

Myer Announces Official Figures On Segregation

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Eberharter Repeats Criticism Of Dies Group in Broadcast

WASHINGTON — Speaking on the "March of Time" broadcast on the NBC network on August 26, Congressman Herman P. Eberharter repeated his charge that the majority members of the Dies subcommittee investigating Japanese-Americans and the relocation situation had been "prejudiced."

Rep. Eberharter declared on the "March of Time:"

"After careful consideration, I cannot avoid the conclusion that the report of the majority of the investigating subcommittee is prejudiced. Most of its statements are not proven. The stories of Japanese hiding food, bread, and other supplies for an enemy invasion force were shown ridiculous when projects were visited. So far 16,000 evacuees have been released, yet the report seeks to make a great deal of the release of 23 who were members of Butoku-kai — a Japanese fencing society. Neither the report nor the hearings offered any evidence that any of the 23 were subversive.

"After wind and fury, the report implies the War Relocation Authority is doing a very bad job, stressing a few shortcomings and ignoring the many good points our investigation disclosed. The evidence showed the WRA is doing a good job in handling an extremely difficult problem. The majority report repeats the charge that the Japanese evacuees were supplied with food in greater variety and quantity than to the average U. S. citizen. Evidence completely rebutted that charge. All rationing restrictions are strictly applied, and food costs have averaged about 40 cents a day per person.

"Contrary to the majority report of the Dies subcommittee, evidence indicates there is much less crime of any kind in the relocation centers than in an American community of the same size. The climax of the majority report is three feeble, meaningless recommendations. I agree fully with the first: that segregation of the disloyal Japanese be effected at once.

"But this program was announced by WRA months ago. Intelligent determination of the loyalty of more than 100,000 people cannot be made in a week or a month, and the WRA's efforts to be fairly certain in its actions is commendable. The second recommendation of the majority is that a new board be made up representing the WRA and the intelligence agencies of the government, to pass on applications for release. But there has always been close cooperation between the War Relocation Authority and army and navy intelligence and the FBI. One more board is unnecessary and would simply divide responsibility. The third and last recommendation favors a thorough-going program of Americanization for Japanese

who remain in the centers. Of course I favor that, just as I'm against sin. Considering the magnitude of the job, the difficulty of the legal issues involved — that is, the constitutionality of confining citizens not charged with any crime — and considering the complexity and delicacy of the problem of resettling such a large number of people in the midst of a war, the WRA has acted efficiently and capably.

"I think it is better to let the WRA carry on, unhampered by unfair criticism."

Nisei Americans Aid War Effort, Says Hawaiian

SAN FRANCISCO—The "Japanese situation" is not as disturbing to Hawaii as it seems to be in California, Joseph Rider Farrington, Hawaiian delegate to Congress, said in San Francisco recently.

"In Hawaii we have proceeded on the belief that American citizenship is a matter of loyalties and principles and not one of race," Farrington declared.

"Japanese Americans are aiding greatly in the war effort and we have every confidence in them," he added.

Old Promise Men Domestic Priority Group

PINE, Sept. 23—"Our has its definitely out-foreign policy commitments." Project Director Ralph P. Merritt reminded his audience, "but our country also has definitely outlined domestic commitments to its own people."

The director spoke here Wednesday night at the zonal dinner meeting of the Lions Club. Assistant Project Director Robert L. Brown explained the operation of the project management. The Lions were interested, also, in an exhibit at the dinner affair, showing the dehydrated vegetables processed in Manzanar.

Speaking on the subject of the country's general policy toward the minorities Merritt asserted that its domestic commitments have been made by Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and others. Definite commitments were made to all peoples in America, moreover in historic documents which include the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, the administrator asserted.

Our nation's effort to maintain its foreign policy commitments is in the process of being discharged through the prosecution of the war effort. "It is a hard fight," Merritt declared, "but we believe that the victory is ours and that our foreign policy commitments can be maintained.

"America," he declared, "has been a nation which has never backed down on its promises. We are not now going to break out country's promises to its minorities."

Japanese citizens

Sept 1945

MANZANAR FREE PRESS

Sept 25 1945

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Myer Announces Official Figures On Segregation

WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 25 —The War Relocation Authority began to separate the people of Japanese ancestry in its 10 relocation centers September 14. Separation is on the basis of national loyalty, WRA announced. Approximately 10,600 men, women and children will be moved from the other nine relocation centers to the Tulelake WRA center during the next 30 days, making a total population of the center about 18,000.

The United States Army is cooperating with the WRA in handling the actual movement of the people, but the selection of the people to be moved is made by WRA.

According to Dillon S. Myer, director of WRA, the people who will live in the Tulelake center will include: those who have asked to be repatriated or expatriated; a group which has refused to pledge loyalty to the United States; and those who have pledged loyalty to the United States but whose behavior in relocation centers or before evacuation has indicated that they are not truly loyal.

WRA officials have been working for several weeks on the process of sorting the people in the relocation centers, utilizing information in WRA records and information supplied by intelligence agencies of the government. It is believed to be the first time that any group in the country has been sorted and segregated on the basis of national loyalty.

More than 110,000 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from their homes in the Pacific Coast states by military authorities early in 1942, and were established in relocation centers under supervision of the War Relocation Authority. Those whose loyalty to the United States can be satisfactorily established are eligible to leave the relocation centers to take jobs in ordinary communities. To date, approximately 19,000 persons are out of the relocation centers, more than 12,000 of them on indefinite leave and the rest on seasonal leave permits. Residents of the 9 relocation centers, who will number about 73,000 after the segregation movement has been completed, all will be eligible to relocate to normal American communities.

Center Repeats Criticism Group in Broadcast

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"I think it is better to let the WRA carry on, unhampered by unfair criticism."

Nisei Americans Aid War Effort

The influx to Chicago is on the wane today. For a while it appeared as if this middle western city would become the mecca of the world.

Uphold Promise Given Domestic Minority Group

LONE PINE, Sept. 23—"Our country has its definitely outlined foreign policy commitments," Project Director Ralph P. Merritt reminded his audience, "but our country also has definitely outlined domestic commitments to its own people."

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TREAT ALL FOES ALIKE, PEARL BUCK URGES

Japs No Worse Than Nazis, Hearing Told

America should accord the same treatment to the Japanese as she plans to give the Germans, declared Pearl Buck, Pulitzer prize-winning author who lived in the Orient for 42 years, yesterday before a State Senate fact-finding committee.

"Let's be fair to our enemies," Miss Buck told the committee during the third day of hearings here in the State Building. "Let's be as harsh to one enemy as to another."

International Matter

"This is not just a State question that you are attempting to decide. It is an important international decision being watched by millions of peoples of China, Russia and India," Miss Buck asserted.

She said that if this nation discriminates against an enemy of the yellow race and does not take similar action against an enemy of the white race then we would merely be laying the foundation for future wars.

One of the contributing factors to the present war with Japan, Miss Buck declared, was the Oriental Exclusion Act passed by Congress in 1924.

Liberals Disband

"This act brought about the disbandment of the liberal group in Japan which might have developed a democracy there," the author said.

She added that if we pass immigration laws barring all enemy nationals from entering this country after the war is over the world will not consider that the United States is discriminating against any one group of peoples.

Asked by State Senator Hugh P. Donnelly, chairman of the committee, if she thought this government could be criticized for its treatment of Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast, Miss Buck replied:

"I think a good job has been done. I am proud as an American citizen that we do not mistreat our prisoners."

Matter of Security

She said it is a matter of military security as to whether the Japanese should be returned to the Coast before the war is over. After the war, she said, those who are American citizens should not be deprived of their rights; the rest should either be allowed to become citizens or deported to their native land.

Earlier in the morning session the committee heard Dist. Atty. Jerome B. Kavanaugh of San Bernardino County describe the activities of the 407 Japanese in that county shortly before and after Pearl Harbor.

He testified that one group of Japanese who were moved out of Los Angeles County immediately after the war started had sought refuge in the Mojave River close to main power lines from Hoover Dam; the transcontinental Union Pacific Railroad line, and other vital transportation and communication facilities. They were later moved to relocation centers.

People Oppose Return

He said the people of San Bernardino County are opposed to the return of the Japanese here after the war.

Capt. J. P. Foster of the Sheriff's office of San Bernardino County told of confiscating short wave radio transmitting and receiving sets after the Federal government ordered them turned in by enemy aliens. He said if the Japs are allowed to return after the war it will lead to serious trouble.

Similar testimony was given by A. G. Salter, San Bernardino County farm adviser, and R. O. Price of the county's Farm Produce Council.

McWilliams Testifies

Carey McWilliams, former head of the State Immigration and Housing division, testified he believes Japanese of American citizenship should be allowed to return here after the war, if they desire to.

He urged that those now in relocation centers be relocated in various parts of the country before the war is over, so as to prevent a serious problem at the end of the war. McWilliams said those who are disloyal to this country or hold dual-citizenship should be deported to Japan.



WARNS ON JAP TREATMENT—Pearl Buck yesterday asserted America should accord the same treatment to Japanese as she intends to give to the Germans.

Times photo

shaded lamps was... white tablecloths. The contrast was so painful that every mother in our car groaned. For the rest of the evening we were glumly homesick.

Arrived at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, we found the tarpaper-covered barracks more substantial than the Santa Anita stables. We were assigned a family unit, and found therein a good-sized heating stove, army cots, mattresses, blankets, a bucket, and a broom. Just as before, we had to get busy and build our own tables, benches, and shelves out of salvaged lumber. With practiced ingenuity we were now able to make our new home considerably more livable than the horse stall which we had just left.

This was pioneering of a sort: every one helped everybody else in the same spirit of comradeship as did our early American pioneers who pitched in to put up log cabins for neighbors. Rich or poor, we all lived in the same barracks, got up at the same seven-thirty gong, ate at the same rough wooden camp tables, shared the same stall showers and open toilets, tried as best we could to help each other in our regimented communal life.

At first the natives of the neighboring towns of Cody and Powell felt uneasy about this teeming community of "Japs" which the government had forced into their midst. But the sudden boom in business which our presence brought broke the ice, and the good church women of Powell sent a contribution of clothing for our needy. Later our men volunteered for work in the sugar-beet harvest during an acute labor shortage. Ex-professional men, white-collar workers, and students gladly did their best at the back-breaking harvesting. Farmers reported they had never before had such devoted help.

Within a short time the Nisei's quiet demeanor and thorough Americanization of speech, manners, and dress created a favorable impression throughout the countryside. The Powell Tribune, which had first reported in a surprised tone that the new farm helpers "talked good English," later had a Nisei writing a column on Heart Mountain activities.

We finally settled down to taking everything in stride, attending school and night classes, going out for sports, building up a recreational program, and carrying on church work.

Older women gave their services to a USO which was organized in the Center to provide hospitality for visiting Nisei servicemen.

We had twenty-five veterans of the last war at the Center, most of them members of the American Legion. Mr. Hitoshi Fukui, past commander of the Commodore Perry Legion Post No. 525 of Los Angeles, had served in the Ninety-first Division, A. E. F., and saw action at St.

retains a strong democracy and belatedly the Nisei are fully vindicated. Walter Legionnaire, I passed away from Legion posts of P. I corded him a fu with color guard of honor. mated in Mr. U Army uniform.

I gradually get homesickness constantly cro There were, for Nisei parents English of the teacher who I "Do you pla father had pro our children 'planner' inst And Armis after-snow blurred my e

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Novel for the Private Toyost Army Kikue Sentir.

paper, stated that Toyoshima would return to their outfits. "Both new brides," concluded the laconic announcement, "will remain here when their husbands leave for duty."

As Christmas drew near, the Girl Scouts of Powell came to go a-carrying with the Girl Scouts of the Center. Christmas parties were held in every block for the children. Gifts for them came from all over the United States from churches of every denomination, telling us better than a thousand words that America was still a Christian nation. Of Christmas Eve, Kay Tanouye wrote in the Sentinel:

"The night was cold and sharp. The watchtowers stood out bold in the moonlight. The searchlight sprayed the boundary of the forbidden area, picking out the cruel barbs of the wire fence.

discouraged the relocation of more evacuees in Colorado. There are now more persons of Japanese ancestry in Colorado than there are in Illinois with seven times the popula-

of the concentration is in eastern Colorado. Because Colorado has a favorable position toward evacuees is no reason for locatees from the 10 center handicap their own future flocking to this state, he sa

Seventy per

in their loyalties or sympathies will be moved to other centers, or preferably, given permission to relocate outside. The population of the relocation centers after segregation will be composed of those whose interests are bound with the

New York, 623 B

Liberty

THE MAGAZINE OF
A FREE PEOPLE

MY ONLY CRIME IS MY FACE

Should the American of Japanese ancestry suffer for Japan's sins? There are two sides to every story. Here is a moving plea by one who is on the other side

BY MARY OYAMA



"It certainly will be strange to have to live with nothing but Japanese! I wonder how we'll stand it?"

This was the comment I heard repeated over and over by American citizens of Japanese descent when the military decree which set us apart from other Americans and expelled us from our Pacific Coast homes went into effect. The evacuation was a bitter blow, but there was nothing we could do except grit our teeth and take it.

It did us no good to argue that we had sons and brothers in the Army, that we were loyal to this land of our birth, that we spoke only English, that we praised the Lord in Christian churches (and were ready

to pass the ammunition, if they'd only let us). Nobody would listen.

Swiftly and effectively the evacuation was accomplished. The streets near the point of departure where we were to take the buses to the first camp—called the Assembly Center—were jammed. Kids stared in pop-eyed fascination at military police on motorcycles and in jeeps. An elderly woman, passing by, stopped to say indignantly, "This is a shame! You are just as much Americans as anybody else!"—an unexpected bit of sympathy from a total stranger that heartened us. Several church groups passed out hot coffee and sandwiches to us, for the morning was early and cool, and in our hurry to be on time many of us had come without break-

fast. Then we got on the buses and said good-by—perhaps forever—to that old free civilian life we had loved so well. Now we were prisoners in custody of the Army.

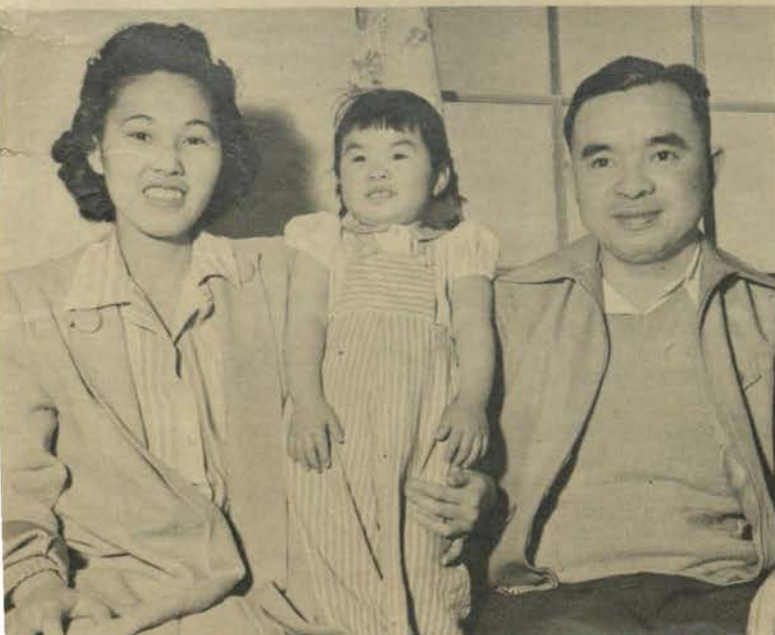
But young people are never downhearted. In my bus a group of exuberant lads joked and sang to the accompaniment of a ubiquitous ukulele. *Plunk-plunk, plunk-plunk*—"You're the one rose" *plunk-plunk* "that's left" *plunk-plunk* "in" *plunk* "my heart—" A little later, however, when the drone of the bus motor had smoothed down to an even hum, and first enthusiasms had worn off, I heard a softer harmony: "Rock of ages," *plunk-plunk* "cleft for me," *plunk!* "Let me hide [Oh, let me hide.] myself in Thee—"

In front of me a sleepy little child complained to her parents. "Home, mama. Home, daddy—want to go home." But neither daddy nor mama knew what to reply, for where was "home" now?

Arriving at the Assembly Center we found hundreds of our friends who had been evacuated before us. We stared at them glumly until a young fellow got a laugh when he cracked, "Oh, lookit the Japs!"

There were all kinds of people: hard-working farmers and their families; city folk; occasional blondes and even redheads; Caucasian Americans of mixed marriages and their exceptionally beautiful Eurasian children; college students who had picketed the shipping of scrap iron to Japan long before December 7; the young man who threw the Jap-

(Continued on page 57)



Dave and Ruth Natiike had an orange ranch in El Monte, California. Now, with daughter Judy, they're at Heart Mountain Relocation Center.

anese consulate into a dither when he worked for China Relief; pious churchgoing people; and ne'er-dowells. But, whatever we were, we stared in unbelief at the camp's sentry watchtowers and the barbed wire (looking for all the world like the pictures of Nazi concentration camps in Poland).

An elderly Japanese doctor remarked, "I feel sorry enough for us, the Issei [alien Japanese], but at least we have a country. I feel sorer still for you Nisei [American-born citizens of Japanese descent], because it looks as if your own country, the United States, has repudiated you."

That was the worst blow of all. We wondered bitterly if the harsh words he uttered in his meticulous clipped English could be true.

But as we trudged through the gates to our prison—the horse stables of the Santa Anita race track—I decided only to look forward with hope; never to look back at the happy life we were leaving. Today, free again, I am glad I did. Then, however, as my little family was directed to the dark stall which was to be our "home," I couldn't resist one last memory of the real home we had had to leave—the brand-new "dream house" which had sat on top of a hill, a little white six-roomed cottage with sky-blue shutters and gay tinkly door chimes. How happy we had been there with our children, Rickey, aged four, and Eddie, not yet one! But that moment—when we first looked at the dark musty horse stall and had to tell our two little sons that this was "home"—when can it be forgotten?

I am thankful now that Fred, my husband, gave no sign of his own depression but, instead, briskly set about getting the iron army cots, mattresses, and army blankets which were assigned to us.

ON the days following we busied ourselves trying to make the stall more homelike as we unpacked our few belongings, made shelves from salvaged packing crates, laid out straw mats on the asphalt floor, tacked up a few familiar pictures from the home we had just left.

We named our evacuation home Valley Forge and I had an American flag sent in from the outside. Flag after flag was put up in those stalls "so that"—as one young mother expressed it—"the very young children will always know that this is America. Locked in here with alien Japanese, we mustn't ever forget that we are Americans."

At first the crowd noise of 18,500 people jammed in together was so terrific that I thought I could never become accustomed to it. As the partitions between the stalls reached up only a few feet, we could hear every sound made by neighboring families. It was a vast composite roar, an ocean of sound made up of

talking people, crying babies, shouting voices, blaring radios, the tramping and shuffling of feet, and even more unpleasant noises.

But on visiting days, to bolster up our morale, came fellow Americans I shall never forget: college students, former employers, teachers, ministers, Y. workers, laborers, soldiers and sailors.

They laughed, they cried. They brought fruits, cookies, candies, books, magazines. In the thick dust and sticky summer heat, above the dinning babel of voices, old friends jammed up tightly against the wire fence, shocked to see their Nisei friends "caged in." There was the day when some one brought a dog which had formerly belonged to a Nisei couple with a small baby girl. The dog wagged his tail violently upon recognizing his former owners.

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A squad of Russian soldiers caught a Rumanian spy. One of the Russians was ordered to take him to a specified spot outside the little town and shoot him. As the guard and the spy were walking to the ordered destination, the condemned man said, "It is bad enough that you are going to shoot me, but why do you make me walk twenty miles besides?"

"What are you complaining about?" the Russian soldier pointed out. "I've got to walk back."—*Pocketbook of War Humor.*

The Nisei mother pushed the perambulator closer, right up against the fence. (The M. P. guard looked as if about to say something but didn't; instead, like a good egg, he walked off in the opposite direction.) The child stuck a chubby fist through the fence. The dog licked the little hand affectionately and he kissed the tops of her tiny shoes. Some people took out their handkerchiefs and blew their noses hard. . . .

Our visitors were usually tongue-tied and uneasy, in fact more embarrassed and ill at ease than we. They would stare at us with the saddest expressions in their eyes while their lips would try to murmur polite banalities. But, God bless them, we loved them—they gave us courage in our lowest moments.

Our young people took things more in stride, forgetting their troubles in playing baseball or in jitterbug jam sessions when they were not attending educational classes or working. They played bridge, went out for Red Cross classes, organized Boy Scout troops and Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. groups, and the musically inclined even formed an orchestra.

When these American boys and girls walked down the camp street romantically holding each other's hands, the alien Japanese older gen-

eration were snocked. Occidental frank display of affection between the sexes—something unheard of in Japan. They were embarrassed at the unembarrassedness of their American offspring. When the pretty Nisei girls walked by in ultra-modern play suits with abbreviated shorts, "bra" tops, and bare midriffs, the oldsters shook their heads. "Hadaka!" they exclaimed. "Nude!"

But the younger generation merely remarked, "This isn't Japan," and chattered among themselves in their jitterbug slang—to them Japs were "Boochies" and Japan was "Boochland."

Once, after a long hot afternoon, I heard an Issei father singing an old Japanese song in a plaintive minor key. Darkness had settled; the after-twilight coolness had brought everybody out of the overwarm quarters. Through the dusk I heard a very young voice protesting, "Oh, gee, pa—not so loud! Everybody can hear you a mile off!" It was twelve-year-old Elsie being adolescently sensitive about her alien father.

So the days passed, summer into autumn, and the time came for us to be moved from the temporary Assembly Center, under Army control, to the Relocation Center, which would be under a civilian administration, farther inland, out of Military Zone No. 1.

THIS time we hopefully crowded into ancient and shabby day coaches, glad to leave the restricted life behind barbed wire, the flickering searchlight flashes at night, the watchtowers of our guards. Our particular group was assigned to Wyoming. The trip, despite overcrowding, was fairly tolerable, although rather trying for mothers with very small children. But we still felt like jailbirds under the surveillance of M. P.s who wore the same uniforms as did our sons and brothers in the Army. I wondered what the youthful sergeants would think if I told them about my blond Nordic "Aryan type" cousin (by marriage) who had enlisted in the U. S. Navy a few days after December 7. . . .

As the train pulled in to a small town that evening and we saw neon lights for the first time since our evacuation months before, we felt almost weepy. How we envied the "free" citizens of that town walking so unconcernedly up and down those brightly lit sidewalks, gazing into store windows, not knowing how lucky they were!

But the crowning bit of irony came on the last night of the trip. After a sweltering, nerve-racking day of desert summer heat and bawling babies, our crowded car stopped momentarily alongside another train headed in the opposite direction. Our day-coach windows evened up alongside of windows which showed the cool, dim-lit, spacious interior of a de luxe dining car. A dozen well dressed people were sitting com-

fortably at table eating what seemed to us a royal feast. The soft glow of shaded lamps was reflected by the white tablecloths. The contrast was so painful that every mother in our car groaned. For the rest of the evening we were glumly homesick.

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Mihel, Meuse-Argonne, and Ypres, and was gassed. While he reports that "my life's savings were lost, due to the evacuation," Mr. Fukui still retains a strong faith in American democracy and believes that ultimately the Nisei Americans will be fully vindicated. When another Center Legionnaire, Mr. Clarence Uno, passed away from a heart attack, the Legion posts of Powell and Cody accorded him a full military funeral with color guard, rifle salute, and guard of honor. The body was cremated in Mr. Uno's old American Army uniform.

I gradually got over the pangs of homesickness as new impressions constantly crowded my thoughts. There were, for instance, the young Nisei parents who criticized the English of the Caucasian-American teacher who had asked their child, "Do you play the pianer?" The father had protested, "We don't want our children growing up saying 'pianer' instead of 'piano.'"

And Armistice Day. On that slushy after-snow November 11, mist blurred my eyes as I watched the pa-

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Real happiness don't consist so mutch in what a man don't have as it dux in what he don't want.—Josh Billings.

rade of Nisei Boy Scouts (those who could afford it, in uniform) marching behind the flag, splashing through the "streets" of the Center which had turned into almost impassable mud-holes. Our flag behind barbed wires—and these Nisei Americans nevertheless gallantly upholding it! That was the only time I ever permitted myself the luxury of tears.

November was remembered, too, for the double-wedding ceremony of Privates Glenn Oku and Shigeto Toyoshima of the United States Army to the Misses Edna Koga and Kikue Suzuki. The Heart Mountain Sentinel, our mimeographed Center paper, stated that Privates Oku and Toyoshima would return to their outfits. "Both new brides," concluded the laconic announcement, "will remain here when their husbands leave for duty."

As Christmas drew near, the Girl Scouts of Powell came to go a-caroling with the Girl Scouts of the Center. Christmas parties were held in every block for the children. Gifts for them came from all over the United States from churches of every denomination, telling us better than a thousand words that America was still a Christian nation. Of Christmas Eve, Kay Tanouye wrote in the Sentinel:

"The night was cold and sharp. The watchtowers stood out bold in the moonlight. The searchlight sprayed the boundary of the forbidden area, picking out the cruel barbs of the wire fence.

"Six Nisei gathered below the tower and formed a circle. The leader lifted his hands. The words came softly and beautifully in the quiet night: 'Silent night, holy night. All is calm; all is bright.'

"As the last notes drifted away, the Army sentry spoke. His voice caught a little as he said, 'Thank you, fellows. . . Merry Christmas.'"

With the coming of the New Year of 1943 the évacués faced a brighter outlook, for the government then announced its new policy of gradually releasing those who had a definite assurance of employment. To date, more than 3,000 have been released.

Our little family was released in February. When we passed through Powell, the editor of the Tribune and his wife presented us with candy and toys for the children. Our last memory of Wyoming was pleasant.

ON the train my Richard and his brother played with some tow-headed, blue-eyed children who were in our coach. (I couldn't help but reflect that the only true democracy there is is the democracy of childhood—before a child's mind is contaminated by the prejudices of adults.) A kindly soldier offered his coat "in case they're cold," when the children napped. I can still see his friendly face.

We were sent to Denver, where my husband had work. I can tell you it's great to be free after months of confinement in a regimented, communal existence. We are living in poorer circumstances compared to our pre-evacuation status, but we are not unhappy. I'll never, never take freedom for granted again.

I used to tell myself in the camp that my only crime was my face. But now, when I look in the mirror, I remember what a friend once said: "When I first met you, Mary, I just couldn't get over the novelty of your Japanese face. Strange that an American like you should look like that. First it was ninety per cent strangeness and novelty and maybe ten per cent friendly interest. About the second time I saw you, it was fifty per cent novelty and fifty per cent friendliness. Now I begin to notice less what you look like and to know more what you really are. Pretty soon I'll forget what you look like altogether. I'll know you only as another fellow American."

I hope every one will be like that. Although we still feel that the basis on which we were evacuated (because of racial extraction) was unjust, and although we believe our incarceration was illegal (because of our American Bill of Rights!), we have decided that the fullest cooperation with the government is the very best way to prove our loyalty to our country.

More of us who have been released, and those of us still held in the camps, can say this has been our contribution to the war effort:

THE END

Approximately 2200 Slated For Tulelake

Exclusive of the 55 cases heard on Thursday and Friday, Mrs. Lucy Adams, assistant project director in charge of community management announced that 2175 persons are to go to Tulelake. Included in this figure are 356 repatriates and expatriates. The 55 cases heard September 2 and 3 by Mrs. Margaret D'Ille's welfare group were the undecided cases, and on compilation of the figures for this group the final figures will be released.

M.T.O. Paper 5/19/43

HEART MOUNTAIN SENTINEL

VOL. II. No. 31 Heart Mountain, Wyoming Saturday, July 31, 1943 2 Cents Within City 5 Cents Elsewhere

WRA Outlines Policy in Denver Confab

Open House For Press Next Week

Heart Mountain will play host to press and radio representatives on August 4 and 5 when the project will be thrown open for their inspection, it was announced here this week. The "open house" is one of a series being held by all WRA centers to permit newspapermen and radio commentators to get a first-hand picture of project conditions.

In previous open house programs in other centers visitors were invited to inspect all phases of center activities on their own. The reports of their impressions have been almost uniformly sympathetic, and in direct contradiction to misinformed stories previously circulated.

Visitors will be invited to talk with both administrative personnel and evacuees for views of the problem.

Best Named Project Director Of Tule Lake Segregation Camp

Ray R. Best, WRA employee since April, 1942, and long-time associate of Director Dillon S. Myer, was named this week as project director of the Tule Lake segregation center.

Best, in Denver, declared the manner in which the project will be operated depends to a great extent on the attitude of the residents. Tule Lake will be run on a strict basis if necessary, but if the residents wish to be cooperative it will be another story, he promised.

The importance of good operation of the camp was stressed by Best who asserted that the nation's attention, as well as that of the Axis nations, would be focused on Tule Lake.

Previous to his appointment Best was director of the Leupp, Arizona center, and has been in the San Francisco office, and the Manzanar and Minidoka projects.

Paul G. Robertson, formerly of the leaves section in Washington, will succeed Best at Leupp.

Relocation Chief WRA Aim--Myer

DENVER, Colo.—(Special to The Sentinel)—Dillon S. Myer, WRA director, reminded officials from the 10 relocation centers that the first objective of the War Relocation authority is the replacement into the normal economic and social stream of American life of persons of Japanese ancestry, as the "segregation conference" got under way here this week.

Declaring the future picture as encouraging, Myer said adverse publicity in the last few weeks has turned passive friends into militant defenders of the WRA program, and these people are assisting in the relocation of evacuees.

We must, however, he added, look toward the eastern states and to the sound, well-established small cities whose economic life depends on agriculture. Dispersal and assimilation are tied up closely with relocation, and much of the ultimate solution of the problem will depend on small cities, Myer declared.

Donald Sabin, relocation officer from Washington, pointed out that smaller cities like St. Joseph, Mo., Lawrence, Kansas, and similarly situated places offer more opportunities than do the large cities, and lack the crowded housing drawbacks. Many such small cities combine their agriculture with the manufacture of food products.

(Continued on page 6)

Segregation Details Ironed Out

DENVER, Colo.—(Special to The Sentinel)—Nearly 70 WRA officials from Washington, regional offices and the 10 relocation centers spent this week in "ironing out" details that will involve the transfer of approximately 20,000 persons of Japanese ancestry to and from Tule Lake center where those professing loyalty to Japan will remain.

Director Dillon S. Myer, in outlining the program which resembles the transfer of evacuees from assembly centers to relocation centers, said activities will be carried out with every regard for human feeling.

Myer said that it would be imperative that project personnel devote its energies to the smooth running of the transfer.

Although all of the details have been worked out so far as WRA is concerned, outside agreements must be made before the plan is complete since the military authorities, railroads and possibly others will participate in the movement.

Except for those who have requested repatriation and expatriation, which is their right to make, Myer said, every consideration will be given those who fall into the other categories under consideration.

We realize, Myer declared, that there are many who wrote "No" to the loyalty question as a protest to the entire evacuation program and who do not sincerely want to return to Japan. Both the general hearing board and the welfare board will listen to their stories before action is taken, he said.

The general outline of the transfer, details of which are so numerous to publish here, plan for a clock-like transfer of those whose loyalties are with Japan to be moved out from nine other centers to Tule Lake. Tule Lake residents who plan to remain in this country will be moved out of that center to Jerome and Rohwer, Arkansas; Heart Mountain; Minidoka, Ida.; Topaz, Utah, and Granada, Colo.

All details will be announced in The Sentinel and bulletins as they are developed.

Segregation Will Aid Welfare Of Loyal Evacuees, Says Myer

DENVER, Colo.—(Special to The Sentinel)—WRA Director Dillon S. Myer issued the following statement here this week to all center residents explaining reasons for and objectives of the segregation program. The text in full follows:

The War Relocation Authority is responsible for the welfare of all the people of Japanese ancestry who live in relocation centers. The execution of this responsibility is made more difficult by the fact that some of the relocation center residents have indicated that they are neither loyal to this country nor sympathetic to its war aims while the great majority have indicated that they wish to be Americans.

The War Relocation Authority has no obligation to each of these groups and it also has no obligation to safeguard the further national interest.

After long and serious deliberation the decision has been made that the responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority can best be fulfilled if a segregation is made between those who wish to follow the American way of life and those whose interests are not in harmony with those of the United States.

Accordingly procedures for a program of segregation have been developed. All relocation center residents found not to be loyal or sympathetic to the United States will be moved to the Tule Lake center and those Tule Lake residents found to be American in their loyalties or sympathies will be moved to other centers, or preferably, given permission to relocate outside. The population of the relocation centers after segregation will be composed of those whose interests are bound with the welfare of the United States and who therefore are eligible to move from the relocation centers to outside communities.

The program of segregation is not being undertaken in any sense as a measure of punishment or penalty for those who will be moved to the Tule Lake center.

(Continued on Page 2)

Myer to Visit Heart Mountain

Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director, is expected at Heart Mountain from August 11 to 15, it was announced here this week. He will confer with project officials and evacuees and inspect the center generally.

In Denver Myer declared he would be glad to have an opportunity to speak to all evacuees here. A mass meeting has been planned, but no date has been set.

Myer inspected the Granada project after the Denver conference this week, and will visit the Pacific coast before coming here.

Drama Seen in Evacuee Efforts To Resume Normal Livelihoods Evacuees Told Mid-West Holds Most Promise in Resettlement

(Continued from Page 1)

Salaries in such cities are not as great as in the large cities, but living costs are much lower in comparison, he added.

Harold S. Choate, relocation officer for the Denver region, discouraged the relocation of more evacuees in Colorado. There are now more persons of Japanese ancestry in Colorado than there are in Illinois with seven times the popula-

tion, he said.

Denver with its crowded housing situation has approximately 3,000 Japanese Americans, while more than 8,000 are numbered in the state. Seventy per cent of the concentration is in north-eastern Colorado.

Because Colorado has taken a favorable position toward the evacuees is no reason for relocatees from the 10 centers to handicap their own future by flocking to this state, he said.

WRA FREES 500 JAPS PER WEEK

23,000 on Seasonal Leaves;
'Screening End' by Jan. 1 Seen

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—(AP)—Japanese and Japanese-American evacuees are being released from relocation centers at the rate of 400 to 500 a week and about 23,000 already are on seasonal or indefinite leaves, it was disclosed today.

But approximately 88,000 remain at the centers and "the most difficult task is ahead of us," Dillon Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, said at a press conference. The 88,000 includes 16,000 at the Tule Lake (California) segregation center for disloyalists or potential disloyalists and their families.

1200 IN ARMY

The Japanese were evacuated from critical areas of the West Coast in 1942.

Of the 23,000 on leave, around 1200 are in the Army.

Regarding Tule Lake, where Japanese have declined to harvest crops, Myer said most of the ringleaders of the strike were evacuees from Hawaii. Around 7000 at the segregation center are American citizens.

Myer said that by January 1, 1944, it was hoped that "screening" of all evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry would be completed, and that with the exception of those at Tule Lake all evacuees would be eligible for leave. Some will elect to remain at the centers, he said, regardless of permission to leave, because of the old age, illness, indigency or fear.

He estimated not more than 25 per cent of evacuees would choose to return to their West Coast homes even if permitted to after the war.

Bowron and Howser fight Jap return

Return of Japanese to the west coast before the war is over would be "suicidal," a fact finding committee of the state senate was told today.

Both Mayor Fletcher Bowron and Dist. Atty. Fred Howser told the committee that feeling against the Japs was too strong to warrant the risk of relocating them here.

The committee, headed by Sen. Hugh P. Donnelly of Stanislaus county, will conduct a public hearing for four days at the state building.

Approximately 40 public officials and citizens are expected to testify regarding the sentiment in Los Angeles county about the return of Japanese.

"As much for their own protection as anything else it would be foolish to return any Japs here until the war is over," Bowron said.

"Japanese atrocity stories have stirred up a great deal of bitter feeling here, and any attempt to return the Japanese to the coast before the war is ended would be highly dangerous, in my mind."

As long as there are laws providing punishment for murder and mayhem, he does not want to see a Japanese permitted to take up residence in the county, Howser told senators.

"I have letters in my office warning that the writers will murder any Japanese they find here," Howser said.

"These people may cool off

after the war is over but right now they would be organizing massacres," he said.

The district attorney said his aversion to returning Japs was based on conversation with numerous citizens and servicemen who have returned from the South Pacific.

"Both the families of men who have seen the Japs at work and the men themselves are enraged at the atrocities," he said.

Servicemen are particularly bitter about Japanese who have been educated in Southern California and returned to Japan to take up arms against this government and give Japan the benefit of their knowledge of this country, Howser said.

William E. Simpson, deputy district attorney assigned to investigation of enemy alien activities, produced maps showing the committee how Japanese property holders had virtually surrounded important war installations in the county.

"The uniformity with which they took property around aircraft plants, radio stations, refineries and pipe lines and along the coast line indicates a design," he said.



BOWRON OPPOSES JAP RESETTLEMENT
Senate committee hears mayor argue against return of Japs to the county

—Daily News Photo.

Dr. E. Stanley Jones Foresees Post-War Improvements Of Minority Problems

WAZIA. FREE PRESS

Oct 30, 1943

Prominent Christian Leader Tells Opinion

Dr. E. Stanley Jones, eminent Christian author and lecturer, foresaw definite improvements in the American minority problems according to a statement given to local press representatives. Dr. Jones leaves a wife and daughter in India where he had done missionary work for many years. He has seen and worked with minority groups in many countries of the world and is thus highly qualified to speak authoritatively on the subject.

To the query: "Do you believe Americans will show more tolerance toward our country's minority racial groups through their experiences and realizations achieved as a result of this war?" the evangelist from India stated that he believed there would be more tolerance because of two points.

PRESENT SITUATION

First, because the Japanese have met the present situation very well, they will win the respect of the nation. Second, because this issue has taken on world-wide importance, America will consider more carefully the minority problem.

America made a mistake, he said, in allowing local agencies to handle the minority problems. In the case of the Japanese the west coast took action for which the nation now must answer. Likewise, in the south, the discrimination against the negroes must be explained to the world by the nation as a whole. America is

now beginning to take up the issue nationally, and in Dr. Jones' belief, more justice will be seen.

PARAMOUNT OBSTACLE

When asked, "What do you think is the one paramount obstacle which the evacuees themselves must overcome to become a more thoroughly integrated part of American life?" he answered without hesitation, "Don't act as a separate group and you will not be treated as a separate group."

"Show your interest in American life. Join wholeheartedly the community to which you relocate. If you will show that the American way is of vital importance to you, you will find that America will show a friendly interest in you," said Dr. Jones, who left for Topaz project Wednesday.

AMERICAN LIFE

In the back of the American mind has always been the fear that the Japanese could never become an integral part of American life. It is up to the Japanese to prove that they are Americans in all the sense of the word.

Stanley Jones

(Continued from Page One)

word. The Japanese are doing very well in proving their loyalty; they will soon become part of the nation, and consequently receive the equality which is due them.



that California was not the United States and that the nation as whole would not stand for an amendment which would make a mockery of the noble ideals expressed in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

"The abortive attempt of the Native Sons of the Golden West to have a reversal of the Wong Kim Ark case and thereby deprive the nisei of their citizenship and the opinions expressed by the various justices in the Yasui and Hirabayashi test cases have restored our confidence in our status as American citizens," Kido said.

Bills aimed to take away citizenship rights from those de-

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Citizenship of Nisei Affirmed Be Confident, Says JAACL Head

(Continued from page 1)

clared "disloyal" or to deport all persons of Japanese ancestry after the war worry nisei most, Kido observed.

The JAACL president points out that the Nationality Act of 1940 on the question of "loss of nationality" says in Section 401 that a national of the United States, whether by birth or naturalization, shall lose his nationality by:

(b) Taking an oath or making an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; or

(g) Deserting the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, provided he is convicted thereof by court martial; or

(h) Committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow or bearing arms against the United States, provided he is convicted there-

of by a court martial or by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 403 states: (a) Except as provided in subsections (g) and (h) of Section 401, no national can expatriate himself, or

"Bud" be expatriated, under this section while within the United States or any of its outlying

is a lot of evidence—documentary and otherwise—in those churches."

He said definite evidence has been obtained that certain groups are working for a negotiated peace and to "give Japan a Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific." Tenney advocated Army control of relocation centers.

Other members are Assemblymen C. Dn Field, Alfred W. Robertson, Vincent Thomas and R. Fred Price.

Loyal Evacuees Not to Be 'Forced Out' of Center

Assurance that it is not the present policy of the War Relocation Authority to force people out of relocation centers was given this week to residents here by Project Director Guy Robertson.

Robertson said it had been brought to his attention that rumors were circulating about the center to the effect that after the conclusion of the segregation program loyal evacuees would be forced to move out.

It is understood that some persons have asked to be sent to the Tule Lake segregation center because of the fear they would be turned out if they re-

mained here.

"Every effort will be made to push relocation, for we all recognize that this program is the only long range solution to a difficult problem," Robertson said. "This does not mean, however, that it is contemplated to force anyone to leave the center against his will. Present regulations do not even permit us to release evacuees who desire to leave unless they have jobs or other means of support."

Robertson also declared that a misimpression seemed to have been circulated by press reports of national director Dillon S. Myer's hope that the relocation

nity present in large numbers in the relocation camps," Costello charged.

He said that hearings conducted by him in Los Angeles and Arizona as chairman of the Dies subcommittee, clearly brought out "that military authorities were going to be defied and wishes of the people of the Pacific Coast ignored on return of the Japs."

possessions. (b) No national under 18 years of age can expatriate himself under subsections (b) to (g) inclusive of Section 401.

"As the law exists today," Kido said, "citizenship cannot be taken away from even those nisei who answered 'No' to Question 28 of the WRA questionnaire. To attain this purpose, a new act must be passed, making one of the conditions for losing citizenship refusal to swear loyalty to the United States while residing in this country."

It was definitely evident from both opponents and proponents that the Legion was of one mind that repeal of the act would be a friendly gesture to our ally, China, and would pull a prop from under the Japanese propaganda machine which is constantly stressing that Chinese are excluded here.



JACK TENNEY, who led sweeping inquiry intounist and Shinto church activities.
—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

Jap Deportation After War Urged

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 12. (AP)—All alien Japanese and citizens of Japanese ancestry found disloyal should be sent to Japan after this war is over, Representative Leroy Johnson of the Third Congressional District told the Rotary Club here today.

The United States has the legal right, by its Constitution, to do this, Johnson said, and "we will so completely thrash Japan that we will be in a position to dictate such terms."

about 104 per year by quota, which is 2 per cent of their present population here, would be allowed into the United States as permanent residents. Under the present law only students, missionaries and merchants, under treaty agreement, are allowed to remain for limited periods.

More than 20 Legion parliamentary and legal experts took sides on the question in the debate.

It was definitely evident from both opponents and proponents that the Legion was of one mind that repeal of the act would be a friendly gesture to our ally, China, and would pull a prop from under the Japanese propaganda machine which is constantly stressing that Chinese are excluded here.

RED ACTIVELY FLAYED

Legionnaires today unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that support of our fighting ally, Russia, on the battle and home fronts, must in no way be construed as an endorsement of Communism. Sections of the Legion actively flayed Communist Party of the States.

Congressman Costello on the Legionnaires your powerful forces the subversives in this and uncover and revert them as you have fore."

Costello dealt at length the Japanese problems relocation camps. He said and resettlement of Japanese various parts of the country not be prevented but must not be returned to Pacific Coast military zone declared that definite efforts are being waged "by all means to force the return of people to our coast."

"Japanese loyalists

the FBI was actually investigating each evacuee before release and resettlement, when in fact a name check against existing records and files alone is made," Costello charged.

Costello described Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, first military leader to order removal of all Japanese from the coast as an "able and competent commander." He said administrators of the War Relocation Authority "do not know the true background of the released evacuees, but seemingly do not care."

He charged that uniformed Japanese in service were first returned here for "no other reason than to accustom the people to their presence and break down the natural opposition, even over the protests of General D Witt."

He further charged that released evacuees have been placed in Federal Government positions, under civil service and "employed in the homes of persons who rank high in the Government."

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Oregon Legion Urges Jap Ban

BAKER, Ore., Aug. 20.—(INS)—Pacific Coast areas were outlined as forbidden territory for Japanese in a resolution adopted today by delegates to the 25th convention of the American Legion Oregon Department.

The resolution proposed that the Orientals never again be allowed to return and urged that the war be prosecuted until Japan is utterly crushed.

Other resolutions adopted included a proposal to link the veterans of the first World War with soldiers in the present war by permitting them to join the Legion as associate members.

Costello Charges Red Activity in U. S. Gains

LA EXAMINER, AUG. 19, 1943

By Walter Naughton
Los Angeles Examiner Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—"Activities of subversive Communist groups throughout the nation are more aggressive today than ever before."

California's American Legion delegates, closing their 25th annual state convention here, heard that charge today by Congressman John M. Costello of Los Angeles.

nity present in large numbers in the relocation camps," Costello charged.

He said that hearings conducted by him in Los Angeles and Arizona as chairman of the Dies subcommittee, clearly brought out "that military authorities were going to be defied and wishes of the people of the Pacific Coast ignored on return of the Japs."

Hold Japs, Assemblymen Urge



ASSEMBLY INTERIM COMMITTEE on Japanese problems which adopted resolution urging detention of all Japs for duration. Left to right (seated) are Chester F. Gannon, chairman; Vincent Thomas, C. Don Field (standing), Alfred W. Robertson and R. Fred Price. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.

Probe of Buddhist and Shinto Church Properties Demanded

Voting unanimously, the Assembly interim committee on Japanese problems, in its first meeting, yesterday adopted a strongly worded resolution urging detention of all Japanese for the duration of the war.

Other outstanding developments at the session in the State Building here were:

1. Recommendation by State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of the un-American activities investigating committee, the interim body make a sweeping inquiry into Japanese Buddhist and Shinto church properties in California.

PEACE DRIVE REVEALED

2. Testimony that certain groups are working toward a negotiated peace with Japan.

3. Disclosure by Leo V. Youngworth, past grand trustee of the Native Sons of the Golden West, that he is sponsoring an amendment to Article 14 of the Constitution, that would exclude from this country anyone who held dual citizenship prior to Pearl Harbor.

The resolution, introduced by Chairman Chester Gannon, of

Sacramento, pointing to the skill of Japanese in sabotage, revealed that in 1939 a naval officer told an Assembly group in executive session of Japan's war plans for the Pacific Coast.

The officer, according to the resolution, stated Japanese naval officers, working as crewmen on fishing boats, "were actually measuring ocean depths, testing ocean currents and in particular learning the structure of the ocean floor off the California coast so as to determine where submarines might submerge with safety and rest on a sandy ocean bed rather than on rocky formations."

It was pointed out that if Japanese are permitted to return here, Japanese submarines could put ashore these same "fishermen" who would "conceal their identity until the time to strike against America came."

Tenney testified that the "Buddhist churches will constitute a strong anchor for return of Japanese to the Coast after the war and we believe there is a lot of evidence—documentary and otherwise—in those churches."

He said definite evidence has been obtained that certain groups are working for a negotiated peace and to "give Japan a Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific." Tenney advocated Army control of relocation centers.

Other members are Assemblymen C. Don Field, Alfred W. Robertson, Vincent Thomas and R. Fred Price.



LEO V. YOUNGWORTH, past grand trustee of Native Sons of Golden West, who is sponsoring amendment to Constitution to exclude from this country anyone who held dual citizenship prior to Pearl Harbor. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.



SEN. JACK TENNEY, who urged sweeping inquiry into Buddhist and Shinto church properties. —Los Angeles Examiner photo.

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Costello, a member of the Legion-sponsored Dies Committee, made a special trip here to address the convention.

HEARS HOTTEST BATTLE

For more than an hour before he talked the Congressman sat on the platform and listened to the hottest battle of the convention—a fight over the resolution to recommend repeal of the Oriental Exclusion Act, authored in Congress by Legionnaire Congressman Warren Magnuson of Washington.

Also on the platform, but not exercising his right as a Legionnaire of taking the floor in the hour-long debate, was Magnuson, star speaker of yesterday's session.

Finally put to a standing vote by Department Commander Leon E. Happell, presiding, the motion for repeal of the act carried by at least a 75 per cent vote of the 2600-odd delegates.

This means, if the act is repealed, Chinese, at the rate of about 104 per year by quota, which is 2 per cent of their present population here, would be allowed into the United States as permanent residents. Under the present law only students, missionaries and merchants, under treaty agreement, are allowed to remain for limited periods.

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Congressman Costello called on the Legionnaires to "turn your powerful forces against the subversives in this country and uncover and reveal these termites as you have done before."

Costello dealt at length with the Japanese problems in the relocation camps. He said release and resettlement of Japanese in various parts of the country cannot be prevented but that they must not be returned to the Pacific Coast military zones. He declared that definite campaigns are being waged "by certain elements to force the return of these people to our coast."

"Japanese loyalists are defi-

nately present in large numbers in the relocation camps," Costello charged.

He said that hearings conducted by him in Los Angeles and Arizona as chairman of the Dies subcommittee, clearly brought out "that military authorities were going to be defied and wishes of the people of the Pacific Coast ignored on return of the Japs."

"The Director of the War Relocation authority conferred recently with the secretary of the Japanese American Citizens' League and on occasions Roger Baldwin, secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union joined in these discussions," Costello declared.

He said the secretary of the Japanese-American legion "solicited the aid of certain radical elements to attain his purposes—return of his countrymen to the West Coast."

He struck at mismanagement, inadequate control, lax supervision and "totally incompetent police authority" in the Jap camps.

HITS DILLON MYER

Costello hit at Dillon C. Myer, War Relocation authority director, and charged with recently stating that names of the Japanese are checked against the files of the FBI.

"He would have you believe the FBI was actually investigating each evacuee before release and resettlement, when in fact a name check against existing records and files alone is made," Costello charged.

Costello described Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, first military leader to order removal of all Japanese from the coast as an "able and competent commander." He said administrators of the War Relocation Authority "do not know the true background of the released evacuees, but seemingly do not care."

He charged that uniformed Japanese in service were first returned here for "no other reason than to accustom the people to their presence and break down the natural opposition, even over the protests of General D Witt."

H further charged that released evacuees have been placed in Federal Government positions, under civil service and "employed in the homes of persons who rank high in the Government."

Oregon Legion Urges Jap Ban

BAKER, Ore., Aug. 20.—(INS)—Pacific Coast areas were outlined as forbidden territory for Japanese in a resolution adopted today by delegates to the 25th convention of the American Legion Oregon Department.

The resolution proposed that the Orientals never again be allowed to return and urged that the war be prosecuted until Japan is utterly crushed.

Other resolutions adopted included a proposal to link the veterans of the first World War with soldiers in the present war by permitting them to join the Legion as associate members.

Protective Cream

Pound Jar 79

the Japanese location... before contact... the Japanese location... before contact... the Japanese location... before contact...

STATE LEGION CONVENTION OPENS TODAY

Address of Waring Tomorrow on Jap Menace Highlight of 'Victory' Gathering

By Walter Naughton

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14—Officially designated as "War-Victory Convention," 25th annual state meeting of California American Legionnaires went into full swing here today. Continuing through Wednesday, the convention will consist mainly of all day business sessions Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the Civic Auditorium.

Despite travel and hotel accommodation conditions, registration today indicated that attendance will reach at least 25,000 of the state's 72,000 Legionnaires. The Legion Auxiliary, Sons of the Legion and other affiliated organizations, also holding their state gatherings here, will add another 10,000.

ROOMS AT PREMIUM

Hotel space is at a premium and convention officials are pleading with delegates and members who can make arrangements to do so to move in with relatives and friends.

This is a streamlined Legion convention, cut down strictly to business to meet wartime conditions. Parades, outdoor events and large social gatherings are off the schedule.

Department Commander Leon E. Happell and Department Adjutant James K. Fisk report that more proposed resolutions than ever appeared at a previous convention are on hand for consideration by delegates at the Tuesday and Wednesday sessions.

These include demands that the Japanese, in camps and elsewhere, be kept under strict military surveillance. Many of the proposed resolutions would bring benefits for veterans of World War II, in line with the Legion's national program.

DISCHARGED MEN JOIN

Another report on file at headquarters today showed that approximately 1500 men who have been discharged following service in the present conflict for disabilities, over-age and other reasons, have already become members of the California Legion. Legion membership is open to all present service men and women when they become veterans.

Memorial services will be held tonight in the Civic Auditorium. "The Rumor," a dramatic allegory, will be presented by 20th Century-Fox Studios of Hollywood.

Everyone on hand is anxiously awaiting the address Monday afternoon at the opening business session of National Commander Roane Waring of Memphis, Tenn., who arrived today, making a special trip here to attend the California Legion convocation.

ADDRESS ON RADIO

The militant leader of the nation's 1,140,000 Legionnaires, noted for his firm stand on questions of national interest, let it be known that he intends to take off the gloves on Monday and fire all barrels. He will deal with the Japanese menace in the Pacific and other timely topics. Waring's address will be broadcast nationally.

Legionnaire Governor Earl Warren will address Tuesday's meeting, and National Defense Chairman Warren H. Atherton of Stockton, California's unopposed candidate as Waring's successor at the national convention in Omaha next month, will speak at the closing session Wednesday.

Adjutant Fisk will be honored for completing 20 years of consecutive service as state adjutant at the joint Legion-Auxiliary session on Tuesday night.

At midnight Monday, Charles P. Skouras, president of Fox West Coast Theaters, will play host at a Legion show, in line with his annual custom. The Warfield Theater will be the scene.

Congressman John M. Costello of Los Angeles, a member of the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities, will address the convention Wednesday morning on the Japanese problem in the relocation camps and elsewhere.

Costello will make a special trip here to speak to the Legionnaires and will be accompanied by James Stedman, special West Coast investigator for the Dies committee.

A Consequence

Manzanar Free Press, Aug. 11
One serious consequence of the violent currently being circulated against persons of race on the basis of their race alone has not been emphasized.

It is gumming up the works of the War Relocation Authority's Japanese-American resettlement program in the Middle West.

Feeling toward the Japanese-American whole been of a much gentler nature in the Middle West than in the Far West. In evidence of this, it is possible to quote editorial comment from many newspapers highly sympathetic toward Japanese-Americans and to reprint passages from letters of Japanese-Americans resettled and fully accepted in their communities.

However, the fulminations in the California activities of such societies as the Order of the American Legion are scaring the Middle-Westerners. Communities that willingly have accepted small numbers of Japanese-Americans have been insistent of the Japanese as a race, and with fear of their competitors.

The "slap-the-Jap" elements in the West are not particularly concerned with what happens to the Japanese in the Middle-West. That doesn't affect their interests. They just want to keep them out of the Coast, preferably, forever. But even if they do make resettlement of Japanese-Americans in the West impossible, their campaign is beginning to take effect.

Unless it is stopped, resettlement of Japanese-Americans and utilization of their manpower effort may be impossible. And in order to be stopped, in order that this country may be able to accept Japanese-Americans within its borders in a fashion that is creditable to the American people, it is essential that responsible citizens make a courageous fight against propaganda that is based on a purely racial basis. It is essential that the West Coast press has failed to do its job in the Japanese-American relocation and resettlement before the American people.

For these reasons we again urge interested students, together with other responsible and intelligent citizens, to support the activities of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, the one organization we know of at the present time carrying on a counter-campaign against hate-the-Jap movements in the West.

And anyone who is skeptical about the wisdom or importance of their work, or who wants more information, or who is interested in lending the group a hand when he has a spare hour or two, may drop around to the local headquarters at 2234 Telegraph Avenue. He will be welcomed.

—The Daily Californian, July 30, 1943

equation involving the board member and the person who is unreasonable to expect total elimination of the virtues and judgment, endowed as people are with all the virtues and failings of men.

How is the board to be certain whether the person it decides shall go to Tulelake, is the person who should go? And vice versa? A task of judgment worthy of Solomon.

The happy thing about our way, the American way of handling these jobs, is that the procedure permits correction of errors. In its final estimate, this is a primary virtue of our democratic process; the fact that those who conceived it foresaw the limits of human judgments, and the necessity for provisions to correct such administrative procedures.

If we would understand this idea, we will not anticipate in vain an orderly procedure of this program.

LEAVE DATES FOR TULELAKE GIVEN

Definite dates for the departure of segregees to Tulelake has been released by the national WRA headquarters in Washington.

In spite of rumors concerning early departure for Manzanar segregees, the date has been set for October 23; Manzanar being the last on the list.

Schedule for the nine other relocation centers are:

Center	Date
Tulelake	September
Topaz	September
Jerome	September
Heart Mountain	September
Granada	September
Rohwer	September
Colorado River (Poston)	October 7
Minidoka	October 13
Gila River	October 23
Manzanar	October 23

L.A. EXAMINER Costello Hits Report as Political Pressure

By Carl Greenberg

Hinting that Administration pressure was responsible for the attack, Congressman John M. Costello, Democrat, chairman of a Dies subcommittee investigating Japanese relocation centers, yesterday loosed a scorching response to charges of Congressman Herman P. Eberharter of Pennsylvania, that the subcommittee's report was unfounded. Eberharter, New Deal Democrat, who served on the subcommittee, in a minority report, accused Costello and Congressman Karl E. Mundt (Republican), South Dakota, of prejudice and of making charges against the War Relocation Authority in their majority report, without proof.

"There is absolutely no justification for this statement on the part of Congressman Eberharter," declared Costello. "I do not know why he is today attempting to sweep aside the facts proven at the hearings, by a general charge that 'most of its (the majority report's) statements are not proven.'"

POLITICS HINTED

"Neither can I understand whence comes this sudden conclusion on his part that the majority of the subcommittee is prejudiced."

Cryptically indicating politics was in the background of Eberharter's change of front since

the hearings were held, Costello added: "I cannot help but feel that this is not the actual thinking of Congressman Eberharter himself as a result of the hearings."

Costello, who expects to return to Washington in several weeks, said the subcommittee "gave the WRA every opportunity to present any testimony it wanted to" and "any charges the committee has made against the WRA were thoroughly substantiated by the repeated testimony of the various witnesses."

"In its investigation," said Costello, "the subcommittee was seeking to uncover the subversive activities of the Japanese."

LAXITY OF CONTROL
"But it could not be blinded to the existence of laxity of control and general mismanagement on the part of the WRA."

"At no time during the hearings did Congressman Eberharter indicate that the other members of the committee showed bias or prejudice. It comes with rather ill grace at this late date to make such an unfounded charge."

"As a matter of fact the witnesses were given an opportunity at the conclusion of their testimony to offer any statement they saw fit to make. Invariably, the witnesses expressed their approval of the fairness with which the hearing was conducted."

Jurisdiction Japanese Urged

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18—before the California National American War Relocation Authority.

WRA is not properly managed and handles the matter as theorists and not as men. They are afflicted with "dreams," he declared.

HAPPELL

State Commander Leon E. Happell, Stockton, voiced an opinion that "we should not pussyfoot around the Japanese question. We should deal with a nation and not with a group of boys. We should be when the boys are the real stories of Japan."

NS WARNED

the American people are being sentimental and sentimental. Waring said, "If we march through Italy, we can march through her as a hostile country. We don't have to take them into our hearts and feed them. Don't let's get sentimental and soft-hearted."

The National Commander opposed the placing of America's destiny in the hands of any international organization of any kind under any circumstances by declaring, "I'm not willing for the British Commonwealth of Nations or Soviet Russia, or poor China, or any foreign nation to sit in any council that says when my son or grandson will go out to be shot. That is for America to decide."