

# REPRESENTATIVES CLASH ON TULE JAPS' 'RIGHTS'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1. (U.P.)—Three Congressmen clashed heatedly at a Dies subcommittee hearing today on the issue of "constitutional rights" of Jap internees vs. "security of the nation."

Rep. Thomas (R.) N.J., tossed in the assertion that the War Relocation Authority "is a joke and a racket" and that "the sooner we get rid of Director Dillon Myer the better."

The flare-up occurred while Rep. Eberharter (D.) Pa., member of the subcommittee, was cross-examining a witness, Rep. Engle (D.) Cal., in whose district is situated the Tule Lake camp where riots have occurred.

"Isn't it true that the people of California dislike the Japs, and that this dislike amounts to a prejudice?" Eberharter asked.

Before Engle could reply, Thomas cut in with:

"Doesn't the gentleman feel the people of the entire nation dislike the Japs? I trust the gentleman is not defending the Japs."

Engle acknowledged that Californians "dislike and are suspicious of Japs, and with good reason."

"But don't you think the constitutional rights of these people—many of whom are American citizens—are involved?" Eberharter asked.

"And don't you think the security of the nation is also involved?" Thomas snapped.

Engle said his constituents questioned the advisability of locating a W.R.A. camp at Tule Lake because of its proximity to war industries and a key

north-south railroad "which is particularly vulnerable to sabotage."

Eberharter insisted that Japs were not permitted out of the camp without military authorization.

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## Judgment In Not Calling Army Troops To Settle Tule Riot Justified -- D. Myer

WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 11.—Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, told a congressional committee this week he was convinced that his judgment in not calling Army troops to settle the Nov. 1 Japanese riot in the Tule Lake center was justified in that large-scale bloodshed was avoided.

Myer stated that a wrong move in the tense atmosphere that afternoon might have meant the loss of life for many people, including the appointed personnel.

He said that contact with the Military Police camp had been made early in the afternoon of Nov. 1 after a crowd of from 3000 to 6000 internees summoned by a Japanese committee's "smart trick" in announcing falsely that he was scheduled to address them.

Contrary to other testimony indicating the crowd was organized for trouble, Myer said:

"Most of the evacuees were there because they had been invited to hear me speak, not be-

### DELIVER TREES

Social Activities department of the Community Activities section delivered 150 Christmas trees to various mess halls, nurseries, elementary schools, dormitories, teachers' dormitories hospital, children's village, libraries, canteen and the general store, recreation halls and churches, the department disclosed.

cause they were part of an angry mob."

Myer also announced that he authorized the hiring of 66 additional white security officers for Tule Lake. At the time of the Nov. 1 uprising, in which Japanese injured two Caucasians, only six Caucasian police were on duty. The remainder of the camp's police force was composed of evacuees, recruited in the center, he said.

Myer told the committee that he had "killed" a current issue of the Cleveland area WRA publication which told Japanese evacuees they were needed to teach Ohio and Michigan farmers a "lesson in sanitation." The author, Everett L. Daken, Columbus relocation officer, had been "somewhat indiscreet," and "a little over-enthusiastic," he said.

The article in the paper, "Mid-West Frontiers" advised Japanese Americans being sought for relocation that "believe it or not" the rural Middle West has some farm tenants and seasonal workers "who do not bathe."

"We've killed this issue," said Myer. "I'm in no position to argue its sales appeal. I have no defense for the article. I presume some of you are pretty happy about it, but I am not."

Myer stated that through an "inadvertence" the publication was not submitted to Washington for advance approval which would be done in the future. "Its distribution has been suspended and I have asked that all copies be destroyed."

### Riot Foundation For Retaliation Related

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking before a Dies subcommittee, Representative Engle of California stated that the recent riots at the Tule Lake Segregation center has culminated in an "international incident" which may have laid the groundwork for Japanese retaliation against our nationals in Japan.

Engle said WRA "social workers" had encouraged Japanese in their camps to assert what they believed were their "rights," and he also blamed the WRA that there was a "lack of firmness" which he charged is the result of the disturbances at the center. Representative Engle also claimed that incident at the center has already resulted, "in international reverberations."

Meanwhile, it was announced that a new committee of West Coast Congressmen will "investigate problems relating to Japanese relocation centers."

(Honolulu businessman):

Jap shot Ben in the stomach, and in the groin.  
Kanahale took a swallow and up his malo [loincloth].  
And then he girded up his ott.  
Then the big Kanahale grabbed around the belly,  
And threw him down against wall  
And took a rock and made j  
Of his head till he was dead,  
And that was all.

## President Roosevelt Bans Racial Discrimination In War Industry

President Roosevelt termed racial discrimination against workers as "detrimental to the prosecution of the war." The President has ordered that all Government contracts made with private manufacturing or service firms shall carry a clause barring racial discrimination in hiring employees, according to a project press release.

It was stated that under the terms of this order, all persons contracting with the Government will be required to adhere to this clause which prohibits discrimination against any employee or applicant for employment on account of race, creed, color, or national origin. Sub-contractors as well as principal contractors, must comply with this clause.

In his letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle, the President said, "The prosecution of the war demands that we utilize fully all available manpower and that discrimination by war industries against persons for any reason named in the order is detrimental to the prosecution of the war and is opposed to our national democratic purposes."

President Roosevelt made it clear that the Executive Order was mandatory and must be incorporated in all Government contracts.

### ALIENS

Medal for Moving TIME  
or the biggest moving job in U.S. history a 35-year-old colonel last week was awarded the Army's Distinguished Service Medal.  
Colonel Karl Robin Bendtsen last

March began evacuating 110,599 Japanese and Nisei from a 150-mile West Coast strip to 16 temporary assembly centers in Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona. This month he finished his seven-day-a-week job. He had placed all his charges in the care of the civilian War Relocation Authority in ten huge, permanent projects in California, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Arkansas.

Said his superior, Lieut. General John H. H. DeWitt, Commander of the Western Defense Command and the Fourth Army: "That operation . . . was completed within the designated time, without mishap, with minimum hardship and most without incident."

Bendtsen, with a Stanford law degree, reserve lieutenantancy and an interest in radio and aviation, was practicing law in Aberdeen, Wash. hometown in 1939 when the Judge Advocate General's Department called him. There, as captain, he helped draft the Selective Service and Soldiers' & Sailors' Relief Acts. Promoted to major, he prepared the War Department's legal steps for taking over two striking airplane plants, organized the alien and war prisoner division of the Provost Marshal General's Office. Later, a lieutenant colo-

The inference drawn from that all kibeis, irrespective of whether they are at Tule Lake in the relocation projects, or relocated, are "maladjusted social outcasts." This is an impression we would have the director reconsider on a basis of a more complete study of the composition of evacuees as a whole. There are good isseis and kibeis and niseis, and undesirable isseis and kibeis and niseis.

### Nature Same Everywhere?

Human nature seems about the same everywhere, but in war time there is danger of overlooking such facts. Thus many members of the Japanese race who are good Americans now have a rather tough time of it.

Insisting that Japanese-Americans are really Americans, one of them makes this appeal to his transplanted fellow-countrymen. He says:

"People are afraid of the unknown. When they do not know us, they are afraid of us. We have found this to be a fact. So many people have commented, 'Why, you are no different from us!' The sooner we become an integral part of a community, the better it will be for all of us. It will, I think, to some extent alleviate one of the post-war problems—the race question."

Another Japanese-American makes the sensible statement:

"Above all, we who are at liberty must remember that we are ambassadors for the scores who are still in camps. We of Japanese ancestry are on trial as never before. The thing now is to prove to the general public that it is not a matter of race, that people are the same regardless of their origin, and that those of Japanese ancestry are not different."

This is a very old problem, always more difficult in war time. But it can be solved on both sides by honest men of good will.—Editorial from JOURNAL TRANSCRIPT, PEORIA, (ILL.), December 2, 1943.

IN APPRECIATION—  
12/15/43  
MANZANAR FREE PRESS  
May we take this means to express our sincerest gratitude to all for their gifts and kindness given upon our marriage.  
Mr. and Mrs. K. Ida

12/30, 1943, TIME MAGAZINE

## Request Reconsideration

Generalizing on the characteristics of a group of people, or a segment of a group, is often helpful to an administrator in making a plan for a procedure. But generalization has its drawbacks. One in particular. In separating and labelling any sizable group as the so-called reliable and loyal, from unreliable and disloyal, there is bound to be a considerable portion which does not conform to the generalized descriptions.

From this standpoint, National WRA Director Dillon Myer's statement in New York City last week, in which he is quoted as having made some broadly inclusive remarks about the kibeis, seems to merit clarification.

Mr. Myer allegedly remarked, in part: "The kibeis are unpopular with most Americanized Japanese. The girls don't like to dance with them. They are social outcasts." True, some niseis may not care to associate with some, or all, kibeis. But this proposition is mutual, in different instances. Particular instances, however apparently numerous, do not thereby constitute a true picture of the whole. The national director, in his New York interview, touched on the point that the so-called "1940 kibeis," those who returned to America from Japan in that year or shortly prior to that year, were predominate among the Tule Lake riot leaders.

The inference drawn from Mr. Myer's statement was that all kibeis, irrespective of whether they are at Tule Lake in the relocation projects, or relocated, are "maladjusted social outcasts." This is an impression we would have the director reconsider on a basis of a more complete study of the composition of evacuees as a whole. There are good isseis and kibeis and niseis, and undesirable isseis and kibeis and niseis.

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Angeles.

## HI SCHOOL NEWS

Last Friday the second six week period closed, and reports to parents are being prepared to be sent home with students toward the close of this week for parents to examine.

Parents are urged to discuss the progress of their children with the teachers, with Mrs. Harriette Pusey, guidance counselor in 7-4-4, or with Marion E. Potts

## CIVILIAN DEFENSE

### Girded Loins

On the shores of the tiny Hawaiian island of Niihau, Major General Rapp Brush last week addressed elderly, squinting Benehakaka Kanahale and young, strapping sober-eyed Howard Hawila Kaleohano. "You showed fine qualities," Brush said. "When put upon, you took the only action decent people could take." Thereupon he pinned American Legion hero medals on them. Said the spokesman for the Hawaiians in Niihau: "Thank you, we appreciate this greatly but the greatest award is that given us and our country: from on high [air raiders] we have nothing to fear."

Thus the U.S. paid a debt of gratitude dating from Dec. 7. For Hawila captured and disarmed a Jap pilot who landed on the island. And when the Jap later escaped and ran amuck trying to kill the islanders, Hawila sailed in a whale boat to get help, while old Kanahale battled the berserk enemy.

From time immemorial the Hawaiians, too, have paid debts of gratitude to their heroes—not with medals but with ballads—and last week they were singing one obligingly provided by Alex Anderson (Honolulu businessman):

*Jap shot Ben in the stomach, in the ribs  
and in the groin.*

*Kanahale took a swallow and tightened  
up his malo [loincloth].*

*And then he girded up his other loin.*

*Then the big Kanahale grabbed Jap  
around the belly,*

*And threw him down against a stone  
wall*

*And took a rock and made jelly*

*Of his head till he was dead,*

*And that was all.*

Sept 14, 1942  
TIME MAGAZINE

## ALIENS

### Medal for Moving

For the biggest moving job in U.S. history a 35-year-old colonel last week was awarded the Army's Distinguished Service Medal.

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Bendetsen, with a Stanford law degree, a reserve lieutenantancy and an interest in radio and aviation, was practicing law in his Aberdeen, Wash. hometown in 1939 when the Judge Advocate General's Department called him. There, as captain, he helped draft the Selective Service and Soldiers' & Sailors' Relief Acts. Promoted to major, he prepared the War Department's legal steps for taking over two striking airplane plants, organized the alien and war prisoner division of the Provost Marshal General's Office. Later, a lieutenant colonel, he prepared Franklin Roosevelt's executive order that last February provided for the establishment of military areas and started the evacuation program.

This week Colonel Bendetsen got an unexpected, embarrassing sequel to the Japanese migration: when a young Japanese-American citizen violated curfew regulations, Portland's Federal Judge James Alger Fee ruled that the curfew law covered aliens only, that General DeWitt had no power over citizens. The reason: martial law had never been declared, was merely assumed. Possible results: 1) declaration of martial law on the Pacific Coast; 2) increased difficulty in enforcing dimouts, etc.; 3) court action by citizen Japanese who may construe from Judge Fee's ruling that they are illegally kept in camps.

ly admitted that Auchinleck's troops were outgunned by the enemy and surprised to find themselves faced with the powerful German Mark-5 tanks. All that the British could claim was superiority in the air. It was, moreover, acknowledged that the Nazis had been flying in more planes from Sicily to redress the balance. The announcement of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring's presence in Italy also pointed to probable intensification of the air war in the Mediterranean.

The Axis played up its Bengasi victory for all it was worth as a foil to the bad news from Russia. Hitler made Gen. Erwin Rommel, the Nazi commander, a Field Marshal as a reward. Even Winston Churchill, complimented Rommel during his speech in the House of Commons: "We have a very daring and skillful opponent against us—and, I may say, a great general."

### Death of a Veteran

The 31,100-ton British battleship Barham, mounting eight 15-inch guns, was a veteran of one war that survived to fight in another. Put into service during the last war at a cost of about \$15,000,000, it lost its wireless gear and suffered some casualties in the Battle of Jutland in 1916, was torpedoed west of Scotland in 1939, was hit again by the French off Dakar, and then served in the Mediterranean. Last week the British Admiralty revealed that the old ship had been torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Libya with the loss of more than 500 of its crew on Nov. 25. The news had been suppressed to mislead the Nazis.

Censorship also held up an eyewitness account of the Barham's sinking by Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent who at the time had been aboard the Queen Elizabeth, flagship of the British Mediterranean Fleet. Cairo finally released the story last week and it reached New York a few hours after Allen himself, who flew home to recuperate from injuries received when the British cruiser Galatea was sunk under him on Dec. 16.

He reported the U-boat that sank the Barham had apparently aimed at the Queen Elizabeth, which escaped by a "quick zigzag." The torpedoes found their mark on the Barham, which was following behind the Elizabeth. The fleet, which included the battleship Valiant, was searching for Axis convoys ferrying reinforcements to Libya. The Barham was hit at 4:25 p.m. and sank within five minutes. Allen wrote:

"I saw the Barham go down in a huge cloud of flame and smoke in one of the most spectacular scenes of the war. . . . The blast was so great that it was believed that the attacking submarine might well have been destroyed by the concussion."

## WAR TIDES

### The Reds Work a Wedge Maneuver on the Nazis

by Maj. Gen. STEPHEN O. FUQUA, U.S.A. Retired

China fights on, the Philippines are holding, Burma is threatened, Singapore is in a state of siege, the Netherlands Indies are being invaded, and the British are on the defensive in Libya. But in Russia the Red Army is on the offensive, rolling back the German hordes. Here is being fought the greatest battle in all history as measured in terms of combat duration, extent of active frontage, number of men engaged, amount and type of equipment employed, and the casualties sustained.

The Russian front today is the one combat arena where man-power reinforcements from overseas are not needed and in which it is possible for the Allied forces to win a battle that would decide the war issue. It is on this front only that an army involving millions of men is engaged in combat with the enemy in a death struggle for supremacy. And it is on this battleground that Hitler can be crushed in defeat and eliminated from the struggle. Hence the magnitude of this conflict, its far-reaching import to the Allied cause, and the turn it has taken in the past few weeks seem to warrant some close-up picture of the maneuver employed by these huge forces in shifting their millions back and forth across the plains of Russia.

No military campaign has been more replete in the employment of the maneuver as a means to attain victory than that now in progress on the battlefields of Russia. The maneuver is the operation employed in the transitional period in passing from strategy to tactics. It is designed to concentrate the greatest possible forces at the point of decisive action to gain a victory or to obtain a positional advantage that would threaten the enemy's line of communication sufficiently to force a retreat or cause his encirclement.

The maneuver is generally preconceived but, as it is not always possible to foresee all future happenings, its flexibility must be such as to prevent its inertia being destroyed if it has to develop along lines forced by conditions within the command or through enemy action.

The method employed by the Germans in their sweep across Russia was of the wedge-driving type. These wedges, as they progressed, developed

into encirclements commonly referred to as pincers movements.

The maneuver used by the Russians in their counteroffensive is more of the "salient" type, in which great forward drives have been initiated with the objective of breaking the entire German front into several segments or of threatening the sectors attacked so as to force retirement along the whole line. The Russians have now created five huge salients in the German lines along the whole front.

The salient, paradoxical as it may seem, has always been the dread of both the defender and the attacker. Since it is a bend or projection in the trace of the enemy's fixed position, it has a tendency to weaken its own line by virtue of its shape. This General Lee found out in the "Battle of the Salient" in the Wilderness Campaign, and the Germans learned when the St. Mihiel salient was cut off by the American Army. The weakness of the salient ordinarily lies in the nearness of its sides, which permits cross, oblique, and enfilade fire to be directed at almost any part of it.

The Russian salients, however, are being driven with adequate sustaining forces, and, having interior lines, the apexes are being constantly developed into broad fronts as the spearheads are thrust forward. At the same time, the sides of the triangular drives are being widened through local attacks against the Germans' bent-back flanks.

These salients are not simple breakthroughs, to be widened with the progress of the attack for the gaining of local objectives. On the contrary, they are so timed and coordinated as to create "parallel salients" designed to free all Russia of the invader.

The flexibility of the maneuver is so conducted that, should the forward momentum be halted, the spearheads of the adjacent salients can close toward each other for the formation of a new front. In principle, the salient drive is the old football wedge formation, in which ground is gained through holding attacks, followed up by a forward drive and lateral pushes.

And, in Napoleonic concept, it is designed "to create in the enemy a state of material and moral dislocation which the aggressor is prepared to exploit."

### er Refutes irges Before s Committee

#### A Director Critical Nature of Allegations ainst Federal Agency

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. director of the War Relocation Authority, declared Wednesday he was tired of generalizations of "lack of firmness" and "social-mindedness" made by members of the Dies subcommittee during the WRA, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Dillon declared his "complete confidence" in the ability of WRA to command the situation at Tule Lake segregation cen-

told the Dies group that it might be possible for his agency to assume control of the center within two months. It has been under army control since Nov. 4. He has been demanding that the center be given permanent status of the camp, the A. P. reported.

Mr. Dillon questioned Myer for several days the Dies group Wednesday decided to call on representatives of the War, Justice and State Departments for information concerning international relations which might evolve from the Tule Lake disturbance and on institutional questions involved in a relocation program.

Mr. Dillon also suggested that representatives of the Federal Communications Commission be called to give information concerning the content of broadcasts coming from the center as a result of the Tule Lake affair.

Mr. Dillon's questioning regarding WRA administration at Tule Lake Myer said there had been no "bootlegging" at the center, no resultant arrests. He stated the WRA had put no absolute ban on the use of alcoholic drinks in the community in which the centers were located did so in referring to Hearst press reports that "pacifists" were being employed by the WRA at Tule Lake. Myer said that there are no conscientious objectors at the center, to his knowledge. "If there were," he said, "they have come out on service rolls."

Mr. Dillon, in referring to another query, said circulation in charges of Clair Engle, D., Calif., that the WRA was checking traffic in narcotics at Tule Lake. He said such reports have stemmed from the center of a woman who has been imprisoned on a charge.

Mr. Dillon said every one by Dies investigating the segregation at Tule Lake is to play

(Continued on page 5)  
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the WRA, and through

started. Writing as if he were an authority on the Japanese situation in Idaho, James K. McCoy of San Francisco would have readers of the Examiner believe that Twin Falls is another Tule Lake. "The town of Twin Falls," he wrote the editor, "is now controlled by the Japs, who have bought many types of business in the town and who have bought large acreages of potato land. They roam the streets of Twin Falls in large numbers

efforts in seeking out the truth and accepting it for what it is worth. The world would be a better off."

### Chamber Attacks Relocation Program

LONG BEACH, Calif. — Delcates to a state-wide conference of the Junior Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution charging the War Relocation Authority with "maladministration,"

democratic in the treatment solution of the knotty problems which followed evacuation.—From the Gila News-Courier.

### Pearl Harbor Day

"In Savage, in Shelby and on far flung fronts, our boys have dedicated themselves to the complete erasure of that day that placed the dark blot of deceit and treachery upon innocent people who happened to be of the same ancestry as the enemy. "As we look upon that day

and appreciate the riot must not be overemphasized. We wonder how he He compared the Tule trouble go on coloring the With physical violence in Army camps. us have assumed attitude toward his camps. we just don't believe "In large groups of men accept his version someone will step on us checked the facts e one's toes," the Attorney Gen. there is little doubt eral commented. readers are taken in. It is up to us who know his tactics to shout them, to warn our neighbors of his undermining influence, and to retain our rational outlook."

# Service Problems Make Hawaii a Testing Ground for Command

## Air Force Role the Crux of Dispute First Felt in Area That Was First Attacked

On Jan. 29, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced an agreement between Army and Navy High Commands that each task force in each theater of the war would be unified under a single command. Cognizant of the old jealousy between military, naval, and air leaders, they agreed further that in each task area the choice of a military, naval, or air commander would depend on the nature of the task at hand.

At Hawaii, where Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Lt. Gen. Walter C. Short were deposed after the Japanese attack and later accused of dereliction of duty by the Roberts Commission, Admiral Ches-

ter W. Nimitz, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, has taken supreme command. Complete authority over the Panama Canal defenses is vested in an Air Corps officer, Lt. Gen. Frank M. Andrews, and Rear Admiral J. H. Hoover is commander of the Eastern Caribbean.

### Significance

The decision to unify land and sea forces in each task area confronts the Army and Navy with the first major administrative test of the war. The Roberts report made Hawaii the symbol of the weaknesses of the former system of divided command, which was dependent on cooperation between two jealous services. And it is at Hawaii also that the new problem of unified command presents especial difficulties. For that island base is one where land, sea, and air power all have strong claims to priority.

The Pacific Fleet has one of its bases there and the surrounding islands are of paramount naval importance. The Army feels that the islands also are of paramount military importance in the defense of the continental United States. And the disposition that is to be made of land-based bombing power—whether much of it is to be kept at Hawaii or to be sent into offensive action—is an important question in the whole Pacific strategy.

The interest of the Navy is strategic, stretching in defense from the Aleutian Islands to the Canal Zone via Hawaii, but in offense to the Far East. The Army interest is local, tactical, and purely defensive. The Air Force partakes of the interests of each, and that is the rub.

Last week, ranking Army men in Washington appeared disposed to accept the Nimitz appointment without severe criticism. Acquiescence was not a total solution, however, in case Admiral Nimitz leaves the Hawaii task area, he has authority to designate his own successor. Presumably the choice would be Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, an experienced air officer who is the military commander there.

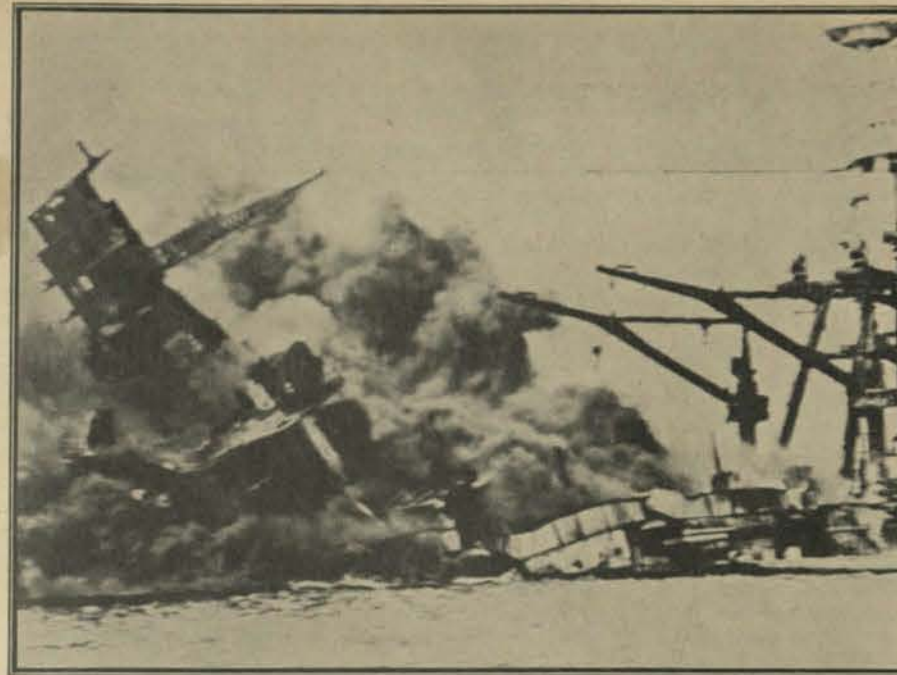
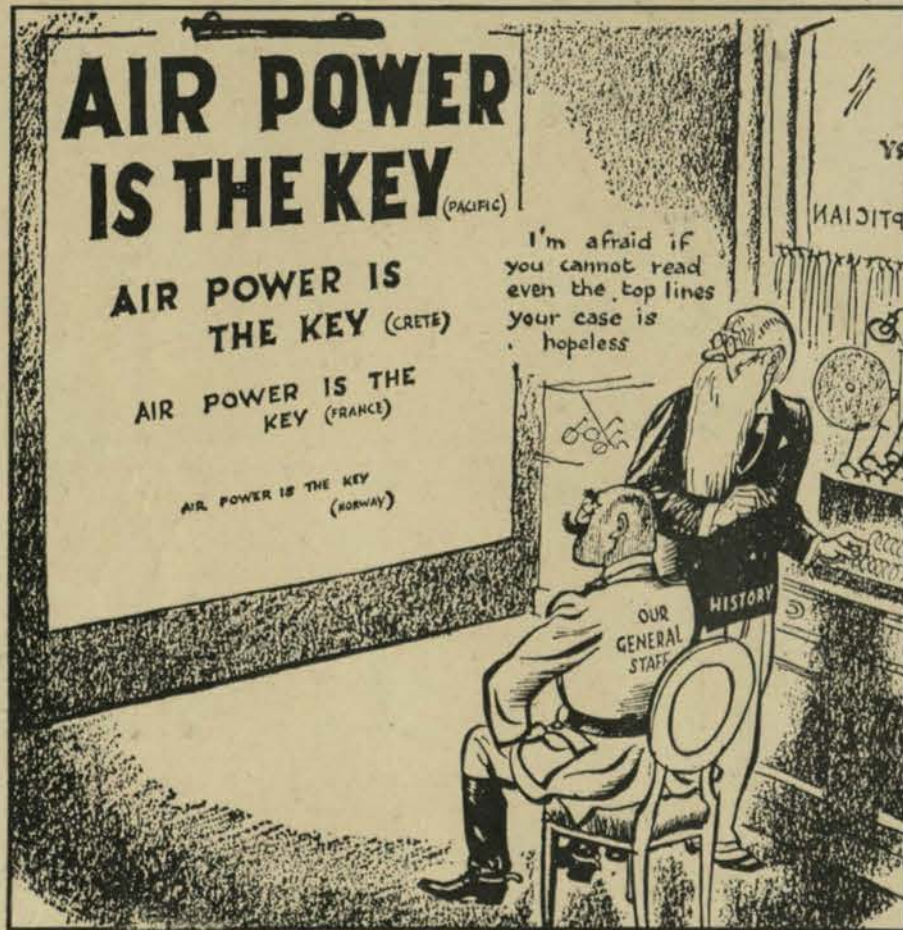
But the real test of efficient operations under a unified command hinges on the use to be made of air power. The British experience already has shown that agreement on use of this new arm is probably the most difficult task of a modern democracy at war. Ernest Lindley's Washington Tides column on page 29 shows that the capital is now absorbed by this problem. And the Air Force men on the ground at Hawaii are keenly aware of it.

The most important point of difference is on strategy in the Hawaiian area. Air-men want more of the forces, especially the heavy bombers, now on the alert on Oahu, shifted elsewhere to fight for the United Nations. They feel that Army bombers, designed and built for heavy bombardment and offense, are wasted at Hawaii, where the Navy has used them for scouting purposes.

The Army air arm theory of sending bombers to other theaters of war has many supporters. The Dutch, for example, have complained of American "overcaution," saying that 2,000 planes would enable the United Nations to hold the South Pacific, and that less than half that number are on hand now because the United States overestimates its continental danger. They urge an all-out effort to stop the Japs before America's supply lines to the South Pacific are cut, forcing supplies to come by ship across the Atlantic and around Africa.

Hence the strategy adopted has neither

London Daily Mail



This was Hawaii Dec. 7. The picture, released by the Navy Tuesday of this week, shows the U.S.S. Arizona ablaze after the Japs struck



This is Hawaii today. Wreckage is still there but the work goes on

Acme photos

fully fulfilled the offensive urge of the air force nor answered the wishes of hard-pressed allies. The attempt has been to balance these with our high command's conception of this country's own needs, in which the requirements of the Fleet and of territorial defense play a large part.

In addition to differing opinion on strategy, and to friction in operation, one other factor has made harmony more difficult to attain at Hawaii. This was the report made public by Secretary of the

Navy Frank Knox on Dec. 15, after his flying inspection trip to the scene. The report offended Army officers there because they felt he minimized the damage to the Navy while pulling no punches in outlining what happened to Army and air garrisons when caught off guard.

So far as Hawaii is concerned, this land-sea-air triangle is not the only tribulation it is going through. Many residents are dissatisfied with the incompleteness of the clean-up of Japanese potential fifth columnists. At the opposite extreme, others

less war-minded have tried to evade the restrictions of the exceptionally efficient martial law now in force, because it hampers their normal activities. And there has been enough profiteering and inefficiency in distribution of food supplies to cause discontent. Thus this island outpost, the first to feel the attack, likewise has been the first to feel the effects in concentrated form of the plunge from peace to war.

## Safety First

### Washington Order Bans Aliens From West Coast Defense Areas

They knew from maps which they had obtained the exact location of vital airfields, hangars, and other structures. They also knew accurately where certain important naval vessels would be berthed. Their fliers had the most detailed maps, courses, and bearings, so that each could attack a given vessel or field. Each seems to have been given a specified mission.—Report of the Roberts Commission.

Since Dec. 7, American officials in Hawaii and the Pacific Coast States have been worried that what happened at Pearl Harbor can be repeated in Hawaii and duplicated in vital West Coast defense areas.

Convinced that a Jap fifth column still exists in the Hawaiian Islands, many American residents are urging the demilitarization of Hawaiian-born Japanese in the National Guard and the exclusive use of white troops, and some even feel that all Japanese adults should be evacuated to the mainland. They consider the danger greatest in the island of Hawaii, where the garrison is primarily of Japanese blood and where a compact, insufficiently supervised colony of Japs exists who might revolt on Tokyo's orders the way the Japanese settlers helped take over Davao in the Philippines.

The threat of sabotage is considered so real that American businessmen have taken out millions of dollars of insurance and armed guards watch every important building. Yet the two main Japanese-language newspapers in Honolulu have been permitted to reopen, and Jap residents become cockier with policemen on news of each Nipponese conquest.

Similarly in California, many of the 93,717 Japanese residents constitute a potential threat. Some 2,100 Japanese fishermen and cannery workers have a colony of their own in Los Angeles Harbor on Terminal Island, an important naval and shipbuilding center, where \$20,000,000 worth of fish products are canned annually in ten plants. Other Japanese fishermen work up and down the coast in innumerable inlets and bays, some of them of strategic value. Still other Japanese are industrious truck

# Judge Advocates Foreign Language Schools Curb

### Such Instruction One of Reasons Japs Had to Be Moved From Coast, New Citizens Told

FRESNO, Dec. 10.—Foreign language schools and hyphenated Americans felt the lash of Superior Judge Arthur C. Shepard, principal speaker today as Fresno County paid honor to the 156 persons who became American citizens at a recent naturalization hearing.

"If I could," said the jurist, "I would immediately stop all foreign language schools. They are attended only by those who by right should be practicing the English language, and no other.

"There can be no such thing as a Japanese-American or a German-American. You are either an American in all your heart and thoughts or you are not an American at all.

"This was one of the reasons why the whole Japanese population of the West Coast had to be moved after Pearl Harbor. Most of them, even American born, had attended Japanese language schools and had absorbed the philosophy of ancient Japan. They were Japanese-Americans and they could not be trusted.

#### Common Language

"Make no mistake, there are some Japanese who are loyal to the United States, but the habits of the majority have put the loyal minority in a position where, for practical purposes, we must treat them all alike until complete understanding can be reached."

Shepard termed a common language as essential to a complete understanding of each other. "Speak and read and write the language of your new country," he said. "Even the slang and idioms bring you closer to each other."

After the war, he said, "no voice must be raised to sink our battleships, scrap our air strength and destroy our ability to defend these institutions.

"We will maintain a gentle spirit and kindly thought toward every other nation, but a clear and fearless eye to spot and resist treachery from any quarter."

policy has consistently been careful of the civil rights of citizens—an exceedingly important matter under present circumstances.

In the last half year, evacuees have become a more emotionally stable and harmonious group. The primary factor for the improvement is that they have recovered from the shock and disillusion of evacuation and concentration in centers. Another important factor is that Myer has set a policy in the centers which has shown evacuees that America intends to be democratic in the treatment and solution of the knotty problems which followed evacuation.—From the Gila News-Courier.

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Falls in anticipation of seeing this 'Jap hot spot,' they would learn the truth for themselves. The big scare would turn out to be a disappointing flop, and McCoy, deep in hiding to escape their wrath, would probably learn a big lesson.

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LONG BEACH, Calif. — Delegates to a state-wide conference of the Junior Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution charging the War Relocation Authority with "maladministration,"

# BIDDLE GIVES JAPS CREDIT

### Says U. S. Internees Treated Better Than Law Requires

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—(INS)—Attorney General Biddle declared before a congressional committee today Japanese had treated American prisoners of war much better than required by international law.

Appearing as a witness before the Dies subcommittee investigating Jap rioting at the Tule Lake (Calif.) segregation camp, Biddle asserted Japan has gone far beyond requirements of the Geneva pact in the treatment of American internees.

"Internees have been given clubs, houses and adequate food — far better treatment than Japan was directed to give," he stated.

Biddle appeared before the committee after it had heard the State Department's views on the Tule Lake rioting in a closed session.

#### WARNING GIVEN

The Attorney General was emphatic in stating the Justice Department "did not want" charge of the Japanese centers, but warned the Japanese would take steps against American internees if the United States Army continued in control of the Japanese segregation camp.

Biddle expressed regret Director Dillon F. Myer of the War Relocation Authority was not present at today's hearing. He said WRA's actions have been "misunderstood" and he believed Myer was doing a good job.

"Moreover, the legal aspect in the problem of relocating aliens is very serious," he said. He explained that under the Constitution American citizens "can not be taken from their homes" yet 75 per cent of the interned Japanese are American citizens.

Biddle said he had given no thought to taking over the center but would do as the President directed. "I don't want Tule Lake, however," he added.

#### JAPANESE ON WATCH

"There is no doubt that Japan is watching treatment of the Tule Lake internees with keen interest," he stated. "Tokyo broadcasts carry every development of the case."

He warned American citizens will be brought under Japanese military discipline if Tule Lake is kept under Army guard. "That would be much worse for American internees in Japan than for the Japs over here," he declared.

Biddle said the November 1 riot must not be overemphasized. He compared the Tule trouble with physical violence in Army camps.

"In large groups of men someone will step on someone's toes," the Attorney General commented.

readers are taken in. It is up to us who know his tactics to shout them, to warn our neighbors of his undermining influence, and to retain our rational outlook."

# Myer Refutes Charges Before Dies Committee

### WRA Director Critical Of Nature of Allegations Against Federal Agency

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared Wednesday he was tired of general accusations of "lack of firmness" and "social-mindedness" made by members of the Dies subcommittee concerning the WRA, the Associated Press reported.

Myer declared his "complete confidence" in the ability of WRA officials to command the situation at the Tule Lake segregation center.

He told the Dies group that it might be possible for his agency to resume control of the center in about two months. It has been under army control since Nov. 4. There have been demands that the army be given permanent supervision of the camp, the A. P. reported.

After questioning Myer for three days the Dies group Wednesday decided to call on representatives of the War, Justice and State Departments for information concerning international reprisals which might evolve from the Tule Lake disturbance and on constitutional questions involved in the relocation program.

Myer also suggested that representatives of the Federal Communications Commission be called to give information concerning the type of broadcasts coming from Tokyo as a result of the Tule Lake affair.

Answering charges regarding the WRA administration at Tule Lake, Myer said there had been some "bootlegging" at the center, with resultant arrests. He stated that the WRA had put no absolute ban on the use of alcoholic drinks unless the community in which WRA centers were located did so.

Referring to Hearst press charges that "pacifists" were being employed by the WRA at Tule Lake, Myer said that there are no conscientious objectors at the camp, to his knowledge. "If there are," he said, "they have come off civil service rolls."

Replying to another query, given wide circulation in charges by Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., Myer said the WRA was checking reports of traffic in narcotics at Tule Lake. He said such reports might have stemmed from the transfer to the center of a woman who had been imprisoned on a narcotics charge.

Contentions by Dies investigators that the segregees at Tule Lake had used tractors to play polo were denied by Myer, who noted, however, that a "bunch of kids" had damaged two trucks in a collision, although authorization for the use of the trucks had not been given.

On Tuesday Myer categorically denied testimony given the California State Senate committee by a WRA employee who had charged that some WRA workers at Tule Lake had engaged in "petting parties" with evacuees. The allegation had been made by Ralph Peck, former steward at Tule Lake, whom Myer said had been found intoxicated in a government car.

Myer also denied that a WRA teacher at the camp had openly remarked that the Pearl Harbor bombing was justified.

The WRA director said that "imagination" was responsible for widely-circulated stories that segregees at Tule Lake had attempted to burn buildings, nail down windows and prohibit the use of the telephone during the "disturbance" on Nov. 1.

Myer maintained that the Tule Lake incident was being used as a "red herring" by the Dies group.

## Governor Warren Invited by Senator To Visit Tule Lake

YREKA, Calif.—State Senator Randolph Collier, who recently requested for a special legislative session on the "Japanese problem," this week invited Governor Earl Warren to visit the Tule Lake segregation camp.

Senator Collier has suggested that the Governor make a personal investigation of conditions at Newell.

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Contentions by Dies investigators that the segregates at Tule Lake are "not working" to play (Continued on page 5)

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## the copy desk

### Thanksgiving

"And suddenly on this Thanksgiving, we were grateful for the privilege of liberty, for the ability and opportunity to settle down among strangers and get and hold a job, for the chance once again to be self-reliant and to be able to pay for the roof over our heads and the fare on our table.

"These, yes, are prosaic things. But they are also the familiar things that have crystallized into a pattern of living. In the final analysis these are the things that make the life of government wards within a center so barren and meaningless, so institutionalized.

"We had much for which to be thankful. We realized poignantly how much we had missed during those months of confinement, and we knew that we would never willingly exchange our liberty for any amount of security, real or imagined, to be found on the inside."—Bill Hosokawa, in his column, "On the OUT-side," Heart Mountain Sentinel.

### War Policy:

The WRA has handled the ticklish problem of detention of citizens with no little success. Myer's policy has consistently been careful of the civil rights of citizens—an exceedingly important matter under present circumstances.

In the last half year, evacuees have become a more emotionally stable and harmonious group. The primary factor for the improvement is that they have recovered from the shock and disillusion of evacuation and concentration in centers. Another important factor is that Myer has set a policy in the centers which has shown evacuees that America intends to be democratic in the treatment and solution of the knotty problems which followed evacuation.—From the Gila News-Courier.

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# PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the  
Japanese American Citizens League

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### "Jap Questionnaire"

The Los Angeles Times on Monday announced the results of its widely-publicized "Jap Questionnaire" to poll reader attitudes regarding the present and future treatment of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States. The returns received by the Times to the seven questions asked of its readers are a rubber-stamp tribute to the newspaper's policy of misinformation and misdirection on matters concerning persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

The Times, in its "Jap Questionnaire," asked whether its readers favored a constitutional amendment for the deportation of "all Japanese" and whether "all Japanese" should be permanently excluded from the Pacific coast. Of some 11,300 letters received on the deportation proposal, 10,598 favored such action, a ratio of 14 to 1. Times readers were 10 to 1 for permanent exclusion of the evacuated group. On other questions, by similarly lop-sided ratios, Times readers thought that the WRA had not capably handled the "Japanese problem," favored Army control, disapproved of the release of loyal evacuees to jobs elsewhere in the United States, and favored "trading" Japanese in the United States for American war prisoners held in Japan.

The results of this sampling of public attitudes will probably be used from now until doomsday by the advocates of continued restrictions against persons of Japanese ancestry, as an expression of the opinions of the people of Southern California. It would be well to remember, therefore, that the 11,000 votes cast in this poll represent less than ten percent of the number of actual subscribers of the Times, and that there are 3,000,000 persons in the area served by the Times. It is also the case that in the case of such a haphazard plebiscite as that represented by ballot published in a newspaper, which readers are invited to clip out and mail in, that only those with strongly defined attitudes are inclined to participate. A scientific sampling of public opinion, such as the method used by the Gallup poll, reflect a far more accurate picture of west coast opinion. In fact, the Gallup poll did conduct such an inquiry on the west coast on the so-called "Japanese problem." The results of this Gallup poll late in 1942 indicated that only a minority of west coast residents opposed the eventual return of the evacuees to their homes.

Many of the outstanding civic, religious, educational and business leaders of the west coast are already on record, through their endorsement of the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, as favoring a fair and just policy regarding loyal Japanese Americans. It would be difficult to believe that these outstanding west coast leaders in public life are in the minority of one to fourteen as the Los Angeles Times poll would indicate.

### Dillon S. Myer

A strong hint that Director Dillon Myer will step out of the War Relocation Authority "to appease West Coast congressmen" is made this week in "Washington Calling," a tip-off column of the Scripps-Howard chain.

We hope this will not happen. We do not believe it will.

Mr. Myer inherited one of the most thankless tasks ever dealt out by the administration. When Milton S. Eisenhower left the director's post of the WRA, he did it only with the under-

standing that Dillon Myer be given his position. Events since that time have shown that Mr. Eisenhower's successor was amply supplied with the brains, energy, integrity and heart required to fulfill the first principles set down for the relocation authority.

Dillon Myer was given the task of accepting an undemocratic idea—mass evacuation and detention—and making it work in as democratic a fashion as possible. He inherited, along with that task, an abiding, deep-seated opposition that would attack him at every point.

Doubtless it was because Myer knew beforehand with what he had to contend that he has made so excellent a fighter. He met and survived the Dies inquisition. He met that committee's venomous and spiteful attack and turned his defense into an attack upon the un-American activities of that very un-American committee.

He never backed down from the principles that the war relocation centers were dispersal centers for the resettlement of the evacuees. He has speeded up the relocation program of the WRA. He has repeatedly urged the evacuees to resettle and rid themselves of the confining air of the centers.

We know that Mr. Myer has too much integrity to be forced from his position merely to appease the reactionary bloc that opposes him. But it might easily be that he will be persuaded that he can save the WRA program by offering his resignation.

But appeasement has never been a successful policy. And Myer's resignation would amount to just that.

The congressmen who are demanding Army control of the centers have repeatedly stated they want a "realistic" director. What they mean, of course, is that they want a director whose thinking lies along the same lines as theirs, who would immediately and effectively suppress all the civil rights of the Japanese Americans. They want a director who would put an immediate stop to the WRA's present relocation program.

Dillon Myer's resignation, forced or voluntary, would only result in further demands from these congressmen. It would pave the way toward acquisition of his post by an official compatible with these men.

But Dillon Myer has been confronted often in the past with threats. We believe he can and will withstand the present pressure.

We believe it is to the best interests of not alone the nisei, but of the country, that he be retained and his present democratic policy maintained.

### Contradictions in Policy

Official policy regarding the utilization of Japanese manpower in military and civilian service in the nation's war effort has been most notable by its contradictions.

Although the War Department is proud of the combat record of the Japanese American battalion from Hawaii, and while a hard-hitting combat team of volunteers is in training in the United States, Japanese Americans are not being drafted at present and are still classified as 4-C in selective service. While high military officials moot the question whether or not the draft will be reinstated for men of Japanese ancestry, a large, but undisclosed, number of Japanese Americans are today at battle stations on the Pacific front from the Aleutians to New Guinea and beyond. A Japanese American soldier from Texas who fought in the defense of Java is now in a Japanese prison camp, while a nisei sergeant participated in the invasion of North Africa.

The Army Air Forces will not accept Japanese Americans for training, but there is Sgt. Ben Kuroki of the Eighth Army Air Force, a turret gunner who has won a Distinguished Flying Cross with an oak-leaf cluster and an Air Medal with three clusters. And there was the nisei sergeant with the Air Forces in the defense of Bataan, who is today somewhere with MacArthur on the Pacific front.

It is reported that the Navy Department is hesitant about the recruiting of Japanese American seamen for the merchant marine, and the U. S. Maritime Training School is turning down Japanese American volunteers, but several hundred Americans of Japanese ancestry are today sailing in convoys from Murmansk to Rio. Some of these seamen have been torpedoed off Malta and attacked off North Africa, but are going back to sea.



# Dillon Myer Expresses WRA Hope of Relocating 70,000 Eligible Evacuees in 1944

Relocation Director Singles Out Hearst Papers For Inflammatory Articles on Japanese Americans Story of Tule Lake Affair Told in New York City

NEW YORK—The War Relocation Authority's hope of relocating 70,000 loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry in normal communities outside the west coast evacuated area was told here on Dec. 3 by Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority.

In his press conference Myer discredited lurid stories in the Hearst newspapers regarding the recent "disturbances" at the Tule Lake segregation center. Singling out the Hearst press for its inflammatory stories about Japanese Americans in detention, Myer pointed out that such stories were used by the Japanese government in dealing with the State Department for the release of Americans in Japanese internment camps and may have an effect on the treatment of these interned Americans.

Myer's report on Tule Lake, newspaper PM reported, also inferentially rebutted Dies Committee claims of continual trouble at the segregation center, "incidents which the Committee has been attempting to turn into another weapon against the New Deal."

Myer revealed at the press conference that only about 300 of the thousands of segregees in Tule Lake participated in the so-called "riots." The WRA director described this small but influential group as "1940 Kibeis." He explained this term as covering American-born but Japanese-educated young men returned to the United States in the late '30's and up to 1940. He said the first "disturbance" at Tule Lake occurred on Nov. 1 when he was inspecting the camp with other officials. Myer said that this "Kibeis" group spread word through the camp that he was to make an address in the administration building. Actually there were no such plans. When Myer returned from inspection, he told the press conference, he found "3500 to 4000" around the administration building. A committee of 17 presented demands which included the dismissal of the project director. While this was being discussed, word was received that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, chief medical officer, had been assaulted.

Myer denied newspaper accounts that he and other members of the WRA administrative staff were

held prisoners in the administration building.

"The situation was tense for a time, but I was not a prisoner," he said.

He said that after he and two members of the crowd spoke, the gathering dispersed peacefully.

Myer emphasized in New York that the purpose of the War Relocation Authority's program was not to detain loyal Japanese Americans in camps, but was to relocate them in civilian pursuits. He noted that 25,000 persons have already left the relocation camps on seasonal or permanent leaves, and that they are now being released at the rate approximating 2000 a month.

Although noting that the WRA hoped to relocate the 65,000 to 70,000 loyal evacuees still in the camps, he added:

"However, that is only a hope, I doubt whether we will be able to persuade all of them to leave. Our big job is to persuade the families that they can live outside in safety."

He noted that he had been "amazed and surprised" that the problem of community acceptance of the Japanese Americans had been one of the agency's "easiest problems."

Myer asserted that Japanese Americans in nine of the ten relocation camps were not considered dangerous, and that these nine camps were not internment centers.

"The public does not seem to realize that the recent Tule Lake incident occurred as the result of the very fact that in this one center the pro-Japanese evacuees were concentrated together."

He noted that between 600 and 700 evacuees had now been relocated in the New York area.

# Report Congressional "Storm" In "Battle of the Bathtubs"

WRA Director Doubts Article in Pamphlet Caused Any Trouble

WASHINGTON — Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, conceded Monday that a WRA newsletter urging relocation in the midwest area was "somewhat indiscreet" when it appealed to evacuees of Japanese ancestry to teach midwestern farmers sanitation and efficiency, but doubted it had caused any serious trouble, the United Press reported.

(The article in question, published in the first edition of "Midwest Frontiers," issued by the Cleveland WRA office to aid relocation was titled "Ohio, Michigan Farmers Live Long, Eat Well, Enjoy Life." The author is Everett L. Dakan, Columbus relocation officer.)

Testifying before a Dies subcommittee, Myer was questioned about the article which the United Press said had "loosed a storm of congressional and midwest farm protest."

The U. P. said that Myer, in partial defense of the publication had said that a shortage of sanitary facilities was a major problem in getting Japanese Americans to come to midwestern farms to ease the manpower deficiency.

"The evacuees are daily bathers, and insist on a bath every day, although it may not be the type of bath to which you and I are accustomed," Myer said. "One problem in bringing them to the middle west is—believe it or not—that there are no bathing facilities in some places."

Myer told the Dies group that Everett L. Dakan, author of the article and an authority on agricultural subjects, was trying to impress the evacuees with the WRA program in Ohio.

"Such publications usually are reviewed by my office before being sent out, but for some reason this one went out without having been checked," he said. "I would not have allowed this article to appear with a few of the sentences in it. I don't think, however, that this is as serious as has been brought out here."

Since the article was brought to his attention, he said, the 5000 copies of the WRA publication, "Midwest Frontiers," in which the article appears, have been recovered and destroyed, Myer noted.

The article in question was made a congressional issue through a copyrighted story in the Washington Times-Herald, a newspaper of the McCormick-Patterson group. The newspaper interviewed midwest congressmen on the story and quoted Sen. Homer Ferguson, R., Mich., who demanded to know what the WRA had in mind by "spreading such propaganda." Similar comments were made by Reps. John Dingel, D., Mich., and Frances Bolton, R., Ohio.

Senator Robert A. Taft, R., Ohio, declared:

"It must be a revelation to the Middle West farmer to discover that he is neither clean, sanitary, careful nor painstaking and must now take lessons from the Japanese. What American farmers need is not Japanese advice but a new Department of Agriculture in Washington."

# Tokyo Stops Exchanges Until Tule Lake Settled

## Japanese Ask Spanish to Investigate Camp in California Before More Prisoners Traded

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13. (U.P.) The Japanese government has refused to exchange any more Allied internees held in the Far East until Spanish diplomats investigate conditions in the internment and relocation camps for Japanese and Japanese-Americans in this country, it was learned today. The Spanish diplomats represent Japan here.

The Japanese, it was said, are particularly anxious for a report on conditions at the Tule Lake (Cal.) internment camp where alien Japanese and disloyal Japanese-Americans are held.

It was understood that about 7000 of those at Tule Lake have applied for return to Japan or are members of families for which application has been made. About 40 per cent of those interned at Tule Lake are aliens.

The United States, it was learned, will place no impediment in the way of the Spanish investigators.

The Spanish investigation, it was said, need not necessarily delay a third exchange of United Nations nationals with Japan, since these negotiations always

are intricate and protracted. But Japan, it was said, has made clear that the exchange itself could not be made until the report is received.

### Return of Japs to Coast Slowed

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13. (AP) The Army today stated that in the past three months "only 16 additional persons of Japanese ancestry have been admitted to the coastal area."

The statement came from headquarters of Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general, Western Defense Command, at a time when various groups were protesting any proposal to permit persons of Japanese ancestry to return to the Pacific States. They were evacuated from the West when war broke out.

"There has been no change in the policy which has been in effect for many months," Gen. Emmons' statement said.

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# Rioting Predicted in Event Japs Return to California

L.A. TIMES

## V.F.W. Leader Testifies Before Assembly Group

Riots would follow any return of the Japanese to California, the Assembly interim committee on the Japanese problem was told yesterday.

This viewpoint of the Veterans of Foreign Wars was presented to the committee by Frank Keidel, Commander of Loma Post of the organization. By a resolution, adopted now by more than 20 posts, the V.F.W. called on the Governor, Congressmen and legislators to use all their power to bring about the abolition of the War Relocation Authority and the substitution therefor of Army control of the Jap relocation centers, which should be located at least 200 miles from the coast.

### Deportation Urged

All Japanese in this country should be rounded up and kept in these camps and after the war is over all should be deported, the resolution urged.

"Would you include the American-born Japs?" Assemblyman Field asked Keidel.

"Yes, sir," said Keidel. Families of men in the present war in the Pacific and veterans who have returned already will "take care of" any Japs returned to the Coast at this time, said Keidel.

"Does your organization permit American-born Japanese who have been fighting with our Army abroad to join your group?" Assemblyman Thomas asked.

"We do not," snapped Keidel. "The fact is, we opposed their being permitted to enlist in the Army from the start," said the Commander.

### Pastor in Debate

The committee spent considerable fruitless time arguing with a pacifist, Rev. Allan Hunter, pastor of the Mt. Hollywood Congregational Church. The minister was called in reference to the Fellowship of Reconciliation of which he is the Southern California committee chairman. Assemblyman Gannon got so worked up over the debate that he stood up and Hunter stood up, although the latter retained his poise as he answered question after question and met argument with argument.

"And didn't Christ say—?" asked Assemblyman Thomas. "What were those words again? I don't think I recognize the passage—" asked the earnest Hunter.

Laughter as Thomas paraphrased the quotes.

### Gannon's Question

"And you would go down to meet the Japanese invasion of this country with the Bible and a speech!" roared Gannon.

"I would do as I thought Christ would do. I would try to do as Jesus did when He was crucified. I would probably be killed, but I hope I would be brave enough. I . . ."

"And what about the rest of us and the soldiers who would resist with weapons?" Gannon roared.

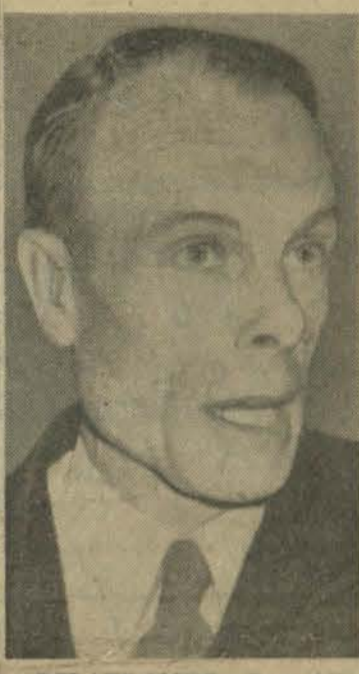
"I respect the soldier who follows his belief and gives up his life," said Hunter with head bowed.

Muttering and derisive snorts from some of the audience had punctuated the minister's testimony. From the other side of the house where sat the brother ministers and sympathizers came murmured "amens" and a nodding of heads.

Rev. John F. Carruthers, former Navy chaplain who continued testimony started the day previous, told of his theories and beliefs and said that at Tule Lake concentration camp one of the worst things was the confusion as to who had jurisdiction—the Army, the W.R.A., the State or the county.



WARNS OF STRIFE—Frank Keidel, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post Commander, fights Japs' return to Coast.



DEBATE ISSUE—Rev. Allan Hunter, left, and Rev. John F. Carruthers testified on Jap problem. Times photos

## Court Decision Upholds Exclusion of

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, with Justice Albert Lee Stephens writing the opinion, upholds the Army exclusion order which sent all persons of Japanese ancestry out of the danger areas on the Pacific Coast. The decision, which holds the Army entirely within its rights in judging questions of military security, will meet with nearly unanimous public approval.

The court affirmed a previous decision of District Judge St. Sure. This particular case with two others involving the curfew laws was before the Supreme Court at the last term but only the cur-

few cases were case being re for a ruling. Supreme Court Justice Stephens course of his difficult indeed orders had to The Army a fifth column cific Coast, at der the circuit The decisio the Supreme cases, even th not directly

## Barrows Explains WRA Policies; Denies Evacuee Coddling Charge

DENVER, COLO., Dec. 23—Leland Barrows, assistant WRA administrator, who attended an administrative conference for heads of the 10 relocation centers denied "coddling" of evacuees by the WRA, according to the Rocky Mountain News.

Barrows pointed out that the 100,000 Japanese Americans in the centers are rationed as to food and shoes just as any American citizen. As an example, he stated that it cost the authority \$1.20 a day to maintain each evacuee. Of this amount, approximately 45 cents goes for food.

**BETWEEN TWO FIRES**  
"We are between two fires," he said. "So we try to walk the chalk line and make both sides happy. There are people in this country who think that afford-

ing the Japanese decent treatment is coddling and there are others who are certain that we must treat them according to their constitutional rights."

The Spanish government is acting as a representative of the Imperial government, Barrows stated. Grievances presented by the internees are forwarded to the WRA by them. Fortunately, the complaints have not been general, but spotty, he said. Most of the complaints have come from internees fed up with the monotonous camp life.

Mr. Barrows was in Denver with six Washington associates at an administrative conference with relocation center representatives to discuss the 1944 fiscal year budget. Representing Manzanar were Edwin C. Hooper, acting assistant project director, Ransom C. Boczkiewicz, fiscal accountant and A. Kelly Shelton, assistant fiscal accountant.

Liberties Union-News as he told of the evacuation of Japanese, citizens and aliens alike, from the West Coast.

"It was not surprising," the Attorney General told the group, "as I departed for Detroit, Mich., to express my gratitude for the 'To my friends and neighbors' IN APPRECIATION:

Tuesday, 7 p.m. at the Buddhist Memorial Service for Mr. Misaburo. IN APPRECIATION: A memorial service for Mr. Misaburo in the hospital. and all my friends for the kind May I take this means to IN APPRECIATION:

## Fifty Cases of Whisky Sent to Tule Lake Tavern Checked

Investigation of a shipment of 50 cases of Bourbon whisky to a Tule Lake tavern—with special attention to assertedly obliterated serial numbers—was begun yesterday by two agents of the Federal Alcohol Tax Unit.

Meanwhile from the Sacramento office of the O.P.A. an investigator was dispatched to the northern town to check on the sale of 15 barrels of blended whisky sent there last summer, and the destination of 450 cases of blend now awaiting shipment there from a Hollywood warehouse.

Stanley Jewell, O.P.A. enforcement attorney here, was informed of the 50-case shipment last Wednesday and immediately notified Federal authorities. The liquor was routed to a William Siegler from H. Burk, 3153 Walnut St., Huntington Park, but identity of the shipper and consignee remained unknown.

Disclosure of the smaller shipment of liquor to Tule Lake, location of the Japanese internment camp where disloyal Japs recently rioted, followed the exclusive revelation by The Times of the 450-case deal.

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"There has been no change in the policy which has been in effect for many months," Gen. Emmons' statement said.

"During the past three months only 16 additional persons of Japanese ancestry have been admitted to the coastal area. All

of these were mixed blood or mixed marriage cases, and are wives or children of persons of unquestioned loyalty. None threatens in any way national security."

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few cases were passed on, the exclusion case being referred to the Circuit Court for a ruling. It may thus get back to the Supreme Court again.

Justice Stephens remarks truly in the course of his opinion that it would be difficult indeed to fight a war, if all Army orders had to be referred to the courts. The Army acted, he said, to prevent a fifth column from operating on the Pacific Coast, an action entirely proper under the circumstances.

The decision was expected, in view of the Supreme Court's ruling in the curfew cases, even though the point at issue was not directly covered in those cases.

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York City on November 11, was reported in the American Civil Liberties Union-News as he told of the evacuation of Japanese, citizens and aliens alike, from the West Coast.

"It was not surprising," the Attorney General told the group, "that public opinion in those States where Japanese were concentrated in great numbers was deeply disturbed over the possibility of sabotage and reacted violently against all persons of Japanese origin, loyal and disloyal alike. The legal theory on which they were excluded was that anyone—citizens and aliens alike—could be moved out of a war area for its protection."

Biddle stated that the theory was valid enough. But like most theories, its ultimate test depended on the reasonableness of its exercise.

"If they could be moved away from the two coasts from possible points of attack, how far inland could they be taken? Could citizens be retained in any specified part of the country?" he

## Cites Danger Of Race Discrimination

MARYSVILLE, Dec. 18—In speaking before the Yuba-Sutter Legion Post, Warren H. Atherton, national commander of the American Legion, stressed the danger of stirring up hatred regarding racial discrimination by action or words, according to an Associated Press release.

Atherton stated that anti-Japanese words and deed should find expression only on the battle fronts or in production lines for war. "Manifesting hate would make it harder for our people at the mercy of the Japanese to survive," he said.

He reiterated a previous declaration that the Allies were 800,000 casualties from Berlin and 3,000,000 from Tokyo, and that if it was treason to throw down one's weapons on the front lines, it was also treason to throw down the tools of manufacture which prepare the weapons of war.

The meeting was a homecoming for Ralph A. Mitchell, and to Atherton, who is a member of the local post.

## General Biddle Tells Jewish Seminary Of Evacuation

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difficult," Biddle stated. Attorney General Biddle told of what the Fifth Army said of the Japanese Americans in the European theatre of war: "They obviously believe in what they are doing, and look calmly secure because of it. Our sons are today fighting side by side with sons of Italians, of Germans, and of Japanese. Is anything more needed to entitle the loyal Japanese Americans to recognition," he asked.

He concluded his speech quoting the editorial in the Washington Evening Star reporting the dispatch from the Fifth Army: "All races, all colors, make us up. And when wars like the present engulf us, all races and all colors take up arms for America. When we strike back at our enemies, the American kin of those enemies do the striking—Americans of Italian extraction, of German extraction even of Japanese extraction. We are of almost every extraction conceivable, black, white, and yellow, and so we are tied together not by any mystical philosophy of blood or common ethnic traits, but solely and simply by an idea—the idea of democracy, of individual freedom of liberty under law, of justice before which all of us stand equal."

"I emphasize this particular problem because it is far from solution; and public opinion often hostile or indifferent, has made its solution infinitely more