

CHILE PROTESTS

October 9—U. S., Britain give up extraterritoriality in China; Chile protests Undersecretary of State Welles' spy charge.

October 12—Navy announces loss of cruisers Quincy, Vincennes, Astoria, sunk August 9; President Roosevelt recommends 18-19 draft; U. S. Italians removed from enemy alien group.

October 14—Japs shell Marines, land 11,000 on Guadalcanal; Secretary of War Stimson pledges Army of 7,500,000 by 1943; Wendell Willkie reports to President Roosevelt on world tour.

October 17—U. S. troops reported in Liberia.

October 23—Mrs. Roosevelt arrives in London.

October 24—Vice Admiral Halsey replaces Ghormley in Southwest Pacific command; Allied



BY THE WAY

With **BILL HENRY**

Pearl Harbor "one year afterward" bears few scars of that day and, as a matter of honest fact, has been too busy working on today's problems and tomorrow's plans to waste much time reminiscing about yesterday's tragedy.

PEARL HARBOR—It's the hustlingest, bustlingest place you ever saw. Burned buildings have been replaced, new docks and buildings have been added, construction crews are busy everywhere—everything is bigger and better than before. Take it from one who has flown over it twice, driven and walked through it, and stood on a nearby hill to peer at it—Pearl Harbor is a busier and stronger naval base now than it ever has been. And it is very much on the alert!

WRECKAGE—If you know where to look you can see the Oklahoma lying on her side in the channel, looking exactly as she did 10 minutes after the Japs got there a year ago. But she's about ready to raise now. The superstructure of the Arizona—all that was above the water—has been removed, but a line of buoys marks her hull. I didn't see the Utah, but she'll be raised, they tell me. Generally speaking, the harbor looks quite normal but very busy.

SECRECY—There is no particular point now in discussing the secrecy regarding the results of the Pearl Harbor attack, because whatever good or harm was done by it is now past history. The report made by Secretary Knox was legally correct—he named the only ships that were a total loss (one of them, the Shaw, was later repaired and now is on active duty again) and refused to reveal the extent of damage to those which could be salvaged. The only people left in the dark were the American people. The Japs got good pictures showing that they had sunk the whole line of battleships in the harbor.

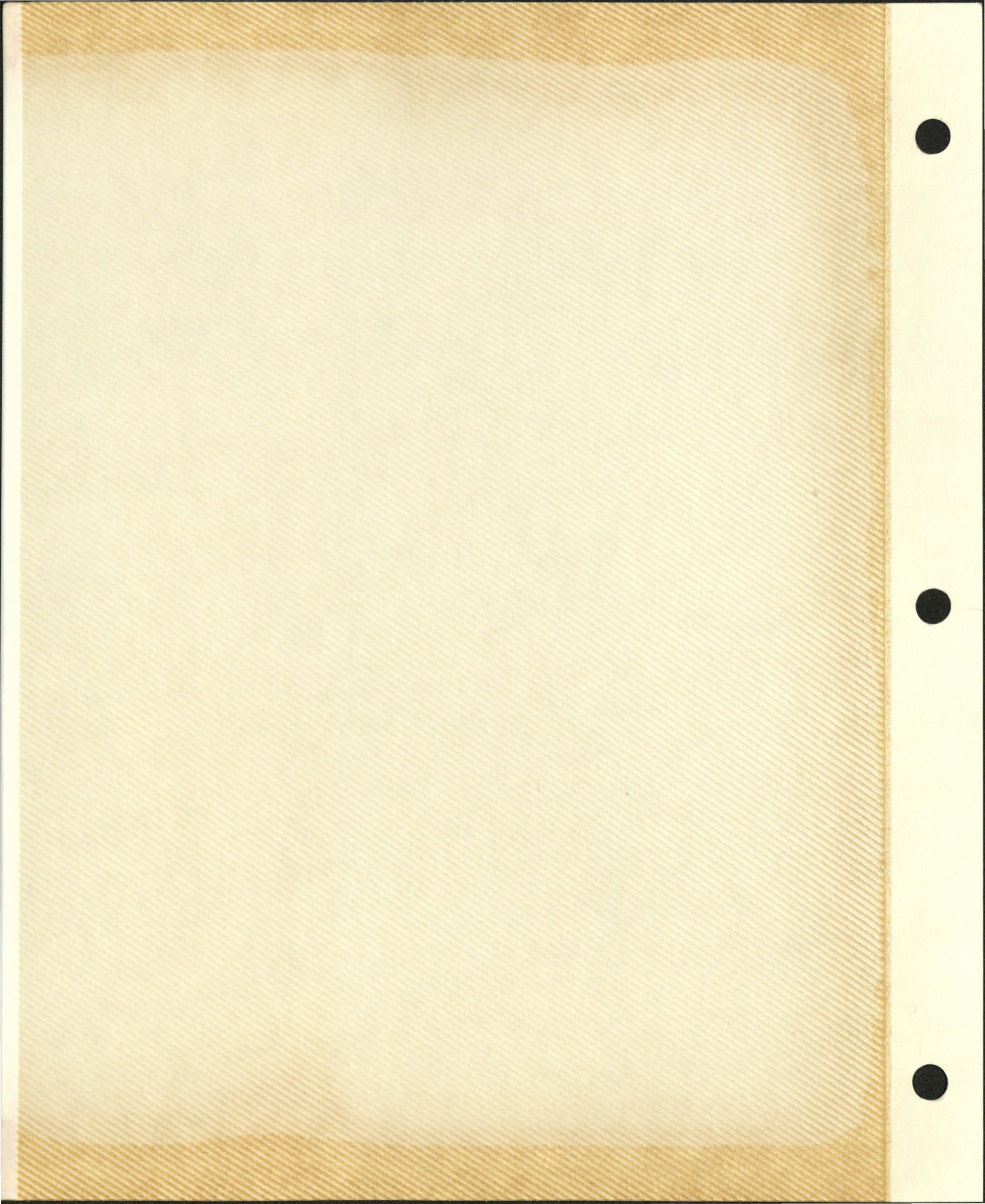
SALVAGE—I had a long talk with Capt. Homer N. Wallin, the engineering genius who raised the sunken ships and thus performed the most amazing feat of salvage in naval history. Methods by which the ships were raised must remain a naval secret and the problems surmounted were unprecedented, but the job was done—and with a minimum of fanfare and commotion. He laughs as he tells about the headaches.

LUCK—I advanced the oft-heard theory: after all, we were lucky to have had the Japs attack our Fleet and sink it in Pearl Harbor where the water was shallow and there were salvage facilities. For instance, if we had expected the attack and our battleships had been at sea and sunk, they'd have gone down where there would have been no hope whatever of salvaging them. Their fate would have been like that of the royal navy's Prince of Wales and Repulse—a total loss and no insurance.

WRONG—Capt. Wallin doesn't agree at all with that theory, which has been much discussed by folks in the know. He points out that while it is true that any ships sunk in the open sea would have been a total loss, on the other hand many that were sunk in Pearl Harbor would not have been sunk at sea. Crews would have been at battle stations, the ships would have been moving, bulkheads would have been closed, anti-aircraft batteries would have been manned and in action—the Japs wouldn't have had the "sitting ducks" to shoot at that they had in Pearl Harbor.

STORIES—There is nothing to substantiate the whispered story that when the Jap submarine sunk outside the harbor was raised, the log showed that it had spent Dec. 6 inside the harbor spotting our battleship locations, and the night of Dec. 6-7 radioing the information to the Jap airmen—that was somebody's fascinating dream. A Jap submarine was, however, sunk outside the harbor entrance at 6:45, one hour and 10 minutes before the air attack, and another Jap sub was detected inside the harbor at 7:45, 10 minutes before the air attack.

By the Way with Bill Henry appears daily in The Times and is heard over KFI-N.B.C. at 5:45 p.m. Wednesday through Saturday.



County Farm Head Declares Acreage Rising Without Japs

LAXAMINER 5-16-43

Los Angeles county's vegetable acreage will be the greatest in history this year—and without the help of a single Japanese farmer!

Harold J. Ryan, county agricultural commissioner, so told an American Legion luncheon yesterday at the Hayward Hotel.

He praised the American farmers who have shattered the assumption that this state's vegetable

production was dependent upon Japanese labor and said:

"When 1200 Japanese growers were evacuated in 1921 this county lost overnight three-fourths of the persons engaged in vegetable production.

"That year 54,000 acres had been planted to vegetables.

"So far this year 1500 farmers, none of them Japanese, will be harvesting crops from 55,000 acres of vegetable land."

Hawaii group In meeting

SEPT-11-1942

With Sumitaka Uchimura presiding as temporary chairman, the recently organized Hawaiian Club held a meeting last Sunday at mess hall 21.

Paul Higa and Koji Ariyoshi of this center declared that the Hawaiians in this center are in general, less embittered and resentful. The group assembled took an unequivocal, pro-American stand as its political policy.

They are also less confused on the war issue, it was stated. The dominant reasons for the cooperative spirit manifested by the Hawaiians are that the post-war economic security guaranteed the group with their return to the cosmopolitan Hawaii, and the pre-war indiscriminatory treatment they received in the economic and the social fields in Hawaii, the two emphasized.

The Hawaiians decided to raise funds to send happy kits or other mementos to the island-born soldiers now at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin.

A committee headed by Herbert Sasaki was appointed by chairman Uchimura to plan a benefit dance.

Deciding to form a permanent organization of the Hawaiians in this center, the assembly elected a rules and regulations committee.

Paul Higa disclosed that in the near future, Hawaiian seamen numbering approximately 130 will be released from the center for convoy duty in the Atlantic and coastwise and inland services. The Maritime Unions are making speedy progress in the full utilization of the Japanese-American seamen for sea duty.

Passage of Bill Has Active Backing Of Asiatic Groups

Various Asiatic groups, who have been ineligible for citizenship in the United States through naturalization, put forth a six-point program at a recent meeting to publicize and campaign for the passage of the Marcantonio Bill.

Introduced into Congress by Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York, the bill, if passed, will amend the present naturalization bill, giving Orientals eligibility for citizenship.

East Coast Chinese, Japanese, Indians, and Caucasian American groups have been meeting since the introduction of this bill. This group has the backing of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born.

The six-point program, to be adopted soon, is as follows:

1. A petition will be circulated to obtain at least one million signatures of people favoring the bill.
2. Endorsement of the bill will be obtained from prominent Americans.
3. A mass meeting in which all Asiatic groups in America will be represented will be called in New York followed by like meetings in other sections of the country to educate all Americans to the importance of this bill and to enlist their active participation in the campaign.
4. Pamphlets will be published to bring about a thorough understanding and to arouse interest in the problem of the whole relationship of the Asiatic people to the rest of the American people.

Ht Mountain Dies Group Minority Lauds WRA

SENTINEL

AUG. 28, 1942

In a minority report, Rep. Herman P. Eberhart, Pennsylvania Democrat, member of the three-man Dies sub-committee probing treatment of Japanese Americans, vigorously defended the policy and performance of the War Relocation Authority.

Declaring most of the statements in the majority report filed by Chairman John M. Costello and Karl Mundt "are not proven", the Pennsylvanian described the recommendations of his two colleagues as "feeble" and "meaningless".

"I think it is better to let the War Relocation Authority carry on unhampered by unfair criticism," Eberhart said. The Congressman refuted Costello's charges that evacuees were getting more and better food than the average American, and that 23 members of a subversive pro-Japanese organization had been released from centers.

"It is worthy to note," Eberhart said, "that of all the evacuees who have been released on both seasonal and indefinite leave by the WRA, numbering more than 16,000, no report of disloyalty or subversive activity has been made to the authority of this subcommittee . . ."

"When proper weight is given to the importance of preserving democratic and constitutional principles in the treatment of the Japanese American population with, at the same time regard for national security, it is evident that the relocation centers and the outside relocation program are being administered efficiently and well."

The majority had recommended that segregation be speeded, a joint board of WRA and federal intelligence agencies officials pass on applications for leave, and a thorough-going Americanization program in the centers.

Eberhart said he agreed with the first recommendation, but saw no need for a special board.

Regarding the third he said "everybody is in favor of Americanization just as everybody is against sin."

Congressman Eberhart spoke briefly on the March of Time radio program Friday night over NBC stations on his view of the WRA program, and urging resettlement of loyal evacuees.

COAST AGAINST JAP RETURN, HOUSE TOLD

Pacific States Representatives Say Army Officials in Area Should Be Sole Judges

WASHINGTON, May 5. (AP)—Representatives from West Coast cities told Congress today that military officials in that area should be given complete authority to rule on whether Japanese should be permitted to return there and should not be subject to pressure from civilian groups such as the War Relocation Authority.

After a speech in which Representative Anderson (R.) Cal., asked Congress for an immediate investigation of the Japanese problem, other California and Oregon members took the floor to tell their colleagues that sentiment on the West Coast against the Japanese threatened their safety should they be allowed to return.

Order on Jap Soldiers

Anderson also requested that the House Military Affairs Committee take immediate steps to investigate issuance of an order of April 17 allowing uniformed Japanese American soldiers to enter coastal regions on furlough and asked that steps be taken to rescind it immediately.

Assistant Secretary of War McCloy, in response to an inquiry from Representative Poulson (R.) Cal., has advised Poulson present War Department plans call only for furlough visits of uniformed Japanese-American soldiers to the coastal region.

Representative Angell (R.) Or., said that the Japanese problem in coastal areas had become more acute with the occupation of some of the Aleutian Islands by Japanese troops.

Fear Racial Troubles

"The problem is critical and will become more so," Anderson warned, "and I fear serious racial troubles if any attempt is made to move the Japanese back to the Pacific Coast States when the war is terminated."

The "vast majority" of people in the coastal States, Anderson declared, are "definitely opposed to the return of any of the

Japanese" there while the war is in progress and consider the problem of the Japanese in this country one of the most serious confronting them.

Representative Holifield (D.) Cal., said that because of the presence of Filipinos in Southern California "who have a vicious hatred toward the Japanese," return of any Japanese to the Coast might result in "killings" and race riots between Filipinos and Japanese.

'Should Stay Out'

"The Japs are out and they should stay out," declared Representative Rolph (R.) Cal.

Questioning the accuracy of tests to distinguish loyal from disloyal Japanese, Representative Costello (D.) Cal., said he defied anyone to "distinguish a good Jap from a bad one."

Representative Hinshaw (R.) Cal., advised the House that aliens other than Japanese had also been moved out of the coastal regions, adding:

"If the commanding general of that area wants them to be kept out to properly defend our country he should have full power to do so regardless of civilian pressures otherwise."

Joining in the debate, Representatives Poulson (R.) Cal., and Englebright (R.) Cal., urged the barring of all Japanese from evacuated zones on the West Coast.



RALPH M. GELVIN, War Relocation Authority associate project director at Poston, Ariz., shown as he testified here before Dies congressional subcommittee.

—Los Angeles Examiner photo.

the evacuee and prospective employer together.”

Questioning disclosed that of the 2000 Japanese released so far from Poston about 900 had permanent leave—which means they go to a “hostel” in another city and then report to the nearest WRA relocation officer.

However, it was brought out, they may change their jobs at will and are under no surveillance, being required only to report a change of address.

Gelvin said six persons at Poston are in charge of the “leave office” which investigates the eligibility of Japanese for release. He admitted the greatest source of information as to loyalty of the applicants was based on questionnaires they filled out themselves.

“Do you think that the WRA can put its hands on all the relocated Japanese?” Costello asked.

Gelvin admitted he didn't know.

REPORT TO U. S. ATTORNEY

The witness added that the only additional restriction placed on alien Japanese, who are released, is the requirement that they report to the local United States Attorney in conformity with alien regulations.

The committee ordered Gelvin to furnish it with a list of the 68

JAP RELEASE CRITICIZED BY SEN. TENNEY

**Nips Freed in Such Wholesale
Lots, U. S. Can't Find Where
Most of Them Are, He Says**

Japs have been released in such wholesale lots from one relocation center that “now the Government can't find out where most of them are.”

State Senator Jack B. Tenney, legislative anti-subversive committee chairman, so declared to an election meeting of the “Americanism Educational League” directors in the Biltmore Hotel yesterday.

Tenney said he also had obtained reports that just prior to the outbreak of war, Japs on this coast were sending precision instruments to Japan ingeniously hidden in shipments of farm equipment.

HIT RED MENACE

The meeting directed action against the Communist menace, failing to see the recent dissolution of the Russian Comintern as of any significance in Red activities in America.

To combat the Communist campaign to overthrow the Government, it was decided to call a special meeting of some 100 civic, business and labor leaders in the near future to facilitate nationwide distribution of 500,000 copies of the California Joint Committee Investigating Un-American Activities report on Communism.

Senator Tenney was reelected board chairman; Dr. Walter Scott Franklin, Santa Barbara, vice chairman; Burt Roberts, Los Angeles, treasurer; John R. Lechner, Los Angeles, executive director, and Dr. Russell W. Starr, Los Angeles, secretary.

Thursday, August 20, 1942.

Two Hundred Manzanar Nisei Petition for Second Front Now

Ask President Roosevelt For Combat Duty as Draftees in U. S. Army

A petition, bearing the signatures of 218 American-born Japanese men and women at the WRA Relocation Center at Manzanar, California, and asking for the immediate opening of a second front "for a decisive victory over the Tokyo - Berlin - Rome Axis," has been forwarded to President Roosevelt, citizen leaders at the evacuee center indicated this week.

The petition also called for the utilization of the citizen manpower in the evacuation camps and the acceptance of citizens in the centers as draftees and enlistees for front-line duty in the U. S. armed forces.

Accompanied by a letter signed by Koji Ariyoshi, temporary chairman of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation, and by Karl G. Yoneda, former C. I. O. union official in San Francisco, the petition read as follows:

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed herewith are petitions, bearing the signatures of 218 American citizens, women and men, of Japanese descent now in the War Relocation Camp at Manzanar, California.

We respectfully urge that you give the pleas contained therein, your kind and immediate consideration. They are, namely:

1. Opening of a Second Front Now for a decisive victory over the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome Axis.

2. Utilizing the manpower of Americans of Japanese ancestry now in evacuation camps for front-line duty in the United States armed forces.

The undersigned of this letter, accompanying the petitions, were responsible for the composing and circulation of the petitions, which is in line with similar requests for a Second Front Now, being urged by the international union of which we are members — the Internal Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union — are millions of other people in the United Nations.

We hope that the requests are clearly stated; so that you, our President, and all America will understand that we are willing and ready to serve our country and the United Nations, to our utmost, in preserving our Democracy and extending the "four freedoms" to the four corners of the earth.

Respectfully yours,

KOJI ARIYOSHI.
KARL G. YONEDA.

6-7-43
L.H. XAMINER

DISLOYAL JAPS' RELEASE TO BE AIRED HERE

Dies Committee Probers to Open Sessions in Effort to Learn Why Thousands Being Freed

Organized anti-Americanism involving thousands of Japanese in Pacific Coast relocation centers, as reported by special investigators, will be officially "aired" this week, when a special Dies Committee on un-American Activities will launch sessions at the Federal Building.

The Dies hearings will be based primarily on the loyalty angle of the Japanese, with particular emphasis on reasons why both native-born and alien Japanese have been released from the detention camps at the rate of more than 1000 weekly under Administration approval.

The Japanese hearings will be conducted before Congressman John M. Costello of Los Angeles, and two Easterners, Herman P. Eberharter (Democrat), Pennsylvania, and Karl E. Mundt (Republican), South Dakota.

EASTERNERS DELAYED

Yesterday Congressman Costello was informed that the Eastern members of the Dies Committee had been delayed in their airplane connections, and would not arrive here until tomorrow afternoon.

The session, scheduled to start tomorrow morning, may not get under way until Tuesday morning.

Costello said that although most of the sessions are expected to be held behind closed doors, "the public would be fully advised as to conditions existing in the relocation centers."

Every phase of the Japanese "exodus" from the relocation centers will be gone into during the hearings, in an effort to check the present release of Japanese from the camps, local Dies investigators said.

Dec 8, 1942

The Des Moines Tribune: On Loyalty of U. S. Japanese

For more than 10 years prior to Pearl Harbor, Blake Clark had been on the University of Hawaii faculty. Since then he has written a book about Hawaii at war.

One thing that especially distressed Mr. Clark was the number of rumors having no foundation in fact which were spread in the United States about Japanese in Hawaii after Dec. 7. Given access to official sources at Honolulu, he ran down the more common rumors and found them invariably fictitious.

For example, the one about the Japanese pilot on whose finger a McKinley High School ring was found. Or the Japanese farmer who cut an arrow in his cane field, pointing to Pearl Harbor. And so on.

As Mr. Clark observes, the gleaming white hangars at Hickam field could be seen for 20 miles, and there were warships all over the harbor. The attackers needed no "arrow" to point the way!

* *

But what interested us most was the positive evidence of Japanese-American loyalty that Mr. Clark provides. In an article in the New Republic (September 14) he notes that members of the Oahu Citizens Defense committee, most of them Japanese, rushed to their posts on Dec. 7 as volunteer truck drivers. Some of them went into the shrapnel to carry out wounded.

The Japanese were first to respond when radio calls came for blood donors. They volunteered by the hundreds.

Two Japanese boys burned their hands helping a machine-gunner feed in ammunition during the attack, and had to be sent to the hospital.

Japanese surgeons, listening to a lecture when the attack came, hurried to Tripler hospital with other Honolulu surgeons and unquestionably saved many lives.

Nor could parents be prouder than are the Japanese whose sons are in the army in Hawaii.

* *

"The great majority—the second and third generations—are overwhelmingly loyal to the United States," Mr. Clark concludes.

Oh, sure, there are some among the older, first generation, alien Japanese who still have a nostalgic sympathy with the homeland. The "dangerous" among these have been interned. Among the others, no trace of a "fifth column" has been found.

"Let us ask ourselves objectively and dispassionately (says Clark) what is the best way to obtain the continued whole-hearted co-operation of this large loyal group? . . . These people already believe in democracy and want to fight for it. The more we extend democracy to them, the more they will have to fight for. If we take away what freedom and equality they now enjoy as loyal Americans, we abandon them to fascist propaganda and rob them of the incentive to resist fascist ideas."

This might be said with equal logic about the Japanese-Americans *here in the United States*.—(Editorial in the Des Moines, Iowa Tribune of September 15, 1942).