be made at the co-operative store, which is financed by the Japanese, or in town, where residents can only go on passes signed by myself, there is no opportunity to buy food even though they wished to do it."

As for the possibility of liquor, Ernst declared that such sale is strictly controlled in Utah, that his charges can buy it only at the government dispensary after written application to him for a permit. Such request has not been made since he took over the work last September, he said.

"The camp is guarded by the Army, no one leaves it at any time save on a pass; the only liberty is movement about the 20,000-acre area where are raised the beef cattle, the hogs, poultry and vegetables which will make the project self-supporting within the range of things that can profitably be grown there," he said.



Charles F. Ernst

"The Senate committee members made three sound recommendations relative to future operation of these centers. They recommend that men qualify for selective service; that the camps be maintained for the disloyal, the very young and the very old; and that all workers be put to work as rapidly as they qualify."

"America needs these Americans," said Ernst. "Among them are highly educated and trained men and women and others of all shades of usefulness. Let us get them out over the United States as rapidly as possible in order that they may really pull the weight they are so eager to pull."

County Assured Army Won't Jeopardize West

Los Angeles County yesterday was assured that the War Department in enrolling American-born Japanese in the Army will not "concur in any action that would jeopardize the security of the West Coast."

The assurance came to the Board of Supervisors in a letter from Col. William P. Scobey of the War Department general staff. It was in response to the county's opposition to any plan that might return a portion of the relocated Japanese to this area.

Col. Scobey wrote: "The War Department does not contemplate incorporating

28,000 Japanese in the Army. We intend to incorporate 9000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry into a combat team.

"The mass evacuation of Japanese did not imply disloyalty on the part of all Japanese and it does not appear either right or in accordance with the American conception of democracy to retain these loyal ones in restricted custody and it is not believed that your counsel would subscribe.

"The War Department does not concur in any action that would jeopardize the security of the West Coast, or any other coast, or the safety of its military expeditions."

Alien Curfew Need Shown

West Coast Exposed to Attack After War Began, Court Told

WASHINGTON, May 11. (P)—Defending military regulations imposing a West Coast curfew on all persons of Japanese ancestry and excluding them from designated areas, Solicitor General Charles Fahy told the Supreme Court today that the Pearl Harbor disaster had "left the West Coast exposed to destructive enemy attack" and it was "imperative that those charged with the defense of our shores take adequate protective measures against a possible invasion."

He urged the court to sustain the conviction of two persons of Japanese ancestry who contended they were born in the United States and hence were American citizens, against whom the regulations could not constitutionally be applied.

Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi of Seattle was sentenced to three months imprisonment for violating the curfew regulation and for failing to report to an evacuation center. Minoru Yasui of Portland, Or., was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined \$5000 for violating the curfew regulation.

About 70,000 Involved

Approximately 70,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry were said to have been evacuated from their homes.

"The great majority of persons of Japanese ancestry in this country," Fahy said, "were concentrated on the West Coast. About one-third of them were aliens, and the majority of the American-born were in the younger age groups. A significant number of the American-born had been sent to Japan for their education, and many of them were regarded, by reason of their training abroad, as highly dangerous."

"The fact that the so-called fifth column type of warfare had been so apparently successful in recent years, and the fact that there had been evidence of extensive espionage at Pearl Harbor, made it imperative to take adequate precautionary steps."

"Although it may be assumed that the majority of the Japanese residents on the West Coast were loyal to the United States, the very presence of the entire group presented grave danger because that group comprehended an unknown number of unidentified persons who constituted a serious threat."

War Causes Restraints

"The exigencies of war may demand the imposition of restraints that would be unwarranted in times of peace. Indeed, an individual may be required to give up his freedom and lay down his life. The curfew and exclusion measures are certainly less drastic than compulsory military service."

Fahy spoke after E. F. Bernard of Portland, counsel for Yasui, had asserted that "the curfew law was the first assault on the constitutional rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry, but it was the initial one which led to the disgraceful situation where American citizens are staring through barbed wire barricades on this land of freedom."

"Recent European history," he added, "should make plain to us the danger of wholesale proscription."

Prejudice Charged

A. L. Wirin of Los Angeles, who also represented Yasui, contended that the orders by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, in charge of the Western Defense Command, were based on "racial prejudice" and not on military necessity.

He quoted Gen. DeWitt as saying before a House subcommittee on naval affairs that:

"A Jap's a Jap and it makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not. I don't want any of them. We got them out. They were a dangerous element. The West Coast is too vital to take chances."

Justices Jackson and Black asked questions as to whether the court could set aside the decisions of military leaders as to what constitutes military necessity.

Color Not Only Factor

"What we have here," Jackson commented, "is not the mere color of the skin. We have here a group of persons who speak the same language as our enemies, who have relatives in the enemy's forces, and among whom there might have been a great number of persons who were dangerous. There obviously wasn't time to make an investigation of their individual background. Is it beyond the military leader's power to reach a judgment based on these facts and to exclude these people?"

Wirin replied that exclusion would be warranted "only under the most extreme circumstances" and those circumstances did not exist on the Pacific Coast.

"The orders were carried out only against persons of Japanese descent," Wirin added.

GROWERS TOLD JAP SITUATION BADLY BUNGLED

WGA Meeting Hears Lechner;
Group's Opposition to Subsi-
dies Revealed by Its President

Demands that Washington bureaucrats allow for the vagaries of nature when they are writing farm regulations and warning that the Japanese situation on the Coast is being badly bungled featured a Western Growers' Association annual meeting at the Biltmore yesterday.

The OPA situation was discussed by the W. G. A. president, O. D. Miller, Phoenix, Ariz., and the Japanese menace by Dr. John R. Lechner, Americanism Educational League executive director.

Miller said the association, which represents an annual \$180,000,000 California and Arizona vegetable and melon business, is strongly opposed to farm subsidies.

"We don't want any Government pap. All we want is a chance to run our business with a reasonable margin of safety," he declared.

Present OPA regulations, he pointed out, put a ceiling on prices, but no floor under them, thus preventing growers from getting sufficient returns in favorable markets to offset sub-cost prices in unfavorable markets.

"Apparently the regulations are based too largely on out-

dated agricultural year-book

LA EXAMINER

JAP LAND PLOT SEEN

1/6/47

Coloradoans Charge National
Group Behind Farm-Buying

DENVER, Jan. 5.—(INS)—Northern Colorado farmers charged today that "some nationwide organization" is fostering the entrenchment of relocated West Coast Japanese-American farmers on "the best farm lands in Colorado's best irrigated farming districts."

The accusation came as leaders of agricultural communities in Weld, Larimer and Morgan Counties joined in a protest given Governor John C. Vivian by a delegation of 11 farmers from the area surrounding Brighton, 17 miles north of Denver.

26 PRIZE TRACTS SOLD

The Mayor of Brighton, Dr. J. W. Wells, who led the delegation, reported 26 prize farm tracts of Adams County had been transferred from ownership by Caucasians to ownership by Japanese-Americans within the last six months. Leaders in other districts said the influx of Jap farm buyers was as great elsewhere throughout the fertile irrigated sections.

All the farmers reported the Japanese purchases had been made at "fabulous prices—usually \$500 to \$1000 over and above the normal 'asking price.'" Frank Mancini, a leader in the Adams County Vegetable Growers' Association, said:

"Price is no object to these Japs. They have all the money they need. They have the very best in equipment and farm machinery; expensive, almost new tractors and other farm implements. Most Americans won't sell to them at first, but when the owner of a farm worth \$3000 is offered \$3500 to \$4000 cash, it's a big temptation."

"They must be getting their money from some big nationwide organization, because this condition is spread out over too wide an area to be entirely a proposition of individuals buying."

Mancini said the Japanese-American newcomers to the Brighton area controlled 60 per cent of the vegetable growing business last summer and he predicted they would have up to 90 per cent of the business this next summer.

10660/103 L.A. TIMES

Ex-Chaplain Raps Pastors for Dodging Jap Issue

Former Navy Officer With Son in Service Opposes Return of Nipponese to Coast

Declaring that he is ashamed of some Southland clergymen who advocate the return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast during the war, Dr. John F. B. Carruthers, former Navy chaplain and now executive vice-president of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, yesterday urged a State Senate investigating committee to call them to the witness stand and put them on record.

"It's time for the clergy of all denominations to stop pussy-footing on this question. I'm ashamed of the clergymen in many pulpits who think they can by-pass this problem, which amounts to christianity versus paganism. This committee should call them up and put them on record as to how they stand.

"If you're going to have a bunch of weasels in our pulpits, lets find them out."

Has Son in Navy

Dr. Carruthers, who was Navy chaplain in the first World War and served for a time on the U.S.S. Oklahoma, sunk at Pearl Harbor, now has a son in the Navy, he said.

He emphasized that there are many patriotic clergymen, but said that others, perhaps through mistaken notions, are influencing the public toward leniency for a race undeserving of it.

"I'm in favor of postponing the question of Japanese resettlement until after the war, when our boys come home," he told the committee. "They may have something they want to say about the matter. I don't believe they'd want to come home and find that the Japs had taken all the choice land."

Can Rebuild Japan

Dr. Carruthers said he thinks the place for loyal Japanese-Americans after the war is in Japan, where they can aid in the rebuilding of that land after it has been thoroughly conquered by the United Nations. He praised Governor Warren for his stand on the resettlement question.

The committee, composed of State Senators Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman; George J. Hatfield, Herbert W. Slater and Irwin T. Quinn, is a fact-finding group seeking to determine public opinion on the proposal to permit Japanese-Americans to return to the coastal area, and also to find evidence of violation of the alien land law.

World Conquest Planned

Testimony that the Japanese planned the conquest of the entire world, including the United States, as long as 40 years ago was offered by Col. F. B. Whitmore, U.S.A., retired, and corroborated by another witness, Deputy City Attorney Fairfax Cosby.

Col. Whitmore said he was medical adviser to the Chinese government in Nanking about the turn of the century and was told by various Japanese officials stationed there about the plans for conquest.

"These plans were laid out by the Emperor of Japan," he told the committee. "Time means nothing to the Oriental. The conquest of the Pacific islands and all of Asia was part of the plan. The immigration of Japanese to the Pacific Coast of the United States was part of it."

All Jap Subjects

"All children born of Japanese parents, whether here or elsewhere, are Japanese subjects under the law of their own nation and are part of the grand plan to conquer the world."

Cosby told how he arrived at a similar conclusion many years ago while employing immigrant Japanese on a Northern California ranch.

"I learned by questioning some of the friendly ones that they all had served in the Japanese army and still were regimented here. High officers were located in San Francisco, lower ones in smaller cities, and all were in touch with the men."

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GROUPS FIGHT JAPS' RETURN

Continued from First Page

Cosby said. "They were here for colonization purposes, just waiting for Dec. 7, 1941."

Helped Trap Spy

Another witness was Al D. Blake, private detective, who in 1941 aided naval intelligence authorities in trapping a high Japanese navy officer in Los Angeles on charges of conspiring to obtain secret information about Pearl Harbor naval and military installations.

Blake said the officer told him during the course of their association that 90 per cent of the Japanese merchants in the United States were in the employ of the Japanese government and that they received monthly subsidies in various amounts.

Other witnesses included Mrs. Margaret J. Benapf of the Gold Star Mothers; Mrs. Agnes Darton, first Vice-Commander of the Navy Mothers Club, and Mrs. Ola Mack of the same organization.

Oppose Return

All testified that their groups were bitterly opposed to the return of the Japanese to the Pacific Coast at any time.

Mrs. Darton, who represents 55,000 Navy mothers, said: "No Navy men nor members of their families want the Japanese back on the Pacific Coast, either before the end of the war or thereafter."

The hearing will be continued today and is scheduled to end tomorrow.

Return of Japs Here Would Be Unthinkable Now

1930/03 L.A. TIMES

Dist. Atty. Howser may have been somewhat alarmist in his testimony before a State Senate fact-finding committee that any return of Japanese nationals or persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast during the war "or for a long time afterward" would inevitably lead to mob violence. At the same time, the danger that Japanese returning here now would meet with rough treatment, undoubtedly exists, nor could the safety of any Japanese so returning be guaranteed, no matter how much the soberer elements of the citizenry might deplore violence.

The Salinas Chamber of Commerce recently sent out a questionnaire to 1800 residents of the Salinas Valley. Out of

1468 replies only two favored return of any Japanese now and a large number opposed their return at any time in the future. The chamber committee, after considerable study, believes that all alien Japanese should be deported after the war, and that some method of resettling American-born Japanese so they will not be concentrated in any particular area must be adopted.

So far as the duration of the war is concerned, exclusion of Japanese from Pacific Coast areas is absolutely demanded by military necessity and public opinion. Definite proposals for their postwar disposition can well await developments, though the problem should be currently considered.

JAPANESE CELLS AND CENTERS

Good example: A Japanese social club, disbanding, has given the money in its treasury to the Army Emergency Relief Society and the Navy Relief Society.

There have been many such clubs in Hawaii. Some of them were entirely innocent, solely for purposes of good fellowship, entertainment, recreation, and the meeting of people with similar tastes and hobbies. But some were not so innocent. These were organized by, or used by, alien Japanese with the very definite idea of maintaining in Hawaii centers of Japanism, cells of alien Japanese influence.

Like the Shinto temples, the Japanese language schools, the Japanese language press, they played their part in the grandiose scheme Japan has for conquering America and later the world.

Their day is done. None has a valid place in the Hawaii of today or the Hawaii of the future. There should be no more Japanese clubs, and the faster they all liquidate and devote their funds to all-American activities, the better.

Tenney Calls on L. A. Bar to Make Study of Jap Problem

1933/03 L.A. EXAMINER

Formation of a committee of attorneys to study legal aspects of the Japanese problem for future action, has been asked by Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman, Americanism Educational League, in a letter to members of the Los Angeles Bar Association.

In asking the lawyers to serve on a voluntary committee, Tenney points out that legal needs of the people of California will become increasingly important as the war with Japan is accelerated and particularly as it draws toward a successful conclusion for America.

The people of California and the nation, Tenney declares, will be bombarded with propaganda of sentimentalists and legal phases of the problem are apt to be clouded by false issues.

"It, therefore, appears to me that lawyers of this state are in a position to contribute a real patriotic service in the

formation of a committee for the study of Japanese problems so that the issues may be sharp and clear and future actions predicated on sound principles of law," Tenney stated.

Such a committee, he pointed out, can be of inestimable value in the preparation of proposed legislation in the California Legislature and in the Congress of the United States when legislation may be necessary and advisable.

Studies of Japanese vertical trusts, mutual subsidies and "master government" control over agriculture and business will be made to determine if they were in violation of the Alien Land Act, Tenney said.

"There is strong evidence," he wrote the attorney, "that Japanese aliens conducted large business enterprises under subterfuge."

WRA POLICY HIT BY REP. ENGLE

12/11/43

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—(AP)—Recent riots at the Tule Lake (Calif.) Japanese relocation center have culminated in an "international incident" which may have laid the groundwork for Japanese retaliation against our nationals in Japan, Representative Engle (Democrat), California, told a Dies subcommittee today.

Blaming what he called "lack of firmness" by the War Relocation Authority (WRA) in handling the Japanese relocation problem, Engle said WRA "social workers" had encouraged Japanese in their camps to assert what they believed were their "rights," which, he added, resulted in disturbances on "trivial and unreasonable grounds."

"As a consequence," Engle continued, "the entire occurrence at Tule Lake resulted and . . . is claimed already to have had international reverberations."

Representative Thomas (Republican), New Jersey, warned the subcommittee, of which he is a member, to guard against attempts he said he expected WRA Director Dillon Myer to make Monday to "whitewash his own administration by trying to throw the blame on the Dies committee."

Meanwhile, Representative Lea (Democrat), chairman of the California Congressional delegation, announced a new committee of West Coast Congressmen to investigate problems relating to Japanese relocation centers.

The committee, headed by Representative Sheppard (Democrat), California, includes the following: Representatives Elliott (Democrat), Tolan (Democrat), Outland (Democrat), Engle (Democrat), Carter (Republican), Welch (Republican), Gearhart (Republican), Hinshaw (Republican) and Phillips (Republican) of California; Magnuson (Democrat), Coffee (Democrat) and Horan (Republican) of Washington; Angell (Republican) and Stockman (Republican) of Oregon.

ocrat), Coffee (Democrat) and Horan (Republican) of Washington; Angell (Republican) and Stockman (Republican) of Oregon.

An Editorial from Idaho: Hawaiian Solution of "Japanese Problem" Urged for Mainland

Any Approach to Problem Not Predicated Upon Clear Recognition of Loyal Japanese Americans Is Denial of Principles for Which We Fight

The best answer which has yet come to our attention upon the question of what to do with the Japanese among us is in an article appearing in Harper's Magazine for June, based upon the problem presented to the Territory of Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941.

The solution finally evolved was the simple one of securing from the FBI and the army and navy intelligence staffs a careful review of the case history of more than 100,000 Japanese, citizens and aliens. Thereafter and upon the basis of that investigation the known dangerous, citizens and aliens alike, were put into detention camps for the duration. The suspects were put under constant surveillance and restriction. Those found to be loyal Japanese American citizens were treated as loyal American citizens.

With this solution and the subsequent handling of the problem, the Statesman is in complete agreement and accord.

We believe that any approach to the similar problem here on the mainland which is not predicated upon the clear recognition that there are Japanese who are loyal American citizens, and entitled to the respect, dignity and rights given to any other loyal citizen is in itself a denial of those principles for which we are fighting. The President and the secretary of war have recognized that basic principle of equal treatment by

authorizing the induction into the armed services of loyal Japanese American citizens, giving to them all the rights and privileges of any other citizen in the armed services.

To say, as has been publicly done by high authority, "that a Jap's a Jap and always will be" is to imply that all persons with Japanese blood in their veins are disloyal and dangerous. Such sentiments expressed anywhere at any time by anyone is not only harmful to the loyal Japanese among us, but extremely dangerous to the general welfare, inciting, as it may readily do, "witch hunting" and other forms of persecution by self-appointed policemen.

The Japanese alien of proven loyalty should be accorded the same rights and privileges that are given to the alien German and Italian.

This is not to say that we should treat known and dangerous Japanese, or those held as suspects, with a crying concern for their welfare. Not at all. They should be rounded up, confined in detention camps and given such treatment and consideration, no more, no less, than that required by international law.

The hard-headed and good-sense approach to and solution of the problem which was made by the people of Hawaii can be and should be made here on the mainland. — (From the Idaho Daily Statesman, July 3, 1943.)

in relocation centers are not in sympathy with the United States in the present war. While they

Daily Californian Charges Legion With Fascism, Bigotry

Student Publication Prints Blunt Editorial On Veterans' Group

SAN FRANCISCO — The Daily Californian, University of California student publication, in a blunt editorial on August 18, challenged the American Legion with Fascism, bigotry and intolerance.

Under the heading "They Actually Said IT," the editorial quoted excerpts of speeches delivered during the course of the recent American Legion state convention by Governor Warren, National Commander Roane Waring, State Commander Lean Happel and others.

Under a subhead, "Here's What We Say," the Daily California's editorial declared:

"The intolerant bigotry and emotionalism of these statements by prominent American Legion officials are fair warning to all who believe in American principles that the American Legion is a potentially dangerous organization.

"It has often been said that if Fascism comes to the United States it will be called Americanism . . .

"Newspaper reports of the San Francisco convention reveal that this militant, well organized politically and economically influential and purportedly 100 per cent American organization contains the seeds of Fascism.

"The group in control has laid down a policy which is rampantly nationalistic; intolerant of other nations and other people; intolerant of minorities within the United States; lacking in regard for the rights of citizens and strongly emotional in its approach to social and political problems.

"It has left no doubt about the part it expects to play in the formation of American policies after the war . . .

"From newspaper accounts we learn Legionnaires have demonstrated they will hinder collaboration with our present Allies after the war. 'I am not willing for the British Commonwealth of Nations or Soviet Russia or poor China or any other foreign nation to sit in any council that says my son or grandson will go out to be shot,' declared Waring. 'That is for America to decide. If anything goes wrong, we'll step out as America, and fix it.'

"Nationalism, national egoism and distrust of Allied nations cannot be more strongly expressed.

"We look in vain in newspapers for criticism of the Legion. Instead we find statements in praise of the Legionnaires by public officials. Everywhere they are welcomed, honored, congratulated.

"It isn't hard to understand. Politicians cater to them for votes. Would-be critics are frightened off by the Legion's loudly proclaimed patriotism. But it is high time for citizens who have the intelligence to see what this organization is and the courage to call it by its name, to speak up in protest against the fascist principles the American Legion is airing in the name of Americanism."

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an citizens are called, the United States immediately hal

relocation has been in the army commission and agency loyal citizens and law-abiding citizens of their labor and skill war effort.

cause we believe opposition to the relocation of Japanese in the Pacific coast is a policy for them in the United States and too many to community."

From the Daily Californian: Movement to Arouse Hatred Against Japanese Americans Threatens All Minority Groups

The movement to arouse hatred against persons in the United States of Japanese ancestry is rapidly getting out of control. The thing is dangerous. It is a threat to the rights of all minorities; it is striking down the barriers of hatred; it is furnishing fuel for Japanese propaganda against the United Nations in the Far East and for German propaganda against the United Nations in South America. It has got to be stopped by rational people before it becomes too big to handle in any peaceful and reasonable fashion.

Evidence of such a movement to arouse hatred against the Japanese in this country, both citizen and alien, is abundant. We have at our desk at this moment a pamphlet entitled "Slap the Jap" put out by an organization known as "The Home Front Commandos." The frontispiece bears the legend, "No Jap is now fit to associate with human beings." It contains this plea: "Join now and keep the Japs rats out of your hair."

"One-half million Japs in California — Do you want them in your hair?" "Unless something is done the 'Long Hairs' will put them back on your farm lands, as your neighbors, as your business competitors."

A clipping on our desk, a column for the Madera News entitled "The Editor's Pink Tea," reports that most of the ladies clubs of the country have joined the "Stop-the Jap" movement.

A wave of resolutions is passing through the Chambers of Commerce, American Legions, and city councils of the state urging that the Japanese, both citizen and alien, be kept out of California not only for the duration of the war but forever after.

The San Francisco Examiner on its editorial page ran a cartoon of some very repulsive looking Japanese saluting the American flag with their fingers crossed. It bore the following caption: "Most of the Japs in the relocation centers, Nisei or not, keep

loyalty to the United States.

The committee in the same newspaper said its disclosures have not hampered the release of 27,000 evacuees for work in agricultural and industrial communities and education at government expense.

At the time the story was published, the WRA says, a total of 12,799 evacuees had left the relocation centers, either permanently or temporarily under the regular leave procedures. Of this number about 800 are students. Neither the WRA nor any other federal agency provided any of these students with financial assistance, it was pointed out.

In a United Press dispatch from Washington dated May 29, Robert E. Stripling, committee investigator, was quoted as saying "we have no evidence of proper check being made by the WRA before Japanese . . ."

their fingers crossed when they pledge allegiance to the American flag.

"It is entirely too difficult to tell a good Jap from a bad Jap to ever take a chance on allowing these enemies freedom anywhere."

Results of the mounting tide of irrational feeling against people of the Japanese race, whatever their background, have been to undermine the faith of the citizens of Japanese descent in the democratic principles professed by the land of their birth, to greatly impede any satisfactory settlement of the problem of the Japanese in the relocation centers, to arouse widespread disparagement of the rights of citizenship, flagrant attempts to disregard them altogether, and to provide fuel to the enemies of the United States for propaganda in maintaining the claims of this country to be fighting for the freedom of all men and the rights of all minorities are hollow.

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. Its greatest strength is in rural districts, where the Japanese have been economic competitors to white farmers. Its greatest proponents have been large farmers in these districts. Hence the insistence that the Japanese be forbidden to return to the west coast ever.

This, then, is the problem that faces citizens of rational mentality and of the more restrained type of patriotism. It is our thesis here that the problem is particularly the concern of college students, who belong, for the most part, to the above class of citizens. 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. — An editorial in the Daily Californian of the University of California at Berkeley on July 28, 1943.

the latter half totally false. The WRA provides financial assistance to each evacuee going out for the first time on indefinite leave in cases where the individual lacks the necessary ready cash to make the trip and establish himself in the place of employment. No evacuee, however, is entitled to more than one grant of this kind. Those who return to the centers and then go out a second time receive no financial assistance whatever from the WRA for the second trip.

In reply to a charge by Representative J. Parnell Thomas published by the Los Angeles Times on May 20, the WRA says it has never tolerated the preaching or teaching of state Shintoism at centers. Parnell blamed the influence of Shinto priests for evacuee belligerence.

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JAC July 10, 1943

War Relocation Office Denies Charges Made by Dies Men

Prepared Statement Gives Facts on Food, Releases, Financial Aid for Evacuees

Representative Starnes Denies Making Charges Against Evacuees on Use of Government Cars And Use of Financial Assistance Grants

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The War Relocation Authority this week issued a prepared statement refuting some of the "more flagrantly inaccurate" public charges made against it by the Dies Committee currently investigating the WRA's activities. Some of the charges attributed to members of the committee and published widely in the national press, were denied by these individuals as ever having been made or authorized, the WRA said.

The WRA found "some of these statements are true; some are completely without foundation in fact; and others are a compound of half-truths blended with either careless reporting, slipshod investigation, or deliberate distortion."

To charges that the WRA is encouraging high government officials to employ evacuees so that greater public trust in them can be created, the authority says it "has never 'encouraged' any government official to employ an evacuee at any time. Like all other employers government officials are fully entitled to forward job offers to the WRA for submission to the evacuees at the centers."

In a story appearing in the Washington Times Herald on May 28 it was charged evacuees are being so well fed that they are sending packages of butter, coffee and other rationed foods to friends on the outside.

To this the WRA says "evacuees at relocation centers are subject to the same rationing restrictions as all other civilians in the United States. We have absolutely no evidence that any evacuee has ever sent any rationed food to persons outside the centers. If this were done, it could be done only at the expense of the sender's rationed allowance."

The WRA brands as "completely untrue" a statement published in the same newspaper, allegedly from a report by Dies committee field investigators, that as many as 76 per cent of residents in one camp have refused to profess their loyalty to the United States.

The committee in the same newspaper said its disclosures have not hampered the release of 27,000 evacuees for work in agricultural and industrial communities and education at government expense.

At the time the story was published, the WRA says, a total of 12,799 evacuees had left the relocation centers, either permanently or temporarily under the regular leave procedures. Of this number about 800 are students. Neither the WRA nor any other federal agency provided any of these students with financial assistance, it was pointed out.

In a United Press dispatch from Washington dated May 29, Robert E. Stripling, committee investigator, was quoted as saying "we have no evidence of proper check being made by the WRA before Japanese..."

Starnes was reported to have said that evacuees were permitted use of government cars and gasoline for pleasure driving, that some evacuees have been allowed to bring their own automobiles to the centers and use them mainly for "visiting back and forth" and that one camp which clamped down on pleasure driving saved 1000 gallons of gasoline the first week.

The WRA says these statements are wholly unfounded; no evacuees are allowed to use personally owned cars in centers, and evacuees using their own cars to leave centers on indefinite leave obtain gasoline through local ration boards in accordance with regular rationing procedure.

The WRA reports that Representative Starnes has denied ever making or even authorizing the charge published in the Washington Times Herald on June 4 that evacuees at centers are allowed five gallons of whisky per person.

Representative Starnes also denies making a charge credited to him and published in the Times Herald that evacuees received \$50 from the WRA in addition to clothing and transportation when they leave centers to take jobs, and that many make a practice of working a short time, then returning to the camp and leaving again to benefit a second time from the \$50 leave-taking present.

WRA claims the first half of this statement is partially true; the latter half totally false. The WRA provides financial assistance to each evacuee going out for the first time on indefinite leave in cases where the individual lacks the necessary ready cash to make the trip and establish himself in the place of employment. No evacuee, however, is entitled to more than one grant of this kind. Those who return to the centers and then go out a second time receive no financial assistance whatever from the WRA for the second trip.

In reply to a charge by Representative J. Parnell Thomas published by the Los Angeles Times on May 20, the WRA says it has never tolerated the preaching or teaching of state Shintoism at centers. Parnell blamed the influence of Shinto priests for evacuee belligerence.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

July 28, 1943

U. S. Policy Never Embraced Indefinite Detention of Coast Evacuees, Idaho Legion Told

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho — It has never been the intention or policy of the United States government to detain the 110,000 evacuees from the west coast in relocation centers for the duration, G. W. Folsom, placement officer of the war relocation camp at Hunt, Idaho, told the Idaho state convention of the American Legion Monday.

Folsom told the Legionnaires that the relocation centers were set up as temporary homes for the evacuees when it became evident that voluntary migration from the coast of persons of Japanese ancestry would not succeed. He added that it has never been the intention of the government to detain them longer than it is necessary to see them resettled into communities where they are welcome and can do productive work.

"They are charged with no crime," he said.

"However, the War Relocation Authority and other groups and government agencies have recognized from the beginning that a small percentage of the evacuees in relocation centers are not in sympathy with the United States in the present war. While they in all likelihood would not actually do anything to endanger the national security, they definitely prefer the Japanese way to the American way. It was deemed advisable to place these people in a center by themselves so that their presence in relocation centers would not reflect upon the loyal Japanese Americans. Accordingly, the Tule Lake center in northern California has been set aside and within the next month all the relocation centers will transfer to the Tule Lake center evacuees who have shown by statements or actions that they prefer Japan and are not in sympathy with the United States. They will remain in that center without leave privileges until repatriated to Japan. We expect to transfer about 400 from the Minidoka center to Tule Lake and in return receive about 2,000 loyal evacuees from the Tule Lake center to fill our camp to capacity of 10,000 population."

Folsom added:

"We believe that it is possible to distinguish between the loyal and disloyal people of Japanese ancestry as well as with other racial or racial groups to a degree which will insure the national security.

Altogether 8,000 nisei, as

American citizens of Japanese ancestry are called, are now serving in the United States army, approximately half of them volunteers.

"The relocation policy of the WRA has been indorsed by the president, the army, the war manpower commission and other officials and agencies who believe that all loyal citizens of this country and law-abiding aliens, regardless of their racial ancestry should be allowed to contribute their labor and skills to this country's war effort.

"Because we believe that much of the opposition to these people has grown out of the fact that they congregated in communities on the Pacific coast, we are following up a policy of lining up jobs for them in hundreds of towns and cities throughout the United States and of refusing to send too many to any one state or community."

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"Arkansas Gazette" Publishes Straightforward Presentation Of Life in Relocation Centers

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas Gazette devoted almost a full page in its 4th of July edition to a straightforward presentation of the life and problems of Japanese American evacuees at the Jerome and Rohwer relocation centers.

Two three column-wide photos showed a group of evacuee children playing "Ring around the rosary" and an unidentified evacuee woman tending a large Victory garden in front of her barracks home. Another picture, two columns wide, presented Mrs. Jack Y. Kiba listening to her daughter, age 10, as she read a letter from a former Los Angeles schoolmate.

A special article by staff correspondent Clovis Copeland led off with the observation that some of the evacuees at the two Arkansas centers believe relocation to be a blessing in disguise.

"Few of them," wrote Copeland, "expressed a desire to return to the West Coast. Their homes and businesses largely have been disposed of at a fraction of their true value, they say."

The evacuees, he continued, point to large numbers who have left the centers for work in localities where their talents are needed and local friendliness has been assured. "In practically every case, the transition has been satisfactory to the evacuee and community," he observed.

Copeland described the Victory gardens, the Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops, the Red Cross chapters and other phases of center life which keep the evacuees constructively occupied. He also mentioned that numbers of himself had volunteered from the two centers and are training for combat duty at Camp Shelby.

Another article, unsigned, spotlighted the sentiments of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Y. Kiba of Los Angeles and Rohwer, typical parents of two typical evacuee children.

Kiba, a former partner in a large produce business in Los Angeles, was quoted as follows on the evacuation:

"Being uprooted and removed from your home, business and friends is not easy. "It came as a shock to us at first, but now we realize that it may have been a very good thing for us. A lot of resentment against us is felt by people who do not know any of us Japanese Americans and believe what they read and hear about us. When the war is over, most of us hope to settle again in various parts of the country, and we hope that this decentralization will help other Americans to know and understand us."

Adults at the center feel no special bitterness against the country as a result of their confinement, "but we are still anxious to return to normal living," Mr. Kiba is quoted.

As parents the Kibas have one serious problem in that they have to explain the reasons for their confinement to their children, the article said.

"They consider themselves good Americans and constantly ask why they must remain 'in here' while their former school friends are free to live as they please," Mrs. Kiba said. "The children are too young to be able to reason the

thing out, and it is difficult to explain it to them. But the Kibas expect to leave for the "outside" soon, the article points out, and Mr. Kiba is again quoted: "Here we think the authorities have done a good job and have treated us well. But it will be wonderful to live 'outside' again." On Japanese American loyalty, Mr. Kiba had this to say: "Pearl Harbor was a terrible thing for all of us. We Japanese Americans are as anxious for an American victory as is any other good American. If records could be found of the war bond and war stamp sales to Japanese Americans even long before Pearl Harbor, it would be clear where our sympathies lie."

DIGEST

Please the Loyal

the Milwaukee, Wis., Journal on 26 called for the release of patriotic Japanese Americans from relocation centers. Comment on the segregation program undertaken by the WRA, the and in meeting a perplexing item.

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Maxine Davis in 'Lib Magazine Write A Valid, Lucid F Life in Those 'J

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Magazine in the August issue with a bias; underr with the American America is a plac without regard with the belief of minor-

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the possi- bility 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 Ha-

wait. "So Hawaii is exhibiting some of the typical characteristics of a big family which turns a solid front 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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Antagonistic Currents Traced Japanese Hawaiians 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. 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."

There are also some of the typical characteristics of a big family which turns a solid front any threat or attack, but reverts to squabbling among its various members when the threat is removed or the attack beaten off."

Maxine Davis in 'Liberty':
Magazine Writer Presents
A Valid, Lucid Picture of
Life in Those 'Jap Camps'

In order to find out the truth about the relocation centers and to note the inevitable changes upon the nisei that confinement must cause, Maxine Davis went to Poston.

The result: "The Truth About Jap Camps," published in Liberty Magazine in the August 7 issue.

"I went with a bias; understand that at once," she writes. "I went out with the American dream as a yardstick; with the conviction that America is a place where men may live in freedom, side by side without regard for race or color; with the belief in the traditional rights of minorities in this land."

She knew first, apparently, what so many persons have yet to grasp, that "two-thirds of the Japanese in this country are citizens of the United States. They were born on our soil. They have been educated in American schools. They speak the language of America. They grew up instructed in the belief that they were Americans, just as boys and girls whose parents were born in Ireland or Italy or Sweden are Americans."

Miss Davis describes Poston with an accuracy any evacuee will respect. She noted that "the floor boards are not close together, and the Japanese use the spaces between them for ash trays," and she noted the "Arizona fog," evacuee for Poston dust.

But "it is not quite so grim now as it was in the beginning," she writes. She points out that furniture was contrived from scrap lumber; air conditioners bought for mess halls; gardens and window boxes created. "Most of the comfort you see has been created by the Japanese themselves; it has not been donated by the government."

And, finger out to feel the political wind, Miss David found "political factions which make Washington look politically placid arose." But she also noted that the nisei, still holding their franchise, "have not failed, according to the available evidence, to exercise that right."

Problem of Work

Two major problems were found by the writer to exist at Poston. The first of these is the labor problem.

Of the 100,000 acres available at Poston, she declares, only a small portion of the land has been irrigated, this due to the WRA policy of subsistence farming, a policy that would, logically, encourage agricultural workers to get jobs outside.

Problem of Fear

The other major problem found by the author was the predominant emotion of fear. This fear exists both for those who elect to stay in the centers and those who want to leave.

"They are afraid to stay. Afraid they will stagnate. Afraid they will not have enough to eat. Afraid of the present and afraid of the future. What will happen to them after the war if they have not established themselves and found a way to earn a normal living? They are afraid of communities where there are no other Japanese, and afraid to herd together for fear of violence . . ."

"The old folks are also afraid. They have no desire to move. They want to stay in the centers until the war is over . . ."

"Parents are afraid for the way their children are growing up . . . Professional men and women and merchants particularly worry about their futures . . ."

"These fears color the lives of all the evacuees who are still in the center. They regard the future with trepidation and the present with resentment."

Two criticisms are made by the author of the relocation center at Poston:

"The most serious valid criticism of the situation at Poston is that the government policy is confusing. It fluctuates too much. It offers little that is definite. No one is sure what the rules will be tomorrow."

"The second criticism is that the centers deprive the Japanese, American and foreign-born alike, of the right to work as men outside work, with the pre-

vailing wage for the job they do."

"Finally," says the author, "there is little excuse for keeping the American-born in the center. The FBI has satisfied itself that it has combed out all who were disloyal and interned them elsewhere for the duration. The rest should be allowed to go where they please, subject only to restrictions in the interest of their security."

It is unfortunate that more magazines with mass appeal have not handled the problem of the evacuee, handled it with the simplicity and lucidity of Maxine Davis' article. The average U. S. reader is more used to seeing flamboyant headlines, oft Dies-inspired, charging the evacuees and the government with every possible crime.

As Miss Davis writes of the Poston swimming pool:

"There is a swimming pool which is merely a wide place in the ditch. From the uproar in Congress, I had expected a marble pool with umbrella-shaded tables beside it and liveried waiters serving champagne. But it's only a ditch and there is no alcoholic beverages of any sort; they are not allowed in Poston. Indeed, there isn't even any soft drink or candy to be had, as a rule."

**EDITORIAL
DIGEST**

Release the Loyal

The Milwaukee, Wis., Journal on July 26 called for the release of patriotic Japanese Americans from war relocation centers. Commenting on the segregation program to be undertaken by the WRA, the Journal declared "this is a step forward in meeting a perplexing problem."

"It is hard to see why any of the loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry should be supervised after release from internment camps any more than should loyal Americans of German or Italian ancestry," the Journal commented, adding:

"It would seem possible for our authorities to make exhaustive investigations of Japanese Americans, to intern the disloyal ones as is planned, and then free the loyal ones. If the west coast presents a special military problem, they can still be excluded from that region but we want to be sure that it is a military reason and not a west coast attitude that controls."

The Journal concluded: "It is unthinkable that thousands of Japanese Americans, loyal and disloyal, should be kept together in internment camps any longer. The plan to segregate the disloyal and to free the loyal Japanese Americans should be put into effect immediately."

On Segregation

Among the California newspapers which have been generally objective and fair in their approach to the problems of evacuation and relocation are the three San Francisco peninsula dailies, the Palo Alto Times, San Mateo Times and the Redwood City Tribune.

In an editorial on July 29 the Tribune commented on the WRA segregation program:

"Decision of the War Relocation Authority to segregate all of the disloyal Japanese by removing them to a single center is in line with logic, justice and practical wisdom. The mixing of the loyal and disloyal in isolation engenders in the minds of the former the sense of being treated as criminals. Internal conditions not only are promotive of unhappiness for the unoffending, but when the two groups are mixed engender danger as well. There is certain to be some bitterness felt by the temporarily exiled people, which in many cases would make them receptive to the anti-American sentiments that the disloyalists are not bashful about expressing."

"It is to the interests of the United States that American loyalty in nisei hearts be preserved wherever it can be found, and that no chances be taken on its contamination by incessant association with anti-American Japanese."

Above Race Barriers

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin told in an editorial on July 19 about an incident in downtown Honolulu when a Japanese woman was hit and run over by a passenger bus.

"Men of three different races—Caucasian American, Chinese and Filipino—rushed to her aid, hurried at highest possible speed to get her to a hospital," the Star-Bulletin declared. "It is noteworthy that representatives of three races who are at war with the Japanese should so promptly reach and aid the injured woman. It is noteworthy."

The Star-Bulletin used this incident as a peg on which to hang an editorial comment about Hawaii's racial harmony in wartime:

July 24/43 Zucke

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Dillon Myer Predicts Eventual Abandonment of WRA Centers; Says Camps Are 'Undemocratic'

Detention Within Center Considered Temporary Stage for Loyal Evacuees, Committee Told; Permanent Confinement Believed Unconstitutional

Constitutional principles involved in the War Relocation Authority's relocation program were discussed at length by WRA Director Dillon S. Myer in testimony before the Costello Subcommittee of the Dies Committee. Because of the significance of the points Myer made the Pacific Citizen publishes the entire statement:

The evacuation and relocation program raise important questions of constitutionality. This is so because two-thirds of the persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from west coast military areas are citizens of the United States, and the great majority of the remainder are law-abiding aliens.

It is the position of the War Relocation Authority that its leave regulations are essential to the legal validity of the evacuation and relocation program. These leave regulations establish a procedure under which the loyal citizens and law-abiding aliens may leave a relocation center to become re-established in normal life.

We believe, in the first place, that the evacuation was within the constitutional power of the national government. The concentration of the Japanese Americans along the west coast, the danger of invasion of that coast by Japan, the possibility that an unknown and unrecognizable minority of them might have greater allegiance to Japan than to the United States, the fact that Japanese Americans were not wholly assimilated in the general life of communities on the west coast, and the danger of civil disturbance due to fear and misunderstanding — all these facts, and related facts, created a situation which the national government could, we believe, deal with by extraordinary measures in the interest of military security. The need for speed created the unfortunate necessity for evacuating the whole group instead of attempting to determine who were dangerous among them, so that only those might be evacuated. That same need made it impossible to hold adequate investigations or to grant hearings to the evacuees before evacuation.

When the evacuation was originally determined upon, it was contemplated that the evacuees would be free immediately to go anywhere they wanted within the United States so long as they remained outside of the evacuated area. Approximately 8000 evacuees left the evacuated area voluntarily at that time, and 5000 of these have never lived in relocation centers. The decision to provide relocation centers for the evacuees was not made until some six weeks after evacuation was decided upon, and was made largely because of a recognition of the danger that the hasty and unplanned resettlement of 112,000 people might create civil disorder.

Detention within a relocation center is not, therefore, a necessary part of the evacuation process. It is not intended to be more than a temporary stage in the process of relocating the evacuees into new homes and jobs.

The detention or internment of civilians of the United States against whom no charges of disloyalty or subversiveness have been made, or can be made, for longer than the minimum period necessary to screen the loyal from the disloyal, and to provide the necessary guidance for relocation, is beyond the power of the War Relocation Authority. In the first place, neither the Congress, in our appropriation acts or any other legislation, nor the President in the basic Executive Order No. 9102, under which we are operating, has directed the War Relocation Authority to carry out such detention or internment. Secondly, lawyers will readily agree that an attempt to authorize such confinement would be very hard to reconcile with the constitutional rights of citizens.

The leave regulations of the War Relocation Authority, instead of providing for such internment of loyal citizens or law-abiding aliens, set up a procedure under which any evacuee may secure indefinite leave from a relocation center if he can meet the following four conditions:

1. WRA must be satisfied from its investigation that there is no reason to believe issuance of leave to the particular evacuee will interfere with the war program or endanger the public peace and security;
2. The individual must have a job or means of support;
3. The community to which the individual wishes to go must be one in which evacuees can relocate without public disturbance.
4. The evacuee must agree to keep WRA notified of any change of address.

The War Relocation Authority is denying indefinite leave to those evacuees who request repatriation or expatriation to Japan or who have answered in the negative, or refused to answer at all, a direct question as to their loyalty to the United States, or against whom the Intelligence agencies or WRA records support direct evidence of disloyalty or subversiveness. The great majority of the evacuees fall into none of these classes, and are thus eligible to leave under the authority's regulations.

On June 21, 1943, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its decision in the case of Gordon Hirabayashi v. United States. Hirabayashi had been convicted of violating both the curfew orders and the evacuation orders applicable to Japanese Americans. The court held that the curfew was a valid exercise of the war power. Although the question of the validity of the evacuation orders was directly presented to the court in that case, the court did not decide that question. There is evidence in the majority and concurring opinions of the court in the Hirabayashi case that, although it found the curfew to be valid, it believed the evacuation orders present difficult questions of constitutional power, and detention within a relocation center even more difficult questions. Mr. Justice Murphy, in his concurring opinion, said concerning the curfew orders: "In my opinion this goes to the very brink of constitutional power."

Mr. Justice Douglas, in his concurring opinion, said: "Detention for reasonable cause is one thing. Detention on account of ancestry is another. . . Obedience to the military orders is one thing. Whether an individual member of a group must be afforded at some stage an opportunity to show that, being loyal, he should be reclassified is a wholly different question. . . . But if it were plain that no machinery was available whereby the individual could demonstrate his loyalty as a citizen in order to be reclassified, questions of a more serious character would be presented. The United States, however, takes no such position."

The Chief Justice, in the majority opinion, was careful to point out that the court was limiting its decision to the curfew orders and was not considering the evacuation orders or confinement in a relocation center.

More than a year has passed since evacuation was begun. During this year we have, of course, had time to make necessary investigations and to begin the process of considering the evacuees on an individual basis. The leave regulations are intended to provide the due process and hearing which fair dealing, democratic procedures, and the American Constitution all require.

Inter-racial Relations of Nisei Combat Team 'Satisfactory', Declare Military Authorities

Army's Hawaiian Department Says Rumors Regarding Treatment of Japanese Americans Serves Enemy Purpose by Causing Uncertainty

HONOLULU, T. H. — Inter-racial relations between American soldiers of Japanese ancestry and soldiers and civilians of other races in and near Camp Shelby, Miss., are satisfactory and entirely without serious incident, military authorities of the Hawaiian department of the U. S. Army announced on July 23, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

The announcement was made in Honolulu on the basis of a thorough report received from Camp Shelby intelligence offices in response to a request from the Hawaiian department for a close survey of the situation.

The Star-Bulletin said that the Hawaiian department requested the investigation after receiving numerous reports of "wild rumors" circulating in Hawaii, which may have been enemy inspired.

"At least, the effect of these disturbing rumors served a very definite enemy purpose by causing uncertainty and fright among some Hawaii families of the Camp Shelby soldiers of Japanese extraction," Hawaiian department authorities said.

Rumor mongers in Hawaii painted a wild picture of "riots, insurrection and serious racial disorders at and near Camp Shelby," it was reported.

"The stories they told are absolutely untrue," the report from Camp Shelby said.

Actually, only one potentially serious interracial situation has developed at Camp Shelby and that involved the reaction of fans at a boxing match in which an American soldier of Japanese ancestry had been matched against a Caucasian in the ring.

This episode, as well as remarks on natural, non-racial minor irritations at the camp, are covered in the Camp Shelby intelligence reports, as follows:

"There have been isolated, wholly unrelated incidents of minor nature at this station involving Caucasian troops and Japanese-Americans, in each instance generated by spur of the moment group conflict rather than racial or national animosity. Individual physical combat at this station is rare.

"Upon one occasion, during the emotional pitch of a closely contested boxing match between a white soldier and a Japanese-American, the challenge of physical contest was taken up by seconds and sympathizers, and a general melee was narrowly avoided.

"Similar incidents between contestants of the same race would have been a matter of small moment, causing only a ripple of excitement, attributed to hot-headed youths "blowing off a little steam."

The report also brought out that "association between Japanese-American and native American Caucasian soldiers at this station, is neither encouraged nor discouraged.

"As a group, the Japanese-Americans, largely because of mutual interests and common origin, generally keep to themselves, by their own choice.

"Japanese-Americans have received splendid press notices at this station. Their eagerness to buy war bonds, their generous nature, their accomplishments as soldiers and as individuals, have been well publicized.

"It is the opinion of the reporting offices that possibly they have been over publicized, to their own embarrassment at times, and quite conceivably at the expense of creating unwarranted jealousy by other soldiers."

CITIZEN

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1943.

Price:

Myer Reports 90 Percent of Japanese Repatriation

Anti-Evacuee Groups on Coast Are Integrated

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — California's Jap-baiters made their united front official last week with the formation of the Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League, for which articles of incorporation were filed with Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan. The League was set up as a non-profit, non-partisan California corporation.

Objectives of the new organization as stated in its incorporation papers are:

"Pacific Coast Japanese Problem League has been organized for the purpose of co-ordinating the ideas, objectives, influence and efforts of individuals, groups and organizations in the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Arizona, who are interested in the protection of the Pacific coast area from any and all phases of the Japanese menace."

Original incorporators include men who have led the drive to discredit Americans of Japanese descent and prevent their return to the Pacific coast.

They are Judge Russ Avery, president of the Pacific League; Walter H. Odemar and Eldred L. Meyer, grand trustee and past grand president, respectively, of the Native Sons of the Golden West; Ben S. Beery, attorney and Legionnaire; Henry Kearns, president of the State Junior Chamber of Commerce; Clyde C. Shoemaker, former district attorney of Los Angeles county, and Frederic T. Woodman, former mayor of Los Angeles.

The League has opened its principal office at 112 West 9th street, Los Angeles. Plans are under way to establish regional offices in the principal cities of the western states, while local chapters are being organized in many California counties.

The sponsors claim backing by more than 50 organizations, and an active membership of several hundred individuals. The League is the outgrowth of a recent statewide conference held in Los Angeles recently.

Avery has invited all individuals, organizations and groups in harmony with the League's objectives to participate in its activities.

Individuals Approved For Government Refuse to Go

Speaks in San Francisco

On S. Myer, director of War Relocation Authority centers in this country, the persons whose repatriation the Japanese Government wanted to patch from a New York correspondent in San Francisco.

In anticipation of another exchange shipment, which he hoped to complete within "sixty days," Ja-panese Government officials furnished the State Department with a list of persons whose repatriation was desired sent back to that country, Mr. Myer said.

"The Gripsholm has been a disappointment," he went on, "because the Japanese Government has not been able to get some going back who want to go."

A considerable percentage of the 6,500 who have asked for repatriation in the war relocation centers were influenced, according to Mr. Myer, by the belief that there will be no place for them in this country after the war.

Mr. Myer, whose policy is to assist residents of relocation centers into private life in normal zones has been criticized by some groups in and out of the centers, he replied to his critics. A speech sponsored by the League on American Principles for Play, of which President Gordon Sproul of the city of California is honorarian.

"I have been a little bit annoyed by the inconsistency of some of the live in your state," Mr. Myer said to his hearers. "They take exception they don't want the evacuation of Japanese back in California they are trying to block the program to settle them somehow."

Mr. Myer disclosed that the program to aggregate "pro-Japan" groups in the relocation centers will get underway about September 1. The trains will begin moving "pro-Japan" Americans out of the Tule Lake center in northern California to other centers and take "pro-Japan" into Tule Lake.

It is intended to keep 15,000 of them "for the time being." This movement, Mr. Myer said, should be completed by November 1.

CITIZEN

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1943.

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Myer Reports 90 Percent of Evacuees Spurn Japanese Request for Repatriation

Great Majority of Individuals Approved For Exchange by Tokyo Government Refuse to Go To Japan; WRA Chief Speaks in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, disclosed on August 5 that a careful check of the ten evacuee war relocation centers in this country showed that only about ten percent of the persons whose repatriation has been requested by the Japanese Government wanted to return to Japan, according to a dispatch from a New York Times

correspondent in San Francisco.

In anticipation of another sailing of the exchange ship Gripsholm, which he hoped would be within "sixty days," Japan has furnished the State Department with a list of persons whom it wished sent back to that country, Mr. Myer said.

"The Gripsholm has been held up," he went on, "because the Japanese Government has insisted on some going back who don't want to go."

A considerable percentage of the 6,500 who have asked for repatriation in the war relocation centers were influenced, according to Mr. Myer, by the belief that "there will be no place for them in this country after the war."

Mr. Myer, whose policy of releasing residents of relocation centers into private life in non-military zones has been criticized by some groups in and out of Congress, replied to his critics at a luncheon sponsored by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, of which President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California is honorary chairman.

"I have been a little bit amazed at the inconsistency of some folks who live in your state," Mr. Myer told his hearers. "They take the position they don't want the evacuated Japanese back in California, yet they are trying to block our program to settle them somewhere else."

Myer disclosed that the program to segregate "pro-Japan" groups in the relocation centers will get under way about September 10, when trains will begin moving "pro-Americans" out of the Tule Lake center in northern California to other centers and take "pro-Japanese" into Tule Lake where it is intended to keep 15,000 to 18,000 of them "for the duration." This movement, Mr. Myer said, should be completed around November 1.