

It's Time to Change Limbs!



EDITORIAL  
DIGEST

60  
TIMES 11/27/43  
Tule Lake Jap  
Revolt Leaders  
Put in Stockade

TULE LAKE, Nov. 16. (AP)—A special stockade with a tent roof housed ringleaders of uprisings at the Tule Lake Japanese segregation center today.

So far as could be learned, the center remained quiet. It was understood a search for weapons still was under way.

Six ringleaders of the 16,000 interned Japanese were reported to have been placed in the stockade for their part in weekend demonstrations by children against Army rule, which replaced the War Relocation Authority nearly two weeks ago.

An undisclosed number of other internees are held in the stockade but officers would not reveal the reason for holding them.

Fresno Jap Doctor  
Accused in Report

By a Times Correspondent

FRESNO, Nov. 16.—Japanese evacuees at the Tule Lake Relocation Center, thoroughly disloyal, were encouraged by the Fellowship for Reconciliation and like pacifist organizations to make unreasonable demands, and social service workers in the center, employed by the War Relocation Authority, gave similar encouragement.

This was the declaration here today of R. E. Combs, chief investigator for the State legislative joint fact-finding committee on un-American activities. Combs, who completed an investigation of the recent riots at the center, was here to confer with State Senator Hugh M. Burns of Fresno, a member of the committee.

Combs specifically named Dr. George Kinomatsu Hashiba, a former Fresno brain specialist and hospital operator and former member of the staffs of the Fresno County General and Tulare County hospitals, as one of the ringleaders in the rioting. He declared Dr. Hashiba, chief assistant medical officer at the center, led a group who beat Dr. R. M. Pedicord, the chief medical officer, when their demand that the white hospital staff be replaced by a Jap group was refused.

Combs asserted the riotous demonstrations were staged, he believes, for a purpose more deep seated than is apparent on the surface and the taking over of the center by the Army may provide ammunition for a distorted propaganda drive from Tokyo. "That well may be the reason for the riots," he said.

The Christian Century, one of the nation's outstanding religious weeklies, declared in an editorial on Nov. 17 that newspapers were inflaming race feeling through their coverage of the Tule Lake incidents. The Christian Century declared:

"A bad situation was made worse last week when the Japanese Americans in the segregation center at Tule Lake, California, created a disturbance in an effort to secure better food and oiled streets and the transfer of some of the Caucasian administrative personnel. Although headlines told the nation that 'Bayonets Halt Jap Camp Riot,' the supporting news story indicated that the riot consisted of a demonstration outside an administration building . . .

"It is difficult to imagine how the newspapers could have done more to complicate a tragically involved problem than in their handling of this incident. Their screaming headlines probably did more than all the wild charges of the Dies committee to retard the government's efforts to relocate the 70,000 loyal Japanese Americans who remain in the relocation centers. They certainly added to the difficulties now being courageously confronted by the 20,000 who have left the camps and are making a new start in the central part of the country. Few if any papers stopped to explain that the Tule Lake camp houses only Japanese loyal to Japan, who have been removed from the relocation centers during the past summer. Instead of hanging suspicion on all Japanese Americans, they might have used this incident to show how different the great majority are from the Tule Lake malcontents."

Commenting on reports of Japanese American heroism on the Italian front, George Schuyler, widely-read columnist of the Pittsburgh Courier, declared on Oct. 30:

"Whereas Japanese American combat troops have been in training for a shorter period than Negro combat units, newspapers have recently been filled with accounts of Nisei heroism in and around the Salerno front and even in New Guinea. There have been no reports of Negro combat troops in action anywhere except in little Southern Cracker towns, in Jim Crow army camps and on trains and buses. Almost all newspaper reports of Negro troops near the battle fronts tell of the magnificent work they are doing unloading munitions, building reservoirs and preparing air fields. When white men are dying in mud and surf, is it fair to them and their families that able-bodied young Negroes should be kept in safe places? No wonder our Southern white friends are disturbed while Negro dependents are quietly jubilant . . ."

## Democracy in the Pulpit:

# Pasadena Pastor Vigorously Attacks Un-American Practices In Treatment of Evacuees

Pasadena, Calif.

Speaking from the pulpit of the First Methodist Church in Pasadena on Armistice Sunday, Nov. 7, Dr. Albert Edward Day charged that the evacuation and detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry was a "plain violation of Article 14 of the Constitution, which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or denied the equal protection of the law."

"The Supreme Court again and again has defined that general charter of liberty to mean the right of free movement; the right to occupation, home, family; the right to live and work where one will, the right to protection by government in the blessings of life, liberty, property and occupation," he said.

"As for the claim that the evacuation was necessary to protect the Japanese, again and again the Supreme Court has asserted that the state should provide more police protection, rather than deprive the innocent of their rights, and that private rights should be protected even at some risk to the public generally."

Denying that the concentrations of Japanese were any greater than of Germans and Italians, and declaring that testimony has shown Japanese Americans have exhibited "exemplary, even amazing devotion in spite of the most flagrant denial of rights inherent in their citizenship," Dr. Day declared: "In the light of all the facts, this wholesale evacuation of citizens of Japanese ancestry will stand as one of the most

grievous violations of civil liberty and shocking assaults upon the meaning and sanctity of American citizenship in our history. We are not realists if we do not realize the tragic nature of our deed."

Speaking of a recent statement by Fred N. Howser, district attorney of Los Angeles county, who declared that members of three organizations in that county are pledged to kill any Japanese who return to that area, Dr. Day declared: "Such men are as savage as the Nazis who banded themselves together to persecute and exile the Jews. In fact, they are worse, for the Nazis did not contemplate action until at least they had some semblance of state sanction. These Los Angeles thugs are plotting not merely assassination but anarchy. Their nefarious scheme is an assault not upon individuals but upon the very foundations of law and order."

Dr. Day praised the pre-war record of Japanese Americans, citing the lack of a crime record, their absence from relief rolls, and their industry.

"It has been charged that they are unassimilable," he said. "We are largely to blame for that. We have refused them services in barber shops, hotels, restaurants. By an Alien Land Act we made it difficult for them to root in rural communities. By social pressure and restrictive legislation we compelled them to live in Little Tokyo . . ."

"The record of these citizens of Japanese ancestry since the outbreak of the war, in spite of the denial of their rights as citizens, their loss of home and business, their incarceration behind barbed wire, their many temptations to lose faith in American justice and democracy, has nevertheless been exemplary. From these Japanese, born in America, growing up under American culture, touched by the influence of Christianity, we have every reason to expect in the future what we have had in the past—a worthy citizen-

# Tule Lake Affair Disapproved By Residents of Poston Camp

Project Director Says Loyal Evacuees Regret Conduct of Malcontents

LOS ANGELES — Everyone at the Poston relocation center disapproved the conduct of Japanese troublemakers at the Tule Lake camp, Wade Head, Poston project chief, said in Los Angeles last week.

Head was in Los Angeles on business, accompanied by Ralph Gelvin, assistant director, and Morris Burge, unit administrator.

Head offered an interesting conjecture as to who was causing the trouble at Tule Lake where troops had to be called in to restore order.

"In my opinion, based upon our own experiences and observations, the trouble up there has been instigated, not by the older Japanese, even though they prefer Japan to the United States, but by Japanese American hoodlums who

have been trained in Japan. We know the type."

Of the 14,000 evacuees at Poston, about 1358 men, women and children were sent to Tule Lake. However, Head said, it should be realized that many of the younger element who went to Tule Lake went because their mothers and fathers preferred to go there.

Because of the family ties, the cross currents of emotions and sympathies for the United States, despite the influence of the elders, it is not possible to lump all those at Tule Lake together and say they are loyal to Japan and disloyal to the United States, Head said. The vast majority at Tule Lake are for Japan, of course, said Head.

He declared that many of the loyal Japanese Americans at Poston are worried over the troubles at Tule Lake because, they feel, there will be a reaction against all of Japanese ancestry, whether loyal or disloyal, Head said.

## Evacuee Volunteers Harvest Farm Crops At Tule Lake Camp

NEWELL, Calif.—The harvesting of Tule Lake's \$500,000 farm crop is nearing completion this week with 237 loyal Japanese Americans, recruited from war relocation centers and from the outside, working 14 to 16 hours a day to bring in the crops.

The Japanese Americans were rushed in by train to save the crop when segregationists at Tule Lake refused to work in the fields.

Farm products from the Tule Lake farm will be used to feed evacuees in the nine other war relocation centers this winter.

On Nov. 12 Robert A. Cozzens, assistant WRA director, led newspaper representatives through Tule Lake's huge farm project, crops on which are being harvested by the loyal Japanese Americans.

ship, law-abiding, courteous, loyal energetic, faithful.

"The real question before us is not their loyalty to America, but of our loyalty. Do we believe in the Constitution, with its clearly defined conceptions of justice and freedom? Do we believe in the Bill of Rights? Do we believe in Democracy? Do we believe that every individual has a right to be judged by his own performance? Do we believe in equality before the law regardless of race? . . ."

"It is not a question of their capacity for Christianity. Nearly half of the evacuees are Christians. It is a matter of our denial of Christianity. Bishop Kern, of the Methodist Church, himself a southerner, has said something which every one of us ought to take to heart: 'You may have race prejudice if you want it; you may have Jesus Christ if you want Him. You can't have both.'"

# Open Forum Urges Discretion In Appraising Tulean Rumors

LOS ANGELES — The Open Forum, weekly publication of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, on Nov. 13, urged "discretion in appraising wild rumors concerning evacuees," and originating from the Tule Lake disturbances.

"We hold no brief for those who are actually disloyal to the U. S. A. or to properly constituted authorities who have them in charge. But let us not be too hasty in our judgement of this occurrence at Tule Lake," the Open Forum said.

The Open Forum, which pointed out the loyalty and citizenship record of the great majority of the evacuees, declared:

"What was back of that (Tule Lake incident) we do not know, nor what other difficulties were interwoven in the situation. More light will doubtless break soon

revealing what the causes of the disturbances were and how serious a revolt it was.

"Some of the Washington politicians are stirred up over the matter, and the Dies Committee is making capital out of it by conducting an investigation..

"The commercial pressure groups, who fear the Japanese as business rivals, are spreading nasty rumors, backed vigorously by the super-patriots. But discerning people will not seek to learn the truth from such sources. They will be calm and await the emergence of the real facts later on.

"People who care about civil liberties and repudiate race prejudice of all kinds will do what they can to resist the artificial fury against Japanese Americans which is raging at the present time," the ACLU paper added.

# Assembly opens inquiry into Pasadena group on Jap issue

Assemblyman Chester Gannon, chairman of an assembly interim committee on Japanese problems, today launched an investigation into the activities of the Pasadena chapter of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

Gannon, making his announcement at Sacramento, accused the chapter of distributing literature attacking the American Legion and espousing the cause of American born Japanese.

"We want," he said, "to find out who these people are, whom they represent and everything about them."

The assemblyman said he had received a letter signed by Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer and Miss Priscilla Beattie, both of the Pasadena chapter, attacking the factfinding committee of which he is head, as "unsound and un-American."

Mrs. Thayer, prominent clubwoman, representative of the national board of the YWCA, and acting chairman of the Pasadena chapter which Gannon was lambasting, admitted from her home at 466 East California st., Pasadena, last night, that she and Miss Beattie, chairman of the chapter's publicity committee, had written a letter to the state senate and assembly striking at restrictive legislation against anyone "for racial reasons."

Miss Beattie, contacted at her home at 421 Sequoia dr., Pasadena, said the letter had labeled any such restrictive legislation as "unsound and un-American."

The letter stressed, Miss Beattie said, that the chapter was strongly against legislation opposing the return of Japanese to this area "after the war."

"We did not discuss return of the Japanese now," Miss Beattie said. "We said, very plainly, 'after the war.' That should be plain enough."

Miss Beattie said the letter was sent to the state senate and assembly late last September.

Mrs. Thayer said she would allow the principles of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, with which the Pasadena chapter affiliated last June, to "speak for themselves."

Mrs. Thayer outlined the principles as:

- 1—Segregation of all disloyal persons of Japanese ancestry.
- 2—Protection of the rights of loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry who serve in the United States armed forces.
- 3—Opportunity for loyal Amer-

icans of Japanese ancestry to re-settle in a manner which, in the judgment of the federal government, is best designed to meet the manpower shortage.

4—Fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry who are loyal.

Referring to Assemblyman Gannon's charge that the chapter had been attacking the American Legion, Mrs. Thayer pointed out that the chapter's vice chairman, Lowell McAdam, was a member of the legion.

The clubwoman said the Pasadena chapter has a membership enrollment of 170, made up largely of educators, ministers and business people "interested in fair play for all people."

Mrs. Thayer said the Pacific coast committee is represented by Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul as honorary chairman, and by Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert of Berkeley, head of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, as chairman of the executive committee.

William C. Carr, real estate operator of 1360 West Colorado st., Pasadena, is a member of the executive committee of the Pasadena chapter, Mrs. Thayer said.

Miss Beattie said the West Colorado st. address is one of several headquarters of the chapter.

Assemblyman Gannon said he had a photostatic copy of a letter, included in Pacific coast committee literature distributed this month, written, he said, by marine Pfc. Robert E. Borchers, stationed at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside.

Gannon said Borchers identified himself as a returned veteran of Guadalcanal and that Borchers added, in part:

"We find the California American Legion is promoting a racial purge. I am putting it mildly when I say it makes our blood boil."

Gannon said he had not yet decided on a time and place for assembly interim committee hearings, but that he would attempt to have Borchers present as a witness.

In his opinion, Gannon said, the marine was "one out of thousands, who came back from Guadalcanal hating all Japs," and charged that Borchers and the Pacific coast committee "seem to stand for everything the Legion is against."

Mrs. Thayer said Borchers turned his letter over to the Pasadena chapter, and that it was included in the group's literature.

## Howser Answering Letter

LOS ANGELES — Answering a letter of protest regarding testimony before a State committee, District Attorney Howser is reported to have here recently that there is gal action his office can against the individuals or organizations that have openly ened to kill any persons of nese ancestry found in Cal now or after the war.

Howser disclosed in a letter plying to a protest from Roe of Garvey, Calif., th statement was made by n I had received "three letter organizations stating their mem- bers were pledged to kill every person of Japanese ancestry who returned to this coast now or after the war."

"My testimony was that certain Korean organizations had informed me their members pledged themselves to kill Japanese," Howser declared.

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action, as the entire matter is based on hypothetical acts unaccompanied by any overt act." Last Sunday Howser spoke on KMTR in a broadcast in which he again repeated the story of the threats he had received against Japanese Americans and announced the return of the evacuees would "create disorder and violence."

## WRA TO HEAR TULE LAKE APPEALS

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—(UP)—The war relocation authority is considering establishment of an appeal board to hear applications from Japanese who wish to leave the Tule Lake relocation center, Robert Cozzens, regional WRA director had announced today.

# An Editorial— 'Daily Bruin' Hits Hearst Papers

(Following is an editorial published in the California Bruin, publication of UCLA, proving that the Japanese evacuees and the WRA are not the only ones who consider Hearst and his recent outbursts irrational, unjust and untruthful.—Ed. note.)

We're getting sick of it. How much longer is Hearst going to get away with his alarmist tactics, his garbling of the facts, his premeditated misinterpretations?

Most dramatic manipulation of facts in a long time is the present campaign being waged by the Herald-Express and the Examiner regarding loyal and disloyal Japanese. Hearst and his underlings call them all disloyal regardless of the record of such groups as the "Guinea Pigs from Pearl Harbor," an infantry unit recruited in Hawaii composed almost entirely of loyal Japanese. This unit has accomplished every mission assigned and took every objective in four days of heavy fighting; its story is one of daring, doggedness, and heroism, according to the St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The Herald-Express leagues the Japanese of Tulelake with those at Manzanar, heedless of the fact that the former is a segregation center for disloyal Japanese, who have currently refused to comply with administrative demands to till the farms and unload the coal for the support of the center; heedless of the fact that Manzanar is a relocation center for loyal Japanese who, after being thoroughly investigated by the F.B.I., Army, and other check agencies, are relocated in jobs outside combat zones. Japanese from Manzanar and other relocation centers have volunteered to come and work the farms at Tulelake. These loyal nisei were in danger from the kibeis at the recent Tulelake riot and were moved out of the area with administrative personnel.

The Hearst papers deliberately confused the relocation of Japanese from Manzanar recently with the Tulelake exhibition and reported stories entirely out of proportion, obviously slanted toward a total discrediting of the War Relocation Authority. Facts were flagrantly twisted to create an alarming impression upon the reader

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(Continued from Page One)

that hundreds of "treacherous" Japs were released and roaming around the country loose, their bare fangs showing. No mention of the fact that a certain proportion of loyal Japanese were released periodically, after being thoroughly investigated, and given jobs in areas where people accept them and appreciate their loyalty. They are not sent to regions where the unrational, un-American attitudes of over-emotional citizens may render them harm.

And the "tyrant press" viciously attacks the WRA and, together with the American Legion, shouted incompetency in administration of the Japanese camps. In an editorial Friday the Herald-Express called the WRA "pathetically ineffective," but no column space is given WRA officials to defend themselves and no words are written about the success of relocation and administration and the skillful handling of the various riots by Dillon S. Myer and the other WRA officials.

It is heartening to see the fair coverage given this pertinent issue by the Los Angeles Times. In that paper you will find both sides of the story; you may read the WRA's denials of the unwarranted charges hurled by Hearst, denials based on fact.

The terror campaign is not over. Today's Examiner continues to headline biased editorials on its front pages, stories which seek to disintegrate the important work of the WRA, a committee which is made up of social workers and specialists sincerely interested in trying to heal a wound which will stigmatize this country for many years to come. The problem cannot be solved overnight, and the Army cannot solve it overnight, as some organizations seem to think.

We come in contact with the work that is being done by the WRA in relocation centers, through exchanges, that is, the Manzanar Free Press and the Heart Mountain Sentinel come to the offices of the California Bruin in exchange for our paper. Recorded in print are the activities of the nisei, their participation in the War Chest drive, in Boy and Girl Scout troops, in good American sports, in religious observances.

We wonder how long Hearst can go on coloring the truth. Most of us have assumed a constant attitude toward his scare campaigns, we just don't believe him. We don't accept his version until we have checked the facts elsewhere. But there is little doubt that many 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.

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## Sen. Downey to report on Tule Lake

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—(UP)—Sen. Sheridan Downey, D., Calif., will personally investigate the Tule Lake Japanese internment camp, scene of numerous riots, he had informed the senate military affairs committee today.

The committee met in executive session to consider a bill by Sens. Mon C. Wallgren, D., Wash., and Rufus C. Holman, R., Ore., to transfer control of the camp from the war relocation authority to the war department.

After hearing testimony by Breckenridge Long, assistant secretary of state; Maj. Gen. Millard White, chief of army personnel; Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., and Allison S. Myer, director of the war relocation authority, the committee decided to delay action pending Downey's report.

Downey's statement to the committee said:

"I am going to California Friday, and I hope while there to go to Tule Lake. If the committee wants to take any action on the bill, it is all right with me. Otherwise, I will report to the committee when I get back."

Acting chairman Edwin C. Johnson, D., Colo., said Myer had worked out a number of reforms for the camp which, Myer believes, can be invoked within 30 to 60 days. He quoted Myer as saying the principal remedy for existing bad conditions is further segregation.

### NEW INTERNEE EXCHANGE PLANNED WITH JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—(UP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull has advised congress that negotiations have been opened with Japan for a new exchange of internees and that arrangements may be made for use of a closer exchange port so both nations may "proceed more rapidly with future exchanges."

Rep. John Z. Anderson, R., Calif., today had made public a letter from Hull saying the major cause of delay in arranging exchanges has been "the Japanese shortage of suitable shipping."

Hull said the United States and other western hemisphere countries still have about 15,000 nationals who "should be repatriated" from Japanese territory, but warned "it will be difficult for us to find an equal number of Japanese eligible to be exchanged for them whom the Japanese government will agree to accept in exchange."

He discouraged Anderson's suggestion that the 8200 disloyal Japanese Americans interned at Tule Lake, Calif., scene of recent rioting, be exchanged for an equal number of American citizens, saying there is no assurance any large number of the Tule Lake Japs would be acceptable to the Tokyo government as exchangees.

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... War Relocation Authority has approved of 16,000 young Americans of Japanese descent seeking employment or education throughout the country... Every last one has been through a thorough examination to attest his complete loyalty to the only country he knows, America.—Editorial from WEST SIDE (Chicago) NEWS.

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## L. A. District Attorney Shuns Legal Action Over Threats

### "Certain Korean" Groups Pledged Violence, Says Howser Answering Letter

LOS ANGELES — Answering a letter of protest regarding his testimony before a State Senate committee, District Attorney Howser is reported to have stated here recently that there is no legal action his office can take against the individuals or organizations that have openly threatened to kill any persons of Japanese ancestry found in California now or after the war.

Howser disclosed in a letter replying to a protest from V. V. Roe of Garvey, Calif., that "no statement was made by me that I had received 'three letters from organizations stating their members were pledged to kill every person of Japanese ancestry who returned to this coast now or after the war.'"

"My testimony was that certain Korean organizations had informed me their members pledged themselves to kill Japanese," Howser declared.

According to widely published

newspaper reports, Howser was reported to have stated that he had "letters from three organizations" threatening death to Japanese and Japanese Americans. Howser, at that time, did not specify the nature of these organizations.

Howser, since the time of the State Senate hearing, has been carrying on a wide public speaking campaign before organizations and over the radio, quoting the threats he has received as evidence that persons of Japanese ancestry should be excluded from the state of California.

The District Attorney's letter to Mr. Roe concludes with the statement that "in any event, there is nothing of any nature in such statements to sustain any legal action, as the entire matter is based on hypothetical acts unaccompanied by any overt act."

Last Sunday Howser spoke on KMTR in a broadcast in which he again repeated the story of the threats he had received against Japanese Americans and announced the return of the evacuees would "create disorder and violence."

# Gov. Maw Warns Against Nisei Restrictions

## PACIFIC CITIZEN



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### Utah Governor Upholds Rights Of Japanese Americans; Says Evacuees Will Return to Coast

State Executive Expresses Hope Time Will Never Come When Liberties of Citizens Are Limited Because of Darker Skin, Slanted Eyes or Religion

OGDEN, Utah—Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah this week warned an Ogden audience that the rights of all Americans would become imperiled if any group becomes strong enough to restrict the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Speaking at a meeting arranged by the Women's Legislative council, the governor addressed the audience following introduction of discussion by Win Templeton, who spoke in favor of a resolution passed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars recommending deportation of all Japanese residents after the war.

"It has been suggested that the constitution be amended or laws enacted so that American citizens of Japanese ancestry may be removed from this country or denied privileges which our constitution guarantees to all Americans," said the governor.

"I hope that the time never comes when the liberty of any American citizen is limited or restricted merely because his skin is dark, or his eyes appear slanted or because he belongs to a minority religious or racial group. If the time comes when this should be done, I would ask: What did we fight for?"

"I don't think I need to remind you people there was a time when the Mormons were hated worse than the Japanese are today and efforts were made to deny to the Mormons the rights enjoyed by other Americans."

Governor Maw said that Japanese settling in this area will return to the Pacific coast states after the war. "They have a right to do this. The governor of California, for instance, has taken an oath to uphold the right of the American citizen of Japanese ancestry to return to California to the extent of using troops if that were necessary."

Speaking on the VFW resolution, Ottis Peterson, regional director of the War Relocation Authority, declared that to deport the Japanese, it would be necessary to change the constitution, because that American document forbids discrimination. The Japanese in the vicinity of Ogden today are there because there was great demand for their services from employers, said Peterson. They were released from the relocation centers because there was work for them to do, he declared.

E. J. Fjeldsted, secretary of the Ogden chamber of commerce and selective service board member, said that the situation was a national, rather than a local problem, and suggested that a solution would be (1) deportation of alien Japanese after the war; (2) prevention of the speaking of Japanese in this country; (3) forbidding of the operation of their own schools by the Japanese.

In regard to discussion on the subject of Japanese Americans in the armed forces, Fjeldsted said that citizens are classed as aliens, and therefore deferred for army service unless they volunteer. The volunteer record is low among Japanese Americans, he declared.

Governor Maw declared that the present record of 8,000 men in the armed forces from a total Japanese population of 120,000 is not a bad one. Fjeldsted remarked that these were not all volunteers, that many had been drafted before Pearl Harbor.

In the question period, Win Templeton was asked if he would apply to the Negroes the same program he advocated for the Japanese in this country. He declared that the Negroes were

forced into the country, but the Japanese came of their own volition.

To this statement Peterson declared that the first movement of Japanese to this country was inspired by large employers desiring cheap labor, and that the Japanese were exploited as were the Negroes.

### Report Army Arrested Tule Ringleaders

Placed in Special Stockade at Tule Lake, Chronicle Reports

SAN FRANCISCO — Six "ringleaders" of a recent incident at the Tule Lake segregation center were placed in a special stockade by army authorities on Nov. 16, the San Francisco Chronicle reported in a dispatch from Tule Lake.

The Chronicle said the six internees were responsible for a "demonstration" by children at the camp.

These individuals joined an undisclosed number previously "arrested" by the army and placed in the special stockade.

Meanwhile, it was reported that army officials at the camp had relaxed strict curfew orders which had been imposed on the center Saturday following the "demonstration" by the children and reported difficulties in securing mess hall workers.

### Speak on Problems of Japanese Americans

PASADENA, Calif. — At the request of the Pasadena Pastors' Union, many of the ministers of this city devoted their sermons on Nov. 7 to the problem of Japanese Americans and its national and international implications.

Chairman of the Pastors' Union is the Rev. Lawrence A. Wilson of the First Congregational Church.

### Story of the Week

## Evacuee Families Located On Inter-racial Farm Project

SEATTLE — Loyal Japanese Americans from the Tule Lake camp in Northern California have been established on an "interracial farm" near Spokane, toward which \$5,500 has been loaned by Seattle residents, the Post-Intelligencer reported last week.

Rev. Fred Shorter of the Church of the People said the church sponsored a meeting at which the loan was raised toward the \$18,000 purchase price of the 160-acre farm at Deer Park. Loans from else-

## No Bombs, Firearms Found At Tule Lake, Army Declares

### WRA Asks for Understanding, Accuracy as Full Story Told Of Incidents at Newell Camp

WASHINGTON—Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, pleaded for accuracy and understanding of the situation at the Tule Lake segregation center in a statement issued last Saturday.

Myer said that testimony of "almost hysterical" guards concerning the disturbances on November 1 and 4 was at variance with verifiable facts.

He warned that reports of the Tule Lake disturbances might

be made a pretext for abusive action against American civilians and prisoners of war held in Japan, and noted that many sensational reports of events at the relocation center had not stood up after investigation.

A story that the evacuees at Tule Lake sought to burn down the camp administration building with oil-soaked bales of straw was not confirmed, he said.

A camp doctor was beaten up by the internees, Myer added, but the physician, Dr. R. M. Pedicord, acknowledged that he first struck an internee and would not have been so roughly treated if he had "kept his hands in his pockets."

Stressing that many of the reports originating from Tule Lake were "exaggerated and even hysterical," with a strong implication that much of it originated from within his own organization, Myer said that during the incident many members of the WRA staff became apprehensive concerning their personal safety.

"Most of them remained calm," Myer continued, "but a few became almost hysterical. All were offered an opportunity to leave the center until they felt secure in returning there and a number did so. Since the incident 12 people have resigned voluntarily and two have resigned or were separated from the service."

The WRA director issued a 4000-word statement detailing events at Tule Lake from the time "disloyal" Japanese were moved in in mid-October until the army entered the center to maintain order on Nov. fourth.

In presenting the factual statement of events as authenticated by investigations, he said the WRA wished to emphasize that reports of the disturbances were being watched closely by Tokyo.

"Already," he said, "some of the recent newspaper accounts have been used by the Japanese government for propaganda purposes. There is every possibility that they may be used as a pretext for re-

(Continued on page 2)

### Chicago Paper Raps Inquiry By Dies Group

Proposed Investigation By Committee Would Be Blunder, Says Editorial

CHICAGO — The Chicago Sun, in an editorial on Nov. 16, registered vigorous opposition to a Dies Committee investigation of the recent disturbances at the Tule Lake segregation center.

The Sun declared that it would be "both a blunder and a menace" to make the Tule Lake situation a "Dies Committee football."

The Sun's editorial declared: "Representative Engle of California contributes the most dangerous idea of the annual congressional silly season by demanding a Dies Committee 'investigation' of the Tule Lake relocation center. If we want to complicate a bad situation with sensationalism, feed material to Tokyo's propagandists and endanger the life of every American prisoner of Japan, action by the Dies Committee is the way to do it."

"The country has had previous evidence of the Dies technique in approaching Japanese American problems. Representative Eberharter, a committee member, felt compelled to denounce a subcommittee report a few months ago as 'wind and fury' which based wild charges on grossly inadequate evidence. Mr. Dies himself once unscrupulously claimed to have uncovered mysterious Japanese 'secret' documents which actually were available in the Library of Congress.

"Mr. Dies is a 'white supremacy' politician from a poll-tax state, and his intrusion into the handling of interned Japanese enemies would be heavily exploited, on racial grounds, by Tokyo's propagandists. To make the Tule Lake situation a Dies committee football, in short, would be both a blunder and a menace. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is making a nonpolitical inquiry and it is the proper agency to do the job."

### Native Sons, Legion Urge Army Control Of Relocation Camps

LOS ANGELES — In separate communications last week the Native Sons of the Golden West and the American Legion's Los Angeles County Council urged the President to set up army control of relocation camps as a result of the Tule Lake disturbances.

The Native Sons' demand was issued by Walter Odemar, grand trustee of the organization.

### Issues Official Statement on Segregee Camp

Army Version States No Disturbances Noted There Since Nov. 4

The length of army control over the Tule Lake segregation center will "depend on future developments," the Ninth Service Command announced from its headquarters at Fort Douglas, Utah, on Nov. 16.

It was stated by the army that no firearms or explosives were found in an army inspection of the center, although Hearst newspapers had claimed that "bombs" had been discovered.

In a statement contradicting the many wild rumors published in west coast papers regarding incidents at the camp, the army's statement asserted there have been no disturbances, incidents, signs of resistance or unrest since it took over on Nov. 4.

The army's statement came from Major General David McCoach, commanding general of the Ninth Service Command which has jurisdiction over military units stationed at the Tule Lake center.

The army statement in full reported:

"On Nov. 4, 1943, at 9:50 p. m., Pacific War Time, at the request of the project director of the War Relocation Authority at Tule Lake, the troops normally stationed at the camp moved in and took over control of the center. At this time a small group of evacuees was dispersed from the administrative area.

"Since the army assumed control of the Tule Lake center there have been no disturbances. While there have been work stoppages among the evacuees in the center, the normal operation, such as feeding, housing, and medical care, has continued without interruption under the supervision of the medical authorities.

"The troops are policing and patrolling the entire area and no incidents or signs of resistance or unrest have occurred.

"In the investigation by the army which followed occupation a few articles of contraband were discovered and confiscated. No firearms or explosives have been discovered.

"The duration of army control will depend on future developments."

### FBIS Official Seeks Japanese Translators

Edwin Hullinger, assistant director of the Federal Broadcast Intelligence Service, is now on a tour of war relocation centers, recruiting expert translators for important civilian war work.

Mr. Hullinger, who arrived in Salt Lake this week from Denver, will visit Topaz, Poston, Gila River, Manzanar and possibly Minidoka on his trip, and will interview candidates for position with the FBIS.

He declared that all those accepted for positions with the FBIS at the present time will not have to undergo prior investigation, but will be placed on salary and put to work immediately. All employees will be subject, of course, to the regular Civil Service investigation. Both citizens and non-citizens of Japanese ancestry with a "better than average" knowledge of Japanese are eligible, he stated.

## Rights of Japanese American Citizens Upheld in Congress Debate on Evacuee Problems

Rep. Dickstein Deplores Proposed Investigation By Dies Committee of Situation at WRA Segregation Camp; Comments on Deportation Proposals

WASHINGTON—The Dies Committee's proposed investigation of conditions at the Tule Lake segregation center was deplored by Rep. Samuel Dickstein, D., N. Y., in a statement in the House on Nov. 8.

Declaring that it was "shocking to read about the disturbances created by Japanese internees at the relocation camp," Dickstein said that "it is almost as distressing to see" that the Dies Committee is going to probe the situation.

"It seems that no matter what happens anywhere," Dickstein added, "the Dies Committee is always ready and eager to start a new investigation. It does not seem to matter to them that they have wasted about \$600,000 of the taxpayers' money in previous attempts to investigating without bringing in any constructive legislation to remedy some of the situations they are supposed to have investigated."

Warning against a rising tide of racism in this country, Dickstein declared:

"I am afraid... that we are letting our boys down on the home front. The very things they are fighting against—the myth of racial supremacy, racial intolerance, and bigotry—have raised their ugly heads in our own country. There are certain groups in this country who are using the emotional instability of people facing wartime conditions to further their own ends in sowing distrust among our people and poisoning their minds against some of their allies and even against some of their own fellow Americans. Why have no such groups been investigated?"

Dickstein, chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, declared his belief that his committee should deal with problems affecting aliens and Americans of foreign extraction and that the problem "does not come under the jurisdiction of the Dies Committee."

"There is not any doubt in my mind that some of the Japanese in this country have no business to be here, and there is no doubt in my mind that some are disloyal," he said. "They should be dealt with in a lawful way and I believe it should be left to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to deal with this problem and to determine what should be done. Some time ago our committee tried to get through a resolution to give them authority to investigate certain conditions involving aliens and Americans of foreign extraction. Let us have some action that will eradicate these evils."

Commenting on the fact that there were bills before this committee which proposed the wholesale deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry, Rep. Dickstein stated:

"As a matter of fact, I have a number of bills that, in my judgment, do not hit the point that we are trying to make, and that is to destroy un-Americanism and remove from our shores disloyal people, whether they are Japanese or any other disloyal people in this country. It is a rather delicate situation, but we should be able to find some workable solution."

"In addition to the naturalized aliens of Japanese blood (Ed. note: Japanese aliens do not have the right of naturalization), there is a large group of native-born Americans of Japanese descent. What has the committee before it to justify taking away or canceling of their citizenship? We cannot very well take away the birthright of a person born here, just because he is of Japanese descent. If necessary, however, it would seem to me that in cases of disloyal native-born Japanese we might take away some of their civil rights, which the Congress would have the right to do."

"All... of these questions will have to be determined, not by a lot of hysterical publicity but by some legislation which will settle these problems in a legal manner. It is very difficult for any congressional committee to bring out any constructive measures unless it has been given an opportunity to judge the situation and investi-

## Bare Christmas Faces Soldiers In Fox-holes on Italian Front

Officers of Nisei Unit Have Varying Hopes for Yuletide Festivities

Officers and enlisted men of the 100th Infantry Battalion, the Japanese American unit now fighting on the front-lines in Italy, are not forgetting Christmas in their fox-holes in the hill-country of Campania, H. R. Knickerbocker, chief of the Chicago Sun Foreign Service, reported in a delayed Nov. 5 dispatch from Naples, which was published in the Sun on Nov. 12.

Knickerbocker reported that for many American troops in Italy Christmas and Thanksgiving dinners will have a greater variety and perhaps quantity than their folks at home. "Foods rationed at home are all here in colossal quantities," Knickerbocker said after a tour through an Army quartermasters' camp.

However, the soldiers actually fighting in the line, and this includes the Japanese Americans, will probably not get any of this, Knickerbocker noted.

"The soldier up in the hills of Campania is going to continue to lie out in his foxhole all night and at dawn open a can of meat and beans and eat it cold, and though he curses it, he will like it," he cabled. "There won't be much of Christmas for him. I have talked to a great many of these boys in the last few days. One ventured that he would like Hitler's town of Berchtesgaden for Christmas, but Lt. Col. Robert McKelvey said: "You can have Berchtesgaden, I'll take Springfield, Ill."

"All these men were officers of our Hawaiian-Japanese troops," Knickerbocker added. "Their senior officer, Lt. Col. Farrant Turner of Honolulu said, 'Give me a new tuxedo with the right to get out in the bright lights and wear it.' Lt. George Carter, Dayton, Ohio, wanted what everybody wants most—pictures of his family and armistice. So did Walter F. Johnston, New York, and Capt. Oscar King of Dilhart, Tex., specified he wanted a picture of his 4-month old boy.

"Lt. Lester N. Fitzhugh of Lancaster—near Dallas, Tex.—wants the longest mustache in his division, and he is sure of having it by Christmas. Lt. Ted Moran of Wichita, Kan., is one of the few who broke down and voted for hard chocolate candy, while his mate, Lt. William McGill of Jackson, Tenn., longed for devil's food cake."

Although all of the enlisted personnel of the 100th Infantry Battalion are Americans of Japanese ancestry, officers of the unit include Americans of many ancestral affiliations, including a large complement of Japanese Americans.

## HAWAII RACE SITUATION IS DESCRIBED

NEW ORLEANS—Racial conditions in Hawaii, before and after the Pearl Harbor attack, were described here recently by John E. Livingstone Jr., a veteran of Pearl Harbor, who is now back in the United States on furlough.

Livingstone said that Japanese Americans in the Pearl Harbor area are "well educated and speak English astonishingly fluent."

He said that prior to the war the race question was seldom ever discussed by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii. Since that time some race frictions have developed, sometimes between Negroes and those of Japanese ancestry. He declared, however, on the whole that persons of Japanese, Hawaiian and Filipino ancestry showed little prejudicial tendencies toward Negroes.

"Pearl Harbor itself is a very cosmopolitan city," he declared. "Here you find Hawaiians, Chinese, Portuguese, Filipinos, Spaniards, Germans, Japanese and Negroes. An American Negro and former star stage comedian is married to a Japanese woman here and they have reared two children."

## WRA REVEALS FULL STORY OF TULE LAKE

(Continued from page 1)

taliatory action against American civilians and prisoners of war under Japanese control. Under these circumstances, it is imperative that the situation at Tule Lake be handled with a scrupulous regard for accuracy."

His statement recited these events, according to the United Press:

"On October 15, a truck carrying 18 evacuees to the center's farm overturned, injuring all, one fatally. The next day no workers appeared for duty.

"On October 26, a delegation claiming to represent the evacuee community called on project director Ray Best and said they would not harvest crops for use at other evacuee centers. Best said other means would be found to harvest the crops in that case, and the \$500,000 worth of vegetables subsequently were harvested by Japanese from other centers.

"On Nov. 1, Myer and Robert B. Cozzens, WRA assistant director arrived at Tule Lake. From 3500 to 4000 evacuees gathered outside the administration building to hear Myer speak, and a request for Myer to talk with a committee of 17 was granted. The committee presented a series of demands, including one for Best's ouster."

The U. P. report on the WRA statement continued:

"While this conference was in progress, word was received that Dr. Reece M. Pedicord, chief medical officer, had been badly beaten by a group of evacuees at the center's hospital.

"Myer told the evacuee committee—and the camp as a whole, in a subsequent speech over a public address system—that the WRA would consider requests made by the evacuees provided they were in the framework of national policy; that the WRA would not accede to demands, and that WRA believed the majority wanted to live in a peaceful and orderly atmosphere. The crowd later returned to quarters 'quickly and peacefully.' The only property damage during the meeting was 'slight' damage to a number of automobiles and the smashing of a wooden railing.

"On Nov. 4 work was started on a fence separating the evacuee and administration sections of the camp. That evening a crowd of about 400 evacuees, mainly young men—many of them armed with clubs—entered the administration area. Internal security officers resisted the crowd's advance, and one officer 'tripped, struck his head on a stone and was then struck by evacuees with clubs. No one else was injured. When the crowd closed in around his home, Best asked the commander of the Army unit outside the center to take over control and the troops were sent in immediately.

"An investigation failed to verify reports that oil-soaked straw was placed around the ad of Nov. 1."

Myer was quoted by the Associated Press as saying that there is evidence that a small, well organized group of internees sought to disrupt orderly administration processes at the camp soon after they arrived.

Myer also added that he was not imprisoned on Nov. 1, as reported in news stories, but that several WRA employees and visitors were told by some internees to go inside the administration building. Myer added that a few individuals reported they saw knives and clubs in the hands of some of the internees at the time but most of the WRA staff reported they had seen no weapons of any kind.

## Japanese Repatriates Reach Yokohama

NEW YORK—Tokyo Radio announced on Nov. 14 that the Teia Maru, Japanese exchange ship, had disembarked 1,500 repatriates from the United States and Latin Americas at Yokohama.

## Gov. Warren May Ask for Army Control

California Executive Considers Making Demand On Tule Lake Issue

SACRAMENTO—Governor Earl Warren announced this week he is considering "representation to official Washington" in seeking to have army control made permanent over the Tule Lake segregation center.

The governor said he is not ready to go into details as to his possible representations to federal authorities. He has taken the position that since Tule Lake is a camp of Japanese avowedly disloyal to the United States, the preservation of public security at the establishment and in the section of California immediately adjacent to it should be under the direction of the military.

Announcing his intention to discuss the problem with federal authorities, Gov. Warren said his report may be made directly to the President. He indicated it would be a temperate one, for he described the situation as a "delicate one" in view of the number of American prisoners held in Japan.

## Rep. Engle Raps WRA in Report to Dies

Criticizes Establishment Of Segregation Camp in Northern California

TULE LAKE, Calif.—Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., continued his campaign of criticism of the War Relocation Authority this week by charging that the Tule Lake segregation center was established "without regard for considerations of military security for California or the security of the people."

His criticism was part of a report from him to the Dies Committee, in which he asked the legislative group to conduct its own formal investigation at the center into administration of the camp by the War Relocation Authority.

Engle criticized the concentration of disloyalists at the Tule Lake camp as "in violation of the general order of Gen. John L. DeWitt (former commanding general of the western defense command) establishing the zones from which the Japanese are to be prevented from entering." (The Tule Lake camp was built by army engineers and Tule Lake was chosen as the segregation center at a time when Gen. DeWitt was still the commanding general of the Western defense command.)

Engle, in whose district the camp is located, expected an early investigation by the Dies group.

His "bill of particulars" to the Dies committee charged that the WRA failed to modify its camp administrative policy when the segregates were brought into the center at Newell, Calif.

## Loyal Evacuees Should Not Be Penalized Says WRA Official

BOISE, Idaho—Loyal evacuees of Japanese ancestry in Idaho and elsewhere should not be penalized through public opinion because of the riots of disloyal Japanese at the Tule Lake, Calif., center, Otis Peterson, Pacific intermountain supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, said in Boise on Monday of last week.

Peterson said he was at Tule Lake at the time of the disturbances.

He said he had taken three carloads of loyal Japanese Americans to the Tule Lake project to help harvest crops when the disloyal evacuees refused.

Peterson also announced that William C. Moore of Moscow, Idaho, had been named assistant relocation supervisor for this area, with headquarters in Boise.

## Sgt. Ben Kuroki Awarded Distinguished Flying Cross For Part in Ploesti Air Raid

### NISEI VETERANS FROM ALEUTIANS VISIT CENTER

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Three nisei servicemen, veterans of the Aleutian campaigns, were visitors in the Heart Mountain relocation center recently, according to the Sentinel. They are Staff Sergeant Shigeo Ito, Sergeant Harold Nakamura and Sergeant Mutsami Mayeda, all Camp Savage school graduates.

Two of them have seen almost a year's service in the Aleutians, while the third has been stationed in Alaska for 18 months, being one of the first five nisei to land in Alaska.

The trio was reticent in the best military fashion, said the Sentinel and when interviewed, only commented on Alaskan weather, food, scenery and their buddies.

The boys were high in praise of their Caucasian buddies. In the beginning the Caucasian boys were somewhat reserved, but a couple of good "bull" sessions broke the ice completely, and they have become warm buddies ever since, it was reported.

## Many Oppose Returning of Nisei Group

### Assembly Committee Hears Arguments of Santa Maria Farmers

SANTA MARIA, Calif.—More than a dozen farmers, businessmen and vegetable packers paraded before the state assembly committee, investigating public attitudes on evacuees of Japanese ancestry, and declared their opposition to the return of the evacuated group to California, and particularly to Santa Barbara county in the concluding session of the legislative group's hearings here last week.

The only dissenting voice was that of Mrs. Clarence Gillett, wife of Rev. Gillett, who called for fair treatment of loyal persons of Japanese ancestry.

Representatives of business and agricultural interests in Santa Barbara county, however, opposed the return of evacuees now or at the end of the war, holding that such action would be detrimental to the general interests of the present and future advancement of the residents as a whole.

Before evacuation, persons of Japanese ancestry held a strong position in the economic life of Santa Maria valley.

Witnesses opposing the return of the evacuees included J. M. Rutherford, chairman of the county board of supervisors, and Supervisors T. A. Twitchell and C. W. Bradbury; former Supervisor C. L. Preisker, now director of manufacturing for the Union Sugar Co., and W. W. Stokes, local auto dealer.

### NISEI STUDENT FINDS NEW FLY IN UTAH AREA

Dan Oniki, a senior at the University of Utah, has found two specimens of the screw-worm fly, heretofore unknown to exist as far north as Salt Lake City, it was reported last week.

The discovery, identified by David T. Jones, professor of zoology at the university, is of medical importance because it deposits eggs in living wounds or mucous membrane, thereby causing infection, it was stated.

A species of blow fly, it differs from the rest of the type by preferring to live on fresh meat rather than on dead flesh, it was stated. The specimens were discovered feeding on a fresh deer's head by Oniki, who is collecting flies for Dr. Louis P. Gebhardt's poliomyelitis experiments.

### Nisei Gunner Was Aboard Bomber on Rumanian Flight

WASHINGTON — Announcement of the awarding of a Distinguished Flying Cross to Staff Sgt. Ben Kuroki of Hershey, Neb., was made by the War Department Wednesday as decorations were given 1,548 officers and enlisted men of the United States Army Air Forces who participated in the low-level bombardment attack on the Ploesti oil refineries in Rumania on August 1.

Sgt. Kuroki, one of the war's outstanding Japanese American heroes, has previously been awarded the Air Medal and two oak leaf clusters and was presented to the King and Queen of England at an English flying field.

The Japanese American, who has participated previously in raids on German installations in France and the Nazi homeland, is a turret gunner on a B-24 Liberator.

The raid by the U. S. B-24's on the Ploesti oil fields destroyed 42 percent of the total Rumanian refining capacity and was a devastating blow at vital Axis war economy. The Liberators flew a round trip of more than 2,000 miles on the mission. They were opposed by heavy machine-gun fire, light flak, heavy 88-millimeter anti-aircraft fire, barrage balloons and practically every type of aircraft the Axis had in the area. Of the 177 attacking Liberators, 53 failed to return to their bases.

Of the 1,548 officers and men who received decorations, only 50 received Distinguished Flying Crosses or Oak Leaf Clusters thereto.

### Topaz to Compile Relocation Records Of WRA Centers

TOPAZ, Utah — Compilation of records required by the relocation planning division in Washington will be started soon at the Topaz center, according to the Topaz Times.

Work on the master file of the ten centers will begin late this month, when 50 resident employees will collect data on form 26, original leave application blanks, arrival and departure notices. The work, which is normally done in Washington, has been detailed to Topaz because of the lack of office space and personnel in the capitol.

### Two Hunt Volunteers Called for Duty Camp Savage

HUNT, Idaho — Wasesu Kajiwara and George Hayashi of the Minidoka relocation center last week reported for induction at Salt Lake City, from where they will go to Camp Savage, reports the Irrigator.

The two men bring the total of Hunt volunteers to 309, according to Victor V. McLaughlin, leaves and furlough officer.

## Norman Thomas Hits Executive Judgment Given Nisei Citizens

DES MOINES, Ia.—"Executive judgment of citizens" is the most dangerous development of the war in this country, Norman Thomas, leader of the Socialist party in America, said last Saturday in Des Moines, the Register reported.

According to the Register, one of Thomas' first acts upon arriving in Des Moines was to go to the Japanese American hostel, 2150 Grand Ave., and talk to some of the men and women who came from war relocation centers in the west.

Thomas said the government used "totalitarian justice" in the mass movement of persons of Japanese ancestry out of Pacific coast states.

"I can think of no more dangerous development of the war

# Anti-Evacuee Law is Invalid, Biddle Tells Gov. Osborn

### Mrs. Roosevelt Hits Religious, Racial Prejudices in U. S.

NEW YORK—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said here on Nov. 14 "we will never have the kind of peace we hope for" until prejudices are put aside so that peoples of all races, religions and color may live in harmony. "People of all races need to feel that they belong—that they belong entirely. Unless we learn to live in harmony with people of different races, of different religions, and different color, we will never have the kind of peace we hope for."

### Arizona Church Group Deplores Bans on Nisei

#### Evacuees Unable to Get Permission to Attend Annual Convocation

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A resolution deploring restrictions on loyal Japanese Americans was adopted on Nov. 10 by members of the Arizona Interchurch Convocation at their annual meeting.

The resolution declared: "We, members of Protestant churches, assembled as the Arizona Council of Churches, deplore the conditions which exist in our state which makes it impossible for citizens of Japanese ancestry and Japanese loyal to our country to move freely within the state without fear of being set upon by lawless elements motivated by unreasoning prejudice. We call upon all loyal Americans to use every effort to rectify this condition."

It was explained that several evacuees had been unable to get permission to leave a war relocation camp to attend the convocations.

### Joe Masaoka Speaks On Nisei Americans At Denver School

DENVER, Colo. — Speaking on the subject of "Japanese Americans—Are they Friends or Foes?" Joe G. Masaoka, regional representative of the National Headquarters of the JAACL spoke before eight classes in two meetings at the East High School auditorium in Denver, Friday, Nov. 12.

Masaoka pointed out that Americanism was instanced by the fact that he was talking about American style relocation centers while Max Hill, son of the principal of East High School and former Tokyo head of the Associated Press Bureau, was addressing a public gathering that very same evening on where he was interned. Both of on his experiences in Sugamo Prison these talks took place at the East High auditorium.

## Arizona Supreme Court Hears Arguments Testing Legality Of State Wartime Legislation

PHOENIX, Ariz.—U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle believes that Arizona's anti-Japanese law, enacted by the 16th legislature, is invalid, contravening the federal civil rights statute, it was disclosed Monday as constitutionality of the act was argued before the Arizona Supreme Court.

Biddle wrote Gov. Sidney P. Osborn last June 29 saying the law "seems to be in direct contravention of the federal law."

Pointing out that "it is evident" the Arizona law "is intended to restrict business dealings with persons of Japanese ancestry," although the act does not specifically so state, Biddle cited to the governor two sections of the civil rights statute. One of them declares that all United States citizens shall have the same right in every state and territory "as is enjoyed by white citizens to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property."

The Attorney General declared that the other section asserts all persons within jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every state and territory to make and enforce contracts, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white persons.

"These sections," Biddle added in his letter to Gov. Osborn, "have not often been invoked in recent years and it is quite possible the Arizona legislature was not familiar with their provisions when it passed the bill in question."

Concluding, the Attorney General said he was writing the governor "to ask you to call to the attention of your law enforcement officers these two federal statutes."

However, the communication was not made public until Nov. 15 when Assistant Attorney General Thomas Croaff submitted to the Arizona Supreme Court a copy of Mr. Biddle's letter, when the high state tribunal heard arguments on three cases testing the legality of the Arizona law.

Croaff, however, maintained the Arizona law was constitutional, declaring that there has been a question for many years as to the validity of the federal civil rights statute.

Contending that the Arizona law, which restricts business dealings with any "restricted" person, but which is aimed at Japanese American evacuees, is unconstitutional, were Alfred C. Lockwood, former chief justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, Walter Thalheimer, Roulard Hill and Stanley Jerman.

Judge Lockwood represents Tsutomu Ikeda of Mesa, a Japanese American who challenged the constitutionality of the law and won a judgment from the Superior Court of Maricopa county in a civil case. A co-defendant with Ikeda was the Johnson Pearce Commercial Company.

Attorney General Conway of Arizona was an intervenor in the Ikeda case and appealed the decision, on behalf of the state, to the Supreme Court.

In the Ikeda case Judge Phelps of the Maricopa Superior Court declared that the Arizona law was unconstitutional and at the same time denied a motion, filed by the state of Arizona, to dismiss the case which was brought by Ikeda, president of the Arizona JAACL, as a test of the law's validity. The state of Arizona then filed an appeal which argued this week by the State Supreme Court.

Combined for purposes of the appeal and argument to the Supreme Court were three other cases involving the same law. They concern convictions obtained in Maricopa County Superior Court against Frank Fernandez, Laine-White Produce company, and the Correct Cooler Air Manufacturing Company.

They were accused of violating the law because they did not file previous public notice they were having business relationships, as required by the law,

with persons whose movements are restricted by military orders or executive decrees.

The court took the cases under advisement at Monday noon. Outcome of it is being watched closely in Pacific coast legal circles, it was stated.

It has been indicated that should the Superior Court's ruling that the act is unconstitutional be reversed, an appeal will be taken directly to the United States Supreme Court.

Proponents of the law told a Dies Committee hearing in Los Angeles last June that its purpose was to restrict evacuee resettlement in Arizona by restricting business dealings of persons of Japanese ancestry. Under the provisions of the law, it was argued that it was impossible for Japanese Americans to maintain normal business relations.

The law requires three publications of notice of any projected business transactions with Japanese Americans in a newspaper of general circulation, and following this, at least ten days prior to the consummation of the transaction, filing a copy of the notice with the secretary of state together with detailed information regarding the transaction, and a report thereon not later than the fifth day of each month. Separate notices were required for separate transactions.

## Grange Leader Opposes Move To Deport Nisei

### Opposition Expressed On Californian's Stand For Race Restrictions

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The National Grange convention was urged by its California representative this week to go on record demanding that "all Japanese in the United States" be deported to Japan at the end of the war.

A resolution calling for such action was pressed by George Sehlmeier, master of the California State Grange. He asked favorable action also on a resolution urging that all war relocation camps be transferred from the operation of the WRA to the army.

Opposition to the deportation resolution was expressed by National Master Albert S. Goss, who said the State Department and the American Red Cross had urged that the matter not be made an issue at this time.

Sehlmeier also said California farmers opposed the return of the evacuees to the coast and that the farmers were also against the release of the evacuees from camps for work anywhere.

### Firemen Injured In Poston Accident

POSTON, Ariz.—Three firemen, Yutaka Yamamoto, Bill Nishimura and Bill Mori, were injured at the Poston relocation center when a fire truck overturned at the corner of block 38 on Sunday evening, according to the Poston Chronicle.

Mori suffered a fractured vertebrae, but the other two received only slight injuries. The accident occurred when the fire department truck was answering a call to investigate smoke coming from the northwest end of Camp III.



# PACIFIC CITIZEN



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Behind the Racists

Economic motives behind the racist arguments of west coast pressure groups, which oppose the return of Japanese Americans to the evacuated area, are becoming increasingly apparent.

It is not merely coincidental that the California State Chamber of Commerce, the State Grange, and other industrial organizations are in the forefront of the campaign to make permanent the present temporary military exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast. Nor is it a secret that money has been raised in industries, in which persons of Japanese ancestry were important factors before evacuation, to carry on a pressure campaign on the coast and in Washington for continued restrictions. The cry of sabotage has been raised, even by California's Gov. Warren, but it now appears that it is not sabotage that these groups and individuals fear, but the threat of commercial competition. We have the spectacle of politicians and businessmen sacrificing American principles on the altar of economic and political advantage.

An attempt has been made to exploit the Tule Lake incident in this campaign against all Americans of Japanese ancestry. Wild rumors have been published as fact in an effort to incite the whole population toward a demand for punitive action. This campaign, in fact, has progressed to the point where John Lechner, one of the most vocal of the coast's professional patriots, has spoken through the Hearst news service to threaten congressmen who failed to cooperate in this hate-inciting campaign. Lechner was quoted in a Hearst dispatch on Nov. 12 that "west coast congressmen who have failed to participate in positive action for the reform of the Japanese resident problem will find their attitude a principal issue at election time." Lechner's charge that "fewer than half a dozen" coast congressmen have been stirred to action against Japanese Americans by reports from Tule Lake is a back-handed tribute to congressional decency.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and the State Grange are today attempting to gain national support for a program calling for the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the west coast. Meanwhile, at the annual California State Farm Bureau convention at Santa Cruz this week the Associated Press reported that the state's vegetable growers "appear to be unanimous" in wanting to keep the evacuees out. A revealing statement was that of Ray Weiser, president of the Farm Bureau, who commented that some of his members oppose letting the Japanese Americans return as farm operators, but would favor allowing them to work as common laborers on the farms.

Meanwhile, the "white supremacy" issue was not neglected last week as the San Fernando Valley Parlor of the Native Sons passed a resolution demanding the "exclusion forever" of persons of Japanese descent from the San Fernando Valley. This resolution was nothing new, following the line of similar demands by Native Sons groups, except that in this instance the resolution boldly included this paragraph: "The San Fernando Valley is a community of homes and small ranches for white people who respect and revere our Democratic form of government and want a clean, wholesome, white community in which

to live with progressive ideals and tradition . . ."

All these manifestations are on the debit side of the democratic ledger. On the other hand, there appears to be an increasing awareness among political liberals, and religious, labor and civic leaders on the west coast that the campaign being waged against Japanese Americans is a definite contributing factor to developing race tensions, and that so-called "public attitudes" opposing fair treatment for Japanese Americans are being manufactured by groups and individuals seeking to exploit such race tensions for commercial gain.

### A Courageous Governor

Once again Governor Herbert B. Maw of Utah has defied race thinking and defended the right of loyal citizens of Japanese descent to the exercise of their Constitutional privileges.

Speaking earlier this week in Ogden, he warned that restriction of the rights of loyal Japanese Americans endangers the rights of persons. "I hope the time never comes," he said, "when the liberty of any American citizen is limited or restricted merely because his skin is dark, or his eyes appear slanted or because he belongs to a minority religious or racial group."

Though the Governor was speaking particularly in reference to a resolution of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which asked deportation of all Japanese after the war, his words, in effect, were a sharp rebuke to all resolutions, attitudes and laws which restrict the rights of persons on racial and religious grounds.

The nisei can be grateful that the state of Utah is governed at this time by a man who will not be swayed by prejudice. Utah is one of the key resettlement areas for Japanese Americans. As such, perhaps, it is only natural that some abortive moves have been made to deprive them of certain rights. That these moves have been unsuccessful may be in large part due to the fair-mindedness of public officials and the press. Additionally, the people of the state have largely proven themselves to be fair and honest in their relationship with the evacuees.

Utah may well become a key testing ground for the working of democracy in wartime. It may well become a successful testing ground. There is a large group of Japanese Americans here, who at the present time are employed and contributing much to the war effort. Many of these, perhaps, will remain here after the war, having found their experience in this state compatible with their concept of democracy.

We commend the Governor of the state of Utah for his high principles and his forthrightness. We believe that the best interests of not only the evacuees but the best interests of all citizens are served by such men as he.

### The Churches Show the Way

The practical, progressive workings of the church have been amply demonstrated to the evacuees time and again. The men and women who have stopped in at one of the eastern hostels, the center children who received Christmas gifts from Sunday school children throughout the country, the church members in the centers who are visited by their former ministers, the Chicago resettler who receives a call from his neighborhood pastor—all will testify to the great-hearted, energetic work of the religious groups.

This is Christianity, strong, militant and progressive. It is religion fighting for the brotherhood of man. And it was only through evacuation and its aftermaths that many nisei came to this realization.

Perhaps some of them will go a step farther now and dealize that evacuee work is only part of the work of the churches, though this work itself has been tremendous in scope. Perhaps they will realize that this work is done not solely through love of the evacuees, but love of mankind. They will someday know that the church fights not only discrimination against Japanese Americans, but also discrimination against any group.

It may well be through the churches of this country that the nisei will come finally to a full realization of the whole problem of race.

## MR. TOJO of JAPAN

By Taro Yashima



Cross and Doublecross

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Washington's Misguided Zealot

One of the charter members of the Washington lobby against Japanese Americans is a registered Korean agent, Kilsoo Haan, who is, by the way of identification, the Washington representative of the Sino-Korean People's League.

What has puzzled us these many months is the fact that, although the apparently indefatigable Mr. Haan is supported mainly by funds raised by persons of Korean ancestry in Hawaii, his main interest appears to be one of conducting a smear campaign against Americans of Japanese ancestry. We don't know whether the people who keep Mr. Haan in Washington and in funds are really cognizant of the vicious campaign he has been conducting against a fellow Oriental American minority, a campaign based largely on half-truths, exaggerations and just plain lies.

Some of these lies concern the Japanese American Citizens League and its work. On Oct. 20, 1943, Kilsoo Haan and the Sino-Korean Peoples League, 101 D St. N. E., Washington, D.C., issued a handbill which charged:

1. That the Japanese American Citizens League alone raised \$50,000 in 1942-43 to win more and more Americans to do their "fighting for them."

The JACL did not raise \$50,000 in the stated period, or anywhere near that sum, nor were JACL funds expended for the purpose of getting other Americans to do our fighting for us.

2. That they (the JACL) are succeeding in spreading the idea that the Japanese Emperor is a victim of the militarists; hence he must be saved!

The JACL has never taken such a position.

3. That they are getting thousands of Americans to push for a negotiated peace with Japan.

The JACL, through the Pacific Citizen, has spoken out repeatedly against any negotiated peace with Japanese militarists. We refer Mr. Haan to the editorial columns of the Pacific Citizen, particularly to an editorial titled, "No Peace With Murderers."

We do not know where Kilsoo Haan gets his inspiration for such fabrications. We do know, however, that he is a favorite of the race-baiting Hearst press, that he receives much of his publicity from the trained seals of the Hearst menagerie. We believe that he treads dangerous political waters when he allows his hatred of all things Japanese to be utilized in racist arguments by congressional reactionaries, as well as by professional patrioters on the west coast. It is less than a step from the "hate the local Japs" campaign, of which Mr. Haan appears to be an enthusiastic abettor, to a general "yellow peril" scare which would affect not only those of Japanese ancestry, but Koreans and Chinese as well. Mr. Haan is playing with racist dynamite.

Kilsoo Haan, a Korean national, is a registered foreign agent with the State Department as the representative of the Sino-Korean Peoples League. His work ostensi-

bly is the representation of the interests of Korean nationalism. We believe he strays far afield when he engages in a hate campaign against Americans of Japanese ancestry, as he did recently when he made a special trip to Detroit in an attempt to sway the United Auto Workers, CIO, and the people of Detroit generally into opposition to the relocation of Americans of Japanese ancestry in that area. In Detroit Kilsoo Haan placed himself in the position of obstructing the work of a government agency in its program of resettling Americans of Oriental ancestry whose loyalty records are certainly at the very least, every bit as good as his own. The motives which took him in June, 1943, to a Detroit crackling with race tensions to deliver his own vented spleen of racist arguments, may well bear investigation.

Kilsoo Haan's affinity to west coast race-baiters like John Lechner, to the Hearst press and to the Dies Committee is certainly no warrant of any desire for racial unity in the United States. Through his racist, "a Jap's a Jap" type of argument, he is contributing toward the aggravation of race tensions and is assisting, unwittingly, the very Japanese militarists he professes to hate.

Kilsoo Haan has long established the fact that he hates Japanese militarism. It is only when he translates that hatred into attacks upon Americans, who are Japanese only by ancestral origin, that we differ with him. The Korean people can hate the Japanese with that special anger which only the oppressed can know. And Kilsoo Haan is a Korean.

We have been in Korea and we have seen the results of three centuries of "enlightened" Japanese occupation and annexation. There is perhaps no better illustration of the ruthlessness of Japanese imperialism than that of Korea itself. We once spent an afternoon in a police station at Keijo (Seoul) while brutal-visaged gendarmes questioned us about our political convictions about Korea. We saw only what our police escort would have us see that day in Keijo—peonies in a summer garden, a museum with relics of things past, and the quiet green valley of the River Kan, but beyond them there was everywhere the signs of oppression, of an army of occupation squatting full on the millions of Korea.

Every American who believes in freedom will sympathize with the aspirations of the people of Korea for liberation. And Japanese Americans who have known the barbed wires and military guards of evacuee camps have today a better appreciation of what it must mean to be an oppressed group.

And it seems to us that Kilsoo Haan, who today forcefully indulges in smear campaigns against Japanese Americans, could spend his time far better in fighting for the liberation of his people, so that the pall of militarism would be lifted from the Kongsos, the Diamond mountains, and the River Kan can flow full and free.