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CLIPPINGS

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Jan 16

Chinese Ambassador's Wife Would 'Educate' Rather Than Destroy the Japanese

BY ANN FRANCE WILSON
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—After living and suffering through six years of Japan's military brutality in her own country, you might well expect Mme. Tao-Ming Wei, wife of the new Chinese ambassador to the United States, to be eager for severe widespread punishment of Japan's people.

But Mme. Wei is no apostle of Japanese annihilation. She believes that the answer to the Japanese problem is to end the military party's rule and establish a Japanese republic. And after that a long educational period to teach the Japanese that the way to become rich is not by pillage and theft, but by intellectual wealth.

Mme. Wei is confident of ultimate victory—

so confident that already her talk is full of eager plans and dreams for post-war China. She looks forward to the day when the Japs are driven out, and she may do her part in helping to build a new nation for her 400,000,000 countrymen.

She is supremely confident because outside help has finally come to her people who, when they fought alone, were able to reorganize and carry on after repeated defeats by an enemy of vastly superior power. And her first-hand observation of China's heroic struggle has resulted in this heartening, and somewhat startling, opinion:

A couple of good, sound lickings will melt the Japanese "nerves of steel" and scrap their vaunted war machine, she says, and an Allied victory will quickly follow these decisive defeats.

Mme. Wei is a vivacious, attractive person who

carries lightly an imposing array of titles and distinctions. A rebellious member of a high-ranking official family, she early broke with tradition and took a defiant course which has made her one of China's leading "career women."

At 10 she ripped off the bandages that bound her feet. Shortly after she refused to go through with a parentally-planned marriage to the son of Canton's governor. When she was 17 she went to study at Tientsin and became active with a revolutionary group. Though her father was a senior official in the Manchu Government, she returned to her native Canton with a suitcase loaded with bombs to be used in assassinating members of the Manchu royal family.

Mme. Wei was the first Chinese woman lawyer, and the first Chinese of either sex to be admitted

to practice before the French mixed court of Shanghai. She was president of the Shanghai native district court, and later served as a member of the National Reconstruction of the Legislative Yuan in the Nanking Government. The author of two books, she is now at work on a third, although her duties as hostess and manager of the diplomatic household in Washington leave her little time for writing.

She feels that her main job in the United States is to acquaint America better with China and her problems.

"There has always been the greatest friendship between our countries, and the bond is growing," she says. "But I feel that the Chinese people understand Americans better than Americans understand the Chinese."

J.F. News



Mme. Tao-Ming Wei, wife of the Chinese ambassador, pictured in her Washington home.

Loyal Japs Okehed as U. S. Army Volunteers

January 28

'SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER' WILL BE TRAINED AS COMBAT TEAM, SECRETARY STIMSON REVEALS

Induction Facilities Will Be Opened in
Various Parts of Nation and in Hawaii;
'Inherent Right of All Faithful Citizens'

By United Press

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Plans have been completed for admission of a "substantial number" of additional American citizens of Japanese ancestry into the United States Army on a volunteer basis, Secy. of War Henry L. Stimson announced today.

J.F. Mura

The arrangements were made at the request of many Americans of Japanese ancestry, he said.

Facilities for their induction will be opened throughout the country, including the war relocation centers, and in Hawaii. No individual will be inducted if any doubt exists as to his loyalty.

Separate Training

Upon induction the "nisei"—American-born citizens of Japanese descent—will begin training as a combat team that will include infantry artillery, engineers, and medical personnel. An efficient, well-rounded, hard-hitting unit will be developed, Mr. Stimson said.

The new unit will train separately from the battalion of Americans of Japanese extraction now in the U. S. Army. The battalion formerly was a Hawaiian National Guard organization.

The step is part of a larger program, Mr. Stimson indicated, which will enable loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry to contribute to victory through employment in war production as well as military service.

Mr. Stimson said:

"It is the inherent right of every faithful citizen, regardless of ancestry, to bear arms in the nation's battle. When obstacles to free expression of that right are imposed by emergency considerations, those barriers should be removed as soon as humanly possible. Loyalty to country is a voice that must be heard, and I am glad that I am now able to give active proof that this basic American belief is not a casualty of war."

Hawaii Factor

It was understood that the situation in Hawaii was an important factor in the Army's program. About one-third of Hawaii's population is of Japanese blood, and some three-fourths of these are American citizens. Japanese citizens are almost entirely beyond the age for military service.

A Senate military affairs subcommittee headed by Senator Albert B. Chandler (D. Ky.) is studying the Japanese problem at war relocation settlements.

Feb. 21

JAPS RETAIN RIGHT TO VOTE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—(INS)—Evidence that the right to vote will not become a casualty of war—even when the voters are of Japanese descent—was seen today in the refusal of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to grant a writ of mandate which would have denied privileges of the ballot to some 70,000 Japanese American citizens.

SF. *Egan*

U. S. Japanese Must Be Allowed to Vote

Japanese - Americans who have been evacuated cannot be deprived of their right to vote, the seven Judges of the Federal Appellate Court ruled yesterday, without leaving the bench.

U. S. Webb, former State Attorney General, argued in behalf of the Native Sons that the names of some 70,000 Japanese-Americans born in this country should be stricken from the registration rolls.

When Walter Dold, assistant city attorney, arose to defend Cameron King, the Registrar of Voters, Presiding Judge Curtis Wilbur said:

"It is not necessary for this court to hear further argument. The decision of the lower court is sustained."

The court took under submission cases involving the constitutionality of the evacuation of the American-

born Japanese by order of General John L. DeWitt, who acted under President Roosevelt's executive order 9066.

On the question of whether Japanese-Americans should be deprived of their right to vote, Webb inferentially asked the court to rule contrary to the decisions of the Supreme Court in the Wong Kin Ark case of 1898. That decision, upholding the citizenship of a Chinese born in this country, has been taken to apply to Japanese born here.

Webb told the court that, "without committing treason," he had come to the conclusion that the case was "erroneously decided."

"Are you asking this court to overrule a decision of the Supreme Court?" asked Judge Wilbur.

"I'm asking the court, as God gives it light and power, to give

a correct judgment according to law," Webb answered. "I am aware that you have sworn to uphold the Constitution, but I am not aware that you have sworn to follow the decisions of the Supreme Court whether they are right or wrong in your judgment."

When Webb said that the country had been settled and the government organized by whites, Judge William Denman asked him:

"How about the Indians?"

Webb said that "ethnologically speaking" there was a theory that "in the misty past" the Mongolian had been the ancestor of the Indian, whereupon Judge Denman demanded:

"Do you know anybody who disputes it?"

"I contend," Webb replied, "that the American Indian is not an Asiatic."

SF. *Chion*

March 6

215 JAPS RETURN TO ARIZONA HOMES

By United Press

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The War Relocation Authority announced today that approximately 215 persons of Japanese descent now residing in war relocation centers will be permitted to return to their former homes in Pinal, Maricopa and Yuma Counties, Arizona, as a result of a new delineation of Japanese exclusion zones by the War Department.

The new delineations, announced by the Western Defense Command, removes all Pinal County and much of Maricopa and Yuma Counties from the evacuation area. Persons of Japanese descent affected will be allowed to leave the relocation centers as soon as they can be positively identified.

All but six of the 215 involved are now quartered in the Colorado River Relocation Center at Poston, Ariz.

SF Chron (P)

March 12

Personnel Board Reminded Of Japanese Citizens Rights

SACRAMENTO, March 11 (AP)—The State Personnel Board, which has acted to remove Japanese-American employes from state service, has been cautioned by the State Department to "take no action which would be inconsistent with policy toward loyal American citizens of alien parentage."

The board last year discharged 74 civil service employes of Japanese ancestry and the Board of Equalization fired an additional 13. About 150 probationary and temporary workers were dismissed. Most of the employes, now in relocation centers, have requested hearings.

In a letter to the Personnel

Board, G. Howland Shaw, Assistant Secretary of State, advised the members to obtain an opinion from the War Relocation Authority for an opinion regarding the civil service cases.

Shaw forwarded a White House letter to the War Department, dated February 1, in which the President expressed his views on citizens of Japanese ancestry. No loyal citizen of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt wrote, should be denied the right to "exercise responsibilities of his citizenship," regardless of ancestry.

The Personnel Board arranged a conference with the State Attorney General's office to discuss possible action in the light of the State Department's letter.

S.F. Chronicle

60 Pct. Jap Aliens Disloyal to U. S., Senator Charges

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 8 (AP).—About 60 per cent of the Japanese at an undisclosed relocation center have given their allegiance to the government of Japan, Senator A. B. Chandler (D., Ky.) said here on an inspection tour of evacuee camps.

The disloyal Japs stand ready to commit "almost any act for their emperor," Chandler said at a hearing in the federal courthouse here.

March 18

Investigation of the Japanese in America

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY M. JACKSON OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 23, 1943.

THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Jackson) is recognized for fifteen minutes.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. Jackson was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

MR. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a resolution, asking that a special committee of the House be set up to investigate Japanese activities in the United States and its possessions. I have requested that the committee direct an investigation into any and all activities of the Japanese in the United States, its territories and possessions, including their infiltration into American economic, political, and social life, with the end of preserving the security of the United States during the war and looking toward the establishment of a proper policy toward the Japanese residents of the United States, its territories and possessions after the war.

We first heard much of Japanese infiltration tactics on Bataan and in the Philippines, but the Japanese had for many years practiced a different type of infiltration—infiltration—necessary for them to remove the bills of lading from the material which they donated to our Government because it had been addressed previously to Tokio.

The War Relocation Authority and the Federal Reserve Bank board now have all the information regarding the financial assets and economic enterprises of the Japanese in this country. Now that we are at war with Japan, we need not be concerned with diplomatic niceties. Is there any reason why this information should not be made available to the American people? Do not the American people, and particularly the residents of the Pacific coast, have the right to know the extent of the economic strangle hold possessed by Japanese residents on the domestic economy of our country? I for one must insist that the American people have a right to be fully informed on this subject.

Let me point out also here that these are not recent developments in Japanese strategy. The Japanese have used these tactics for many years. Over twenty years ago our able colleague (Mr. Woodruff) called to the attention of Congress some information which he has recently again brought to light before this Seventy-eighth Congress. During World War No. 1, our so-called ally, Japan, owned two airplane plants in the State of New Jersey which were employed on Government contracts.

These two plants were the Standard Aircraft Corporation and the Standard Aero Company, which were in the control of Mitsui & Co., the fiscal agents of the Japanese Government at that time. Japan, therefore, had access to our most advanced secret military information regarding that vital military weapon, the airplane.

civilian supply of meat on a share-and

course, is to apportion the available

The government's aim in rationing,

Under orders from Tokio, this company actually shipped a number of complete airplane engines to Japan for study and imitation at the height of this war. It has even been reliably reported that Japanese emissaries applied at that time to Thomas Edison, head of the United States War Invention Board, to share in all the technical military information available to this country.

* * *

DESPITE THE enlightening expose made by the gentleman from Michigan, Congressman Woodruff, and despite the fact further investigation showed the Japanese had not only stolen our military secrets but while so doing had milked the United States Treasury of over \$16,000,000, I can find no evidence to demonstrate that any successful effort was ever made to follow up these events and to receive an accounting from the Japanese nation.

Those who have read the white paper of the State Department, outlining our Nation's course of diplomacy with Japan prior to Pearl Harbor, find it difficult to understand why the American people were left so much in the dark as event Germany seems about to succumb to weight of combined Allied military might, may we not expect that she will attempt a diversion to save her own skin?

I submit, gentlemen, in view of what has already transpired in the past and future eventualities we may anticipate, this investigation is an urgent and immediate necessity.

FOR HEAVY DUTY BREAKFASTS

partment or the refrigerator since they must be kept frozen solid. Never try to refreeze frozen foods. Once they are thawed they tend to spoil quickly. Onces quickly become tons of wasted food. Make your party a patriotic one with everything properly kept in its proper place and you're well on the way in waging war on waste. * * *

Calavo Salad for Any Spring Menu

ADD A CALAVO salad to a Lenten supper of scalloped potatoes and frankfurters, or baked potatoes and creamed flaked fish. The fruit acts as a green, replacing green salads that would supplement the mineral values of your menu in much the same way. The calavo also provides satisfying food values in highly digestible form. Sliced calavo served on shredded lettuce from your own garden, with chopped chives in the French dressing, is a good spring addition to any menu.

Muffins Vitaminized Margarine Points—None
Custard Points—None

Bouillabaisse Hot French Rolls (7)
Crisp Carrot Sticks Points—None
Apple Pie Points—None

(8)
Celery Root Salad
Sweetbreads Braised With Vegetables
Rye Toast Sticks
Pineapple Sherbet Beverage
Points—Pineapple 10
Total Points Spent—42
Purchase 3 packages dehydrated soup to have on hand. * * *

Save Every Drop Of Kitchen Fat

ARE YOU SAVING every drop of waste kitchen fat? Fine! BUT trimmed from meats you buy? You should put that in the can too, you know.

J.F. Examiner

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We first heard much of Japanese infiltration tactics on Bataan and in the Philippines, but the Japanese had for many years practiced a different type of infiltration—infiltration into the vitals of our economic, political and domestic structure. The disciples of Bushido, by insidious and indirect means, inserted themselves in a great many organizations in much the same fashion as the Nazis have utilized their front organizations.

In our great Pacific coast cities they controlled much of the hotel and restaurant business although always there was a white manager who would front for them with the general public. They lowered prices to their own countrymen in the fresh produce and vegetable field, forcing out their white competition, only to raise prices as soon as they had monopolized this sphere of business. Always they had prominent civic leaders as their attorneys, paying them on a retainer basis. Whenever a situation came up in which they were interested, they had only to contact these individuals with their specious reasons to have them immediately come forward in their interest. Investigation will show that Japanese consuls in our large cities lavished expensive and sumptuous gifts on a great number of prominent citizens at Christmas and other appropriate occasions.

* * *

I WISH to make it clear here that I do not intend to indict the great majority of these individuals because I am positive there was no disloyalty to their country in their minds. However, because their actions were unintentional does not alter the fact they were of great importance and value in the subtle propagandizing efforts of the Japanese nation and enabled them to exert an unbelievable amount of influence on the economic, political and social life of the Pacific coast.

After my study of this question, I wish to assure the members of this House that there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the Japanese consul, taking his orders directly from Tokio, ruled the Japanese colonies in our country with an iron and dictatorial hand; thus there was a society within a society and a race within a race. Every two years the Japanese consul in the large Pacific coast cities was changed and a new consul came in, bearing direct orders from the "Son of Heaven" in Tokio. He directed the establishment of Japanese language schools; he managed the complicated Japanese financial system through the Japanese banks, owned and controlled in the land of the Samurai. The consulate office was the fountainhead from which flowed all directives to Japanese residents, both alien and native to this country. And was also the center of espionage and propaganda activity to which came all data which the Japanese were able to gather regarding our Pacific coast line and the isles and inlets of the Alaskan peninsula.

Let me outline briefly to you a few of the examples of Japanese infiltration tactics which have recently come to light. The most striking example, in my opinion, is a fact recently brought out by Mr. Miller Freeman of Seattle, Wash., publisher of eight trade journals and who is undoubtedly one of the greatest experts on the Japanese problem in our country. He points out that in the China Club of Seattle, which has an executive board of twenty-nine members, eleven members are listed in the 1942 roster of officers and members of the Japan Society of Seattle. How ironic it is that with China and Japan having been at war for over five years, such a large majority of the directors of the China Club and the Japan Club should belong to both organizations.

* * *

I WONDER also if you gentlemen know that immediately after Pearl Harbor, several Japanese organizations turned over to the American Red Cross a number of bandages, medical supplies and other material fashioned by Japanese societies. They attempted to obtain wide publicity and made great fanfare about their patriotism at that time, neglecting, however, to mention that all their supplies up to that date had been forwarded to the Japanese military machine. They neglected, also, to mention that it was necessary for them to remove the bills of lading from the material which they donated to our Government because it had been addressed previously to Tokio.

The War Relocation Authority and the Federal Reserve Bank board now have all the information regarding the financial assets and economic enterprises of the Japanese in this country. Now that we are at war with Japan, we need not be concerned with diplomatic niceties. Is there any reason why this information should not be made available to the American people? Do not the American people, and particularly the residents of the Pacific coast, have the right to know the extent of the economic strangle hold possessed by Japanese residents on the domestic economy of our country? For one must insist that the American people have a right to be fully informed on this subject.

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These two plants were the Standard Aircraft Corporation and the Standard Aero Company, which were in the control of Mitsui & Co., the fiscal agents of the Japanese Government at that time. Japan, therefore, had access to our most advanced secret military information regarding that vital military weapon, the airplane.

Under orders from Tokio, this company actually shipped a number of complete airplane engines to Japan for study and imitation at the height of this war. It has even been reliably reported that Jap emissaries applied at that time to Thomas Edison, head of the United States War Invention Board, to share in all the technical military information available to this country.

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DESPITE THE enlightening expose made by the gentleman from Michigan, Congressman Woodruff, and despite the fact further investigation showed the Japanese had not only stolen our military secrets but while so doing had milked the United States Treasury of over \$16,000,000, I can find no evidence to demonstrate that any successful effort was ever made to follow up these events and to receive an accounting from the Japanese nation.

Those who have read the white paper of the State Department, outlining our Nation's course of diplomacy with Japan prior to Pearl Harbor, find it difficult to understand why the American people were left so much in the dark as to the actual trend of diplomatic events in that area. I venture to say that if the true facts are brought out regarding the inadequacy of our naval intelligence in the Pacific area the American public will find such a revelation even more astounding. I know conclusively that the facts regarding Japanese military preparations, the Japanese war psychosis, and Japanese plans for conquest were brought forcefully to the attention of our naval intelligence not once but many times in the years preceding Pearl Harbor.

Even the schoolboys in coastal cities on the Pacific coast who had observed Japanese Merchant Marine sailors, cameras slung over their backs, on their Sunday afternoon stroll over the water fronts of our large cities, were more aware of the crisis which might become imminent at any moment.

* * *

CERTAINLY, the fishermen in the great Alaskan salmon industry, who had fought to expel Japanese floating canneries from our Alaskan waters, were well aware of the true facts. Certainly, too, it is no wonder that these same fishermen expressed their wonder in times past that not only did the State Department exert its influence against their efforts to expel the Japanese from these regions, but even urged that their technical and student missions receive special courtesies in viewing this area. If any one doubts the accuracy of the information which the Japanese have regarding the shores and inlets of the Alaskan Peninsula, I urge him to ask any experienced fishing skipper in those waters if he would not prefer to have the Japanese maps and sounding charts in preference to those obtained by the belated efforts of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In my mind there is no question but that the same pro-Japanese influences which existed in this country prior to Pearl Harbor still exist, although they have temporarily gone underground. I believe the investigation of Japanese activity during these many years in our country will bring out a number of startling revelations which will materially assist us in the prosecution of the present war.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek quoted a Chinese proverb in her recent address to this House: "Know thyself; know thy enemy." I do not believe that either the American people, the members of Congress, or even the military authorities can fully understand the Japanese conflict in all its aspects without knowing more fully what has been the history of prewar infiltration and propagandizing in this country.

If we fully study and analyze their mode of second-front activity in this country, we will better be able to conduct the present war to a successful and speedy conclusion. Armed with this information, we will realize the necessity for diverting a greater portion of our military might to the war in the Pacific before they have been able to consolidate the vast industrial and economic empire they have recently taken over.

* * *

EVEN a dilettante student of history knows Japan, although nominally one of our allies in World War No. 1, did practically nothing for the common cause in that conflict. They did manage, however, to take Tsingtao from the Germans, which they afterward retained along with the mandated isles which they fortified strongly in abrogation of their solemn trust and which we must now reckon with in the war of the Pacific.

By building up previous to the first World War a great stock pile of materials which they lacked, they also managed to grab a great part of world trade. In truth, the greatest factor in the modern economic development of Japan was the first World War. Japan felt no obligation to her allies in that war any more than she has given us any reason in World War No. 2 to believe she will assist Germany unless such help coincide with her own nefarious purposes. However, in the event Germany seems about to succumb to weight of combined Allied military might, may we not expect that she will attempt a diversion to save her own skin?

I submit, gentlemen, in view of what has already transpired in the past and future eventualities we may anticipate, this investigation is an urgent and immediate necessity.

March 20

Wallgren Warns On Jap Camps

LOS ANGELES, March 20.—
(AP)—Warning that a number of
Japanese in relocation centers
have declared their allegiance to
Japan, Senator Mon C. Wallgren,
Democrat of Washington, thinks
they should be placed under strict
surveillance, he said upon arrival
here from inspecting the reloca-
tion center at Tule Lake.

He added he is "inclined to-
ward a segregation program for
the Japanese and the reduction in
the size of the camps."

March 25th

1000 U. S. Japanese Ask Combat Service

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)

—More than 1000 men of Japanese ancestry have volunteered for the army combat team to be made up wholly of American citizens of Japanese descent, Secretary of War Stimson disclosed today.

The applications, he said, were received by officials at 10 relocation centers in the United States, where persons of Japanese extraction now are living.

They included applications from four brothers — Chet, Howard, Kenny and Ted Sakura—at the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Ida.

Stimson, in a letter to Mrs. Misa Sakura, mother of the four youths, declared, "Their action in volunteering for service in the combat team consisting of loyal Americans of Japanese descent is a splendid example of true Americanism."

O. Tub (?)

March 29



U.S. Army Signal Corps Photo-Interational

THERE ARE GOOD JAPS

The faces of Japan are in this picture but these Hawaiian Nisei are enlisting in the U.S. Army to war against the empire of their ancestors. In liberalizing its attitude toward American-born Japanese, the Army has recently inducted 1,500 Nisei.

Most Hawaiian Japanese have been unrestricted, with only a few deported or put under surveillance. The Navy's admirals continue to distrust Nisei, recently turned down a request by Naval Intelligence for ten of them to work in the South Pacific.

Time Magazine

March 30

U. S.-Japanese: DeWitt's Order Violates Rights of Nisei, Judge Denman Says

U. S. Circuit Judge William Denman declared yesterday that Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt's curfew and exclusion orders are destroying the businesses of the West Coast's 70,000 American-born Japanese "as if such citizens were enemy aliens."

Judge Denman made the statement in a supplementary dissent to the majority vote of the court Saturday in certifying to the U. S. Supreme Court two cases testing constitutionality of the order excluding Japanese from the West Coast.

The cases on appeal are those of Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi, of Seattle, convicted of curfew violation, and Minoru Yesui of Portland, former attache of the Japanese consulate in Chicago, convicted of refusing to report to a relocation camp.

The circuit court, which sat en banc to hear the evidence, decided to put the matter up to the highest court before ruling. Judge Denman objected to that procedure on grounds the circuit court "is fully able to decide the submitted question."

"Under the threat of penitentiary sentence to these 70,000 American citizens who have relied on the right they believed the constitution gives them," Judge Denman declared, "we are driving from their homes to internment camps, not men alone, as with the deportation of the Dutch by the Germans, but their wives and children, without giving the latter the choice to remain in their homes. We are destroying their businesses, in effect, as if such citizens were enemy aliens."

Judge Denman said that not one of the 70,000 American-born Japanese "has had filed against him in any Federal court in this circuit an indictment or information charging espionage, sabotage or any treasonable act."

This, he said, is in effect deportation of American citizens "without trial for their immediate imprisonment" — a violation of their constitutional rights. He asserted that blind war antagonism was "expressed in statements that all Japanese-descended people are treacherous because Japan began an undeclared war at Pearl Harbor."

J.F. Chronicle

HAWAII FETES 2,500 JAPANESE ENTERING ARMY

20,000 Attend Party at Mansion of Governor; Volunteers Leave for Mainland Camp

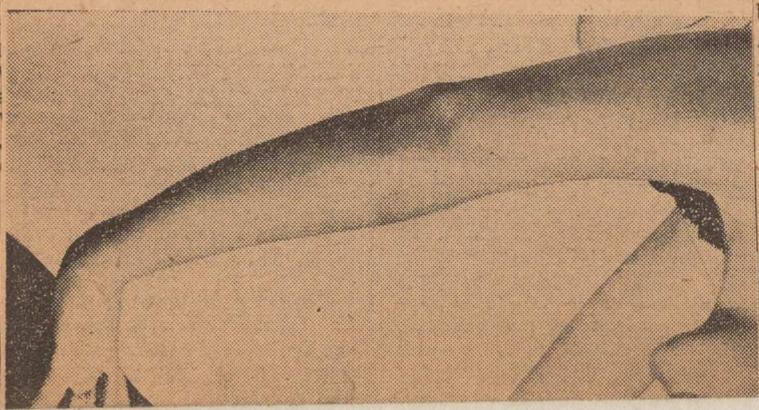


NI & CO

W. V. S.
s Victory Window
from
er KYA today at 10:45 a. m.

J.F. Exam

Case of the Ousted Nisei DeWitt Order Illegal, Says Judge Denman



modore Perry sailed into the harbor of Yeddo with "his fleet of American war vessels, their guns moved into portholes, the gunners' fuses lit, ready and intending to destroy the feeble fortifications our spies had reported . . . to compel Japan to open her commerce to the Yankee clippers of the China trade."

J.F. Chronicle

March 30

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3/30

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J.F. Chronicle

HAWAII FETES 2,500 JAPANESE ENTERING ARMY

20,000 Attend Party at Mansion of Governor; Volunteers Leave for Mainland Camp

By CHARLES McMURTRY

Associated Press Staff Writer

HONOLULU, March 29.—Honolulu bade more than 2,600 Japanese-American soldiers a typical chamber of commerce aloha yesterday before probably the largest crowd in the city's history.

Veterans estimated that nearly 20,000 jammed the grounds of the Military Governor's mansion, formerly the royal palace. The crowd was composed almost entirely of Japanese-Americans, a few in tears, bidding relatives farewell on the eve of their departure for a training camp at Shelby, Miss.

VOLUNTEERS PARADE.

The volunteers all wearing leis presented by the chamber of commerce paraded in obvious discomfort more than a mile from the railway station to the palace and stood through two hours of music and speeches. Then they marched back. Many accustomed only to wearing sandals had some difficulty marching over the uneven pavement in shiny new Army shoes. Hundreds of sailors and soldiers looked on silently.

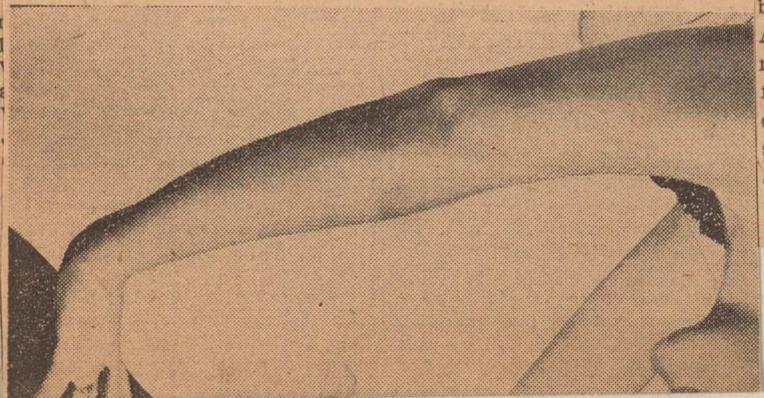
The streets were lined with Japanese-Americans as the parade, led by a veteran Army band, halted traffic in one of the city's busiest thoroughfares.

OFFICIALS ATTEND FETE.

The formal program was a cosmopolitan affair featuring Maj. Gen. Bryan H. Wells, retired former commanding general in the Hawaiian Territory; Ernest Kai, Hawaiian-Chinese, secretary to Territorial Governor Ingram Stainback; Ansai, who quit as manager of one of the island's largest dairies to enlist; Robert Horton, special representative of Interior Secretary Ickes and legislative and civic officials.

J.F. Chronicle

Case of the Ousted Nisei DeWitt Order Illegal, Says Judge Den



modore Perry sailed into harbor of Yeddo with "his American war vessels, moved into portholes, the fuses lit, ready and in destroy the feeble fortifications had reported . . . Japan to open her coast to the Yankee clippers of trade."

March 30

U. S.-Japanese: DeWitt's Order Violates Rights of Nisei, Judge Denman Says

2/30

U. S. Circuit Judge William Denman declared yesterday that Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt's curfew and exclusion orders are destroying the businesses of the West Coast's 70,000 American-born Japanese "as if such citizens were enemy aliens."

"Under the threat of penitentiary sentence to these 70,000 American citizens who have relied on the right they believed the constitution gives them," Judge Denman declared, "we are driving from their homes to Internment camps, not men alone, as with the deportation of the Dutch by the Germans, but their wives and children, without giving the latter the choice to remain in their homes. We are destroying their businesses, in effect, as if such citizens were enemy aliens."

Judge Denman made the statement in a supplementary dissent to the majority vote of the court Saturday in certifying to the U. S. Supreme Court two cases testing constitutionality of the order excluding Japanese from the West Coast.

Judge Denman said that not one of the 70,000 American-born Japanese "has had filed against him in any Federal court in this circuit an indictment or information charging espionage, sabotage or any treasonable act."

The cases on appeal are those of Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi, of Seattle, convicted of curfew violation, and Minoru Yesui of Portland, former attache of the Japanese consulate in Chicago, convicted of refusing to report to a relocation camp.

This, he said, is in effect deportation of American citizens "without trial for their immediate imprisonment" — a violation of their constitutional rights. He asserted that blind war antagonism was "expressed in statements that all Japanese-descended people are treacherous because Japan began an undeclared war at Pearl Harbor."

The circuit court, which sat en banc to hear the evidence, decided to put the matter up to the highest court before ruling. Judge Denman objected to that procedure on grounds the circuit court "is fully able to decide the submitted question."

J.F. Chronicle

HAWAII FETES 2,500 JAPANESE ENTERING ARMY

20,000 Attend Party at Mansion of Governor; Volunteers Leave for Mainland Camp

NI & CO

W. V. S.
s Victory Window
from
er KYA today at 10:45 a. m.

J.F. Exam

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Judge Denman said American-born Japanese should no more be classed as "treacherous" because of the Pearl Harbor attack than Americans of 90 years ago might be called "treacherous" because Com-

J.F. Chronicle

LOS ANGELES, MARCH 2-(AP)-CHARGES INVOLVING JAPANESE-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU. HAWAII. SINCE

PHOENIX, ARIZ., MARCH 8-(AP)-ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE
JAPANESE AT AN UNDISCLOSED RELOCATION CENTER HAVE GIVEN THEIR

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SABOTAGE DEC. 7, 1941, BECAUSE THEY HAD ORDERS FROM TOKYO TO -WAIT FOR

LOS ANGELES, MARCH 2-(AP)-CHARGES INVOLVING JAPANESE-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU, HAWAII, SINCE THIS COUNTRY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR, SOME OF WHICH WERE DESCRIBED AS SO STARTLING THEY COULD NOT BE RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WERE STUDIED CLOSELY TODAY BY A CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICANISM.

CHAIRMAN JACK B. TENNEY DECLARED PART OF THE TESTIMONY, SUBMITTED BY RAY A. ANDERSON, AN ELECTRICIAN ON THE ISLAND LAST SUMMER BUT NOW AN AIRCRAFT COMPANY EMPLOYEE HERE, COULD NOT BE PUBLISHED DUE TO WARTIME CENSORSHIP.

ANDERSON TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT JAPANESE AMERICANS WORK IN THE ENGINEERING OFFICES ON THE ISLAND, WHERE BLUEPRINTS AND PLANS OF PROJECTS BEING INSTALLED PASS THROUGH THEIR HANDS DAILY.

ANDERSON TESTIFIED THAT MUCH OF THE CONSTRUCTION WORK ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS WAS SUPERVISED BY JAPANESE-AMERICAN FOREMEN.

THE COMMITTEE SATURDAY QUESTIONED HANS WILHELM ROHL, PRESIDENT OF ROHL-CONNELLY CORP., WHOSE SUBSIDIARY COMPANY, HAWAIIAN CONSTRUCTORS, IS BUILDING SECRET INSTALLATIONS AT OAHU. ROHL SAID HE WAS BORN IN GERMANY AND WAS NATURALIZED IN THIS COUNTRY IN 1941.

ANDERSON, IN HIS TESTIMONY, ADMITTED HE HAD A WAGE CLAIM AGAINST ROHL'S COMPANY FOR \$682.

DR. JOHN R. LECHNER, HEAD OF THE AMERICANISM EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE, WARNED THE COMMITTEE ABOUT "SOFTENING UP" PROPAGANDA HE SAID IS BEING CIRCULATED TO PREPARE THIS COUNTRY FOR AN ATTEMPTED NEGOTIATED PEACE WITH JAPAN.

"THERE IS A TREMENDOUS MOVEMENT TO MAKE AMERICANS SYMPATHETIC TOWARD JAPANESE, ESPECIALLY JAPANESE AMERICANS," HE SAID, "AND WE ARE GOING TO BE TAKEN FOR A SUCKER, JUST AS WE WERE AT PEARL HARBOR, IF WE LISTEN TO THE ROT."

THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED WITHOUT INDICATING WHEN IT WOULD MEET AGAIN.

EV205APV NM

LOS ANGELES, MARCH 2-(AP)-CHARGES INVOLVING JAPANESE-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU, HAWAII. SINCE

PHOENIX, ARIZ., MARCH 8-(AP)-ABOUT 60 PER CENT OF THE
JAPANESE AT AN UNDISCLOSED RELOCATION CENTER HAVE GIVEN THEIR
ALLEGIANCE TO THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN, SEN. A. B. CHANDLER
(D-KY) SAID HERE ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF EVACUEE CAMPS.

THE DISLOYAL JAPS STAND READY TO COMMIT "ALMOST ANY ACT FOR
THEIR EMPORER," CHANDLER SAID AT A HEARING IN THE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE
HERE. HE IS CHAIRMAN OF A MILITARY AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE
INVESTIGATING THE RELOCATION PROGRAM.

"THERE IS NO QUESTION IN MY MIND BUT THAT THOUSANDS OF THESE
FELLOWS WERE ARMED AND PREPARED TO HELP JAPANESE TROOPS INVADE
THE WEST COAST RIGHT AFTER PEARL HARBOR, BUT THANKS TO THE FINE
WORK OF THE FBI THEY WERE ROUNDED UP IMMEDIATELY," THE SENATOR SAID.

"WE HAVE FOUND," HE CONTINUED, "THAT THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
WANTS THOSE WHO ARE LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES. WE CAN GET THEM
SAFE CONDUCT BACK TO JAPAN, BUT THEY DON'T WANT ANY OF THE
OTHERS.

"OF COURSE THEY PROBABLY WANT TO MACHINE GUN THEM," HE ADDED
SARDONICALLY.

CHANDLER TOLD THE HEARING THAT HIS 60 PER CENT FIGURE HAD BEEN
DETERMINED BY A VOTE TAKEN AT A CAMP WHICH HE DECLINED TO NAME.

APPEARING AS WITNESSES WADE HEAD, DIRECTOR AT THE POSTON, ARIZ.,
CENTER, SAID EVACUEES THERE HAD STAGED AN UPRISING LAST WINTER
BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE CLOTHING AND HEATING FACILITIES AND ROBERT LE
BARON, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICIAL AT A RELOCATION CENTER NEAR
SACATON, ARIZ., TOLD THE HEARING TROUBLE COULD BE EXPECTED BETWEEN
ALIENS AND AMERICANS IF THE JAPANESE TOOK ADVANTAGE OF A RECENTLY-
RELAXED RELOCATION ORDER AND CAME TO URBAN COMMUNITIES.

"I GUESS THEY HAD TO MAKE SOME KIND OF PROTEST," HEAD DECLARED
IN COMMENT ON A RECENT UPRISING AT POSTON.

GOVERNOR SIDNEY P. OSBORN, ANOTHER WITNESS, SAID ARIZONA FACED
A PROBLEM WITH 31,000 JAPANESE, MANY OF WHOM WOULD PROBABLY BE
DENIED REENTRY TO THE STATES FROM WHICH THEY HAD COME.

THIS STATE WILL SEEK FEDERAL ACTION IF THE ALIENS INSIST UPON
LINGERING HERE, THE GOVERNOR SAID.

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SABOTAGE DEC. 7, 1941, BECAUSE THEY HAD ORDERS FROM TOKYO TO -WAIT FOR
THE SECOND ATTACK," AN AMERICAN LEGION OFFICIAL TOLD A STATE LEGIS-
LATIVE COMMITTEE HEARING YESTERDAY.

DR. JOHN R. LECHNER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL
LEAGUE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICANISM COMMITTEE OF THE LEGION, URGED
THAT ABLE-BODIED JAPANESE NOW IN RELOCATION CENTERS, BE SENT TO THE
INTERIOR TO WORK UNDER ARMY SUPERVISION.

THE COMMITTEE WAS HEADED BY STATE SEN. JACK B. TENNEY.

CRITICIZING RELEASE OF 1,300 YOUNG SECOND-GENERATION JAPANESE TO
ATTEND COLLEGES, LECHNER DESCRIBED FUTILE EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THEIR
COOPERATION IN EXPOSING SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BY ALIENS OF THEIR OWN
RACE.

LECHNER CLAIMED JAPANESE WAR PRISONERS AT LORDSBURG, N. M., HAD
INDOCTRINATED CITIZEN JAPANESE WITH STORIES OF ALLEGED JAP VICTORIES.

RAY ANDERSON, ELECTRICIAN, SAID JAPANESE WERE PERMITTED ACCESS TO
ALL PARTS OF HICKAM FIELD, HAWAII, AND TO OTHER MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

April 1943

April 1

Russian Film Show Scooped By D. C. Post

Depue Post Makes First Showing at One of Their

plete information about the plan under which the Japs were sent to the educational institutions. In a letter written by M. M. Tozier, acting chief, Office of Reports of the War Relocation Authority, the statement was made: "All these students are American citizens and none have ever studied in Japan. All were thoroughly investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation before receiving permission to leave the Relocation Centers." Following the line of inquiry, conforming not only to the mandate of the national convention and the national executive committee but also to the protests made by posts, Legionnaires and citizens generally, Mr. Challaux addressed a letter to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, asking about the character of investigation made of young Japanese who desired release from relocation centers for the purpose of returning to school.

No Investigation, Says Hoover

"No investigations are made by reason of such application," said Mr. Hoover in his reply.

"All Japanese aliens and American citizens of Japanese descent have been evacuated by the Army from certain vital areas on the West Coast and have been removed to Relocation Centers operated by the War Relocation Authority. Some of these individuals are being given permission to leave Relocation Centers for various purposes, among which is attendance at schools and universities.

"Japanese-Americans who have applied to the War Relocation Authority for permission to leave Relocation Centers are not investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation by reason of such applications. Any information which the Bureau may possess concerning an applicant is, of course, furnished to the War Relocation Authority upon request. In furnishing such information the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in conformity with its character as an investigative agency, makes no recommendation as to the disposition to be made of the application by the War Relocation Authority."

LT. WATT WORKING WITH JAP-AMERICANS

Lt. Thomas Watt '42 is having an interesting time as an officer of an Infantry Combat Team, a regiment made up of loyal Japanese-Americans who volunteered for military service with Uncle Sam.

"The men in my platoon are very hard and industrious workers, and it makes one wonder about our enemy across the Pacific," writes Lt. Watt. "The Japanese-Americans are a wonderful bunch of men to work with and are very cooperative. Being a platoon leader is like being back in college in that I have to prepare my work for the next day, but I am gaining experience that will prove invaluable in the future. Besides my duties as platoon leader, I am also company athletic instructor."

Lt. Watt was married on Feb. 22 to Doris Carolyn Ponisi in Newark, N. J.

Springfield College Bulletin

Calif. Legion

April 1

Russian Film Show Scooped By D. C. Post

Depue Post Makes First Showing at One of Their United Nations Nights

WASHINGTON.—An American Legion post scooped the President of the United States on securing the first showing in America of six reels of motion pictures which Wendell Willkie brought back from Russia to show Mr. Roosevelt. The Stanley Church Depue Post, of the District of Columbia, was planning a Russian night as one of its United Nations Nights, and asked the Russian Embassy to help with the program. Somebody—the exact person remains a mystery—produced the newly-acquired films of fighting at Stalingrad and elsewhere. The post members sat enthralled until past midnight with the best picture show they had seen of the war, and next day discovered that the embassy was in a turmoil about its “missing” films. The reels were quickly but quietly returned in time for the planned showing at the White House. They have since been exhibited widely.

This was but one of many interesting episodes of the series of United Nations Nights at which one alert Legion post has consistently filled the District of Columbia Legion Club with audiences much larger than its own membership. On China Night, General Chu, military attache at the Chinese Embassy, addressed the post, and the movie, “Flying for China,” was shown. A Chinese restaurant sent up refreshments. On France Night, Major Maurice Rotival came down from Yale to talk about Free France. Major Rotival was Gen. Billy Mitchell's aide in the last war. He is now lecturing at Yale.

First-Hand Stories

On Norway Night, Dr. Sigmund Skaard, educator and head of the royal library at Trondheim, was the speaker. Dr. Skaard and his wife and four children escaped from the Nazis through Sweden, Russia and China, and finally reached America. On India Night, the post heard from Lt. Col. Rajkumar Rajendrasinhji, the first Indian officer to win the D. S. O. in this war during the fighting in Libya in 1941.

Officers of Depue Post believe any Legion post anywhere can have a big success with United Nations Nights. Many of the embassies and committees representing the United Nations in America are willing to supply speakers and films in many parts of the country, and the parties can be augmented by serving refreshments typical of the nation represented. Department Commander Patrick Fitzgibbons, of the District of Columbia, has attended all of the Depue Post parties, and has many post commanders and officers of the department. Post Commander Reginald D. Hudson has a staff of post officers working up the meetings. His post judge advocate, Melvin Hildreth, who is counsel for the Presidents' War Relief Control Board, has presided at a number of the United Nations' Nights.

Anglo-American Legion Formed by Men Overseas

LONDON, March 29 (Reuters).—Formation of an Anglo-American Legion to bring together enlisted men of the forces of the United States Army and Great Britain and so created a feeling of camaraderie that will endure through the present war and the peace that will follow, was announced here today. The new Legion will use facilities of the English Speaking Union.

The committee adopted as a crest a shield with the American flag and the Union Jack. Beneath this are two hands joined in a hand-clasp over the sea. The inscription under the crest reads: “Of common tongue and purpose.”

The idea of the Legion belongs to Scottish-born Private George (“Rex”) Kerr of the United States Army, who participated in the World War with the Royal Flying Corps. He returned to England four months ago to “join up with his American cousins.”

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*Springfield
College
Bulletin*

April 2

Army Backs Jap Use for Farm Labor

Sending of Evacuees to
Middle West Area
Proposed

The Examiner's Washington
Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The War Department today conferred semi-formal approval on a plan to use 50,000 Japanese residents of the United States in meeting the farm labor shortage, it was announced by Senator Albert B. Chandler, Kentucky Democrat.

JUST BEGINNING.

He said that military co-operation in the plan, which involves also the Selective Service draft of eligible Japanese, was promised today at a meeting of a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee with John J. McCloy, assistant Secretary of War.

"The winning of the approval of the War Department is just the beginning of the task, however," explained Senator Chandler, chairman of the subcommittee, which was named to survey the operation of ten western Japanese relocation centers by the War Relocation Authority.

WILL BE HARMLESS.

"We will not send the Japanese agriculturists where they are not wanted. They can not return to their homes on the west coast, whence they were evacuated by the Army for security reasons.

"The logical field for them is the middle west, and we are curious as to whether middle western farmers will take them. We hope so. The farmers can rest assured that all the Japanese who leave the relocation centers will be harmless."

Senator Chandler said the subcommittee will hold another meeting next week, for a discussion with War Department officials of definite plans for the breaking up of the present relocation centers.

April 6

3,600 JAPANESE EVACUEES WILL GO INTO ARMY

American Born Volunteers to
Form All Nisei Combat
Unit for Action in Europe

HEART MOUNTAIN (Wyo.), April 5.—(INS)—More than 3,600 Japanese-Americans have volunteered for service in an all-Nisei combat unit in the United States Army and induction will start April 10 at Camp Shelby, Miss., it was disclosed tonight by the War Relocation Authority (WRA).

Approximately 1,000 Nisei will enter the Army from the WRA's ten centers in the inland states. The largest totals will come from the Minidoka (Ida.) Center, where 301 Nisei enlisted, the Poston (Ariz.) Center, where 233 enlisted, and the Granada (Colo.) Center, where 121 enlisted.

2,600 FROM HAWAII.

Of the more than 10,000 volunteers in Hawaii, 2,600 are being accepted under the present quota, it was reported.

The American-Japanese will not be sent into action against their ancestors from Japan, but will be trained for active service in the European theater of operations.

COMBAT UNIT.

WRA officials said the alien evacuees who serve in the United States Army will be eligible for naturalization as American citizens, under the terms of the 2nd War Power Act. A number of aliens from WRA centers have volunteered for the Nisei combat unit.

J.F. Egan.

April 7

U. S. MAY USE JAPS ON CROPS

CHICAGO, April 6.—(INS)—Japanese internees who are experienced harvest hands and dairy farm workers will be released from Government camps to ease the Midwest agricultural labor shortage, it was learned today.

American born Japanese will be relocated on farms if there is a job waiting for them and internment camp directors approve their industry and behavior records. In addition the FBI will check the life history of eligibles, who must be vouched for by three Caucasians who knew them before Pearl Harbor, the War Relocation Authority explained.

April 10

Japs Hold 2,000 Yanks In Shanghai University

CHUNGKING, April 9.—(AP) — Although the internees still hope for early repatriation the Japanese told them to take clothing "for all seasons," the advices said.

Between 1,000 and 2,000 United States citizens are interned in a "segregation center" established by the Japanese in the premises of the Great China University in Chapei, the northern section of the native city of Shanghai, trustworthy advices received in Chungking said today.

A group of American single men was said to be held in another center on Haiphong Road in the Shanghai international settlement. The new internment setup was completed by the end of February.

The advices said similar centers were being established in Tientsin, Peiping and other cities. Americans in Peiping hitherto have enjoyed limited freedom of movement within the city after having been under virtual house arrest during the first few weeks after Pearl Harbor.

This was said to be the largest of several such centers the Japanese are setting up at various points in China. American women and married couples are included in this community, which has set up its own committee government to run the center as far as possible on American lines. A library has been established and special precautions taken against disease.

J.F. Examiner

April 12

CITIZENSHIP CURB FAVORED

LOS ANGELES, April 11.—
(INS)—A revision of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution so as to bring an end to the automatic bestowal of citizenship on the American born children of aliens was advocated today by Jefferson D. Atwood, national vice commander of the American Legion.

Atwood made his proposal at a meeting of the executive committee of the California department.

Pointing out that the Fourteenth Amendment gave citizenship to any child born within the territorial limits of the United States, regardless of qualifications, Atwood said:

"That is wrong. Our American citizenship must be guarded more closely than ever now, and it must be denied to the unworthy.

"I say to you that the child of the alien born in this country should become a citizen only after he becomes an adult and requests and qualifies for citizenship."

St. Exam.

April 13

De Witt Raps Plan To Aid Coast

Western Defense Fight Move to Retu

Attempts to allow exclud
to the Pacific Coast military
my efforts," a House Naval
today by Lieut. Gen. J. L. D
General DeWitt, comma
defense zone and the Fourth
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sabotage. It makes no di
ference whether the Japane
is a citizen or not—he's sti
a Japanese and can't change."

The official was the first to te
tify in today's hearings, adding h
opinions to those of Vice-Admir
John W. Greenslade, commandar
of the 12th Naval District, on suc
wartime problems as transportation

Without asking you a single q
we will show you the cause of
scientific instruments, including
examine the Heart, Lungs, Sinus
Stomach, Bowels, Rectum, Prostr
Nervous System. We will tell yo
what to do.

**HE SHOWS WHY
SAYS DR. S
SEEING IS**



Your
Ears
May
Deceive
You
But Never
Your Eyes

Wickard said he repeatedly wa
warned the Army and other Gov
ernment officials that draft police
pursued up until March of this year
—after his testimony was given—
were contributing largely to th
farm manpower shortage.
CLAIMS SINCE PROVEN
"A lot of people were critical o
that statement at the time," Wick
ard said. "They have since learne
d that I was right. The trouble ha
been that the people in the Arm
and other authorities have bee
saying: "We are not running out of foo
are we? But we are in great nee
of guns, tanks, and that sort o
thing to protect the boys who ar
fighting."
Wickard said he had devote
much of his time for the past tw
years to farm labor problems. H
said he had pressed for a progr
"which would give us more oppo
tunity to retain the trained type
worker, because you cannot replac
them with the untrained type."
Wickard was asked if Congre

WASHINGTON, April 13.—(P)
Infection of fruit trees from peach
mosaic disease has been reduced 96
per cent in California since 1937,
Department of Agriculture officials
told a House appropriations sub-
committee in testimony made public
today.
Officials said the peak of infesta-
tion in California was 34,000 trees
in 1937 but that last year only 1500
trees were found infected. The
disease, they said, had been erad-
cated from Imperial and Orange
counties.

**Fruit Tree Disease
Is Reduced in State**
fic over the Fish Ranch Road.
bound and directed westbound traf-
fice over the Fish Ranch Road.
of the firemen.
play on the fire, pending the arrival
from the trucks were brought into
come to a halt, and extinguishers
ing units of the Army convoy to

IF

Oak Tribune

De Witt Raps Plan To Aid Coast Japs

Western Defense Command General Will Fight Move to Return Them to This Area

Attempts to allow excluded Japanese-Americans to return to the Pacific Coast military area will be opposed "with all my efforts," a House Naval Affairs subcommittee was told today by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt in San Francisco.

General DeWitt, commanding general of the Western defense zone and the Fourth Army, told the subcommittee, "I have the job of defending this coast . . . the danger of Japanese attack was and is present as is espionage and sabotage. It makes no difference whether the Japanese is a citizen or not—he's still a Japanese and can't change."

The official was the first to testify in today's hearings, adding his opinions to those of Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, commandant of the 12th Naval District, on such wartime problems as transportation, housing, venereal disease, intoxication as they are being handled in the San Francisco Bay district.

EIGHT UNDER DEWITT

Eight Japanese are included in General DeWitt's command, he testified—seven in the Federal Communications Commission as translators, and one in the Immigration Department as an interpreter.

He said he "couldn't say as to any particular element" which might be pressing for the release of Japanese, but that "there are constant requests concerning individuals."

Two cases which challenge the legality of parts of the control and exclusion orders given by DeWitt to remove 11,000 persons from western coastal areas now are pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

General DeWitt declared the Japanese were a "more serious" problem than Italians or Germans from the sabotage angle, in answer to a question from Rep. George J. Bates of Massachusetts.

Rep. John Z. Anderson said he has received many protests from his constituents in the Santa Clara Vallejo district of California concerning the War Department's policy of allowing Japanese-Americans to serve in the Army.

"I believe it is a big mistake," Anderson said. "I am so sorry the War Department has adopted this policy."

DeWitt replied the War Department's policy was none of his affair—that he was responsible only for carrying out the exclusion orders.

Answering the question of Rep. Eduard Izac of California on possible relaxation of the Pacific Coast dimout regulations, DeWitt asserted the dimout was "not half as strict as it could or should be." He added that if the Japanese attacked the coast a "weak" dimout would be a contributing factor.

The hearing was to go on to other questions being investigated by the subcommittee late today.

Admiral Greenslade says Navy authorities in this area are pleased with the co-operation they have received from Government officials in meeting the problems brought on by war-swollen populations.

STORE CLOSING HIT

However, the problem of absenteeism in shipyards and other war plants might be partially solved by a change in store hours in at least two of the Bay region cities, ac-

ording to the belief of Capt. L. C. Crisp of the Navy.

Captain Crisp declared early closing of stores in Vallejo and Richmond constitute the principal cause of absenteeism from plants there. He explained that many workers, chiefly women, were unable to do their shopping for food and other items during regular hours. Among other reasons for this is the fact that many must spend two hours traveling to their work and another two hours going home.

He recommended that stores open at noon and remain open to 8 or 9 p.m. to remove the necessity for workers taking a day off to shop.

Yesterday's hearing, first in a series to be held in Pacific Coast cities, was held in San Francisco, with Rep. Izac (D., Calif.) presiding.

DRUNKENNESS CUT

Lieut. Comdr. Howard M. McKinley, district morale officer and aide to Vice Adm. Greenslade, said that drunkenness among Navy personnel on leave had been cut 50 per cent by the restrictions imposed here last November, referring to the reduced hours during which taverns are open.

Admiral Greenslade had testified earlier that, although San Francisco's housing problem was past the most acute stage, there was still much to be accomplished. He promised changes in liberty hours for enlisted men, and said that 48-hour liberties would be given during the week instead of on week-ends, to aid in keeping congestion of hotels and other lodgings at a minimum.

Rep. Melvin Maas of Minnesota put a suggestion to the Navy for making further strides toward solving the housing problem. He advised that the Navy move its training school from Treasure Island to Pleasanton, and use the island for receiving-ship men who must be quartered close to San Francisco.

MAYOR ROSSI TALKS

Mayor Rossi, first witness at yesterday's hearing, gave transportation and sanitation as the gravest problems being faced there now. He declared that draft boards have refused to defer men working in the transportation industry and said the garbage collection department is swiftly being depleted by the draft.

To this the committee replied that "local communities are going to have to show a lot of ingenuity in getting their problems solved."

Representative Maas told the Mayor that if "the bottleneck exists in Washington, I assure you that we'll try to break it."

He added that "you're doing a much more intelligent job here in San Francisco than is being done in Washington, D.C. Many other cities could learn a great deal from San Francisco in the use of volunteer resources."

S.F. MAYOR DOUBTED

Clay Miller, San Francisco County co-ordinator of the War Price and Rationing Board, contradicted Mayor Rossi's statement that he doubted San Francisco had adequate food supplies. Miller said that since rationing started the city has had sufficient food, although housewives and restaurants often must substitute less popular foods for the more common ones.

Following General DeWitt to the witness chair today were to be George R. Reilly of the State Board of Equalization; State Sen. John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council, and representatives of the Building Trades Council and C.I.O.

An inspection trip was to be made this afternoon through various sections of the city.

The same general problems, including food, transportation, crime, delinquency, absenteeism and other questions vital to speeding up the war effort, are to be taken up in Oakland tomorrow in sessions which will continue for the balance of the week at the Hotel Leamington.

April 14

KEEP OUSTED JAPS OFF COAST--DE WITT



Employers, Attention! The one
 reliable medium for recruiting
 workers is The Examiner Want
 ad Section. Call SUTTER 2424.

It is believed possible that Cat-
 roux may return for further con-
 versations with Giraud before
 De Gaulle goes to North Africa.

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S.F. Exam

April 14

KEEP OUSTED JAPS OFF COAST--DE WITT

General Warns Congressmen Against Sentiment, Wants Nisei Locked Up

Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt warned a congressional committee here yesterday against the "soft sentimentality" that would allow the return of Japanese to the Pacific coast.

"Watch it—watch it closely," the general urged them, as he declared that this sentiment for the return of Japanese is increasing to an alarming degree.

Nor must there be any return of Japanese-Americans holding American citizenship, he continued, asserting:

"You can't change a Jap by giving him a piece of paper. A Jap's a Jap."

"KEEP JAPS OFF COAST."

Called before the Congressional group to testify on housing, transportation and related problems in this congested area, the general said none of these rank in importance with the problem of keeping Japanese out.

"I've got 'em out of the area and into relocation centers and I want to keep them there," he said. "We not only want to leave well enough alone but tighten up on our watchfulness."

General De Witt's testimony was the high point in a day of committee hearing that brought these developments:

1—Several Congressmen declared after personal visit to San Francisco's bars that the "interior dimout"—the faint lighting within many of the city's bars, probably is contributing vice factors. They urged a movement for brighter lights.

2—Witnesses described inadequate housing and transportation as major shipyard problems, causing absenteeism

and illness, and urged Congressional help.

Today the committee, a subcommittee of the House Naval Affairs Committee, will continue its hearings at Oakland.

COURT CHALLENGE.

General DeWitt's sharp remarks about Japanese with American citizenship were seen as a reference to the fact that the exclusion orders now are challenged before the United States Supreme Court in two test cases.

The general told the Congressmen that he could not identify the origin of movements to return Japanese here.

Congressman John Z. Anderson, representing counties south of San Francisco, said citizens of his district have warned him that if any Japs are sent back "we're going to bury them." Representative Ed V. Izac, San Diego, said Anderson was expressing the sentiment of other Pacific coast Congressmen.

General De Witt, the Western Defense Command's commanding general, told the committee that there can be no relaxation of the dimout because of the ever present danger of Japanese submarines.

Representative George J. Bates

April 16

WRA Agrees on Plans to Scatter Relocated Japs

SF Exam
4/16/43

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The War Relocation Authority (WRA) today acquiesced in a plan to scatter "relocated" West Coast Japanese over the interior of the country in a combined military and economic move.

F. M. Rowalt, acting director of the WRA, informed a sub-committee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee of the Authority's willingness that about 50,000 Japanese residents be used on farms and in civilian industries as a man power aid.

Rowalt also said, in a letter to the sub-committee, that the Authority would not stand in the way of the placing of all military age Japanese under Selective Service.

The plan was proposed by the sub-committee to the WRA, the State Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the War Department. The WRA is the first to return an opinion.

The Senate group's proposals to the various agencies said:

"Testimony at our hearings seemed to reveal the opinion

that the draft law should apply to all Japanese-Americans, just the same as to other citizens and residents of the United States.

On that proposition Rowalt wrote:

"The war relocation authority concurs wholeheartedly in this point of view and has joined others in urging the War Department to reinstitute Selective Service for all American citizens of Japanese ancestry."

The second proposal of the sub-committee was:

"Opinion was apparently unanimous that all of the loyal, able-bodied Japanese should be gotten out to work at the earliest possible time in areas where they will be accepted and where the Army considers it safe for them to go."

To that Rowalt replied:

"We believe that when the disloyal are removed, it will then be possible to relax the restrictions now placed against the loyal, permitting them freedom to reinstate themselves in normal life."

SF Examiner

April 17

ARMY CONTROL OF EVACUATED JAPS SOUGHT

Now the occupied lands, wat
 the- ing Allied successes in No
 ue; Africa, are gaining new cours
 in; and beginning to whet th
 in knives and oil their guns for
 a reckoning when the invas
 comes.
HOLY WAR FAILS.
 And Hitler's sinister plot
 use a "holy war" to gain t
 the Middle East and perhaps swe
 ng to an Indian junction with t
 is Japanese has been nullified a
 ed- substituted by the dire prosp
 he, that he must fall back on w
 ens he calls "the fortress of Europ
 for And during the summer he r
 ns, find himself overwhelmed to si
 not an extent that the only feasi
 nd- thing to do will be to withdr
 to his "fortress of Germany";
 eld entrench there in his last bast
 of Throughout North Africa
 ch have found that despite the t
 Hit- less, lavish Nazi propagand
 there are no tears for Hitler.
 French regard Gen. Henri Gir
 to as a capable representa
 among the Allied military lead
 far and hopes for a new France b
 Be- high, especially among follow
 re- of Gen. Charles De Gaulle.
 pen As far as the Arabs are c
 re, gerned, they are giving no trou
 cat Even if some Arab leaders a
 ty Hell Hitler after the Nazis m
 a them skyhigh promises, it t
 nd merely a matter of playing s
 ue Evidently the Arabs at
 on moment realize the Allies
 more powerful than Hitler.
 ds. It is these factors that make
 ad Allied spring victory so costl
 ck Hitler, and one can easily ima
 a nursing in his chair beneath

5F 34 am

April 17

ARMY CONTROL OF EVACUATED JAPS SOUGHT

State Senate Told Relocation
Authority Rule Pampers
Inmates of Camps in State

SACRAMENTO, April 16.—
(AP)—Under the control and
management of the war reloca-
tion authority "an overwhelming
pampering of the Japanese
evacuees" has become a policy,
the California senate was told to-
day by a report jointly prepared
by its fact finding committee and
a committee of the American
Legion.

The report made to the senate
by State Senator Jack Tenny,
Los Angeles, and ordered printed
in the Journal, supplemented a
previous statement.

ARMY RULE ASKED.

It recommended that adminis-
tration of all relocation centers
be vested in the United States
Army.

Conferences with county offi-
cials and citizens indicated, the
report said, that there is the
"strongest sentiment" for Army
control at Manzanar, the southern
California center.

"The great contrast between
conditions in the center under
the present administration and
those which preceded it indi-
cate that considerable latitude
is given the individual admin-
istrator.

"Under Army supervision,
the administration would be
much more uniform, and public
sentiment emphatically favors
Army supervision."

WORK INCOMPLETE.

Due to difficulties which the in-
vestigators faced, including the
lack "of authority to summon
and interrogate witnesses and to
freely inspect the relocation
centers" the committee stated the
"investigation is necessarily in-
complete and that many reports
and allegations by numerous
citizens of California have not
been completely checked and
verified."

Taking of testimony before
notaries, under oath, was resorted
to, Tenny's report said, to over-
come the inability of the commit-
tee to summon and interrogate
witnesses and inspect the reloca-
tion centers freely.

Included among charges re-
turned in the report were these:

"When the Japanese were
evacuated and placed in the re-
location centers government of-
ficials established the policy of
treating the evacuees in a
'most civilized manner' in order
to secure decent treatment for
American soldiers and sailors
who might become prisoners of
war of the Japanese. An over-
whelming pampering of the
Japanese evacuees has been the
result of this policy under the
War Relocation Authority.

"Your committee learned that
many citizens in this (the Tule
Lake) community are apprehen-
sive and fearful, realizing
that the military authorities
could not intervene in other
than a dire necessity.

"In a sudden riot or outbreak
the citizens believe that, even
though military forces moved
with the lightning speed, their
assistance would come too late."

April 19

**U. S.-Born
Japanese**

Coast Ban

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57 Chron



57 Chron

April 19

U. S.-Born Japanese

Coast Ban Is Lifted for Nisei Soldiers

American soldiers of Japanese ancestry will be permitted to visit evacuated areas on the West Coast when on furlough or leave.

The announcement came from Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, Commanding General of the Western Defense Command, who issued the order suspending existing prohibitions against American-born Japanese soldiers in the zone in a public proclamation.

Regulations prohibiting the presence, entry and movement of all other persons of Japanese ancestry to the area remain, however, in full force and effect.

OTHERS MUST HAVE PERMITS

General De Witt stressed the fact that it had been determined to be in the national interest to permit uniformed soldiers of the U. S. Army to enter the zone, but that all other Japanese are forbidden entrance to such West Coast evacuated territory unless they have a permit issued by the commanding General.

Such permits, he said, are issued only in rare instances involving grave emergency.

Under the new proclamation, the American-born Japanese in army uniform may again travel in Military Area No. 1, comprising, roughly, the coastal regions of California, Oregon and Washington, and the southern frontier of Arizona, and Military Area No. 2, which includes the balance of the State of California.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION

The proclamation issued by General DeWitt, numbered Public Proclamation No. 17, follows:

"Whereas, it appears desirable in the national interest to revise the restrictions governing the entry and movement of persons of Japanese ancestry within certain military areas of Western Defense Command, as specified below, to permit such persons who are members of the Army of the United States on active duty or who have been inducted and are in uniform on furlough or leave, to enter and travel within Military Area No. 1 and that portion of Military Area No. 2 within the State of California while on such furlough or leaves:

"All terms and conditions of public proclamations, civilian exclusion orders and civilian restrictive orders, this headquarters heretofore issued, governing the presence, entry and movement of persons of Japanese ancestry within said military areas of western defense command, are suspended in said military areas as to persons of Japanese ancestry who are members of the army of the United States on active duty or who have been inducted and are in uniform while on furlough or leave."

During the past several weeks, American-born Japanese at the various relocation centers and elsewhere have volunteered for army induction and will be, in turn, assigned to the army's recently formed Japanese-American combat unit in training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

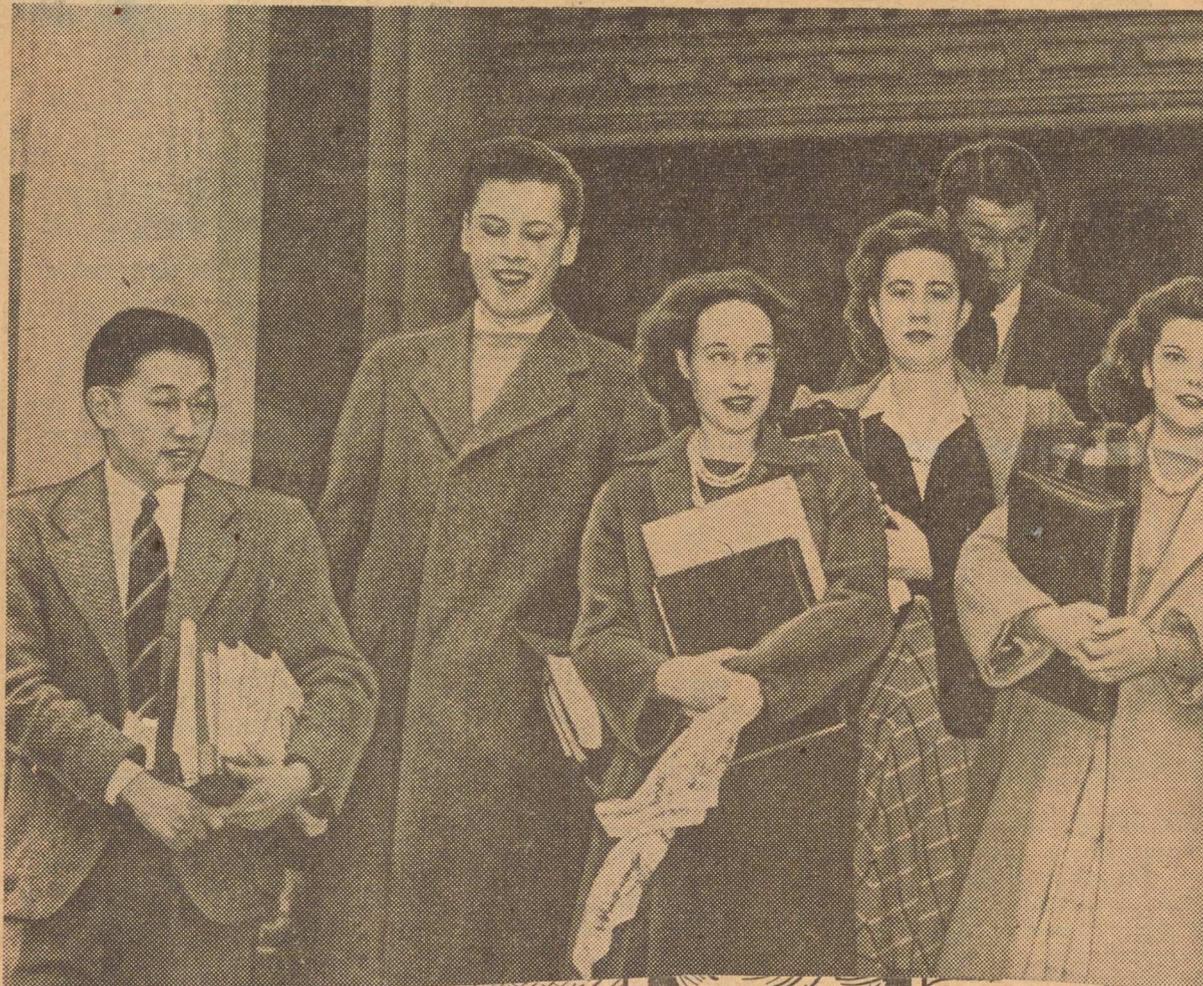
It is anticipated that some of them will take advantage of the new order to return here and to visit their families in relocation centers.

For more than a year, all persons of Japanese ancestry have been barred from strategic Pacific Coast areas and travel restrictions imposed on them by proclamations of the Commanding General.

A week ago General DeWitt publicly opposed the return of persons of Japanese descent to the West Coast.

April 22

They Want to Fight fo



NO!! MISS ABBIE!! WE WILL NOT TURN THIS POOR CHAP OVER TO THE AUTHORITIES. THEY'D RETURN HIM TO CANADA AND WE WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS MURDER!!



Instead of joining... ought to stay here... my Victory Garden is growing fine, you gave me help all ... Why is this

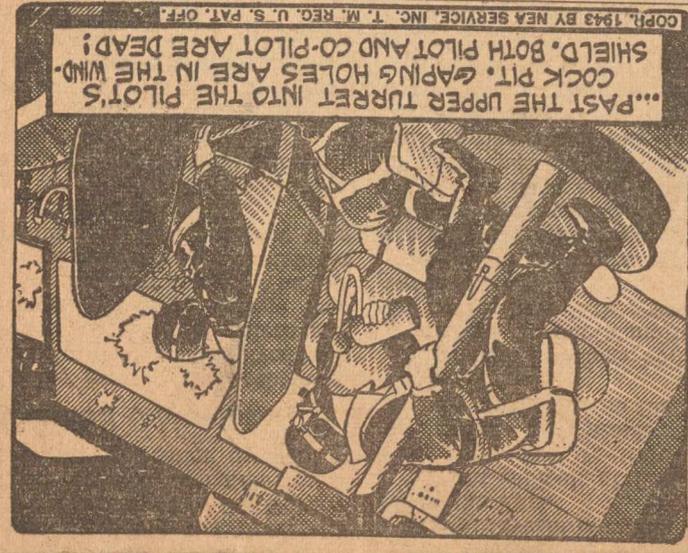
Barnaby



HERE THEY COME, MR. SCUTTLE! AND JUST THINK---THIS ALL STARTED WITH A FEW VEGETABLES!

YOU WILL! I'M DOING SO --- AND WE OUGHTA PICK UP AN ESCORT ANY MINUTE!

DON'T SEE ANY POLICEMEN! I DON'T SEE YOU! THE COP'LL BE ANY-FOOLISH ANY-FOOLISH!



...PAST THE UPPER TURRET INTO THE PILOT'S COCK PIT. GAPING HOLES ARE IN THE WINDSHIELD. BOTH PILOT AND CO-PILOT ARE DEAD!



THEN ALONG THE CAT-BOMB BAY...

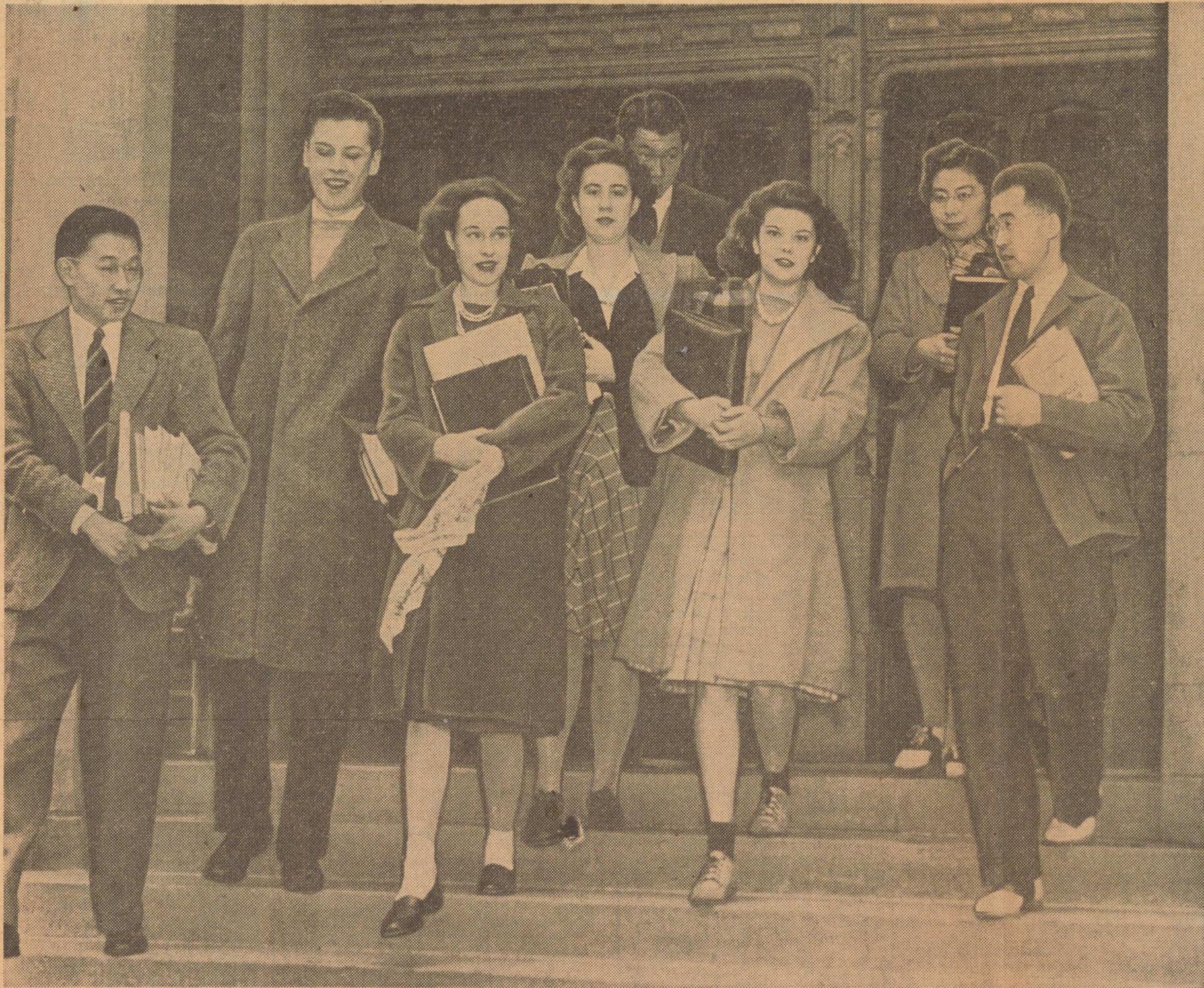
YES--I SAW THIS STORY, OF COURSE! AND I'M GLAD COLLINS IS IN MY CREW! BUT NOTHING ABOUT SUBMARINES!

HE'D QUICK CAPTAIN! H THIS LETT LIEUTEN COMMAM JAMISON IN CHA THAT N

afraid that is impossible. You see, I am not an American citizen. I shall have to return to my country some day."
She, too, likes Philadelphians. "They are so nice and warm to one," she says.

April 22

They Want to Fight for America



School's out for Teruo Hayashi, Meyer Perolis, Sally Hammon, Jean Gilbert, Isaac Igarashi, Mary Lou Moul, Toshiko Yoshida and Kenneth Murase at Temple.

They spent eight months in internment camps, but Hayashi, Murase and Igarashi say as one: "We'd fight just as hard against the Japanese as against the Germans."

They are Japanese-American youths who are students at Temple University. All three were attending the University of California when the Government ordered Japanese-Americans into relocation camps.

Interned 8 Months

They gave up their schooling, and for eight months lived with their families in internment camps. While in college they were classified as I-A. When interned they were not eligible for military service, but now they are to be reclassified.

"We want to get into the war, and help get it over," said Kenneth Murase.

He recently won second prize in an essay contest sponsored by the Temple student paper.

His subject was "What Are We Fighting For?"

Kenneth was sent to the relocation camp at Park Dam, Ariz., where there now are 200,000 persons.

"Breaking up Japanese-American families and moving them inland has caused many problems," he said. "The children seem to lose their sense of obligation toward their parents.

Japanese Students at Temple Seek to Prove Loyalty to U. S.

But everyone is trying to make the best of it."

Likes East

Teruo Hayashi is enthusiastic about the East.

"It was difficult at first," he said, "but once we were here we found the people more friendly than those on the West Coast.

"The high buildings bothered us at first. In our home towns the houses have little spaces between them."

Isaac Igarashi is grateful that the girls in his classes are "very friendly and sympathetic."

"But we don't have much social life," he said wistfully. "It will be nice when the Government releases some of the girls from the internment camps."

All three are baffled by Philadelphia weather.

"When we came East," Isaac explained, "we were told that if we could live in Philadelphia we could live anywhere.

Believes It Now

"I believe that now. Last week we had all four seasons in one day. Will it ever be warm enough to go swimming?"

Teruo and Isaac live in board-

ing houses on the campus. Kenneth lives and works in the House of Industry, 716 Catharine st. Teruo is employed by a parking lot chain, and Isaac works in a campus bookstore.

They often are asked how they happen to be "free." It is quite simple, they explain politely. They were thoroughly investigated by the FBI and the Army and Navy Intelligence, then were released from the camps. Their releases were negotiated by the Friends Service Committee.

Came Here in 1938

Also enrolled at Temple is Miss Toshiko Yoshida, who was born in Tokio and came to this country in 1938 to study. She spends most of her time at her studies, but also works as a maid.

She has no relatives in the United States, and has not heard from her mother since six months before Pearl Harbor. The mother, who taught Japanese to American consuls in Tokio and Kobe, was in Tokio then.

"I would like very much to stay here the rest of my life," says Miss Yoshida, "but I am

afraid that is impossible. You see, I am not an American citizen. I shall have to return to my country some day."

She, too, likes Philadelphians.

"They are so nice and warm to one," she says.

April 23

Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee, reminded the Senate that in the last session his bill to provide for taking all Japanese in the United States into custody had been favorably reported, but had not been acted on by the Senate.

DE WITT APPLAUDED.

He said he had introduced a similar bill at this session and would press for its consideration.

"A few days ago," said Senator Stewart, "Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt, who as commanding general of the Western Defense Command carried out the evacuation and relocation of the Japanese, was quoted as declaring:

"'A Jap is a Jap. It makes no difference whether he is an American citizen or not. The west coast is too vital and too vulnerable to take any chances.'

"I applaud those words and endorse them. I believe them. I believe that history has proven to the absolute satisfaction of every American citizen—and when I say American citizen to my mind I exclude the Japanese—that the Japanese

race has proven that they are utterly dishonest, that they are constitutionally deceptive.

"I do not believe there stands today upon the free soil of the United States of America one single, solitary Jap, one single solitary person with Japanese blood in his veins, but what there stands a man who will stab you in the back. Show me a Jap and I will show you a person completely full of treachery and deception."

J.F. Ryan

April 24

Use of Japs For Labor Held Up

Senators Fear for Safety of Internees

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23.

—Because American prisoners of war have been murdered by Japan, plans in the Senate for the release of about 50,000 west coast Japanese from war relocation centers have been "temporarily suspended"

Yanks Kneel

Flyers we had and wanted to fly on every mission," said McBride. "He was always in there on the tough ones, whether it was his turn to take them or not. "The day we lost him I saw him drop his bombs and pull away to strafe. When we rallied to start home he was missing. "We don't know what happened to him. He may have been disabled and then captured after landing in enemy territory. He may have been brought down by flak. "He was an exceptionally fine pilot. We all hope that somehow, somewhere he is safe."

SF Exam.

Flyers' Executions

Nisei Via Radio Tell Japan of Their Horror

Horror, sadness and resentment were expressed by several Japanese-Americans in a radio program beamed toward Japan yesterday from the overseas branch of OWI in San Francisco.

The Japanese spoke from the Denver area and commented on the execution of American flyers who raided Toyo a year ago.

"A detestable crime against humanity," commented a prominent Japanese publisher and editor who accused the military of bringing shame on the residents of Japan "who would be horrified and indignant . . . if they knew all the facts."

A businessman of Japanese ancestry said Japanese living in America were "shocked beyond words" and another business man said "the Japan I left years ago to make a living in America is not the same respected Japan."

The Office of War Information said identity of those making the statements were withheld because of possible reprisals against relatives still living in Japan.

S.F. Chron

State Bill Denies Japs Fishing Rights

SACRAMENTO, April 23 (AP)—Japanese and other Orientals would be forever denied commercial fishing licenses in California under an assembly-approved bill passed by the senate tonight. It goes to Governor Warren for signature.

The bill also prohibits issuance of fishing licenses to any firm or company which has Japanese stockholders.

S.F. Chron

Davis Quiets Anti-Jap Ire

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(U.P.—) grade two. with 240 to 560 mileage rations got required for the top tires, and those age ration of 560 a month had been eligible, whereas previously a mileage ration have been cut—will thus be in the eastern seaboard area where All B-book holders—except those today. buy grade one tires a week from more than 240 miles a month may motorist with gasoline rations for The OPA statement said every claimed rubber has been stopped. factory of "victory tires" from re- incident with the news that manu- announcement disclosed today—co- an Office of Price Administration eligible for top grade tires May 1. Millions of motorists will become WASHINGTON, April 24.—(P)— BY STERLING F. GREEN

Holders of B Books to Get Pre-War Grades, OPA Announces.

Tires for All After May 1

the Second Air Force Command, which reaches from Canada to the Mexican border, taking in the Mountain States.

O. Tribune

April 24

Use of Japs For Labor Held Up

Senators Fear for Safety of Internees

By RAY RICHARDS

S. F. Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23.

—Because American prisoners of war have been murdered by Japan, plans in the Senate for the release of about 50,000 west coast Japanese from war relocation centers have been "temporarily suspended."

A subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which was arranging a formal proposal for the use of the Japanese under light restrictions on inland farms and in civilian industries, announced tonight it was not certain now that the Japanese residents would be safe from violence if they were liberated.

PLAN HELD SOUND.

Senator Albert B. Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, chairman of the subcommittee, said the members were still convinced of the soundness of their plan, and that the carefully chosen Japanese would be harmless, but that they had been forced to take cognizance of "a new spirit on the part of the American people since the revelation of the bestial crime in Japan."

The proposal will be studied again several weeks hence, when the chances may be less for "outbursts of feeling," Senator Chandler said.

SEGREGATION URGED.

"I haven't received the slightest intimation that violence would threaten the Japanese, but it isn't worth the chance," he declared.

"One thing is certain—as soon as reasonably possible, the ten relocation centers, holding between 106,000 and 107,000 Japanese who formerly lived on what has now become a zone of war on the west coast, must be broken up."

"They are costing the people \$70,000,000 this year, and the war relocation authority is asking more money even than that for the coming fiscal year."

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J.F. Chron

Davis Quiets Anti-Jap Ire

WASHINGTON, April 24.—(U.P.)—Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information appears to be trying to stem the angry congressional demands for reprisals against loyal Japanese-Americans as payment for the execution of some of the Doolittle fliers.

In his weekly radio review last night, he answered not only demands heard in Congress to strip American-born Japanese of their citizenship, but the recent statements of military officials on the West Coast that "a Jap's a Jap."

Davis said that thousands of Japanese-Americans who were born in the United States and educated in American schools are as aroused as the rest of the country about the executions.

READS EDITORIAL

He read the following passage from an editorial of a Salt Lake City newspaper called the Pacific Citizen, the organ of the Japanese-American Citizens' League:

"We know today the nature of the brutal enemy we face across the Pacific, and this knowledge should serve to intensify our efforts to achieve a speedy and complete victory. The American people will not brook a negotiated end to this war. There can be no peace with murderers. We must and will gain the unconditional surrender of our Axis enemies. The enemy will give no quarter, and the salvation of our way of life rests only on complete and irrevocable military victory."

Davis pointed out that at Camp Shelby, Miss., 3000 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry put the better part of a month's pay into war bonds the day after the executions were announced "to show what they thought of the Tokyo performance."

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM

"Thousands of other Americans of Japanese blood, from Hawaii and from the relocation camps in the West, are now being inducted into the Army—all of them tested and known for their loyalty to their country, and all of them just as eager to avenge this sort of behavior as are any other Americans," he said.

Speculating on the reason for the execution, Davis said the Japanese war lords may have been trying to provoke the United States into reprisals against Japanese prisoners to discourage their troops from surrendering. He also said they may have ordered the aviators killed because the Japanese people have not learned to hate the Americans as much as their Government wants them to, and the executions may have been intended to convince the people that the Americans are wicked.

Davis warned against letting the incident stir up popular clamor for immediate concentration on Japan at the expense of the European front. A change in the United Nations' decision to defeat Germany first would be disastrous, he said. But he promised that the Pacific was not going to be neglected.

J.F. Chron

JAPS HELD MASSING U. S. INVASION FORCE

Half of Fleet, Crack Army, Giant Subs Reported Assigned to Attack

By RAY RICHARDS

San Francisco Examiner Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Japan has placed under special training 60 per cent of her fleet and a huge land force, and has designated the commanders for an attempt to invade the United States this year, it was reported here today by the headquarters of the Sino-Korean Peoples League.

The report said that Premier Tojo has stated in private circles that invasion will be tried in an effort to defeat the United States by next January 1.

FROM SECRET SOURCE.

Kilsoo S. Haan, Washington representative of the league, a patriotic nationalist organization which has been struggling for Korean independence for years, claimed the information came from Korean secret service agents who have predicted Japanese war moves successfully since the spring of 1941.

Presumably testifying to growing Japanese distrust of subjugated Koreans—189,000 of whom are minor Japanese Government employes—the report said that all Korean laborers have been removed from the Kurile Islands, a chain of Japanese Army and Navy strongholds reaching toward Alaska, and that concentration of troops were taking place there while construction of airplane and submarine bases was accelerated.

PLANNING OPENLY.

The report, which left Tokio nearly two months ago in code, is an epilogue to a communication reputedly from the same agents, originating last December.

The December report stated Japanese officers were talking almost openly of plans for an invasion of the United States in 1943, and that huge submarines usable as freighters or troop transports had been built. The Sino-Korean Peoples League announced the December report on March 27.

Haan released the following as a decoding of the new cipher communication:

"Premier Hideki Tojo, February 7, 1943, p. m., gave a party at his Tokio official residence in honor of Mitsuru Toyama, head of the Black Dragon Society. At this party Premier Tojo disclosed that:

"Rear Adm. Katsutaro Miyazaki was chosen to head the invasion naval force against America, and Gen. Shunroku Hata (was) chosen to head the invasion army.

"Rear Adm. Katsutaro Miyazaki is the head of the naval affairs department of the Kure naval station. General Hata until recently (was) head of the Japanese army in China, stationed in Nanking.

"Premier Tojo declared:

"Until America is whipped into submission, Japan's daily life is war.

'43 YEAR OF VICTORY.

"Nineteen forty-three is Japan's year of complete victory."

"Gist of the speculative talks at party and elsewhere in Japan:

"Rear Admiral Miyazaki will command 60 per cent of the imperial navy and has it under training.

"General Hata will have more than 100,000 picked troops from Kwantung army to 'season' his forces.

"Submarines and air strength will play the most important part.

"Observations of activities in Japan proper and Kurile Islands:

"A—Return to Japan of ten Japanese divisions from Manchuria and Kwantung.

"B—Continuous troop-ship movement going to Kurile Island military and naval bases.

"C—Clearing and building Navy airfields and submarine bases in Shumushu Island, Paramushiro Island, Onkotan Island, Etorofu Island, Kunashiri Island. These islands form the Kurile group in northern Japan.

"D—All known Korean laborers in all these islands were suddenly removed late in January of this year. The Koreans found these islands were overcrowded with Japanese troops everywhere.

"E—The occupation army nearly ready.

"F—The occupation army includes 10,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry, born in Hawaii and America, mostly raised and educated in American educational institutions. There are also 2,000 Japanese born in Japan but who grew up and were educated in educational institutions in America. These Japanese-Americans know the Pacific coast only too well."

Haan, registered here as an agent of the new Korean People's

lican "refugee" government at Chungking, pointed out that the Korean agents in Japan work without pay in constant danger of torture and death. Eighty per cent of their reports have proved accurate, he said.

S.F. Exam

April 27

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Camp for Jap Evacuees

Denies U. S. Pampers Nipponese; Backs Move to Release Nisei

LOS ANGELES, April 26.—(INS)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declared at a news conference tonight that there was no justification for the extreme views being taken by some with respect to the living conditions at Japanese relocation centers.

She disclosed that as the result of having received numerous letters charging that the Japs were being pampered and "treated horribly," she had visited the relocation center at Gila, Ariz., last Friday and spent from 8:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. going through the camp.

"I decided that as the result of these letters the only thing for me to do was to see conditions for myself," she said.

UNLUXURIOUS QUARTERS.

Describing conditions at the camp, she said that the Japanese live in barracks, with each family allotted from twenty-five to thirty feet of space. Within this space there are no partitions, but some families have made portable screens.

They eat in community dining rooms and use community washrooms.

"I can't say that I would choose it as a place to live," Mrs. Roosevelt asserted. "It's decent, but it certainly isn't luxurious."

Mrs. Roosevelt emphatically supported the Government's plan to put the Japanese into private employment in agriculture and industry where they would not be a menace to national security.

WANTS NISEI MOVED.

"The sooner we can get the American-Japanese out of

camps, the better," she declared.

"We don't want to create another Indian problem if we can help it."

At present there are 7,000 acres of land under cultivation at the camp to provide food, she said. In addition those Japanese born in the United States, are working upon three secret war jobs—jobs which require American citizenship and approval by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, she asserted.

She said that these workers were producing four times as much as it had been estimated it would be possible to produce before the work was started.

S.F. Examiner

'Delinquency,' P.-T. A. Topic

By United Press

FRESNO, April 29.—The board of managers of the California Congress of Parents and Teachers devoted their morning session yesterday to a discussion of prevention of increased juvenile delinquency resulting from children being left alone in their homes while their parents were engaged in war work.

Mrs. Arthur Jacobsen, Redlands, said the board was seeking to solve locally the nationwide problem which arose when mothers began working in war industries, often leaving young children without proper supervision.

The problem has been placed in the hands of the newly created war service committee under the direction of Mrs. A. M. Drury, Porterville, fourth vice president and director of public welfare. Discussions will continue at other meetings of the conference expected to last until late tonight.

Commenting on reports that seven groups of Japanese parents and teachers of the Manzanar Relocation Center might ask recognition by the congress, Mrs. Edward T. Hale, state president, said the matter had been informally discussed but no formal request had been made. She added that she believed granting of membership to Japanese groups would be opposed.

It was announced at today's meeting that membership in the PTA had increased by more than 22,000 during the year. Mrs. Hale said there had been no significant changes in the traditional program to promote the welfare of children.

Twenty-nine districts and the Inyo County Council were represented at the meeting. W. K. Cobb, Ventura County superintendent of schools and state chairman of school education, was the only man present.

As proof that the PTA was not exclusively a feminine organization, Mrs. Hale cited the fact that the state organization has 40,000 men members this year.

S.F. News

Bill to Oust Disloyal Japs In State Employ Approved

SACRAMENTO, April 28.—(AP)—The assembly today passed the Dilworth bill, aimed to strengthen the State's position in dismissal actions against eighty civil service employees of Japanese ancestry.

The measure provides State employees professing dual citizenship, those who commit acts of disloyalty toward the Government and those who obstruct the war effort are subject to dismissal. This would cover any Japanese employees who have pledged allegiance to Japan as well as the United States, or who may have

S.F. Exam

April 29

W. R. Hearst Accorded Tribute by Native Sons

Birthday Salute Cites Fight Against Jap California Infiltration

William Randolph Hearst, who celebrates his eightieth birthday today, was saluted by his fellow members of the Native Sons of the Golden West yesterday in a resolution praising his persistent fight against "infiltration of Japanese" into the economic and political life of California.

The resolution, which praised Mr. Hearst as one of California's "most distinguished sons," was passed unanimously by the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons in San Francisco.

Pointing out that the State of California has "been strengthened and guided upward" by Mr. Hearst's loyal concern for her welfare, the resolution also paid tribute to the memory of his parents, the late United States Senator George Hearst and the late Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst.

Passed at a meeting presided over by Lloyd J. Cosgrove, grand president, the resolution read:

"Whereas, the Native Sons of the Golden West, committed for sixty-six years to the cause of carrying on the great work of the pioneers, to the end that California should reap the rewards of its great heritage, and having sought and obtained the loyal co-operation of its great membership, pauses to pay tribute in particular to one of her most distinguished sons, and,

"Whereas, the determined efforts of the Native Sons of the Golden West to preserve this land of rich resource and richer opportunity for the white race, have been strengthened and guided upward and forward by the wholehearted co-operation of one of her most gifted sons, and,

"Whereas, Brother William Randolph Hearst, who joined Stanford Parlor No. 76, Native Sons of the Golden West, fifty-seven years ago at the age of twenty-three, and is presently an active member of Sea Point Parlor No. 158, Sausalito, and who, on April 29, 1943, observes his eightieth birthday anniversary, and having given abundantly of his talent to the advancement of the interests of California, notably in his insistent and persistent editorial admonitions against permitting infiltration of Japanese and the Oriental way of life in the economic and political life of this State, and,

"Whereas, the Order of the Native Sons of the Golden West, desiring at the same time to honor the memory of his distinguished pioneer parents, the late United States Senator George Hearst and the late revered Mrs. Phoebe Apperson Hearst, now therefore be it

"Resolved: That Brother William Randolph Hearst, be and

he is herewith tendered the sincere salute of his Brothers of the Native Sons of the Golden West on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, with the further expression of the hope that

his great abilities and greater loyalty will sustain them for many more years in the inspiring task of preserving California, the Golden, for Californians."

S.F. Exam

April 30

ASSEMBLY OK'S
JAP MACHINERY
PURCHASE BILL



S F. Lyman

April 30

ASSEMBLY OK'S JAP MACHINERY PURCHASE BILL

Measure Supported by Charge
Equipment Needed on Farms
Left Idle at Tule Center

EXAMINER BUREAU, SACRAMENTO, April 29.—While American farmers in the Klamath Basin, 90 per cent of them ex-service men of World War I, are handicapped by lack of equipment and machinery, thousands of dollars worth of expensive equipment is idle or misused by Japanese on Government directed farming operations in the nearby Jap relocation center at Tule Lake.

This criticism, voiced by a dirt farmer in the district, was presented to the assembly by Assemblyman Lloyd Lowrey today—and resulted in the passage, by an overwhelming vote, of Lowrey's bill permitting the State of California to purchase idle machinery and sell or lease it to farmers in need of equipment.

BACKED BY GOVERNOR.

Lowrey's bill was strongly supported by Governor Earl Warren and Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, as one of the steps whereby California can step up its production of foodstuffs vitally needed in the war effort. It carries a \$250,000 appropriation and now goes to the senate for concurrence.

SAY JAPS CODDLED.

The letter presented by Lowrey was ordered printed in the Assembly Journal. It was written by C. J. Main, president of the Tule Lake Growers' Association and complains that Japs in the center are coddled, work only "when they feel like doing something and go on strike when they do not want to work."

WASHINGTON. Japanese population Hawaii NOT guilty espionage committed in territory prior to Pearl Harbor, J. Edgar Hoover, director FBI told house appropriation subcommittee during hearings made public today. He said such espionage done "by espionage agents and consular agents of Japanese government," added there had been NO sabotage or espionage committed in Hawaii subsequent to Pearl Harbor, and his organization had "practically NO trouble with Japanese in Hawaii."

(APPROVED BY ARMY)

CAMP SHELBY, MISS., APRIL 14-(AP)—SOME 2,500 JAPANESE-AMERICAN SOLDIERS FROM HAWAII BEGAN ARRIVING HERE TODAY TO JOIN APPROXIMATELY THE SAME NUMBER FROM THE UNITED STATES MAINLAND TO FORM A COMBAT TEAM, ORGANIZED INTO A SMALL, STREAMLINED ARMY.

AS THE FIRST TRAINLOAD UNLOADED AFTER A 4,000 MILE JOURNEY VIA BOAT AND RAIL, THE MOTTO "GO FOR BROKE" WAS ADOPTED BY THESE LOYAL AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY WHO ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF AN OPPORTUNITY OFFERED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR MILITARY SERVICE AGAINST THE ENEMIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE SOLDIERS, CAREFULLY SELECTED FROM ALL WALKS OF LIFE IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, MADE THE TRIP HERE BY SPECIAL TRAINS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

"WE SAT UP MOST OF THE NIGHT WATCHING THE LIGHTS FROM THE TRAIN AT CHICAGO," SAID GEORGE A. SUENAGA, A FORMER MILK TRUCK DRIVER, "IT'S GOOD TO SEE LIGHTS AT NIGHT. WE'VE BEEN BLACKED OUT SINCE THE WAR BEGAN OVER THERE. THOSE CHICAGO LIGHTS, PINK, RED AND YELLOW NEON, LOOKED LIKE AN EXPLOSION TO ME--A CHEERFUL, FINE EXPLOSION."

"I SAW A LOT OF THE FIREWORKS AT PEARL HARBOR," CHIMED IN HIROTA SUGANA OF KOLO, A FORMER STEVEDORE. "WE ARE ALL ANXIOUS TO GET STARTED HERE. IT'S THE ONLY THING THAT WILL HELP SOME OF US FORGET."

"WE WAITED A LONG TIME FOR THIS," ADDED JEANAYE ARAKAA, A SUGAR PLANTATION WORKER FROM THE ISLAND OF MAUI, "FOR A CHANCE TO SHOOT THE WORKS. WE ARE READY."

"WE HAD A FINE SNOW FIGHT AT CHICAGO," SAID RALPH N. TAMOKA OF HONOLULU, A CARPENTER, "BETTER THAN SAND FOR THROWING. IT STICKS TOGETHER. MAKES YOU FEEL PEPPY ENOUGH TO BURST."

COL. CHARLES W. PENCE, COMMANDER OF THE NEW ORGANIZATION, SAID NO OTHER GROUP OF MEN EVER TRAVELED 4,000 MILES TO TRAIN TO FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY.

"THESE MEN HAVE COME TO DO A JOB," HE DECLARED. "THEY WILL UNDERGO PRACTICAL, INDIVIDUAL TRAINING FROM THE START. AS TO HOW LONG IT WILL TAKE TO BECOME A POLISHED OUTFIT READY FOR ACTION, WELL, THAT'S SOMETHING HITLER HIMSELF WOULD LIKE TO KNOW. IT WOULD GIVE HIM SOME SORT OF AN IDEA OF OUR TRAINING PROGRAM."

COL. PENCE EXPLAINED THE COMBAT TEAM REALLY WOULD BE A SMALL, STREAMLINED ARMY WITH COMPONENTS OF INFANTRY, FIELD ARTILLERY, ENGINEER AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL. IT WILL BE TRAINED TO CARRY ON AS AN ARMY JUST LIKE OTHER UNITED STATES COMBAT TEAMS NOW ON FIELDS OF BATTLE.

EVERY INDIVIDUAL IN THE HAWAIIAN CONTINGENT WAS BORN ON U.S. SOIL AND EDUCATED IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS. SOME OF THE MEN ARE FROM THE PROFESSIONS, LAWYERS, PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS AND TEACHERS.

B1013CW

CAMP SHELBY, EDITORS IN JAPANESE AMERICANS, SECOND GRAF, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED TO CLARIFY "X X X THE MOTTO "GO FOR BROKE"--A JAPANESE WAY OF SAYING "SHOOT THE WORKS"--WAS ADOPTED X X X " ETC

1ST LEAD JAPANESE

BY HELENE MONBERG
dispatch under Byline
UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT *Staff*

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22--(UP)--SEN. TOM STEWART, D., TENN., DEMANDED
IN THE SENATE TODAY THAT THE COURTS REVIEW THE CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF

BY GRACE MARKEY

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 13--(UP)--LT. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, COMMANDING
GENERAL OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE ZONE AND FOURTH ARMY, TOLD A HOUSE

1ST LEAD JAPANESE

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Dispatch under Byline *Staff*
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WASHINGTON, APRIL 22.--(UP)--SEN. TOM STEWART, D., TENN., DEMANDED IN THE SENATE TODAY THAT THE COURTS REVIEW THE CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS AND DEPRIVE THEM OF THE PROTECTION OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH DEFINES CITIZENSHIP.

HE CALLED FOR IMMEDIATE PASSAGE OF HIS BILL TO PLACE ALL JAPANESE THIS COUNTRY IN CUSTODY. HE ADDED THAT HE HOPED CONGRESS ULTIMATELY WOULD "TAKE AWAY EVERY RIGHT OF CITIZENSHIP THESE PEOPLE HAVE." THE BILL, INTRODUCED FEB. 25, IS STILL IN COMMITTEE.

"THEY CANNOT AND NEVER WILL BE HONEST," STEWART SAID. "THE EXECUTION OF THOSE AMERICAN AIRMEN CONFIRMS THAT STATEMENT. THEY ARE UNWORTHY OF THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS."

SOME OFFICIALS EARLIER HAD EXPRESSED FEAR THAT THE EXECUTIONS OF SOME OF MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE'S TOKYO RAIDERS WOULD JEOPARDIZE PLANS TO PLACE INTERNED JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN USEFUL WAR WORK.

SEN. A. B. CHANDLER, D., KY., AN ADVOCATE OF REMOVING LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY FROM RELOCATION CAMPS, SAID HE WAS CONCERNED ABOUT REACTION TO SUCH PLANS NOW.

"THE REACTION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IS BOUND TO BE VIOLENT AND HAS A RIGHT TO BE," HE SAID. "NEVERTHELESS, I STAND FIRMLY ON THE CONVICTION I EXPRESSED LAST WEEK BEFORE THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE THAT LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZENS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY SHOULD BE TAKEN OUT OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND PUT INTO THE ARMY OR INTO CIVILIAN INDUSTRY."

ARRIVAL HERE LAST WEEK OF SEVEN JAPANESE-AMERICANS FROM RELOCATION CAMPS TO WORK ON THE FARM OF SECRETARY OF INTERIOR HAROLD L. ICKES AND ONE OF HIS NEIGHBORS LED TO DISCLOSURE THAT A PLAN TO RETURN MANY OF THE INTERNEES TO FARMS AND FACTORIES HAD BEEN BLOCKED AGAIN BY PACIFIC COAST MILITARY AUTHORITIES. AS A RESULT, RELOCATION AUTHORITIES WERE TRYING TO PLACE MANY OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS IN HOMES AND ON FARMS IN THE EAST.

WAR RELOCATION OFFICIALS HOPED THAT ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EXECUTIONS WOULD NOT PREVENT THEM FROM CARRYING THROUGH THEIR PLANS, BUT ADMITTED THAT MANY OF THE JAPANESE-AMERICANS WOULD BE MORE RELUCTANT TO LEAVE THE CAMPS LEST THEY BECOME THE OBJECT OF REPRISALS BY UNTHINKING CIVILIANS.

FROM THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY IT WAS LEARNED THAT 175 JAPANESE-AMERICANS ARE ON SPECIAL MISSIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, BEING USED MAINLY AS INTERPRETERS. OTHERS ARE FIGHTING IN THE PACIFIC AREA. MANY ARE IN INFANTRY COMPANIES IN NORTH AFRICA, OR BEHIND THE GUNS OF BOMBING PLANES. THREE HAVE BEEN DECORATED.

IT WAS ALSO LEARNED FROM THE WRA THAT THE FIRST PRISONER OF WAR TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES WAS CAPTURED BY A HAWAIIAN-BORN, JAPANESE-AMERICAN NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, WHO OVERPOWERED THE OPERATOR OF A JAPANESE SUBMARINE WHILE PATROLLING A HAWAIIAN BEACH ON DEC. 7, 1941.

BOTH WRA AND CHANDLER CITED THESE MANY CASES TO SHOW THAT MANY JAPANESE IN THIS COUNTRY ARE LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

A BOARD COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, THE WRA, THE ARMY AND THE NAVY HAVE PASSED ON THE QUALIFICATIONS AND LOYALTY OF A NUMBER OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS TO ALLOW THEM TO WORK IN WAR INDUSTRY. TWO ARE WORKING IN FACTORIES MAKING BOMB SIGHTS. OTHERS ARE WORKING IN AIRPLANE PLANTS AND IN PLANTS MAKING AIRPLANE INSTRUMENTS.

ACCORDING TO WRA TABULATIONS, 95 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL JAPANESE-AMERICAN POPULATION IS LOYAL TO THIS COUNTRY.

(REGARDLESS OF WHAT HAPPENS TO THE LOYAL ONES, THIS MUCH IS CERTAIN: THE DISLOYAL JAPANESE WILL BE PLACED IN INTERNMENT CAMPS UNDER ARMY GUARDS FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. CHANDLER'S COMMITTEE, THE ARMY, AND THE WRA ARE ALL ON AGREEMENT ON THAT. ||

1ST LEAD JAPANESE

BY HELENE MONBERG
Dispatch under Byline
UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT *Staff*

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22--(UP)--SEN. TOM STEWART, D., TENN., DEMANDED IN THE SENATE TODAY THAT THE COURTS REVIEW THE CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS AND DEPRIVE THEM OF THE PROTECTION OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH DEFINES CITIZENSHIP.

BY GRACE MARKEY

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 13--(UP)--LT. GEN. JOHN L. DEWITT, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE WESTERN DEFENSE ZONE AND FOURTH ARMY, TOLD A HOUSE NAVAL AFFAIRS SUBCOMMITTEE TODAY THAT HE WAS OPPOSING "WITH ALL MY EFFORTS" ATTEMPTS TO ALLOW EXCLUDED JAPANESE-AMERICANS TO RETURN TO THE PACIFIC COAST MILITARY AREA.

"I HAVE NOTICIED INCREASING SENTIMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE OF THIS AREA IN FAVOR OF LETTING JAPANESE-AMERICANS COME BACK TO THIS MILITARY ZONE," GEN. DEWITT DECLARED. "I HAVE THE JOB OF DEFENDING THIS COAST...THE DANGER OF JAPANESE ATTACK WAS AND IS NOW ESPIONAGE AND SABOTAGE. IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE WHETHER THE JAPANESE IS A CITIZEN OR NOT--HE'S STILL A JAPANESE AND CAN'T CHANGE."

GEN. DEWITT ADDED THAT HE "DIDN'T CARE WHAT THEY DO WITH THE JAPANESE AS LONG AS THEY DON'T SEND THEM BACK HERE."

(THE CASES OF THREE JAPANESE EXCLUDED FROM THE WESTERN DEFENSE ZONE HAVE BEEN CARRIED TO THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.)

GEN. DEWITT REVEALED THAT ONLY EIGHT JAPANESE REMAIN IN THE PACIFIC COAST MILITARY ZONE BY SPECIAL PERMISSION FROM HIS HEADQUARTERS. THEY ARE REQUIRED TO WEAR IDENTIFICATION AT ALL TIMES.

REP. GEORGE J. BATES OF MASSACHUSETTS SAID HE WAS FROM A REGION WHERE PEOPLE NEVER HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH JAPANESE AND ASKED THE GENERAL IF THE JAPANESE WERE CONSIDERED MORE DANGEROUS THAN ITALIANS OR GERMANS FROM A SABOTAGE POINT OF VIEW.

DEWITT REPLIED THAT THE JAPANESE WERE A "MORE SERIOUS PROBLEM."

HE SAID IF A FEW JAPANESE WERE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THE MILITARY ZONE, A PRECEDENT WOULD BE STARTED AND SOON MANY OTHERS WOULD BE BACK.

REP. JOHN Z. ANDERSON OF CALIFORNIA DECLARED HE REPRESENTED THE SANTA CLARA VALLEY DISTRICT WHERE PEOPLE WERE FAMILIAR WITH THE JAPANESE. HE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED PROTESTS FROM HIS CONSTITUENTS CONCERNING THE WAR DEPARTMENT'S POLICY OF ALLOWING JAPANESE-AMERICANS TO SERVE IN THE ARMY.

"I AM SORRY THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS ADOPTED THIS POLICY," ANDERSON CONTINUED. "I BELIEVE IT IS A BIG MISTAKE."

SPOKANE, WASH., APRIL 14-(AP)-EDWARD M. CONNELLY,
UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SAID TODAY LARGE NUMBERS OF JAPANESE
WOULD BE EMPLOYED ON EASTERN WASHINGTON FARMS DURING THE CURRENT CROP

S8825C

WITH XGR

SACRAMENTO, APRIL 16-(AP)-AFTER SHORT BUT SPIRITED DEBATE, THE
SENATE TODAY PASSED AND SENT TO THE ASSEMBLY A BILL BANNING ALIENS

C235K(DX FW)

HUNT, IDAHO, APRIL 16-(AP)-HUNT RELOCATION CENTER OFFICIALS
SAID TODAY THAT 289 JAPANESE WHO VOLUNTEERED, 211, OR 73 PER
CENT, WERE CLASSIFIED AS ACCEPTABLE FOR GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE.
TWENTY-EIGHT OTHERS WERE ACCEPTED FOR LIMITED MILITARY SERVICE.
VOLUNTEERS WILL BE INDUCTED AT FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH, AND TRANS-
FERRED TO CAMP SHELBY, MISS.

RP252PMW

SPOKANE, WASH., APRIL 14-(AP)-EDWARD M. CONNELLY, UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY, SAID TODAY LARGE NUMBERS OF JAPANESE WOULD BE EMPLOYED ON EASTERN WASHINGTON FARMS DURING THE CURRENT CROP SEASON.

HE SAID MOST OF THEM WOULD GO TO THE YAKIMA AND WALLA WALLA AREAS, BUT THAT FIVE HAD BEEN PLACED ON SPOKANE VALLEY FARMS AND SIX BROUGHT TO THE CITY TO SERVE AS DOMESTICS.

"MANY JAPANESE ARE EMPLOYED NOW IN THE ASPARAGUS FIELDS IN THE WALLA WALLA AREA, CONNELLY SAID, ADDING THE PEOPLE OF THE YAKIMA VALLEY WHO PROTESTED LAST YEAR OVER THE EMPLOYMENT OF JAPANESE "MUST GET OVER THEIR RACE PREJUDICE AND RECOGNIZE THAT THE EMPLOYMENT OF AMERICAN-BORN JAPANESE IN THAT AREA IS A WAR NECESSITY."

FRANK A. BROWN, AREA OFFICER FOR THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY, SAID SOME JAPANESE WERE RELEASED FROM WAR RELOCATION CENTERS TO TAKE PERMANENT JOBS AS FARM WORKERS, BUT THAT THE MAJORITY WERE SENT TO A CROP AREA FOR NOT MORE THAN SEVEN MONTHS AND THEN RETURNED TO THE CENTER.

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SB825C

WITH XGR

SACRAMENTO, APRIL 16-(AP)-AFTER SHORT BUT SPIRITED DEBATE, THE
SENATE TODAY PASSED AND SENT TO THE ASSEMBLY A BILL BANNING ALIENS
AND THOSE INELIGIBLE FOR CITIZENSHIP FROM HOLDING COMMERCIAL FISHING
LICENSES.

SENATOR JACK B. TENNEY, LOS ANGELES, SAID THE MEASURE WAS
DESIGNED TO PERMANENTLY BAR JAPANESE AND ALL OTHER ALIENS FROM
HOLDING LICENSES AFTER THE WAR.

SENATOR OLIVER CARTER, REDDING, OPPOSED THE BILL ON THE GROUNDS
IT WOULD BAR CHINESE, HINDUS, AND OTHER FRIENDLY NATIONALS, THOUGH
INELIGIBLE FOR CITIZENSHIP, FROM CONTINUING AT THEIR VOCATION OF
FISHING.

SENATOR GEORGE HATFIELD, MERCED COUNTY, SAID:

"I THINK IT IS A FINE BILL. I KNOW FROM OFFICERS OF THE U.S.
NAVAL RESERVE THAT MANY JAPANESE FISHERMEN ON BOATS OFF THE COAST
BEFORE PEARL HARBOR WERE ACTUALLY OFFICERS IN THE JAPANESE NAVY."

R339P NM

VOLUNTEERS WILL BE INDUCTED AT FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH, AND TRANS-
FERRED TO CAMP SHELBY, MISS.

RP252PMW

DX FOR GJ

PROVO, UTAH, APRIL 15-(AP)-W.L.MENDENHALL, U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE MANAGER HERE, SAID A PLAN TO EMPLOY 50 MEMBERS OF THE UTAH JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTER AS TRACK WORKERS AT THE GENEVA STEEL PLANT HAS BEEN DROPPED BECAUSE OF WHITE WORKERS' PROTESTS.

AN ESTIMATED 300 WORKERS GATHERED ON THE COUNTY BUILDING STEPS LAST NIGHT AND VOICED OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL.

PB305PMW

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.--(UP)--REP. JOHN E. RANKIN, D., MISS., SAID TODAY THAT IT WAS "A GRAVE AND SERIOUS MISTAKE" FOR THIS COUNTRY TO TRAIN HAWAIIAN BORN JAPANESE

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 16-(AP)-SEGREGATION OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS, WHO WERE MOVED FROM THE PACIFIC COAST TO RELOCATION CAMPS BY MILITARY

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PB305PMW

WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.--(UP)--REP. JOHN E. RANKIN, D., MISS., SAID TODAY THAT IT WAS "A GRAVE AND SERIOUS MISTAKE" FOR THIS COUNTRY TO TRAIN HAWAIIAN-BORN JAPANESE FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

"INSTEAD OF TRAINING THESE JAPANESE WHO AIDED IN THE FIFTH COLUMN WORK BEFORE THE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, THEY SHOULD BE PUT INTO LABOR BATTALIONS," RANKIN SAID.

"WE IN THE SOUTH CONSIDER IT AN IMPOSITION THAT THESE HAWAIIAN-BORN JAPANESE ARE BROUGHT TO SUCH STRATEGIC DEFENSE ZONE STATES AS FLORIDA, LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI FOR TRAINING. THEY ARE A SERIOUS MENACE TO OUR GULF COAST DEFENSE AND STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO REMOVE THE THREAT."

DX FOR CJ

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 15.--(UP)--REP. JOHN E. RANKIN, D., MISS., SAID TODAY THAT IT WAS "A GRAVE AND SERIOUS MISTAKE" FOR THIS COUNTRY TO TRAIN HAWAIIAN BORN JAPANESE AMERICANS AS MILITARY PERSONNEL.

ST. LOUIS, APRIL 16-(AP)-SEGREGATION OF JAPANESE-AMERICANS, WHO WERE MOVED FROM THE PACIFIC COAST TO RELOCATION CAMPS BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES, WAS CRITICIZED TODAY IN TWO ADDRESSES AT A MEETING OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK.

"THESE PEOPLE WERE NOT, AND ARE NOT DANGEROUS," SAID JOHN B POWELL, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF COMMUNITY SERVICES OF THE COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT AT POSTON, ARIZ.

"IN SPITE OF RUMORS, REPEATEDLY DENIED BY ALL OFFICIAL SOURCES, THERE IS NO RECORD OF A SINGLE ACT OF SABOTAGE EITHER IN CALIFORNIA OR HAWAII, WHERE TENS OF THOUSANDS (OF JAPANESE) ARE WORKING ON SECRET MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND WHERE TEN THOUSAND OF THEM HAVE VOLUNTEERED FOR THE ARMY.

"IN CALIFORNIA, THEIR MAJOR CRIME WAS TO HAVE CREATED HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF AGRICULTURAL WEALTH WHICH SOME OF THEIR NEIGHBORS SOUGHT TO CONTROL BY FORCING THE RACIAL ISSUE UNDER THE FORCED DRAUGHT OF WAR FEARS. THE GOVERNMENT TOOK CHARGE IN WHAT IS PROBABLY THE MOST COSTLY EXPERIMENT IN CONTROLLED MIGRATION EVER MADE."

POWELL DESCRIBED THE RELOCATION CENTERS AS BEING "CONCENTRATED MPA CAMPS, WITH THE SAME CHARACTERISTICS OF MADE-WORK AND RELIEF WAGES XXX BREEDING THE OLD MPA ATTITUDES TOWARD WORK."

HOMER MORRIS, IN CHARGE OF RESETTLEMENT WORK FOR THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, TOLD THE CONFERENCE OF THE EFFORTS OF THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE WELFARE GROUPS TO RESETTLE AMERICANS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY AS INDIVIDUALS IN COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

"TWO-THIRDS OF THE PEOPLE AT THE RELOCATION CENTERS ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS," MORRIS SAID. "THEY HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH NO CRIME; THEY ARE GUILTY OF NO OFFENSE AGAINST THE PEACE AND SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES. THEY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE CAMPS IRRESPECTIVE OF CITIZENSHIP, AGE, LOYALTY OR STATION IN LIFE; FORCED TO VACATE THEIR HOMES, GIVE UP THEIR JOBS, TURN THEIR BACKS VOP EVERYTHING THEY HAD KNOWN IN THE PAST. HOW WOULD OTHER AMERICANS FEEL ON BEING 'PUSHED AROUND' LIKE THAT?"

"CERTAINLY THE LONG-RANGE SOLUTION IS NOT THE RELOCATION OF THESE PEOPLE BY SEGREGATION IN THESE CENTERS AS WARDS OF THE GOVERNMENT. RATHER, IT IS IN RELOCATING THEM AS INDIVIDUALS IN PLACES WHERE THEY CAN MAKE THE GREATEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL WELFARE--AT JOBS IN INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE, AND IN PROVIDING FOR STUDENTS TO CONTINUE THEIR ACADEMIC PURSUITS."

WITH EXECUTIONS:

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LOS ANGELES, APRIL 27--(UP)--MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SAID LAST
NIGHT SHE HAS CONDUCTED A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION AND FOUND THAT
JAPANESE IN RELOCATION CENTERS ARE NEITHER PAMPERED NOR MISTREATED.

"HOWEVER, I WOULD NOT CHOOSE THEIR SITUATION AS A WAY TO LIVE,"
SHE SAID.

SHE VISITED THE GILA, ARIZ., CAMP, WHERE ABOUT 15,000
JAPANESE EVACUATED FROM THE WEST COAST PUT IN LONG HOURS OF WORK,
SHE SAID, BUT THE TYPE OF WORK IS A MILITARY SECRET.

HUNDREDS OF LETTERS COMPLAINING THAT JAPANESE WERE GETTING
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TP332A

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THE LEAGUE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, THE "PACIFIC CITIZEN," WILL CARRY A CONDEMNATION OF THE EXECUTIONS IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE, TO BE PUBLISHED TOMORROW.

LARRY S. TAJIRI, EDITOR, WROTE THAT THE HEADLINES TELLING OF THE EXECUTIONS SHOULD "BRING HOME WITH SUDDEN EMPHASIS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE LAND THE BRUTAL, RUTHLESS NATURE OF OUR ENEMY ON THE PACIFIC PRONG OF THE GLOBAL WAR."

"THIS BARBARIC DEFIANCE OF THE GENEVA CONVENTION ON PRISONERS OF WAR DOES NOT, HOWEVER, SURPRISE THOSE WHO HAVE WATCHED THE BLOODY ASCENSION OF GENERAL TOJO AND THE MILITARY FASCISTS TO THEIR PRESENT EMINENCE AS THE SUPREME GOVERNORS OF THE JAPANESE NATION."

C310P

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TP332A

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SOONER THE BETTER, SAYS MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

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LOS ANGELES, APRIL 27-(AP)--"BUCK PASSING" IS GIVEN BY FRANK M. KRAMER AS THE REASON IMPOUNDED JAPANESE-OWNED FARM MACHINERY IS NOT BEING RELEASED TO CALIFORNIA FARMERS.

"FOR 11 MONTHS I HAVE BEEN URGING THAT THIS EQUIPMENT BE RELEASED TO OUR FARMERS, BUT TO DATE WE'VE BEEN UNABLE TO GET IT," THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR TOLD A SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS SUB-COMMITTEE YESTERDAY. "IT'S SIMPLY A CASE OF BUCK PASSING."

HE SAID FARMERS ARE DECREASING THEIR ACREAGE BECAUSE OF MANPOWER AND FARM EQUIPMENT SHORTAGES WHILE THE JAPANESE-OWNED MACHINERY LIES IDLE AND RUSTING.

SIMILAR OPINIONS WERE VOICED BY BOYD STEWART OF BERKELEY, THE COMMITTEE'S AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVE. HE ESTIMATED THE STATE'S 1943 TOMATO CROP AT 110,000 ACRES, COMPARED WITH 120,000 PLANTED LAST YEAR.

THE COMMITTEE, WHICH UNDER CHAIRMANSHIP OF SENATOR SHERIDAN DOWNEY IS INVESTIGATING THE MANPOWER SITUATION ON THE PACIFIC COAST, ALSO LEARNED FROM AIRCRAFT PLANT OFFICIALS THAT MANY WOMEN WORKERS AND HIGHLY SKILLED ENGINEERS ARE LEAVING THE PLANE FACTORIES FOR THE ARMED SERVICES.

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THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY: "I THINK IT'S BAD TO INSTITUTIONALIZE ANYBODY. I WONDER IF WE DIDN'T GO TOO FAR THAT WAY WITH THE INDIAN.

"OF COURSE, THE CITIZEN JAPANESE IN THESE CAMPS SHOULD BE CHECKED CAREFULLY, BUT THEN I THINK THEY SHOULD BE PUT TO WORK AT LOCATIONS WHERE THEY ARE WELCOMED, AND WHERE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE WILLING THEY SHOULD BE.

"THE SOONER WE GET THE YOUNG JAPANESE OUT OF THESE CAMPS THE BETTER."

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S COMMENTS FOLLOWED A VISIT FRIDAY TO THE RELOCATION CENTER NEAR GILA, ARIZ., WHERE FROM 13,000 TO 15,000 JAPANESE ARE HOUSED. SHE SAID THEY MADE NO COMPLAINTS AND ASKED NO FAVORS, SAVE ONE: A VENTILATOR TO COOL THE BARRACKS THIS SUMMER FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOME OF THE CAMP INMATES WHO ARE ILL.

THE CAMP'S RESIDENTS, SHE REPORTED, ARE LIVING NEITHER IN IDLENESS NOR LUXURY.

"THEY ARE IN BARRACKS SOMETHING LIKE THOSE WE BUILT FOR MIGRATORY WORKERS," SHE STATED. "THERE ARE NO PARTITIONS, AND THEY HAVE RIGGED UP CANVAS AND TATTING TO GIVE EACH FAMILY SOME PRIVACY.

"THEY ARE LIVING IN CONDITIONS WHICH CERTAINLY ARE NOT LUXURIOUS, AS SOME REPORT. NEITHER CAN IT BE SAID THAT THEY ARE NOT DECENT, THOUGH I WOULD NOT LIKE TO LIVE THAT WAY.

"THEY WORK HARD, THAT IS SURE. SOME ARE FARMING, OTHERS ARE ON A JOB I AM NOT ABLE TO DESCRIBE. ON THIS JOB THE SUPERVISORS TOLD ME THEY HAD WORKED SO WELL IT WOULD BE DONE IN LESS THAN HALF THE TIME ORIGINALLY ESTIMATED."

MRS. ROOSEVELT SAID SHE WAS INTERVIEWED FOR THE CAMP NEWSPAPER, AND SPENT AN HOUR CONFERRING WITH THE CAMP STAFF, ALL JAPANESE.

NAVAL HOSPITALS AT CORONA AND LONG BEACH WERE VISITED YESTERDAY BY THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE. SHE CHATTED WITH WOUNDED MEN RETURNED FROM THE PACIFIC THEATER.

"THEY HAD NO COMPLAINT OR REQUEST OF ANY KIND," SHE SAID. "THEY HAVE A WONDERFUL GALLANTRY WHICH DEFIES CLASSIFICATION OR DESCRIPTION."

WASHINGTON, APRIL 29-(AP)-AN AIDE TO SENATOR ROBERTSON (R-WYO) SAID TODAY THE SENATOR HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT 80 PER CENT OF A GROUP

BY ARCHIE WELLS

SACRAMENTO, APRIL 29-(AP)-AWAITING COMMITTEE ACTION ON RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT SENATE AMENDMENTS TO GOVERNOR WARREN'S TAX

WASHINGTON, APRIL 29-(AP)-AN AIDE TO SENATOR ROBERTSON (R-WYO) SAID TODAY THE SENATOR HAD BEEN ADVISED THAT 80 PER CENT OF A GROUP OF JAPANESE INTERVIEWED AT THE HART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER AT CODY WYO., FAVOR RETURNING TO JAPAN.

T.C. THOMPSON OF CHEYENNE, THE SENATOR'S SECRETARY, ASSERTED THAT HE COULD SAY FOR ROBERTSON IN THE SENATOR'S ABSENCE THAT "WE DO NOT WANT ANY OF THESE JAPANESE INTERNEES LEFT IN WYOMING AFTER THE WAR."

ROBERTSON WAS ON HIS WAY TO NEW YORK CITY TODAY, BUT THOMPSON SAID AS SECRETARY HE WAS "ENTIRELY CONVERSANT" WITH THE SITUATION.

"I AM ADVISED," THOMPSON SAID, "THAT THESE JAPANESE INTERNEES ARE ALLOWED QUITE FULL FREEDOM IN THAT THEY MAY GO TO ADJACENT TOWNS. I AM ADVISED THAT A SAWMILL HAS BEEN OBTAINED TO GIVE THEM SOME EMPLOYMENT BUT THAT IN ORDER TO REACH IT, IT IS NECESSARY FOR THEM TO GO ON THE ROAD BY THE SHOSHONE DAM. ANYTHING COULD HAPPEN."

THOMPSON SAID HE UNDERSTOOD FURTHER THAT THE INTERNEES MIGHT OBTAIN "ANY AMOUNT OF PACKAGED LIQUOR THEY DESIRE AND THAT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER HAVE C RATION CARDS FOR THEIR AUTOMOBILES."

THE SECRETARY ADDED THAT WHEN THE JAPANESE WERE ALLOWED TO OCCUPY THE CAMP, IT WAS WITH THE "DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING" WITH FORMER GOVERNOR NELS H. SMITH "THAT THEY WOULD NOT AND COULD NOT BECOME CITIZENS OF WYOMING, BUT THAT THEY WOULD BE RETURNED EVENTUALLY TO THEIR PLACE OF ORIGIN."

SENATOR O'MAHONEY (D-WYO) STATED, MEANWHILE, THAT THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IS CONDUCTING A "THOROUGH STUDY" OF THE SITUATION AT THE HART MOUNTAIN CAMP AND ELSEWHERE.

"THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION," HE SAID, "THAT THE JAPANESE RELOCATION CAMPS SHOULD NOT BE CONDUCTED AS SOCIAL SERVICE PROJECTS. ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY ARE AS NECESSARY THERE AS ELSEWHERE, BUT THE GREATEST CARE MUST BE OBSERVED TO PREVENT ANY DISLOYAL JAPANESE FROM ENGAGING IN SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS OF ANY KIND."

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SACRAMENTO, APRIL 29-(AP)-AWAITING COMMITTEE ACTION ON RELATIVELY UNIMPORTANT SENATE AMENDMENTS TO GOVERNOR WARREN'S TAX REDUCTION PROGRAM, THE ASSEMBLY TODAY PASSED THE LOWRY BILL EMPOWERING THE STATE TO TAKE POSSESSION OF ALL IDLE FARM MACHINERY AND DISPOSE OF IT IN THE INTEREST OF INCREASING ESSENTIAL FOOD AND FIBRE PRODUCTION.

THE MEASURE RECEIVED THE UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE HOUSE AND NOW GOES TO THE SENATE. AN APPROPRIATION OF \$250,000 IS PROVIDED FOR PURCHASES OF SEIZED MACHINERY.

IT IS BROAD ENOUGH TO PERMIT THE ACQUISITION THROUGH THE USE OF THE RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN OF ALL FARM EQUIPMENT OWNED BY JAPANESE WHICH IS NOT IN THE CUSTODY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. ALSO IT CAN BE EMPLOYED TO GAIN POSSESSION OF ANY MACHINERY--OTHER THAN THAT STORED OR ON HAND IN THE COURSE OF NORMAL TRADE--WHICH OWNERS ARE PERMITTING TO STAND IDLE WITHOUT INTENTION TO USE.

IN ADVANCE OF FLOOR CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL, THE YOLO COUNTY ASSEMBLYMEN SENT ACROSS THE DESK WITH A REQUEST FOR PUBLICATION IN THE ASSEMBLY JOURNAL, A LETTER FROM C.J. MAIN, REPRESENTATIVE OF A FARMERS' ORGANIZATION IN THE TULELAKE JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTER AREA IN WHICH HE CRITICISED ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAMP BY THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY.

THE MANAGEMENT HE SAID HAS EQUIPPED THE CAMP WITH CONSIDERABLY MORE TRACTORS, TRUCKS AND HARVESTING MACHINERY THAN IS BEING USED AND IT IS BEING PERMITTED TO STAND IDLE.

HE SAID THE JAPANESE "WORK WHEN THEY FEEL LIKE IT AND GO ON STRIKE WHEN THEY DO NOT WANT TO WORK" AND MANY PUT IN ONLY TWO HOURS A DAY.

THE SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE GAVE APPROVAL TO AN ASSEMBLY BILL TO INCREASE THE MINIMUM SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS FROM ABOUT \$1300 TO \$1,620 A TERM PROVIDING THE BILL INCREASING THE STATE'S AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE GRANT BECOMES EFFECTIVE.

APPROVED BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE WAS A BILL TO APPROPRIATE \$16,500 TO EQUIP THE STATES PRISONS WITH TWO-WAY RADIO COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AS A SAFETY PRECAUTION IN THE EVENT OF PRISON UPRISINGS OR EMERGENCIES DUE TO ENEMY INVASION OR ATTACK.

MAIN'S COMPLAINT AGAINST THE CONDUCT OF THE RELOCATION CAMP AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE JAPANESE INCLUDED:

"AFTER THE CAMP (TULELAKE) WAS BUILT AND THE JAPS MOVE IN THEY SAID THEY WANTED TO DO SOMETHING TO HELP THE WAR EFFORT SO THEY WANTED A TENT FACTORY. THE WRA BUILT THEM A LARGE BUILDING WITH CONCRETE FLOOR AND ON A RAILROAD SPUR. IN STORAGE IN THIS WAREHOUSE NOW THERE ARE EIGHT CARLOADS OF HEAVY WATER PROOF CANVAS, ABOUT FOUR CARLOADS OF ROPE AND 300 ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINES. MANY OF THESE HAVE NEVER BEEN UNCRATED, AND NONE HAS EVER BEEN USED BY THE JAPS. AFTER THIS WAS ALL READY, THEY VOTED NOT TO DO ANY WORK OF THIS KIND AND THERE IT SETS."

THE LOG JAM OF ETC.