

Distributed by:
AFHA, P.O. Box 372,
Lawndale, CA. 90260

Documentation
A TRUE COPY

A MATTER OF HISTORICAL
ACCURACY...

DATE: APRIL 16, 1945

THE JOINT FACT FINDING COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN CALIFORNIA (1943-45)

→ April 16, 1945

Committee: Senator Jack B. Tenney,
Los Angeles County, Chairman
Senator Hugh M. Burns,
Fresno County
Assemblyman Nelson S. Dilworth,
Hemet
Assemblyman Jesse Randolph Kellems,
Ph D, Bel Air
Assemblyman Randal F. Dickey,
Alameda

Committee Investigators:
Messrs R. E. Combs, Thomas L.
Cavett, and W. Bruce Pine

[THIS COMMITTEE WAS CREATED PURSUANT
TO ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
#59. The Committee was instructed
to "investigate, ascertain, collate
and appraise all facts causing or
constituting interference with the
national defence program in Calif-
ornia and to investigate the activity
of groups and organizations known or
suspected to be dominated or controlled
by a foreign power, which activities
affect the conduct of this State for
national defence etc."]

*(Note: The report printed
below was prepared by this
Committee, and this portion
pertains to the Japanese
problems in California in
the 1940's.)*

"Since submitting its initial report to the Legislature in 1943 the Committee
has continued its investigation of Japanese subversive activities as far as such
activities were evident in the various relocation centers in California. On March
5, 1942 Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt issued orders for the evacuation of all persons
of Japanese descent from the area of the Western Defence Command. Temporary (sic)
reception centers were quickly erected under the supervision of Army Engineers and,
shortly thereafter, construction was commenced on the two relocation centers for
California, Manzanar and Tulelake. On March 21, 1942, the first contingent of evac-
uees, 61 men and 21 women, arrived at Manzanar. By midsummer of that year there
were nearly 10,000 evacuees at Manzanar and 14,000 at Tulelake.

"Manzanar is located near Independence in Inyo county. Tulelake is located in
Modoc county near the Oregon state line. The physical appearance of the two re-
location centers presents much the same aspect. Each is sprawled over a flat barren
plain, partly surrounded by mountains. The summer winds constantly blow clouds of
fine dust across these plains and during the winter months there is much rain and
snow. The barracks are long narrow, board and batten structures with black tar
paper roofs. Wooden partitions divide these barracks into small compartments,
each of which is theoretically occupied by an evacuee family. The mess halls are
replicas of the barracks without the partitions. Each center maintains an agri-
cultural project. A program of vocational training and adult education is (over)

provided in both camps. The State law for compulsory education of children of school age is enforced. Internal security and fire fighting Departments are organized and maintained. Each center has cooperative stores where evacuees may purchase a wide variety of general merchandise, none of which carries ration point requirements. Each administrative project and department is headed by a caucasian supervisor. Virtually all the work is done by the evacuees, on a voluntary basis. They are compensated at a monthly rate of \$19. This rate is considered entirely inadequate by the evacuees and, as a consequence, the work is accomplished more by sheer weight of numbers than by individual endeavor. Labor strikes occur sporadically and there is a constant stream of labor complaints.

"Each center has a detachment of military police. These men were charged with the duty of quelling serious disturbances, keeping the evacuees within the confines of the center and, generally, in maintaining order. They are not permitted, however, within the boundaries of the centers. [emphasis added] This force of military police is supplemented by the Dept. of Internal Security, or center police force, which is headed by a caucasian with prior police experience, and a staff of evacuee enforcement officers. The center directors have exclusive jurisdiction over infractions of center's rules and regulations and may impose reasonable and legal penalties for violations. Violators of state and federal laws are turned over to the proper authorities. National food rationing released a flood of rumors concerning the food served the Japs in the relocation centers. It is frequently charged that the evacuees were receiving food of an exceptionally high quality and of high ration point value. Investigation of these charges by representatives of the Committee disclosed that the basic menus of all relocation centers were prepared by the Quartermaster's Corps. of the U.S. Army and that each center was allowed a maximum expenditure of *45 cents per day for each evacuee. The Committee representatives selected mess halls at random in each center and ate several meals with the evacuees. They found the food well cooked, nourishing and plentiful.

"Until about Jan. 1, 1943, the administration of the centers was very lax. The evacuees were permitted to wander unattended at will, all over the adjacent countryside. This practice was bitterly resented by the residents in the vicinity of the centers, and this resentment still exists to some extent. The laxity of early administrations manifested itself in what appeared to be a pampering of the evacuees and an apathy toward their subversive activities. An example of this lax attitude was seen in the practice of permitting evacuees at Tulelake to use government cars as free taxis within the area of the center, and in the use of government trucks to take groups of evacuees on picnics outside the center. No attempt was made to separate the obvious subversive and disloyal from the obviously loyal.

[emphasis added] *45¢ WWII monetary value=almost \$5,000 PER DAY (over)
@ each relocation center housing over 1500 evacuees

"After Jan. 1, 1943, the situation changed considerably and the centers in California were administered with a firmer hand.

"Optional courses in Americanism are offered as part of the adult educational program but they might as well be discontinued for they are poorly attended. There are no compulsory Americanism courses. It was learned that the evacuees are not particularly encouraged to speak English. Many who spoke good English when they first arrived at the centers now speak it poorly, because, since arriving, they have spoken mostly in their native tongue.

"For a time, all out going and in coming mail was censored by the military police. This practice was discontinued, and in 1943 it was possible for express packages, letters and parcel post packages to be sent into the relocation centers without inspection. Telephone conversations between evacuees and persons outside the centers were not censored at all. Manzanar appeared to be the lone exception.

Shinto - Kodo - Bushido

"The Japanese terms, Issei, Nisei and Kebei(sic) are defined and explained in the Committee's 1943 report. Briefly re-stated, the Issei are alien Japs, virtually all of whom are loyal to Japan and Hirohito. Fanatical in their belief of the Shinto-Kodo-Bushido dogmas, they keep pretty much to themselves in the relocation centers. The Nisei are second-generation, American born sons and daughters of Japanese alien parents and therefor, citizens of the United States. The greater part of the Nisei have attended public schools on the west coast, and the majority of them attended Japanese language schools. The Kebei(sic) and Nisei (2nd generation American born Japs) who have been sent to Japan, allegedly for educational purposes. During their stay in Japan the Kebei(sic) were indoctrinated with the Shinto-Kodo-Bushido virus and, as a general rule, feel a deep loyalty to everything Japanese. The ideology of Kodoism, like the doctrine of race-superiority of the German Nazis, dominates the minds of the present generation of alien Japs and the Kebeis. [*Kibei - Born in U.S., reared in Japan*] Until the bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Issei, holding the purse strings, exerted considerable influence over the Nisei and the Kibei and kept them pretty much in 'Kodo', (the way of the Emperor).

"Shintoism is Japan's most ancient religious faith. In its primitive form it exalted the deities of nature and fertility and emphasized the sacredness of the family. Animistic in character, Shintoism created a multitude of local gods and taught that they were embedded in the mountains, trees and stones. Worship of the Emperor, the sacredness of the family, and the exaltation of the military were closely identified with the ceremonies of Shintoism from its inception. The ancient rice cultures of the people was closely interwoven in ancient Shintoism.

(over)

Obedience to authority and devotion to the Emperor are sternly emphasized. The Shinto creed has been merged with the State since the 'restoration' of the Emperor in 1868, and is now particularly characterized by its aggressive nationalism, its authoritarianism and its militaristic faith. It is taught and believed that the Japanese islands were begotten of the Gods, that the Emperor of Japan is a direct descendant of the Goddess of the Sun. It is believed that the present Japanese race, as the descendants of a single tribe of Yamoto, are destined to inhabit these God-begotten islands forever. The rest of the world is to feel the benevolence of this divine Yamoto race. Because the islands were literally begotten of the Gods, the land is 'holy' and will endure forever. A Jap soldier who dies for the Emperor and his 'holy' country immediately becomes one of the Gods, regardless of how badly he may have lived. The outside world can only be redeemed thru Japanese intervention. The great Shinto virtues for the Japanese people are blind and undying loyalty and unquestioning obedience. All people, other than the Japanese, are considered corrupt and inferior. Shintoism has become the State religion of Japan. Doctor Shunzo Sakamaki assistant professor of history at the University of Hawaii, pointed out that the Japanese Imperial government had issued an edict declaring that all Shinto priests in the United States and Hawaii, and all Japanese language school teachers were, from January of 1941, to be considered as officials of the Japanese government. Basically, said Dr. Sakamaki, 'the reason is that the Japanese government has seen in Shinto a political tool of the greatest potency for keeping the fires of nationalism burning at white heat and making the doctrine of political absolutism of the Japanese virtually inviolable.'

"General Araki, leader of the Manchurian conquest, gave life and emphasis to Japanese Imperialism by popularizing Kodo, 'the way of the Emperor', in the program of 'Asia for Asiatics' and the 'Greater East-Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere'. Thus, Kodo, as an extension of Shintoism, provides the justification of Japanese world conquest.

"'The way of the Emperor', since the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, who descended directly from the Goddess of the Sun, is the plan to carry out the 'divine destiny' of the Japanese people in extending their culture to all people of the earth. This 'benevolence' is first to be extended to the colored peoples of Asia by freeing them from the domination of the white races.

"Bushido is the unwritten code of conduct of the Samurai. Bushido demands loyalty to superiors only, simplicity of living and military valor. Complete allegiance to superiors is demanded while deceit and dishonor is to be honorably practiced against all others. Treachery and brutality against ones enemies. Self-sacrifice, blind loyalty and unquestioning obedience to ones superiors are the cardinal characteristics of the code of Bushido.

(over)

Subversive Activities

"The Japanese very rarely entered into the life of the American community in which they lived. 'Little Tokyos' invariably mushroomed into existence wherever a substantial Jap population existed. More than 240 Jap language schools were established and maintained in California alone. The Committee is convinced that it was not merely coincidental that the Japanese population settled along the west coast near airfield, oil refineries, vital war plants and gun emplacements. The desirability of land alone does not account for this deployment as, in many cases, more fertile and desirable farm land was available. *[emphasis added]*

"The Yokohama Specie Bank is sponsored by the Japanese Imperial Gov't. Before the war huge transfers of money through the Yokohama Specie Bank from the United States was a frequent occurrence. These 'deposits' aggregated in excess of twenty millions of dollars. Testimony and evidence before the Committee indicates that Jap residents in California contributed many dollars to the Japanese war effort before Pearl Harbor. *(emphasis added)*

"Togo Tanaka testified openly and frankly concerning Nisei activities. His testimony, in part, is as follows:

Q. (by Mr. Combs)...Mr. Tanaka, as a matter of fact, the Japanese Consulate sponsored the dissemination of a great mass of material regarding the Japanese attitude - - the Sino-Japanese war?

A. I don't believe so much the consulate but agencies set up by the Consulate on the coast here.

Q. The Nisei were active at that time in aiding in the dissemination of that material, were they not?

A. Yes they were -- I should say, we were.

Q. Then, later on there were groups, were there not, Japanese organizations, for example, agricultural organizations and others, thru which funds were collected for the Japanese war effort?

A. I believe you were the one who gave me the first detailed information. While I have a note on Los Angeles I wanted to be able to more or less confirm it.

Q. Does your information confirm that?

A. Yes it does.

Q. And that extended over a period of how long?

A. Well, I would say since the outbreak of war in China -- that would be in 1937.

Q. And it continued for how long?

A. Well, straight through, I believe, the early or middle of 1940 when it seems the tension between the U.S. and Japan grew to the point where people began, I

(over)

think, to realize rather dimly, possibly war was in the offing--by the way, that was the time too, when many of us began to realize some of our activities were mis-directed. By the way, I may also point out while we seem to be emphasizing the subversive, and I can appreciate the purpose to investigate un-American activities...

Q. That is correct.

A. ...On the other hand, we ought not forget to get a balanced picture, --we ought to inject some of the very good American activities this publication and the organization has been engaging in. [Note: the 'organization' is the Japanese American Citizens League, accused by pro-Japanese as an organization of pro-America 'spies']

Q. I am going to ask you in detail about that, Mr. Tanaka.

A. Fine.

Q. So that was true that funds were collected by Jap organizations for the Jap war effort?

A. Yes, I believe they were.

Q. And those funds were transmitted through the Japanese diplomatic agencies in this country?

A. I am not, frankly, familiar with the exact means which it was transmitted. I understand some was sent directly to Japan by the organizations and some by individuals but I presume most of the funds must have been sent through the diplomatic agents.

Q. Was there any reluctance on the part of the Nisei to admit the existence of subversive activities by any Japanese group in California?

A. Well, as a group I would say yes, but individually, of course we always have our exceptions but collectively -- I am merely repeating what persons who are not Nisei say from the standpoint of their own observations that they think the Nisei themselves -- on that question I am not qualified to answer as to the reluctance shown by the Nisei -- but judged by some third party, we have a good number of persons who I think have been close to the situation and they said we have been too reluctant to admit some of the subversive activities that probably have been present in which Nisei have engaged. We have tried to gloss over some of the things and and point out the good American things we were doing without trying to correct or even acknowledge some of the things being done which were subversive and, frankly, I didn't believe some of the things we were doing would be judged as subversive simply because we couldn't predict the turn of events.

"The Committee offers no particular brief for the Nisei as a class. Evidence before the Committee CLEARLY reveals that many of the Nisei were engaged in subversive activities AGAINST the Government of the United States for many months prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor. (emphasis added)

(over)

"The Committee is equally aware than an American born person of Japanese parentage is not necessarily subversive 'per se'. The problem is essentially one of segregation and it presents many subtle difficulties. When Gen. DeWitt's order for Japanese evacuation was announced many Nisei, who had established businesses and homes, were compelled to dispose of their property in a short period of time, as best they could. They were to be housed in relocation centers in remote parts of the country for an indefinite period. Deep emotional reaction to the disruption of normal life was to be expected.

"Some of the Nisei became embittered and resentful while others remained realistic and resigned to a situation which they understood as necessary and unavoidable. The Issei and Kibei were openly defiant and recalcitrant. Most of them have adapted an attitude of solemn brooding. The Committee believes that if the War Relocation Authority had segregated these groups in the beginning much trouble and difficulties might have been avoided. Late in 1943 the War Relocation Authority, finally recognizing the problem, announced that it would segregate the loyal from the disloyal Japanese. This was ultimately accomplished by removing the disloyal Japs to the relocation center at Tulelake. The War Relocation Authority test of loyalty and disloyalty in the segregation program is not available and has not been explained.

→ "The recent order for the closing of all relocation centers by Dec. 31, 1945, was received with alarm by most Jap evacuees. The Committee has learned from authentic sources that delegations of Japs have called on the centers' directors, requesting that some action be taken for the continuation and maintenance of the centers for the duration of the war with Japan. Japanese evacuee spokesmen base their request on several grounds. First, they fear physical injury if they returned to their former communities while the war with Japan is in progress. Secondly, nearly all leases on evacuee property are for 'the duration of the war with Japan', and, thirdly, the housing problem for some 60,000 to 80,000 Japs in their former communities is fraught with insurmountable difficulty and hardship. *[emphasis added]*

Defiance At Tulelake

"Questionnaires were prepared and distributed to the evacuees in all the relocation centers by the War Relocation Authority in early spring of 1943. Question No. 28 inquired whether or not the evacuee was willing to renounce his allegiance to the Emperor of Japan. An epidemic of rioting immediately broke out at the Tulelake center and continued for nearly 6 weeks. So few of the evacuees answered Question 28 in the affirmative that the War Relocation Authority reworded that particular inquiry, labeled it No.28-A and tried again. The question this time did not concern itself with allegiance to the Emperor of Japan, but merely inquired whether or not the evacuee would be willing to uphold the law of the United States.

(over)

→ "Assemblyman Dickey, in charge of the Tulelake investigation, reported that he had been informed that although there were 6,000 to 7,000 evacuees who were American citizens by accident of birth and whose physical qualifications made them eligible for service in the armed forces of the United States, only two volunteered. [emphasis added]

"It is rather significant to note that the Bushido code permits deceit and treachery as honorable conduct under such circumstances, and that disloyalty and subversive Japs would, therefore, unhesitatingly answer either or both questions in the affirmative.

"--The attitude of defiance on the part of the disloyal Japs at Tulelake can only be explained on the basis of some real or imagined advantage for Japanese war strategy. Mr. Silverman, staff writer for the San Francisco Chronicle, was at Tulelake center investigating the disturbances which attended the signing of the questionnaires, and in the May 27, 1943 issue of that newspaper he reported, in part, as follows:

"--Before the end of the trouble, bands of hoodlums roamed up and down the camp's streets, breaking into homes and attacking the occupants. The Japanese who were in cooperation with the administration were nearly killed, and two Christian priests were badly beaten. -- A Jap flag mysteriously appeared, and, as mysteriously, disappeared. The Army moved in, followed by the F.B.I. There were mass arrests, and one hundred men were thrown into nearby jails and deserted C.C.C. camps. When the prisoners were carried off they were surrounded by howling Japs who yelled 'Banzai'."

The Manzanar Disturbance

"The central figure of the Dec. 1942 disturbance at the Relocation Center at Manzanar was Fred Masaru Tayama. Tayama testified before the Committee in Los Angeles on Japanese activities on Mar. 24, 1942. He was born in Honolulu. He attended the A.A. Muir Institute of Technology in Chicago. He formerly was the chairman of the Southern California District Council of the Japanese American Citizens League. Shortly after Dec. 7, 1941, Tayama called a meeting of certain American born Jap leaders and organized an anti-Axis committee. An intelligence unit was created in order to assist governmental investigative authorities in their work. This prompt and laudible action on the part of Fred Tayama made many dangerous enemies for him among the disloyal and subversive Japs. Tayama's demeanor on the witness stand when testifying before the Committee was above board, open and frank. At that time he proudly exhibited a document from the Japanese Consul given to him at his insistence, proving his complete expatriation from Japan.

(over)

"--He testified that although he was born in Honolulu, he was considered a citizen of Japan and subject to Japanese military duty. He was advised to apply to the Japanese Consul General for extension or exemption of military duty. He is one of the few American born Japs known to the Committee who took the necessary steps for cancellation of the Jap side of his dual citizenship. [emphasis added]

"On Dec. 13, 1942, the San Francisco Chronical printed the following story:

'Last week, nine month old Manzanar produced its first political incident. Using descriptive adjectives and worded carefully so as not to over-emphasize isolated trouble, the War Relocation Authority described the occurrence: -- Saturday night six men entered the residence of Fred Tayama (President of the Jap-American League) and beat him so severely that he was taken to the hospital. Immediately three evacuees were taken into custody and taken to the jail in nearby Independence. The next morning crowds gathered in the Center's streets and selected a committee which met with Camp Director Ralph Merritt at the main gate and asked for the return of the jailed men. Merritt agreed that the evacuees would be brought back to Manzanar if the committee would agree that there would be no more meetings or gatherings, that order would be maintained until the proper hearing could be held, and if the group would deliver to authorities all the men who had beaten Tayama. The crowd dispersed in mid afternoon, the jailed men were returned to the center. That night two large groups assembled--one at the hospital, demanding that Tayama be turned over to them. The excitement ended as abruptly as it started. War Relocation Dept., Director E. R. Fryer*, arrived from Washington and laid down the law. Segregation of known axis sympathizers and unruly elements followed immediately. Center Director Merritt, a veteran of the first world war, announced 'peace and quiet prevail'."

[*Dillon S. Myer is the correct spelling]

"--The evacuee edited 'MANZANAR FREE PRESS' in its anniversary issue of March 20, 1943, comments on the 'incident' in the following language: 'The basic calm that Manzanar residents had been enjoying was disrupted unfortunately by the 'riot' of Dec. 6th, which was aggravated by newspaper accounts that stressed only the sensational aspects of the event. The emotional outburst was an inevitable outcome of the internal strife caused largely by the concentrated nature of the population. The fact that other centers have had strife and difficulties

(over)

reflects on the basic difficulty of any group to maintain a normal life under crowded conditions. Since the date of the Manzanar trouble coincided with Pearl Harbor, 1941, the public press had ample opportunity to misinterpret the facts. The sheer coincidence of the date, is, perhaps, the most unfortunate aspect of the whole thing.'

"The Committee is convinced that the disturbance falling on the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor was the result of something far more serious than 'sheer coincidence'. The crowded condition of the evacuees at Manzanar on Dec. 6, 7, and 8, 1942, was not the lone factor responsible for the demonstration of defiance. As for the newspapers stressing only the sensational aspects of the event, the Committee submits that it would be indeed difficult to imagine anything more sensational than a three day demonstration of rioting Jap evacuees accompanied by tear gas and military police shooting into the mob in order to restore order.

"--The Committee believes that the disloyal Japs in Manzanar conspired to take vengeance on Tayama for his pro-American attitude, and, at the same time, to intimidate other potentially loyal Nisei and the administrative staff at the Center with a demonstration on the anniversary of the Jap attack on Pearl Harbor. [Emphasis added]

Tulelake Disturbances

"By Oct. 1943, the War Relocation Authority had apparently completed its task of segregating the loyal from the disloyal evacuees. The disloyal evacuees were sent to Tulelake Center and the alleged loyal evacuees at Tulelake were distributed among the other relocation centers thru out the U.S. It is estimated that there were around 16,000 disloyal Japs at the Tulelake Relocation center as of Jan. 1, 1945. Committee members and representatives made 5 separate trips to the Tulelake center. The atmosphere at the camp was tense. The Japs were sullen and antagonistic and it was apparent that some sort of trouble was in the making.

"Jap spokesmen called upon camp Director Raymond Best and announced that the Japs would no longer pick vegetables for caucasians or for the loyal Japs. They stated that they were aware that crop surpluses were distributed to other Relocation centers and that, henceforth, the only vegetables which would be picked by the evacuees at Tulelake would be for their own consumption. Mr. Best, in order to comply with the War Relocation Authority's order and to fill the obligation of the U.S. Government, sent members of the caucasian staff of the center into the fields to help with the crops and purchased additional supplies when needed. Jap spokesmen then demanded that they be allowed to use coal for bonfires while harvesting, and when officials acceded to this demand, tons of coal were consumed in this manner while the nation faced an acute coal shortage.

(over)

"The head of the Fire Dept. at Tulalake, formerly a Battalion Chief of the Los Angeles Fire Dept., was next bombarded with a series of outrageous demands. One was for a certain type of rubber glove, then a pool table. When this was refused the Japs went on a sit-down strike, completely disrupting the Fire Dept. They refused to use blankets or pillows that had been used by loyal Japs, and demanded new bed clothes -- which were secured. An epidemic of false fire alarms ensued. Fire fighting apparatus broke down because of some mechanical defect. Fire hydrants failed to function because they were crammed full of broken glass and other debris. It was discovered that \$50,000 worth of fire alarm equipment had been ripped out of the buildings which housed it.

"On Nov. 1, 1943, a delegation of spokesmen for the subversive Japs called upon Director Best and presented a series of demands which he was utterly unable to grant. Shortly thereafter all the caucasians working at the center, about 200 persons, were imprisoned for about 4 hours, while a mob of howling Japs, armed with daggers, swords and clubs, milled around outside the administration building, shouting obscenities at the caucasian women and loudly proclaiming their disloyalty to the United States. [emphasis added]

→ "Col. Vern Austin and his troops arrived by this time and were posted just outside the barbed wire fence. The Japanese had mysteriously obtained a loud speaking apparatus and microphone. They had previously used a short wave receiving set, made from parts which were sent into Tulalake without being inspected by authorities. While the conference with Director Best was in progress and the caucasian staff imprisoned inside the building, the milling mob on the outside were addressed in Japanese over the public address system and informed on the progress of the conference. When two caucasians attempted to leave the building they were beaten and forced inside again.

"When the conference was concluded, a Shinto priest stepped to the microphone and said something in Japanese. Immediately the mob suddenly faced the east, removed their hats, bowed three times and went back to their barracks.

"Rioting broke out again on Nov. 4. Boxes had been filled with pieces of mattress and dry grass, soaked with stove oil and placed under the wooden buildings of the center. The caps had been removed from the gasoline tanks of all the automobiles and trucks, and the vehicles placed at right angles to the center's gates, thus creating a blockade to entrances and exits. Col. Austin's troops, with light tanks, armored cars and fixed bayonets, moved in through the barricades entrances, and within a matter of minutes the area was cleared of the rioting Japs. The leaders of the demonstration were taken into custody and order was restored. A few days later spokesmen for the rioting Japs called upon Col. Austin.

(over)

They again declared that they would only harvest crops for their own consumption. Col. Austin told them to either pick the crops in accordance with the War Relocation Authority policy or continue their strike. The crops were promptly harvested and there was no more trouble.

→ "Committee investigators are convinced that Japanese at Tulelake were quite familiar with the legal phases of the situation in which they found themselves, and that the demonstration of Nov. 1943, were deliberately designed to provoke these legal questions and at the same time create propagand material against the United States for the use of the Imperial Japanese government. The Committee believes that these disturbances at Tulelake were carefully staged for this purpose. [emphasis added]

"The Committee investigators reported on Aug. 6, 1943, that:

'This state was teeming with Japanese activities for years prior to Pearl Harbor was an established fact. The Army is convinced that no person of Japanese descent should be permitted in the state. It is conceded by everyone familiar with the facts that there are several thousand FANATICALLY subversive evacuees both at Manzanar and Tulelake Centers.

"It was not long ago that anti-aircraft batteries were firing at enemy planes in southern California, that enemy submarines hurled its shells into oil installations off the coast near Santa Barbara, and that ships were being sunk almost within sight of the coast off Santa Cruz and Monterey.

The Relocation Center At Poston

→ "The War Relocation Center at Poston is near Parker, Arizona. The Committee learned that parties of evaucees were in the habit of driving government trucks and were observed on picnic parties at points 14 to 22 miles from the center. It was not unusual for parties of evacuees, driving government trucks from Poston, to visit cocktail lounges. Large slabs of laminated rock covered with century old Indian hieroglyphics, were pried loose with crowbars and hammers in the Arizona desert and transported to Poston for Japanese fish ponds. Parties of Japanese evacuees journeyed by government truck to the town of Parker on shopping tours. Government trucks from Poston, driven by evacuees, came to Parker daily to pick up hundreds of railway express packages at the railway station. The packages were distributed to the addressee's at the center without inspection by the authorities.

American Pro-Japanese Organizations

→ "The Committee has recognized a number of organizations composed entirely of American caucasians manifesting great solicitude and concern for Jap evacuees,

(over)

and frankly, created in their behalf. Many of these organizations are quasi-religious and pacific in character and concern themselves with conscientious objectors as well as with the Japs. They declare that they are primarily concerned with the civil liberties of the Nisei, taking the attitude that the federal government is either unable or unwilling to protect them in these guarantees.

"Through spokesmen and literature these organizations have been, and are, diffusing a sticky-sweet atmosphere over the problem. Their spokesmen blandly state, and they announce by leaflet and pamphlet, that there is no evidence of the Japanese engaging in subversive activities before Dec. 7, 1941. The evidence to the contrary is overwhelming. No less an authority than Saburo Kido, National President of the Japanese-American Citizens League, declared in the July 17, 1945 issue of the 'Pacific Citizen' that 'Japanese Americans would be the first to deny that all of their members are 100 per cent loyal.'

"Toyo Tanaka testified before the Committee in Los Angeles early in 1942. He was editor of the Japanese newspaper 'Rafu-Shimpo', a Los Angeles publication with an extensive circulation throughout the entire pacific coast area. The witness admitted that the publication was about 90 per cent subversive. The witness believed that most of the Jap organizations in California were under the domination of the Issei.

"The Imperial Japanese government, until Pearl Harbor, never relaxed its tenacious hold and influence over the lives of all Japs in the United States, whether alien or American born. Supplementing the psychological control exerted by fanatical ideologies, a direct hold and domination over all Japanese on the west coast was established and maintained by an intricate web of interlocking associations. Some of these associations were business and industrial, while others were social. Virtually every Jap was a member of several associations. They were generally linked, directly or indirectly, to the Japanese Consulate. No Jap, whether American or foreign born, dared disobey edicts of his association without jeopardizing his business and social existence. The Committee has heretofore pointed out that the Issei thoroughly control the thinking and the action of the Japanese population in the United States. There has been claims since the evacuation of the Japs that this domination of the Nisei by the Issei has been broken and that the American born Japs are now free of the domination and guidance of parents born and indoctrinated with Japanism. The facts appear to contradict this claim.

"The Japanese-American Citizens League held its first annual conference in three years at Salt Lake City in Dec. of 1944. The delegates from the Heart Mountain (Wyoming) Relocation Center to the conference was an all Issei delegation.

(over)

There are many thousands of Jap evacuees at Heart Mountain with a very large percentage of American born Japs. If the Nisei domination no longer exists, why was it that a delegation of only foreign born Issei should be selected to attend a conference that purported to plan the future of the Japanese in the United States?

"The Committee does not contend, and never has, that all Jap evacuees are disloyal to the United States. ---As a result of intensive investigation the Committee finds that the great majority of Issei are loyal to Japan. The Committee believes that the Issei, for the greater part, if given the opportunity, would do everything in their power to further the war aims of Japan.

"The Committee finds that the Kibei are definitely in the 'suspect'-class as far as loyalty to the United States is concerned.

"The Committee finds that the Nisei were, to a great extent, engaged in pro-Japanese activities before Pearl Harbor. Many of these American born Japs are disloyal to the United States, while many of them have illustrated by their conduct since Pearl Harbor their loyalty to the land of their birth. Many of the Nisei have enlisted in the armed-forces of the United States and have distinguished themselves on the field of battle.

"The Committee believes that every American citizen of Japanese descent who has demonstrated his or her loyalty to the United States during these trying times should be extended every opportunity of developing their Americanism and taking their respective places in communities of their choosing with all the rights guaranteed to all American citizens. The Committee believes that the evaluation of the loyalty of any particular Jap -- Issei, Nisei, or Kibei, should include a consideration of their conduct and activities both before and after Pearl Harbor. Allowances for the influences and domination of the Issei over the Nisei prior to Dec. 7, 1941, should be made in such evaluation. The Committee believes that the only issue involved is the issue of loyalty to the United States. It is not a question of race. It is only a question of Americanism.

"Loyal American born Jap evacuees look upon their detention in the relocation centers as a necessary sacrifice for the land of their birth. They, better than any caucasian, know that there are many among them who could not and should not be at large during the war. The War Relocation Authority is in the best position to pass judgement on the loyalty of this class of evacuee.

"The Japanese people are fanatical in their faith that they are destined to conquer the world. They traditionally measure time in terms of generations and centuries, and reverses and defeats in the span of a single generation are merely incidents in the sweep of time, to be expected and endured. They are a 'holy'

(over)

race and their land is 'holy'--literally begotten of the gods. Their cause is 'holy' because it is divinely inspired. Ultimate victory will be theirs because the Gods have divinely ordained it. Unless Japan is utterly crushed and broken in this war and her power to make war forever destroyed, defeat will be regarded as a temporary set-back and the Jap people will begin again to build methodically for another attempt at the destiny they believe their Gods have planned for them.

"The Committee recommends that the Joint Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities in California be continued. The subversive character of the individuals and organizations crying for the discontinuance of the Committee is the best evidence of the necessity for its continuation.

Respectfully submitted. Jack B. Tenney, Chm.

Jesse Randolph Klemmens, Ph.D

Randal F. Dickey

Hugh M. Burns

Nelson S. Dilworth

December 8, 1982 - Assemblyman Mervyn Dymally, representing Gardena, California -- a city with the largest population of persons of Japanese descent, stated that there is no documented evidence to prove a single case of disloyalty by a Japanese-American.

AMERICANS-- REJECT BY LETTERS TO WASHINGTON & THE MEDIA H.R.7383 AND H.R. 7384 INTRODUCED BY DYMALLY(D-GARDENA) SEND \$2 IN CASH OR POSTAGE STAMPS AND RECEIVE A COMPLIMENTARY COPY OF "THE CONCENTRATION CAMP CONSPIRACY: A SECOND PEARL HARBOR", BY LILLIAN BAKER. [Send to: AFHA PUBLICATIONS, P.O. BOX 372, Lawndale, CA.90260]

WRITE YOUR SENATOR AND CONGRESSMAN OBJECTING TO THE SIX BILLION DOLLAR RAID ON THE U.S. TREASURY AT THE EXPENSE OF TAXPAYERS -- MOST OF WHOM WEREN'T EVEN BORN DURING WORLD WAR II.

OBJECT TO CONGRESSMAN MERVYN DYMALLY'S TWO BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE 1982 LAME-DUCK SESSION, ASKING FOR \$25,000 "REPARATIONS" FOR EACH EVACUEE, PLUS \$15 PER DAY. IN ADDITION, ANOTHER BILL PROVIDES FOR A "COMMUNITY RESTORATION FUND" [AS IF THE JAPANESE COMMUNITY HAS FALTERED SINCE WWII], *The National Coalition for Redress & Reparations worked closely with Dymally in drafting the legislation asking for monetary reparations.* MORE IMPORTANT THAN ANY MONETARY REPARATIONS, IS THE DEMAND FOR A PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL APOLOGY FOR A WARTIME ACTION UPHELD AS CONSTITUTIONALLY CORRECT BY OUR SUPREME COURT. AMERICA OWES NO APOLOGY EITHER TO THE JAPANESE OR TO AMERICANS OF JAPANESE DESCENT AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

Write your Congressman: CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

One Citizen's View

Make 1 copy for spec. coll. archive

By MIYA IWATAKI

and

LANE HIRABAYASHI, Ph.D.

For 40 years the Japanese have been struggling to gain recognition that an injustice was committed when they were incarcerated in American concentration camps during WWII, and that monetary compensation is necessary. This is the heart of the redress/reparations movement. It is clear from the recent Los Angeles Times articles (11/17/82; 11/22/82) that the justice of the redress/reparations movement has been widely and publicly recognized. The National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCR) was gratified to learn that the Commission on Wartime Relocation Internment Camps (CWRIC) will soon recommend: (1) monetary compensation to internees; (2) a formal apology from the President and Congress; (3) the establishment of a fund.

We were especially pleased to read that former Rep. Robert F. Drinan (D-Mass) has stated that the CWRIC may recommend substantial, direct monetary reparations of up to \$25,000 to internees. NCR would like to commend Father Drinan for the sensitivity he has shown to the Japanese American Community, at the hearings and in his public statements. It should be pointed out that NCR's work — including surveys, forums, etc. — confirms that the Japanese American majority supports the policy of the quickest, most direct, most substantial monetary reparations. The public should know that when Father Drinan stated his belief that the \$25,000 figure is fair, he is expressing a view that has long been advocated by NCR, and which is based on the sentiments of our community.

The Times articles also suggest to us that our work must continue in the coming months. Popular opinion, and grassroots coalitions must bring pressure to bear on the CWRIC and on Congress to insure that redress/reparations will be thoroughly and successfully implemented.

We are concerned, for example, that the recommendations of CWRIC are implemented as quickly as possible so that our Issei are able to receive the compensation that they truly deserve and need. NCR is also concerned that the CWRIC may be considering recommendation that only survivors of the concentration camps be compensated. The testimonies and reports that CWRIC has gathered, as well as other research, indicates permanent damage to Japanese American culture and community, damage which has affected all generations.

Congressman Mervyn Dymally has introduced legislation

developed by NCR calling for direct monetary payments of \$25,000 to each internee or direct heirs should they be deceased. The legislation also calls for \$3 billion to be set aside for the establishment of a Japanese American community fund. We believe that the CWRIC's findings and recommendations justify this legislation, and NCR calls for concerned citizens and organizations to support our legislative campaign.

It has been 40 years since President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 authorizing the imprisonment of over 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry into concentration camps. Our painful memories: four years of barbed

wire and guard towers, community and family lives destroyed, tremendous financial and property loss can never be erased. Only a well-thought out recommendation on the part of the CWRIC, and timely legislation can make the last years of our Issei pioneers rich with the knowledge that courage and struggle, and a unified community can sometimes win justice.

We in NCR thank Father Drinan for his sensitivity and support to our community. And continue to call for Justice Now! Reparations Now!

Miya Iwataki chairs the NCR Legislative Committee and Dr. Hirabayashi represents the Gardena NCR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1982

By LILLIAN BAKER

The Japanese-American Citizens League cooperated with our government (following Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, when alien Japanese and Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast were removed to internment camps). They built the (internment) centers. They were self-governing faction at the centers.

The JACL twice honored the director and staff of the War Relocation Authority for the humane treatment and understanding of the plight of the Japanese. Now, 40 years later, the JACL has the audacity to support a movement demanding an apology for a wartime action ruled constitutionally correct by our Supreme Court. An apology dishonors our nation.

Japanese-Americans were free to leave the relocation centers. They were assisted in doing so. Almost 4,000 spent World War II at universities, giving them a four-year jump on returning GIs.

Although 111,000 persons were affected by the evacuation, the majority of adults were Japanese aliens. One-fourth of the Japanese-Americans in relocation centers were 15 years old. Most were much younger. Their alien parents made the choice to remain at the centers.

The highest live-birth rate and lowest incidence of disease in the U.S. during World War II was at the relocation centers. In 1948, persons of Japanese descent involved in the relocation were given extensive congressional hearings and then compensated by nearly \$35 million. The intervening inflation makes this a substantial amount.

Those in our armed forces and other citizens also suffered losses and inconveniences, plus infringements of their civil rights. They are not demanding further compensation. Nor are their descendants.

Descendants of Japanese who were already compensated have no claim to a second run on the U.S. treasury. America and Americans owe no apology for a wartime action upheld by a Supreme Court that had 40 years to reverse itself. It never has.

Editor's Note: The above is the text of a statement made by Baker recently on Channel 2 (CBS) as an editorial reply to an earlier statement delivered on that channel by Charles S. Velano, vice-president and general manager of the station. The only alterations are the two parenthetical additions in the first paragraph for the purpose of explanation.

GARDENA VALLEY
NEWS

Published Thursdays and Saturdays at 14417 S. Western Ave., Gardena.
Call 902-47 Telephone 213-375-4311.